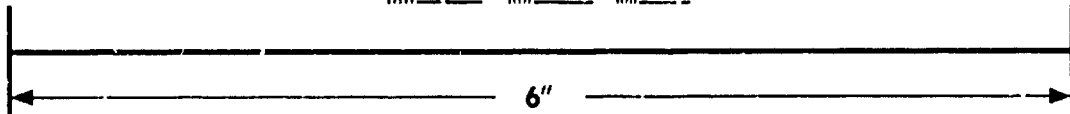
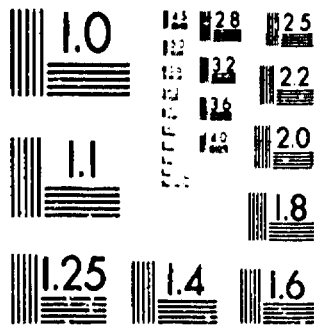
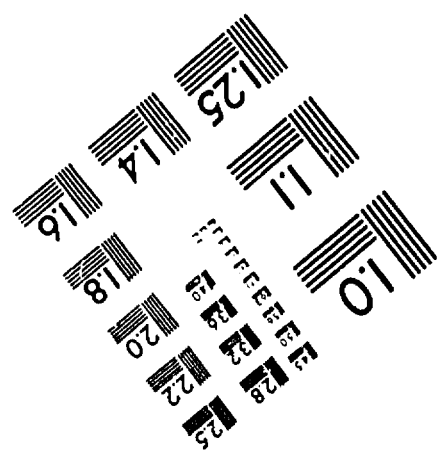
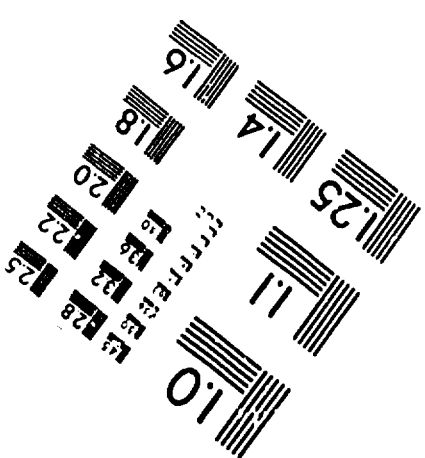


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART**



**PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCES CORPORATION**  
770 BASKET ROAD  
P.O. BOX 338  
WEBSTER, NEW YORK 14580  
(716) 265-1600

LIST OF CONTENTS, FICHE II

THE MAIN POTTERY REPORT by MAUREEN MELLOR

(See also Fiche I, III)

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| English Stoneware (Figs.67-69)                                 | Fiche<br>A3 |
| English Delftware (Figs.70-75)                                 | B1          |
| Chinese Porcelain (Figs.76-77)                                 | C7          |
| English Porcelain (Fig.78)                                     | D2          |
| White Dipped Saltglaze Stoneware (Fig.79)                      | D8          |
| White Saltglaze Stoneware (Figs.80-83)                         | E1          |
| Staffordshire Mottled Brown Glazed Wares (Fig.84)              | F1          |
| Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type<br>Slipwares (Figs.85-87) | F6          |
| Creamware (Figs.88-89)   | G1          |
| Pearlware  | G7          |
| White and Coloured Earthenware                                 | G11         |

### DESCRIPTION, English Stoneware

English saltglazed stoneware was first manufactured and marketed in this country in the second half of the 17th century. These vessels, being non-porous, were excellent for the storage of 'Penetrating salts and spirits of the Chymists'.<sup>1</sup>

The production centres were London, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Bristol. A type of clay which fired to high, near-stoneware temperatures was used at Nettlebed in southern Oxfordshire for brick-making,<sup>2</sup> but to date there is no evidence that stoneware pots were made locally.

The majority of the English saltglaze stonewares recovered from the survey area were probably made in London. A very small proportion (3% of the total vessels) are Nottingham/Derbyshire-types, while Staffordshire saltglaze stonewares account for even less (1%) of the total vessels.

The London-type products closely copied some of the Rhenish saltglaze stoneware forms such as flagons and globular drinking tankards. These vessels are amongst the earliest recognisable forms from the survey area, and occur in mid-late 17th-century contexts (A F17; Site B: IV F13, F46). By the mid 18th-century a more English-styled vessel, the cylindrical tankard, had pride of place. These tankards occur in three sizes, half pint, pint and quart. Cylindrical tankards account for half of the total saltglaze stonewares at both Greyfriars and Westgate, but are less dominant at Church Street. However, this may be due to the lack of mid 18th-century assemblages from the latter site.

---

1. Robert Plot, LL.D., The Natural History of Oxfordshire, (1676), 255.

2. Ibid., 256.

## ENGLISH STONEWARE (CON.)

Some pit groups yielded comparatively high percentages of these vessels (B IV F44; Site W: F45, F67) and may have been associated with taverns. These tankards were occasionally incised with the name of the innkeeper and sprig-moulded panels, depicting the inn sign, were added (Fig.68, No.3, Fig.69, No.5). These vessels were usually stamped with a 'crowned W R' excise mark; none with 'A R' were recovered.

Dennis Haselgrove writes: 'Some of the pieces were Fulham from the 1680s-1690s and possibly a fair amount from the 18th century'.<sup>1</sup> The earliest globular tankard is from a mid-late 17th century group (B IV F46) while several find-spots date to the late 17th century (Site A: F44, F55). A notable Doulton-type moulded jug was recovered from a 19th-century context (Fig.67, No.10).

The finer Staffordshire-type stonewares are rare: only cylindrical tankards and two coffee cups are present. The earliest occurrence is a lathe-turned cylindrical tankard in a mid-late 17th-century context (B V F1). Three vessels (two coffee cups and a cylindrical tankard) were found within a pit group (W F7 L2) (See the discussion in print).

Nottingham/Derbyshire stonewares were slightly more popular than Staffordshire-types, and consist predominantly of bowls, porringers and cylindrical tankards, but also include a chamber-pot, a casserole and a deep-sided bowl. These wares mostly occur in assemblages dating from the second half of the 18th century.

A few Derbyshire-type blacking bottles dating from 1817-1830s were found, in particular from Greyfriars which produced more 19th-century assemblages.

---

1. Dennis Haselgrove and John Murray (Eds.), 'John Dwight's Fulham Pottery 1672-1978. A Collection of Documentary Sources', Journal of Ceramic History, xi (1979).

PRINCIPAL SOURCES, English Stoneware

1. Dennis Haselgrove and John Murray (Eds.), 'John Dwight's Fulham Pottery 1672-1978. A Collection of Documentary Sources', Journal of Ceramic History, xi (1979).
2. I. Noël Hume, Artefacts of Colonial America, (1970).
3. Robert Plot, LL.D., The Natural History of Oxfordshire, (1676).

## DESCRIPTION, English Red & Black Stonewares

Red stoneware was developed in the late 17th century in London and Staffordshire.

It comprises less than 3% of the total vessels recovered from the survey area. The fragmentary vessels include teapots, one marked on the base with a pseudo-Chinese mark (A F60). The earliest occurrence is in a mid 18th-century context (A F60). The lead-glazed stonewares, known as Astbury-types, include teapots, jugs and bowls, some with decoration such as sprig-moulded squirrels, floral motifs, and a crowned lion in white pipeclay (Site A: F13, F60; W F7). A few black-glazed teapots, globular drinking mugs and a chamber-pot, known as 'Jackfield'-types, were recovered (B IV L20, W F7). These 'Jackfield'-type wares were manufactured in both Shropshire and Staffordshire. A distinctive dry-bodied black stoneware called 'Black Basalt' was manufactured in Staffordshire after 1750. These engine-turned teapots and coffee pots were more popular within the survey area than the red stonewares, but were often recovered from the same assemblages (Site A: F13, F56, F60; B X F26). Their earliest occurrence on the sites also coincided with the red stonewares (mid 18th century) but the 'Black Basalts' continued to be used well into the 19th century.

The presence of several of these stoneware vessels in any one assemblage is thought to be a useful social indicator (Site A: F13, F56, F60; Site W: F7, F45).

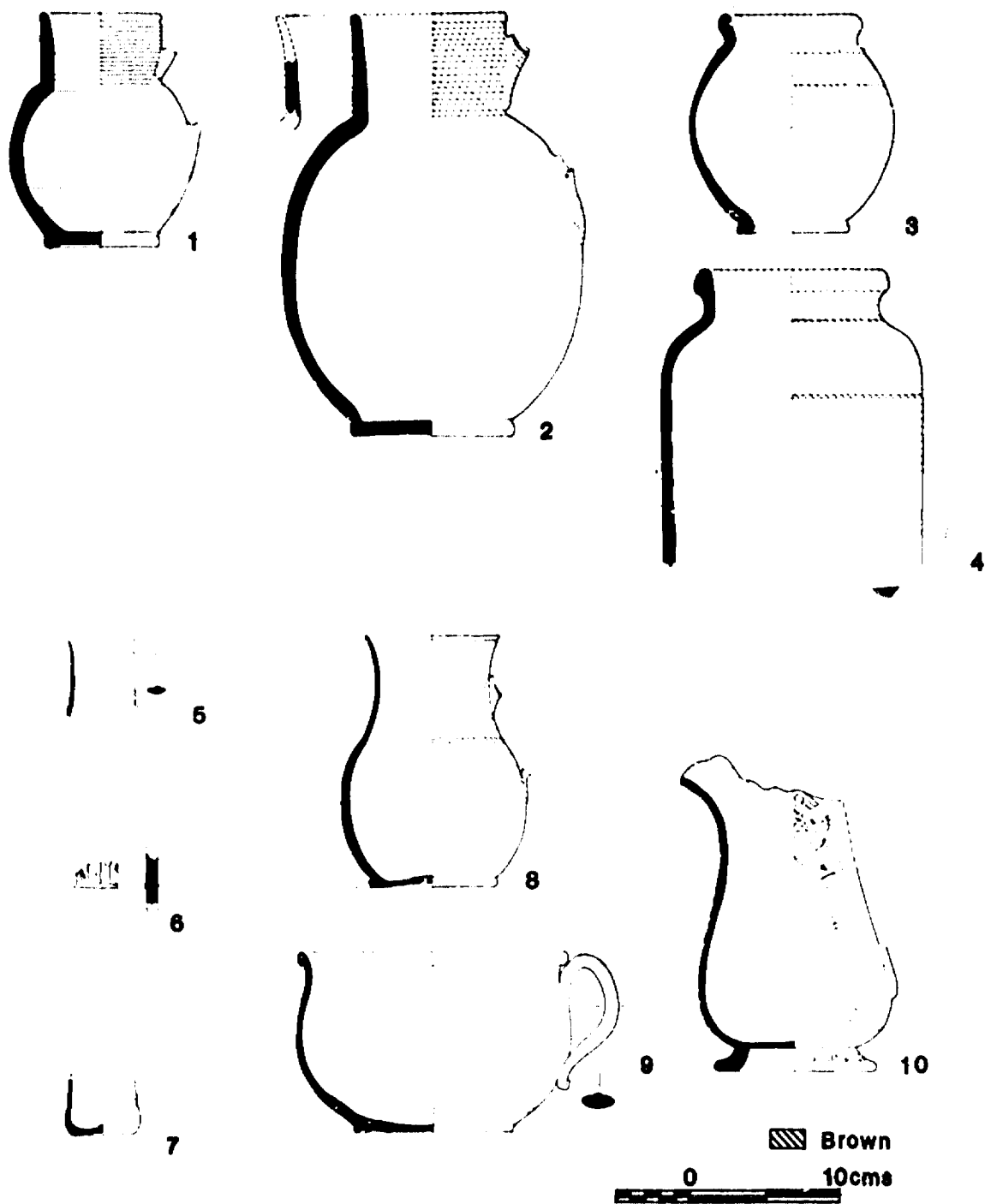


Fig.67 English Stoneware, Nos.1-4, Site A, Church Street,  
 Nos.5-10, Site B, Greyfriars  
 1. A P44/47/1; 2. A P60/34/7; 3. A P57/57/2;  
 4. A P66/0/1; 5. B PU/S/1; 6. B IV P0/11/1;  
 7. B III P4/0/2; 8. B VII P4/0/2; 9. B I P27/0/1;  
 10. B VII P5/0/2.

## CATALOGUE

### Fig.67, English Stoneware

#### Nos.1-4, Site A, Church St.

1. Globular tankard. Grey stoneware. Probably London. A F44 L47 late 17th-cent. context.
2. Large globular jug with brown wash on the ext. of the upper part. Grey stoneware. Probably London. A F60 L34, mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Globular jar, with brown wash on the ext. of the upper part. Brown stoneware. Probably London. A F57 L57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
4. Large cylindrical jar, with brown wash on the ext. of the upper part. Brown stoneware. Probably London. A F66, mid 19th-cent. context.

#### Nos. 5-10, Site B, Greyfriars.

5. Coffee cup. Brown stoneware. Possibly Staffordshire. Unstratified context.
6. ?Cylindrical tankard with 'man's legs', possibly part of tavern sign. Grey stoneware. Probably London. B IV L11, contaminated context.
7. Coffee cup, with reeding on ext. and brown slip on the ext. of the upper part. Grey stoneware. Probably London. B III F4, late 17th-cent. context.
8. Globular jug, with brown slip on the ext. of the upper part. Grey stoneware. Possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. B VII F4, early 18th-cent. context with some intrusive mid-late 18th-cent. material.
9. Chamber-pot, with reeding on the ext. Dk brown stoneware. Possibly Derby or Nottingham. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.
10. Jug, with moulded neo-classical scene. Light brown stoneware. Probably Doulton, London. B VII F5, mid 19th-cent. context.



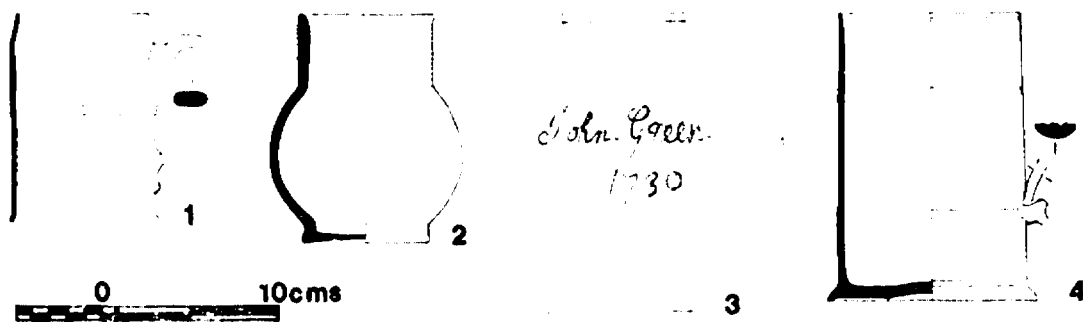


Fig.68 English Stoneware, Nos.1-4, Site W, Westgate  
1. W P22/0/3; 2. W P22/0/2; 3. W P7/1/44;  
4. W P67/0/2.

Fig.68, English Stoneware (con.)

Nos. 1-4, Site W, Westgate

1. Cylindrical tankard with reeding ext. Mottled brown stoneware. Probably Staffordshire. W F22, early-mid 18th-cent. context.
2. Globular tankard with reeding ext. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F22 early-mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Cylindrical tankard (quart size), inscribed 'John Green 1730'. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
4. Cylindrical tankard (quart size). Dk brown stoneware. Probably Derby or Nottinghamshire. W F67, mid 18th-cent. context.



Fig.69 English Stoneware, Nos.1-9, Site W, Westgate  
 1. W P45/0/43; 2. W P45/0/41; 3. W P45/0/42;  
 4. W P45/0/29; 5. W P45/0/40; 6. W P45/0/39;  
 7. W P45/0/38; 8. W P70/0/1; 9. W P45/0/44;

Fig.69, English Stoneware (con.)

Nos. 1-9, Site W, Westgate

1. Flared bowl, with rouletted decoration ext. Dk brown stoneware. Possibly Nottinghamshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
2. ?Cylindrical tankard, with 'crown', possibly part of tavern sign. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
3. Porringer, with reeding ext. Dk brown stoneware. Possibly Derby or Nottinghamshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
4. Cylindrical tankard ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pint size), with 'fup and tree', possibly part of tavern sign. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
5. Cylindrical tankard (pint size), with sprig-moulded 'lion' and inscribed 'Feild'. Brown wash on the ext. of the upper part. A Charles Field, Victualler, of Red Lion, High Street, Oxford is known in 1734 and another Charles Field, possibly his son, is mentioned at the same address in 1775. He (? the son) died in 1778, weighing 24 stone. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
6. Cylindrical tankard (quart size), with brown wash on the upper part. Impressed excise mark with crown above 'WR'. Robin Hildyard writes, 'This unusual excise mark is also found on a tankard inscribed 'Ann Cleland 1748' in the London Museum'. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
7. Cylindrical tankard (pint size), brown wash on the upper part. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
8. Shallow dish, moulded bands ext. Dk brown stoneware. Possibly Derby or Nottinghamshire. W F70, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
9. Flagon, heavy brown slip on rim and neck int. Grey stoneware. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.

II A13 - A14 Blank

## DESCRIPTION, English Delftware

Tinglazed earthenwares have been made for many centuries in places around the Mediterranean. They were manufactured in London at least as early as 1612, and by 1645 they were also being produced at Bristol.<sup>1</sup>

As is the case with the English stoneware, some 95% of the tinglazed wares from the survey area are attributed to London manufacturers. A few fragmentary sherds are probably of Mediterranean origin: a flower vase of early 17th-century date is attributed to Holland (A F71); a late 17th-century scalloped dish is Netherlandish in style, but may possibly have originated from Le Croisac, Nantes in France (Fig.72, No.1). Some vessels originally thought to be either Bristol- or London-types were shown to have fabric types similar to those wares attributed to Lambeth, while one vessel is decorated in the 'Fazackerly' style and may have originated from Liverpool.

The supposed London-types from the key assemblages separated into four fabric types (Fabrics CE, DY, EA and FP). Correlation between the various fabric types, and the styles of decoration associated with Southwark and Lambeth production centres, suggest that it may be possible to distinguish some products of the Southwark kilns from those of Lambeth. 'Southwark fabric types' (CE, EB & FP) also appear to have been fired in a lower temperature than those from Lambeth (DY & EH).

---

1. I. Noël Hume, Early English Delftware from London and Virginia, (1977), 5.

ENGLISH DELFTWARE (CON.)

| <u>Fabric</u> | <u>Comparable<br/>with</u> | <u>Frequency<br/>&amp; sorting</u> | <u>Inclusions</u>  |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <u>CE</u>     | ?Southwark                 | Moderate<br>& ill-<br>sorted       | Sub-rounded grey quartz,<br>sparse fine red & black<br>iron ore in a white clay<br>matrix.                             |
| <u>DY</u>     | ?Lambeth                   | Abundant<br>& ill-<br>sorted       | Fine quartz, sparse sub-<br>rounded pink quartz, medium-<br>coarse red iron ore in a<br>white clay matrix.             |
| <u>EA</u>     | ?Southwark                 | Abundant<br>& ill-<br>sorted       | Pink quartz, moderate coarse<br>pink quartz, sparse medium-<br>coarse red iron ore in a<br>mixed red and white matrix. |
| <u>FP</u>     | ?Southwark                 | Abundant                           | Sub-rounded white and grey<br>quartz, sparse medium-coarse<br>red iron ore in white clay<br>matrix.                    |

The vessels were catalogued according to the Norfolk House classification.<sup>1</sup> Each form was ascribed to a general class and then divided into sub-types wherever practical. There are, unfortunately, too few examples of each sub-type to show reliable chronological developments within the vessel classes. Nevertheless, some general conclusions have been drawn concerning the popularity of various vessel classes and the earliest dates at which they appear within the survey area.

All the vessel classes and most of the sub-types found at Norfolk House were recovered from within the survey area, although the distribution of some wares between sites varied. This variation was due in part to the

---

1. 'The Pottery Classification' in Brian J. Bloice, 'Norfolk House, Lambeth: Excavations at a Delftware Kiln Site, 1968', Post-Medieval Archaeology, v (1971), 99-159.

## ENGLISH DELFTWARE (CON.)

number of pit groups yielding assemblages dating to the first half of the 18th century, when tinglazed wares were at their most popular, rather than social or economic differences between the sites.

tinglazed chamber-pots are the most frequent products in 18th-century assemblages. They first occur in pits dating to the mid-late 17th-century (Site B: IV F46, IV F49, IV F101). Bowls also occur at the same time as chamber-pots and are only slightly less frequent. Plates and dishes follow on closely in popularity, but dishes occur first in assemblages dating to the late 16th and first half of the 17th-century (A F2504; B III F4 L2). These dishes often had a hole drilled into the base of the foot ring for attachment to a wall. Plates (Type 1a) appear slightly later in mid-late 17th-century contexts (Site A: F17, F45; B IV F13) and became common in the mid 18th century. Pharmaceutical pots<sup>1</sup> (Albarello-type containers, cauldron-type containers and storage vessels) do not form a significant part of the tinglazed products. The Albarello-type first occurs in mid-late 17th-century assemblages but cauldron-type containers not until the 18th century. Globular and cylindrical mugs were recovered from 17th-century assemblages and occur as early as the second quarter of the century (B III F4 L2).

The majority of tinglazed products are undecorated and glazed white or pale blue. Decoration, where present, is dark blue. The use of purple (mauve) is confined to 17th-century drinking vessels and an Albarello-type container (A F17 - see the discussion of Selected Assemblages in print). None of the highly

1. L.L. Lipski, Date of English Delftware, (1984), 368, 426-27.



## ENGLISH DELFTWARE (CON.)

polychrome decorated Albarello-type containers, typical of the early 17th-century, are represented. A few polychrome decorated dishes (chargers), possibly from Southwark, often with a clear lead glaze on the external surface, were found in mid-late 17th-century contexts (A F1023). Rarer still are vessels with Persian blue, sponge decoration or 'trek' outline.<sup>1</sup> Chinese influenced designs, including 'Wan Li', occur in mid-late 17th-century contexts (Site A: F17, F45) and are amongst the more common designs from the survey area at that period. 'Chinamen among the grasses' (A F55) and 'Bird on the rock' occasionally occur in early 18th-century contexts (W F22, see the discussion in print). A pair of particularly fine and unusual plates (Pl.3, in print), decorated in dark blue and blue, from a late assemblage (A F13) are a copy of a Chinese porcelain plate dated to c. 1745.<sup>2</sup>

Two other plates were decorated on the rim with a lion's head, one in blue, the other in mauve, and these may signify a family crest (W F45).

None of the tinglazed products from the survey area are dated. The first Lambeth potter was known from 1665<sup>3</sup> and the earliest suspected Lambeth products from the survey area occur in mid-late 17th-century assemblages (A F17, B IV F13).

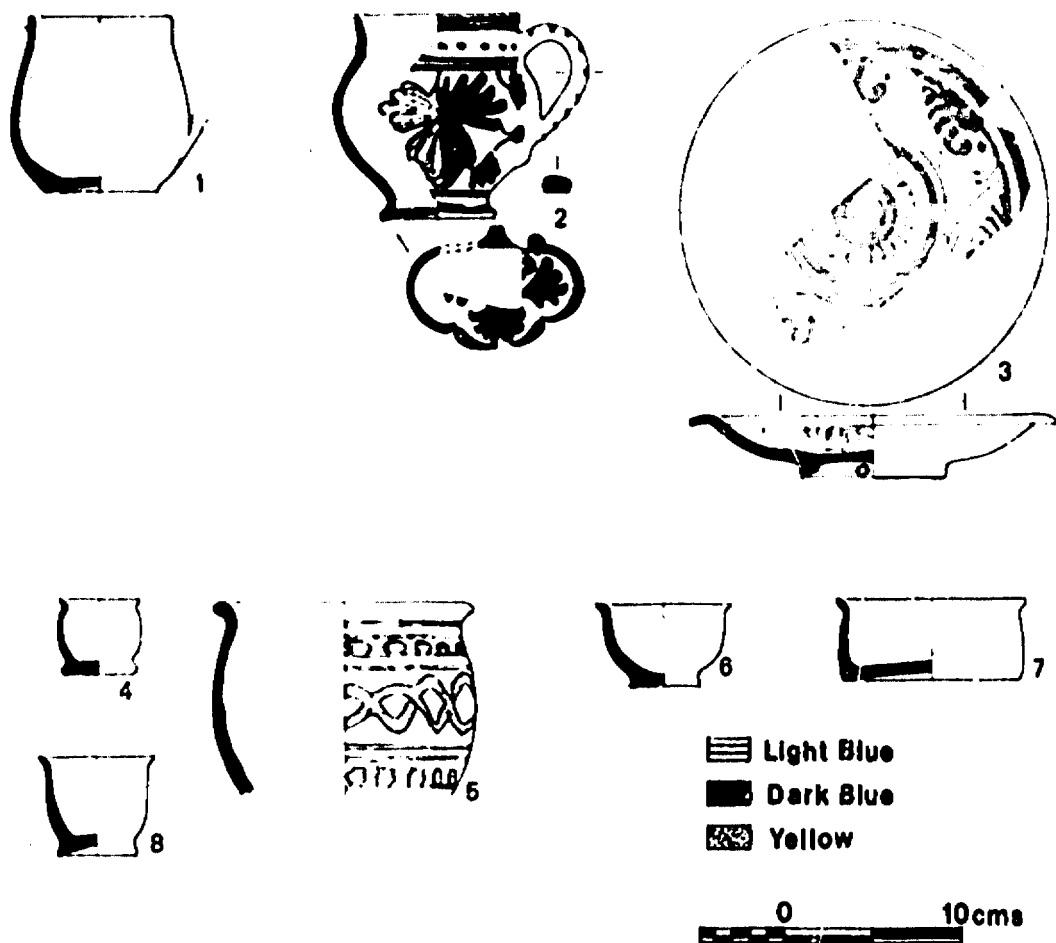
Evidence from the survey area suggests that it was the utilitarian tinglazed products which were in demand in this part of Oxford.

- 
1. F.H. Garner and Michael Archer, English Delftware, (1972, 2nd Edn.), 17- 20.
  2. Elinor Gordon, Collecting Chinese Export Porcelain, (1978), 15, Fig.1.
  3. Hugh Tait, 'Southwark (Alias Lambeth) Delftware and the Potter Christian Wilhelm:2', The Connoisseur, cxlvii (1961), 22.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES, English Delftware

1. Michael Archer, English Delftware, catalogue of an exhibition held at Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, (1973).
2. John H. Ashdown, 'A Seventeenth-century Pottery Group and Associated Finds from a Well at Potters Bar. Part II: The Pottery and Other Finds', Hertfordshire Archaeology, ii (1970), 92-104.
3. Brian J. Bloice, 'Norfolk House, Lambeth: Excavations at a Delftware Kiln Site, 1968', Post-Medieval Archaeology, v (1971), 99-159.
4. A. Caiger-Smith, Tin-Glaze Pottery in Europe and the Islamic World: Tradition of 1000 Years in Maiolica, Faience and Delft, (1973).
5. Elinor Gordon, Collecting Chinese Export Porcelain, (1978).
6. F.H. Garner and Michael Archer, English Delftware, (1972, 2nd Edn.).
7. I. Noël Hume, Artefacts of Colonial America, (1970).
8. I. Noël Hume, Early English Delftware from London and Virginia, (1977).
9. L.L. Lipski, Dated English Delftware, (1984), 368, 426-27.
10. Stephen Moorhouse, 'Finds from Basing House, Hampshire (c. 1540-1645): Part I', Post-Medieval Archaeology, iv (1970), 31-91.
11. D.C. Mynard, 'A Group of Post-Medieval Pottery from Dover Castle', Post-Medieval Archaeology, iii (1969), 31-46.
12. T. Pearson, 'The contents of a mid eighteenth-century pit from North Petherton, Somerset', Post-Medieval Archaeology, xiii (1979), 183-210.
13. Hugh Tait, 'Southwark (Alias Lambeth) Delftware and the potter, Christian Wilhelm: 1', The Connoisseur, cxlvi (1960), 36-42.  
Hugh Tait, 'Southwark (Alias Lambeth) Delftware and the potter Christian Wilhelm: 2', The Connoisseur, cxlvii (1961), 22-29.
14. D.G. Vaisey and F. Celoria, 'Inventory of George Ecton, 'Potter', of Abingdon, Berks., 1696', Journal of Ceramic History, vii (1974), 13-42.





**Fig.70** English Delftware, Nos.1-8, Site A, Church Street  
 1. A P2M/2/106/1014/1; 2. A P1023/0/13; 3. A P1023/1135/14;  
 4. A P45/171/9; 5. A P55/55/1; 6. A P57/57/10;  
 7. A P57/34/7; 8. A P56/0/2.

CATALOGUE

Fig.70, English Delftware

Njs. 1-8, Site A. Church St.

1. Globular mug, tinglazed white int. & ext. Probably London. L2 (2M, 106/1014), unstratified context.
2. Globular mug, tinglazed white int. & ext. DK blue and blue decoration. Possibly Southwark, London. A F1023 L1135, mid 17th-cent. context.
3. Dish (Type 3b), drilled hole in foot ring, tinglazed white int., clear lead glaze ext. Polychrome blue and yellow decoration. Possibly Southwark. A F1023 L1135, mid 17th-cent. context. (Cross-joins between F1023 L1122 and L1135.)
4. Albarello-type container, tinglazed white int. & ext. Probably London. A F45 L171, mid-late 17th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
5. Albarello-type container (Type 2), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Blue decoration. Probably London. A F55 L55, late 17th-cent. context.
6. Cauldron-type container, tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. A F57 L57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.<sup>2</sup>
7. Storage vessel (Type 2), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. A F57 L34 mid-late 18th-cent. context.
8. Cauldron-type container, tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. A F56, early-mid 19th-cent. context.<sup>3</sup>

- 
1. I. Noël Hume, Artefacts of Colonial America, (1970), Fig. 67, No.3, dated 1640-90.
  2. Ibid. Fig.67, No.6, dated 1730-1830.
  3. Ibid. Fig 67, No.4, dated 1690-1780.



Fig.71 English Delftware, Nos.1-4, Site A, Church Street,  
 Nos.5-8, Site B, Greyfriars  
 1. A P54/54/1; 2. A P13/11/1; 3. A P13/11/2;  
 4. A P18/16/1; 5. B PU/S/2; 6. B III P4/2/1;  
 7. B IV P46/0/2; 8. B IV P0/20/10.

Fig.71, English Delftware (con.)

Nos. 1-4, Site A, Church St.

1. ?Bowl, drilled hole in foot ring, tinglazed white int., clear lead glaze ext. Polychrome blue and purple decoration. Probably London. A F54 L54, early-mid 19th-cent. context.
2. Cauldron-type container. Tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. A F13 L11, late 18th-cent. context.
3. Cauldron-type container. Tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. A F13 L11, late 18th-cent. context.
4. Large bowl (Type 2b), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Dk blue decoration int. & ext. Probably London. A F18 L16, mid 18th-cent. context.

Nos.5-8, Site B, Greyfriars

5. Vase, tinglazed blue int. & ext. Blue 'landscape' decoration. Probably London. Unstratified context.
6. Cylindrical tankard. Tinglazed white int. & ext. Blue decoration ext. Probably London. B III F4 L2, early-mid 17th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
7. Dish (Type 3a). Tinglazed blue int., clear lead glaze ext. Polychrome blue and yellow decoration. Probably London. B IV F46, mid-late 17th-cent. context.
8. Candlestick, tinglazed white int. & ext. Probably London. B IV L20, contaminated context.

---

1. Cf. For decoration only, J.H. Ashdown, 'A Seventeenth-century Pottery Group and Associated Finds from a Well at Potters Bar. Part II: The Pottery and Other Finds', Herfordshire Archaeology, ii (1970), 98, Fig.1, No.5.

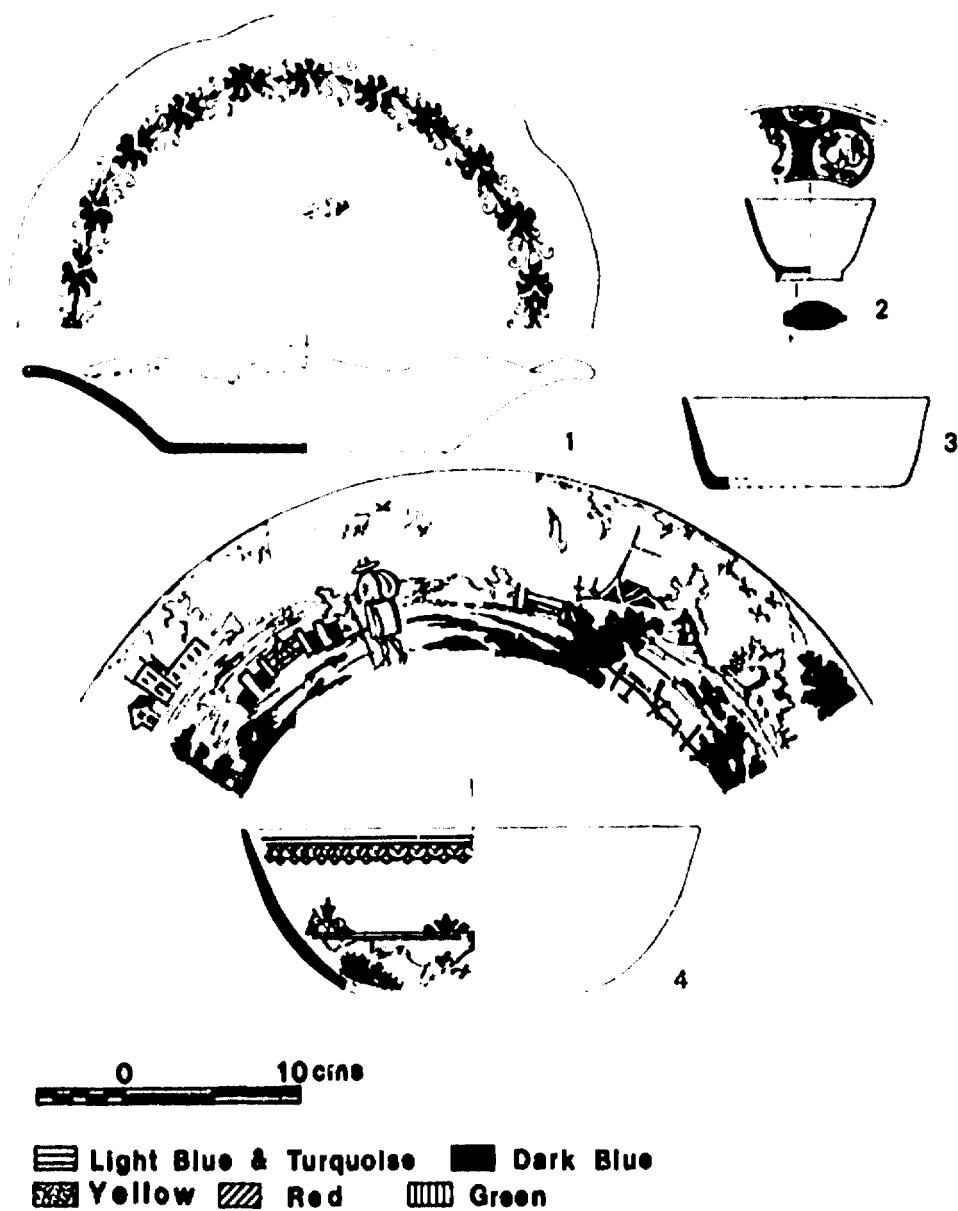


Fig.72 English and Continental Delftware, Nos.1-4, Site B, Greyfriars

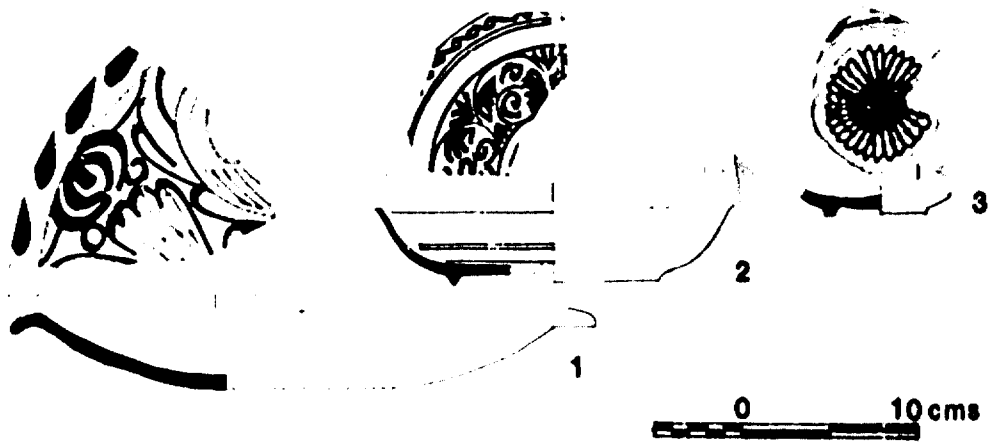
1. B IV P40/0/1; 2. B VI P4/0/8; 3. B X P26/0/9;  
4. B I P27/0/3.



Fig.72, English (and ?Continental) Delftware(con.)

Nos. 1-4, Site B, Greyfriars

1. Scalloped dish, tinglazed white int. & ext. Polychrome dk blue and yellow decoration. Possibly Le Croisac, Nantes, French or Dutch (I am very grateful to Michael Archer for this suggestion). B IV F40, late 17th-cent. context.
2. Tea bowl. tinglazed white int. & ext. Polychrome dk blue, red and green decoration. 'Chinese' decoration. Probably London. B VI F4, early 19th-cent. context.
3. Shallow dish, tinglazed white int. & ext. Probably London. B X F26, mid 18th-century context with some intrusive 19th-cent. material.
4. Bowl (Type 2), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Dk blue and blue 'landscape' decoration. Possibly London or Bristol. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.



☰ Light Blue & Turquoise    ■ Dark Blue  
 ▨ Green    ▩ Orange    ▩ Yellow

Fig.73 English Delftware, Site W, Westgate  
 1. W P11/0/1;    2. W P11/0/2;    3. W P11/0/3.

Fig.73, English Delftware(con.)

Nos.1-3, Site W, Westgate

1. Dish (Type 3b), tinglazed white int., clear lead glaze ext. Polychrome dk blue, turquoise (shown as light blue), yellow and orange decoration.<sup>1</sup> Probably London. W F11, late 17th-cent. context.<sup>2</sup>
2. Dish (Type 2b), tinglazed white int. & ext. Dk blue decoration. Probably London. W F11, late 17th-cent. context.
3. Bowl, tinglazed white int., clear lead glaze ext. Dk blue and blue decoration. Possibly Southwark or Lambeth, London. W F11, late 17th-cent. context.

- 
1. Cf. for dish and border decoration Michael Archer, English Delftware, Catalogue of an Exhibition held at Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, (1973), N.M. T2550, No.42, dated 1660.
  2. Cf. for decoration only, Brian J. Bloice, 'Norfolk House, Lambeth: Excavations at a Delftware Kiln Site, 1968', Post-Medieval Archaeology, v (1971), 131, Fig.57, No.37.

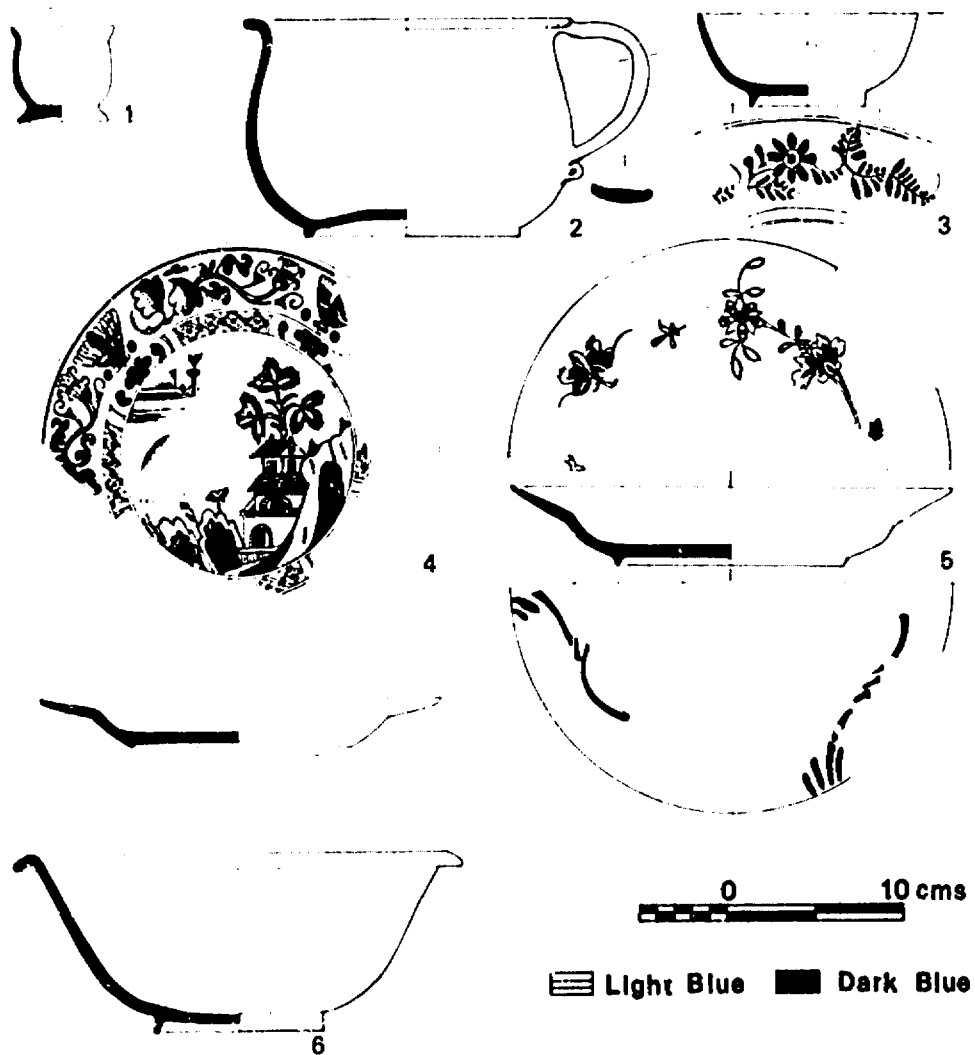


Fig.74 English Delftware, Site W, Westgate

1. W P22/0/14;    2. W P7/1/11;    3. W P7/1/28;  
 4. W P7/1/29;    5. W P7/1/30;    6. W P7/1/12.

Fig.74, English Delftware (con.)

Nos. 1-6, Site W, Westgate.

1. Albarello-type container, tinglazed white int. & ext. Probably London. W F22, early-mid 18th-cent. context.
2. Chamber-pot, tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Medium bowl (Type 2), tinglazed blue int. & ext. , dk blue decoration. Probably London. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
4. Plate (Type 2), tinglazed blue int. & ext., dk blue and blue. Chinese influenced decoration. Possibly London. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
5. Plate (Type 3), tinglazed blue int. & ext., dk blue and blue decoration int., dk blue decoration ext. (style of decoration typical of Chinese porcelain). Probably London. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
6. Bowl (Type 1), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Probably London. W F7 L1, mid 18th. ent. context.

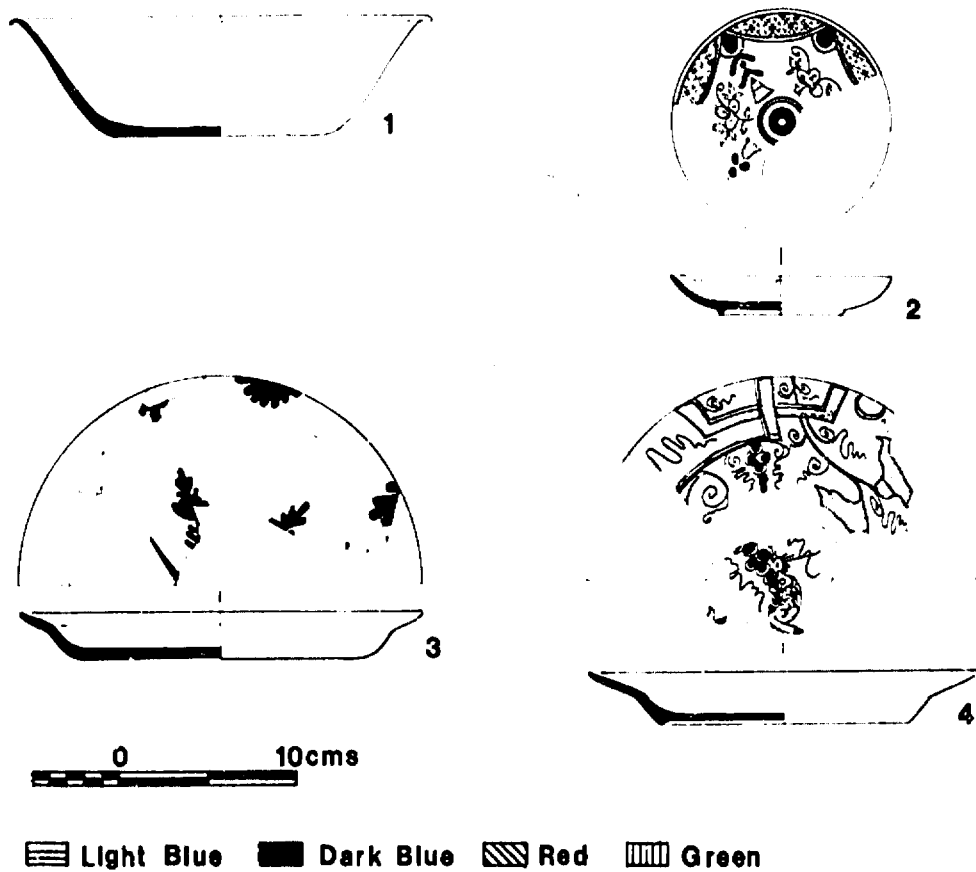


Fig.75 English Delftware, Nos.1-4, Site W, Westgate  
 1. W P48/0/16; 2. W P45/0/33; 3. W P45/0/35;  
 4. W P45/0/34.

Fig.75, English Delftware (con.)

Nos. 1-4, Site W, Westgate

1. Dish (Type 1) tinglazed white int. & ext. Probably London. W F48, mid 18th-cent. context.
2. Dish (Type 2a), tinglazed blue int & ext. Polychrome dk blue, green and red decoration. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
3. Plate (Type 1a), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Dk blue decoration. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
4. Plate (Type ?), tinglazed blue int. & ext. Dk blue and blue decoration. Probably London. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>

---

1. Cf. Parallel in A F60 L34; Michael Archer, English Delftware, Catalogue of an Exhibition held at Rijkmuseum, Amsterdam, (1973), 45, Pl.90, No.126, dated c. 1750.

II C5 - C6 Blank



### DESCRIPTION, Chinese Porcelain

Chinese porcelain was imported into this country from 1600-c.1900. These porcelain wares were made in the interior of the Chinese mainland and were transported some 1,400 miles by water and overland to Canton, where they awaited shipment to England by tea clipper. Companies, in particular the East India Company, shipped the porcelain in boxes in the bottom of the ship's hold. This cargo was ideal to withstand damage from seawater and to act as a good 'flooring' for the tea. By the time the porcelain reached England it was already several years old, and was rarely packed as sets, so a box might contain a variety of forms with different patterns.

It is unlikely that the Chinese porcelain can be anything more than a very general chronological indicator for the archaeologist, but it may well be a good guide to differences in social standing, for Chinese porcelain dinner services were favoured by wealthy people in the mid 18th century.<sup>1</sup>

Only one vessel, a cup, was recovered from a 17th-century assemblage within the survey area. Pit groups dating to the mid 18th century yielded a variety of Chinese porcelain wares. Tea wares including tea bowls, shallow dishes (saucers), bowls and coffee cups were the most popular products. Dinner wares, typified by plates, are very rare (only one plate was recovered, B X F22), as were conserve containers (ginger jars etc., W F48).

A few pit groups yielded a slightly higher percentage of tea wares

---

1. Robert Copeland, Spode's Willow Pattern and Other Designs After the Chinese, (1980). 3.

## CHINESE PORCELAIN (CON.)

(A F57; Site B: X F22, X F35; Site W: F7, F48, F70). W F7 in particular yielded thirteen tea bowls.

The porcelain wares were usually hand-painted in blue, and glazed. Polychrome 'Imari-style' decoration based on the Japanese decorative styles are rare, as are the 'Famille Rose' and 'Famille Verte' styles.

In so far as Chinese porcelain can be used as a guide to prosperity, the general impression given by the survey area is that the pit groups did not belong to the very wealthy. Individual items may have been received as presents, perhaps from undergraduates to their college servants, but pit assemblages with a high proportion of tea wares may reflect a change in social standing, or a commercial enterprise such as a coffee house (W F7).

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES, Chinese Porcelain

1. David Baker et al., 'Excavations in Bedford, 1967-1977', Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal, xiii (1979), 239-40.
2. Robert Copeland, Spode's Willow Pattern and Other Designs After the Chinese, (1980).
3. Cynthia Gaskell Brown (Ed.), Plymouth Excavations. Castle Stret, The Pottery, Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series, No.1, (1979).
4. Elinor Gordon, Collecting Chinese Export Porcelain, (1978).
5. I. Noël Hume, Artefacts of Colonial America, (1970).

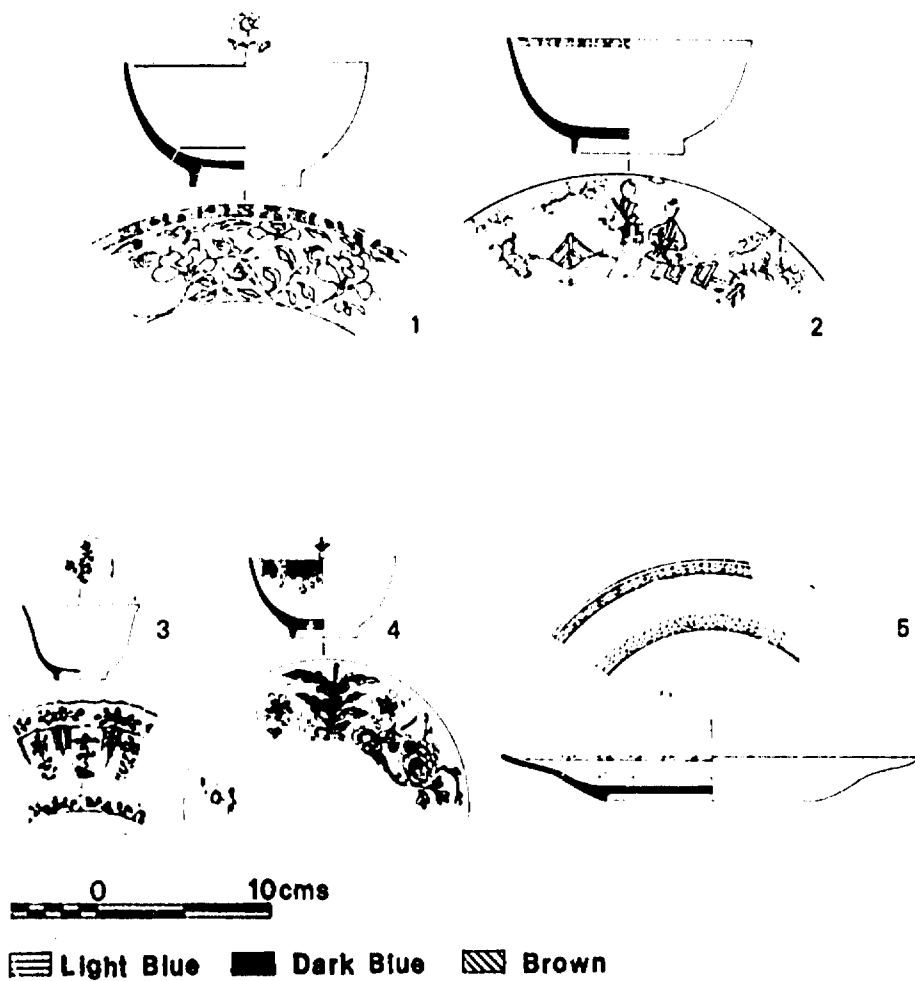


Fig.76 Chinese Porcelain, Nos.1-2, Site A, Church Street,  
 Nos.3-5, Site B, Greyfriars  
 1. A P60/34/11; 2. A P57/0/14; 3. B VII P4/0/6;  
 4. B VII P4/0/7; 5. B X P26/0/8.

CATALOGUE

Fig.76, Chinese Porcelain

Nos. 1-2, Site A, Church St.

1. Large bowl, underglaze blue decoration int. & ext. Brown on rim edge. A F60 L34, mid 18th-cent. context. (Cross-joins between F60 L34 and L2, (2M, 108/1014).
2. Large bowl, underglaze blue decoration int. & ext. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context. (Cross-joins between F57 L57 and F45)

Nos.3-5, Site B, Greyfriars

3. Fluted tea-bowl, underglaze dk blue and blue decoration. B VII F4, early 18th-cent. context with some intrusive mid-late 18th-cent. material.
4. Tea bowl, underglaze dk blue and blue decoration int. & ext. B VII F4, early 18th-cent. context with some intrusive mid-late 18th-cent. material.
5. Dish, underglaze blue decoration int., brown on rim edge. B X F26, mid 18th-cent. context with some intrusive 19th-cent. material.

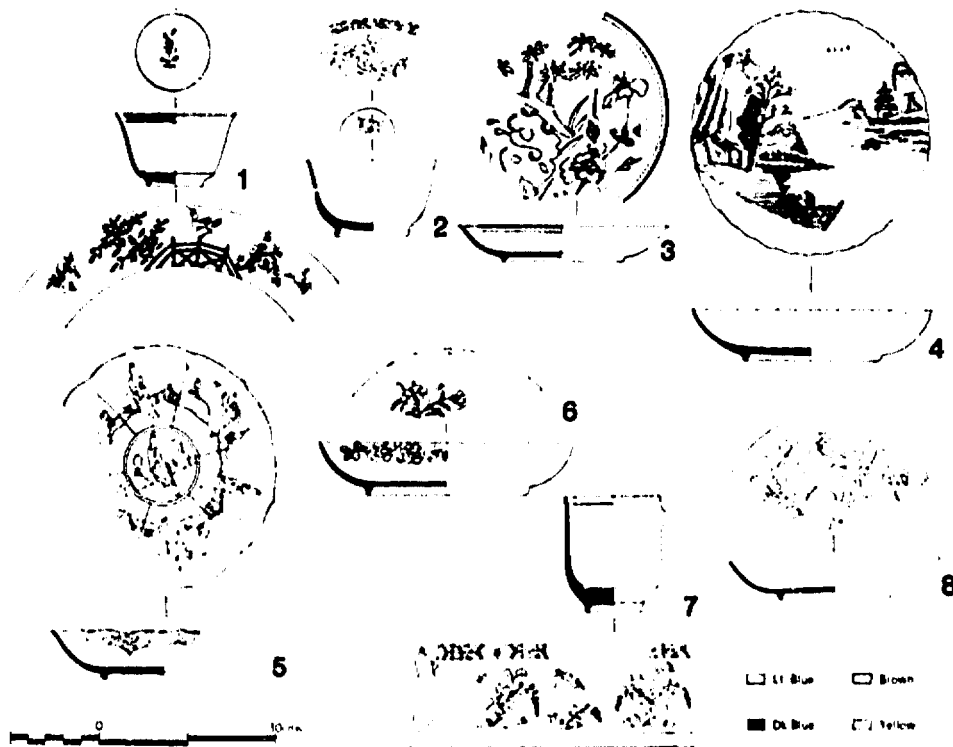


Fig.77 Chinese Porcelain, Nos.1-8, Site W, Westgate  
 1. W P7/1/21; 2. W P7/1/23; 3. W P7/1/24;  
 4. W P7/1/25; 5. W P7/1/27; 6. W P7/1/26;  
 7. W P48/0/15; 8. W P45/0/30.

Fig.77, Chinese Porcelain (con.)

Nos. 1-8, Site W, Westgate

1. Tea bowl, hand-painted blue decoration int. & ext. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
2. Tea bowl, hand-painted polychrome red, green, brown and yellow int., brown glaze ext. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Shallow dish, hand-painted blue decoration int. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
4. Fluted shallow dish hand-painted dk blue and blue decoration int. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
5. Fluted shallow dish, hand-painted blue decoration int. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
6. Shallow dish, hand-painted blue, red and gold decoration ('Imari style'). W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
7. Coffee cup (export shape), underglaze dk blue and blue decoration. Brown on edge of rim. W F48, mid 18th-cent. context.
8. Shallow dish, underglaze blue decoration int. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.

11 C13 - C14 Blank





### DESCRIPTION, English Porcelain

In comparison with other European countries, notably France and Germany, the manufacture of porcelain in this country began rather late, in the 1740 s. English porcelain was an expensive commodity when compared with Oriental porcelain but its manufacture spread very rapidly from London to Derby, Worcester, Liverpool and elsewhere.

The little English porcelain from the survey area was divided into soft and hard paste wares. The earliest occurrence of soft paste ware is from a mid 18th-century pit group (W F7), these vessels were decorated after the Chinese manner in underglaze blue. The vase from this group was decorated in a style reminiscent of the Worcester factory (Fig.78, No.2) which started porcelain production in the early 1750s. A shallow dish from the same group may possibly originate from Leeds or Liverpool (Fig.78, No.1). These five English porcelain vessels make this pit exceptional when compared with contemporary assemblages from within the survey area. Other isolated vessels occur in mid-late 18th-century groups, but it is not possible to attribute them to any particular factory (Site A: F13, F57; W F45). A slight increase in early-mid 19th-century groups was noted (Site A: F56, F66; B X F36) when hard paste porcelains replaced the soft-fired vessel; these included a Spode-type tea service with sprig-moulded mauve thistles on a white background (B VII F5).

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES, English Porcelain

1. Paul Atterbury (Ed.), English Pottery and Porcelain: An Historical Survey, (1980), 54-108.
2. L. Whiter, Spode: A History of the Family, Factory and Wares from 1733 to 1833, '1978, 2nd Edn.).

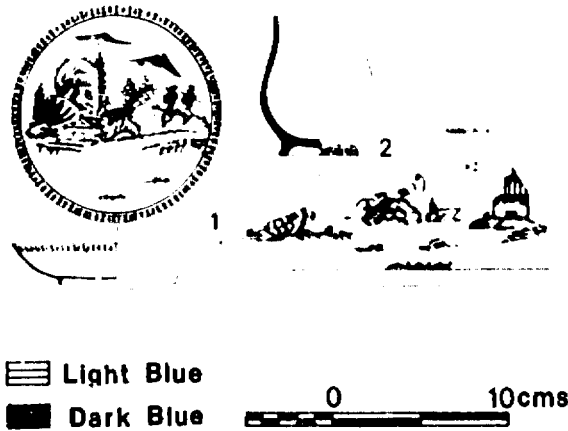


Fig.78 English Porcelain, Nos.1-2, Site W, Westgate  
1. W P7/1/41; 2. W P7/1/22.

CATALOGUE

Fig.78, English Porcelain

Nos.1-2, Site W, Westgate

1. Shallow dish, hand-painted dk blue and blue decoration int. Possibly Liverpool or Leeds. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
2. Vase, hand-painted dk blue and blue decoration. Possibly Worcester. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.

II D5 -D7 Blank

### DESCRIPTION, White Dipped Saltglaze Stoneware

These stonewares were first developed and manufactured in Staffordshire c. 1710. The coarse grey body was dipped into a white slip and a band of brown iron oxide was usually added to the rim of the vessel and sometimes also to the top of the handle. The vessels were often made in a mould and lathe-turned afterwards to remove the excess clay.

A tea bowl, cups in three sizes, and cylindrical tankards occur in early-mid 18th-century assemblages within the survey area (Site B: IV F44, V F2, X F34; W F22) and apparently continued in use into the mid-late 18th century (B X F22, W F45). Two mid-late 18th-century assemblages yielded a rather higher percentage of drinking vessels, together with jugs, bowls and a bottle in this ware (Site W: F67, F45). These same groups also have an above average percentage of London-type stoneware tankards.

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES, White Dipped Saltglaze Stoneware

1. Josephine de Goris, 'Post-Medieval Pottery from Pembroke College Bursary, Oxford, 1970, Oxoniensia, xxxvi (1971), 99-105.
2. I. Noël Hume, 'The Rise and Fall of English White Saltglazed Stoneware, Parts I and II, in Paul Atterbury (Ed.), English Pottery and Porcelain: An Historical Survey, (1980), 16-30.
3. A.R. Mountford, The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware, (1971).

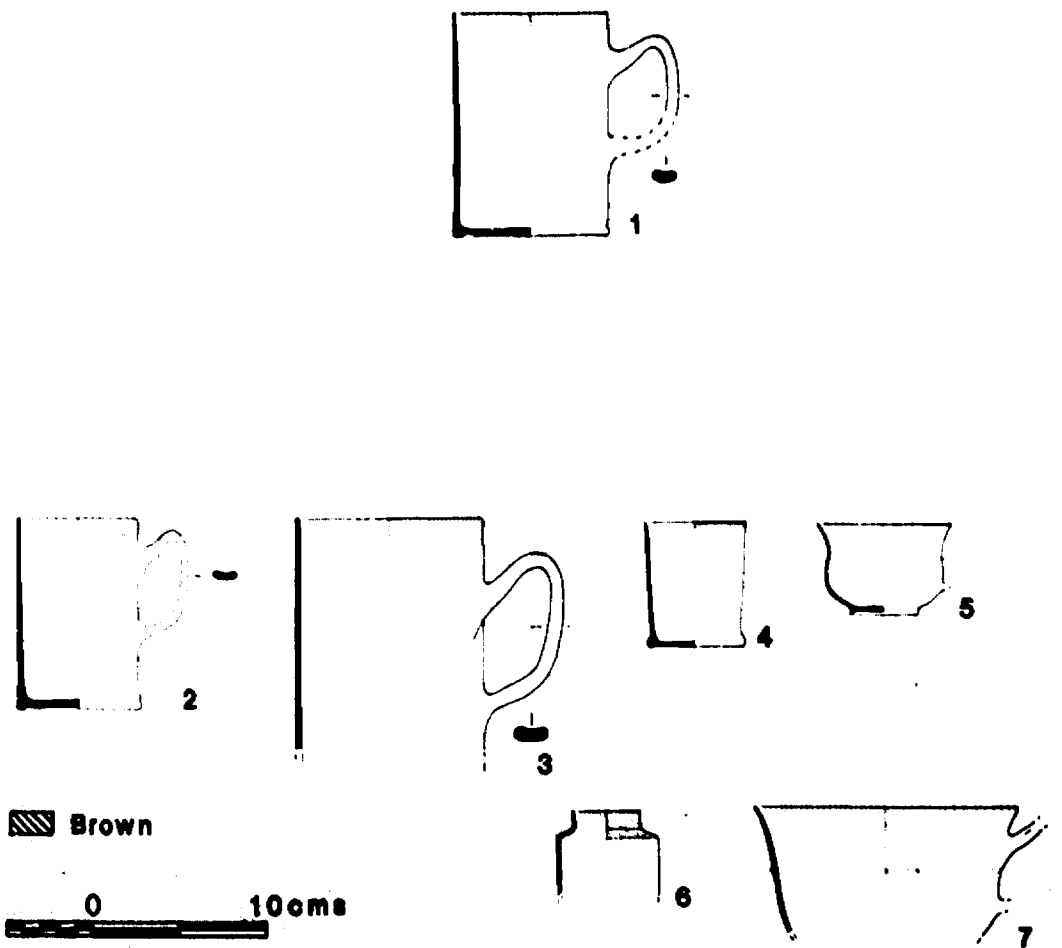


Fig.79 White Dipped Saltglaze Stoneware, No.1, Site B,  
 Greyfriars, Nos.2-7, Site W, Westgate

1. B IV P44/0/2;    2. W P48/0/17;    3. W P48/0/14;  
 4. W P45/0/6;    5. W P45/0/31;    6. W P45/0/30;  
 7. W P45/0/33.

## CATALOGUE

### Fig.79, White Dipped Saltglaze Stoneware

#### No.1, Site B, Greyfriars

1. Cylindrical tankard (pint size), brown slip band below rim.  
Probably Staffordshire. B IV F44, early-mid 18th-cent. context.

#### Nos.2-7, Site W, Westgate

2. Cylindrical tankard (half-pint size), brown slip band below rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F48, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
3. Cylindrical tankard (quart size), brown slip band below rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F48, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>2</sup>
4. Coffee cup, brown slip band below the rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
5. Cup, brown slip band below the rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
6. Bottle, brown slip band below the rim. Possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
7. Large cup, brown slip band below the rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.

---

1. Cf. Josephine de Goris, 'Post-Medieval Pottery from Pembroke College Bursary, Oxford, 1970', Oxoniensia, xxxvi (1971), 100, Fig.1, No.9

2. Cf. A.R. Mountford, The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware, (1971), Pl.54.

II D11 - D14 Blank



## DESCRIPTION. White Saltglaze Stoneware

The true fine white saltglaze stonewares were manufactured in Staffordshire at least as early as the 1730s. The introduction of casting permitted a much wider range of forms to be produced. These tableware forms were influenced by early porcelain and contemporary silver shapes.

A typology for these shapes has not as yet been attempted at the kiln sources in Staffordshire. Evidence from the Oxford survey area suggests a number of sub-types exists within each general class of vessel. It is hoped that the illustrated vessels may be of some help when a typology is developed at Stoke-on-Trent.

White saltglazed stonewares first appear in an early-mid 18th-century context (B IV F44). They reach their peak in the mid, and mid-late 18th-century assemblages (Site A: F57, F60; Site B: X F26, X F27; Site W: F25, F45), but a small proportion of wares are still present in early 19th-century groups (A F56; B V F11).

White saltglaze is present in all assemblages dating to the mid and mid-late 18th century and containing more than twenty vessels. It appears that these wares may be a useful chronological guide for this period.

Tea bowls, shallow dishes, cylindrical tankards and teapots are the most frequent products from within the survey area. Jugs, coffee pots, chamber-pots, colanders, slop bowls, and bowls in varying sizes, occur occasionally. Block-moulded dinner plates first appear in mid 18th-century contexts (A F15; W F7) often with 'barley' patterns or 'dot, diaper and basket' press-moulded decoration around the rim flange (Fig.80, No.7 and Fig.82, Nos.5-7).

Tea wares sometimes display reeded or rouletted decoration, and one bowl has a sprig-moulded coat of arms applied to it (W F48). The technique of incised ornament filled with cobalt, known as 'scratch-blue', is rare. Only two shallow dishes were recovered (B X F26, W F7). A particularly

## WHITE SALTGLAZE STONWARE

interesting 'scratch-blue' bowl from the salvage site at Selfridges was incised 'Trin Co 1762' Fig.29, No.5 (in print). The reasons for Trinity College property being deposited on the site are not clear. Two polychrome enamel decorated vessels were recovered (Site A: F57, F60). One pit group has an unusually high proportion of white saltglaze stonewares (W F7) which include the whole spectrum of forms recovered from the survey area and some thirteen white saltglaze stoneware plates. This assemblage has already been noted for the remarkable collection of other fine wares.

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES, White Saltglaze Stoneware

1. Kenneth J. Barton, 'The Contents of an Eighteenth-century Well at Bishops Waltham Hampshire'. Post-Medieval Archaeology, iii (1969) 166-87.
2. F.S.C. Celoria and J.H. Kelly, A post-medieval pottery site with a kiln base found off Albion Square, Hawley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, iv (1973).
3. H. Clarke and A. Carter, Excavations in King's Lynn, 1963-70, The King's Lynn Archaeological Survey, ii; Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series, vii (1977).
4. Josephine de Goris, 'Post-Medieval Pottery from Pembroke College Bursary, Oxford, 1970', Oxoniensia, xxxvi (1971), 99-105.
5. I. Noël Hume, Pottery and Porcelain in Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Collections, Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Series, No.2. (1969).
6. I. Noël Hume, Excavations at Rosewell, United States National Museum Bulletin No.225, (1962).
7. A.R. Mountford, The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware, (1971).
8. D.C. Towner, The Leeds Pottery, (1963).



Fig.80 White Saltglaze Stoneware, Nos.1-4, Site A,  
 Church Street, Nos.5-9, Site B, Greyfriars  
 1. A P60/0/8; 2. A P60/0/1; 3. A P60/0/9;  
 4. A P60/0/10; 5. B VII P4/0/9; 6. B X P26/0/7;  
 7. B I P27/0/5; 8. B I P27/0/6; 9. B I F27/0/4.

## CATALOGUE

### Fig.80, White Saltglaze Stoneware

#### Nos. 1-4, Site A, Church St.

1. Teapot lid, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. A F60, mid 18th-cent. context.
2. Teapot, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. A F60, mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Tea bowl, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. A F60, mid 18th-cent. context.
4. Shallow dish. Probably Staffordshire (two identical dishes from this context and parallel with W F45). A F60, mid 18th-cent. context.

#### Nos. 5-9, Site B, Greyfriars

5. Bowl, rouletting ext. Probably Staffordshire. B VII F4, early 18th-cent. context with some intrusive mid-late 18th-cent. material.
6. Plate. Probably Staffordshire. B X F26, mid 18th-cent. context with some intrusive 19th-cent. material.
7. Oval plate, 'barley' pattern. Probably Staffordshire. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.
8. Cup, with rolled rim. Probably Staffordshire. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
9. Chamber-pot with rolled rim. Probably Staffordshire. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.

---

1. Cf. H. Clarke and A. Carter, Excavations in King's Lynn, 1963-70, The King's Lynn Archaeological Survey, ii; Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series, vii (1977), 284, Fig.129, No.405.

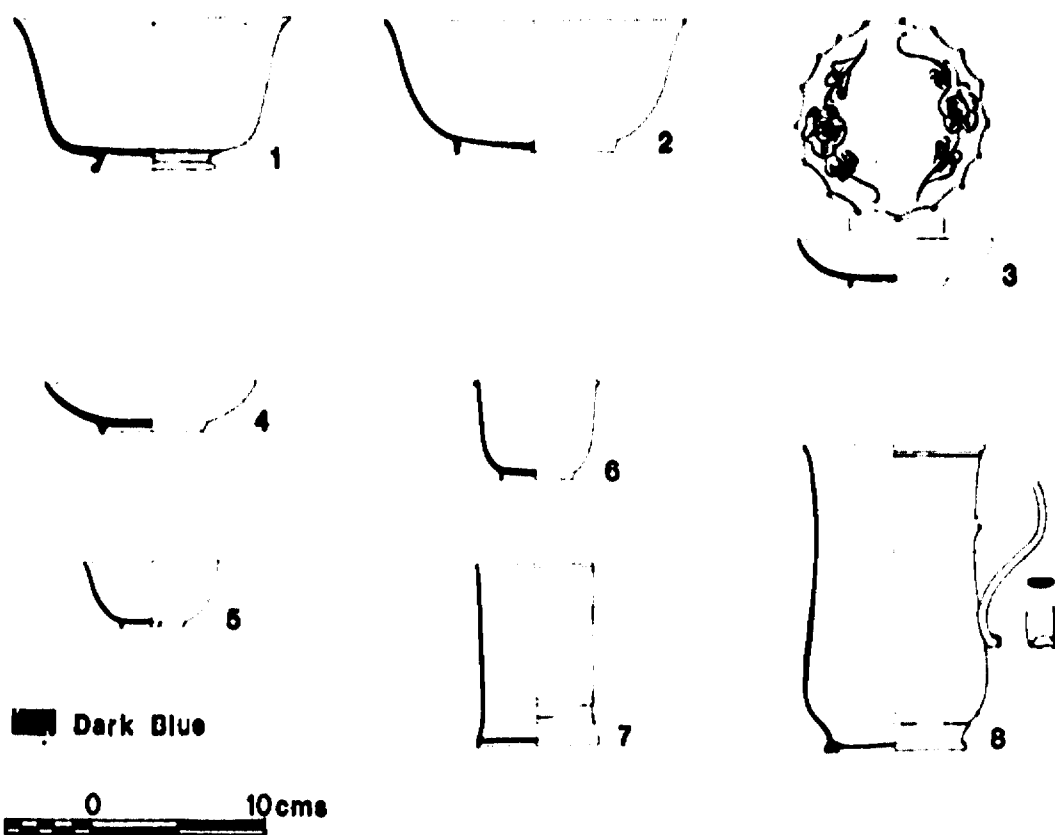


Fig.81 White Saltglaze Stoneware, Nos.1-8, Site W, Westgate

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. W P7/1/17; | 2. W P7/1/16; | 3. W P7/1/39; |
| 4. W P7/1/37; | 5. W P7/1/31; | 6. W P7/1/40; |
| 7. W P7/1/20; | 8. W P7/1/4.  |               |

Fig.81, White Saltglaze Stoneware (con.)

Nos. 1-8, Site W, Westgate

1. Bowl, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context. (Cf., for similar base, W P45/0/7).
2. Large bowl. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context (Cf. Parallel in W F45).
3. Scratch blue shallow dish, incised blue decoration. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context (Cf. parallel in B X F26).
4. Shallow dish. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
5. Tea bowl. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context (Cf. parallel in B X F26).
6. Coffee cup. probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>2</sup>
7. Cylindrical tankard (half pint size), reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>3</sup>
8. Coffee pot, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>4</sup>

---

1. I. Noël Hume, Excavations at Rosewell, United States National Museum Bulletin No.225, (1962), 206, Fig.27, No.11

2. Cf. for form only, A.R. Mountford, The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware, (1971), Pl.180.

3. Ibid. Pl.116; I. Noël Hume, Artefacts of Colonial America, (1970), 115, Fig.34.

4. Op. Cit, Mountford, Pl.114, 115.

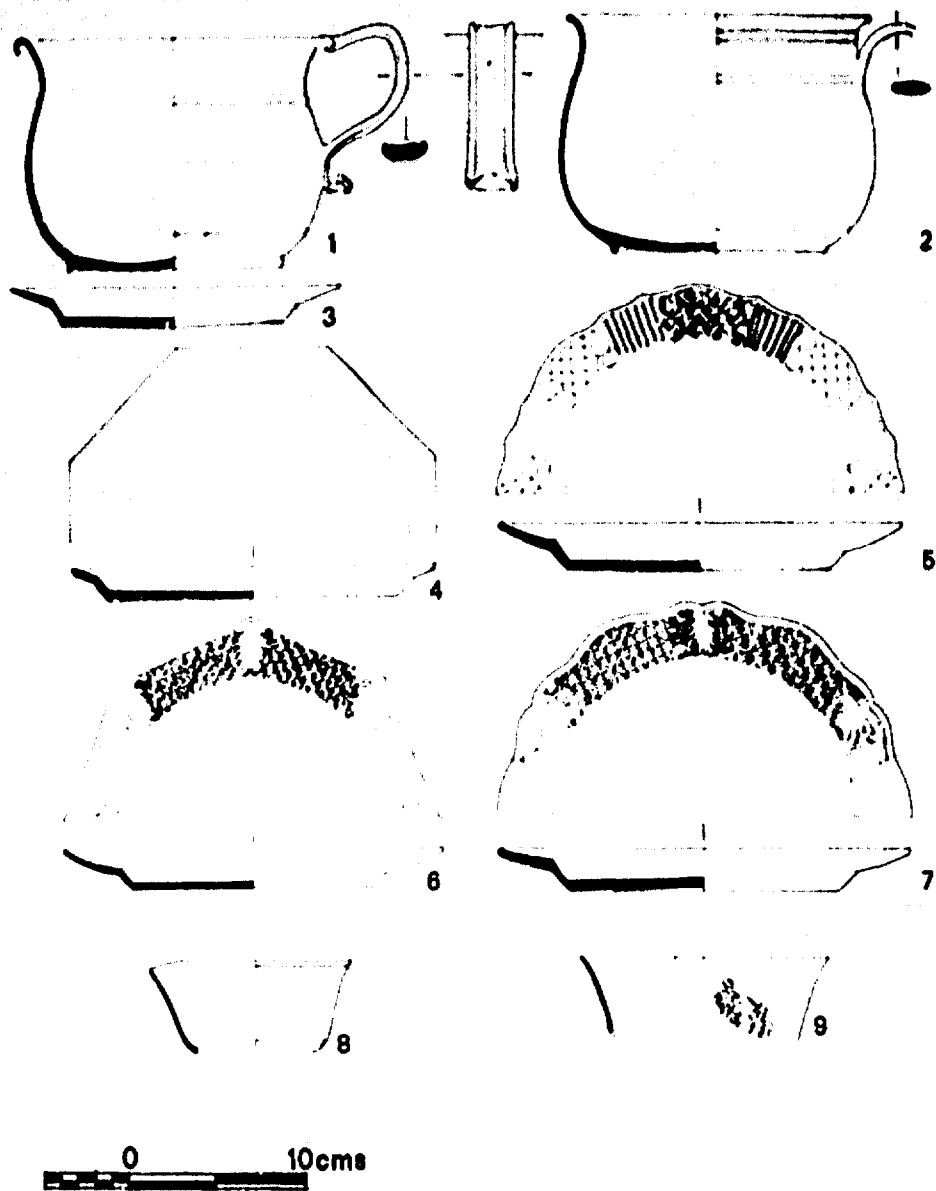


Fig.82 White Saltglaze Stoneware, Nos.1-9, Site W, Westgate

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. W P7/1/13; | 2. W P7/1/15; | 3. W P7/1/33; |
| 4. W P7/1/38; | 5. W P7/1/34; | 6. W P7/1/35; |
| 7. W P7/1/36; | 8. W P48/0/2; | 9. W P48/0/8. |

Fig.82, White Saltglaze Stoneware (con.)

Nos.1-9, Site W, Westgate

1. Chamber-pot, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
2. Chamber-pot, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Plate, simple flanged rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
4. Octagonal plate. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
5. Plate, scalloped rim. Moulded 'dot, diaper and basket' decoration. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.
6. Octagonal plate, moulded 'dot and diaper' decoration. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>3</sup>
7. Plate, scalloped rim, moulded 'dot and diaper' decoration. Probably Staffordshire. W F7 L1, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>4</sup>
8. Slop bowl, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F48, mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>5</sup>
9. Bowl, applied coat of arms. Probably Staffordshire. W F48, mid 18th-cent. context.

- 
1. Cf. F.C.C. Celoria and J.H. Kelly, A post-medieval pottery site with a Kiln base found off Albion Square, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society Report, iv (1973), 79, Nos.311, 312.
  2. I. Noël Hume, Artefacts of Colonial America, (1970), Fig.35, No.1.
  3. Cf. for form only, A.R. Mountford, The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-glazed Stoneware, (1971), Pl.125.
  4. Op. Cit. Celoria and Kelly, Pl.16, No.12.
  5. Cf. H. Clarke and A. Carter, Excavations in King's Lynn, 1963-70, The King's Lynn Archaeological Survey, ii; Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series, vii (1977) 284, Fig.129, No.400b.



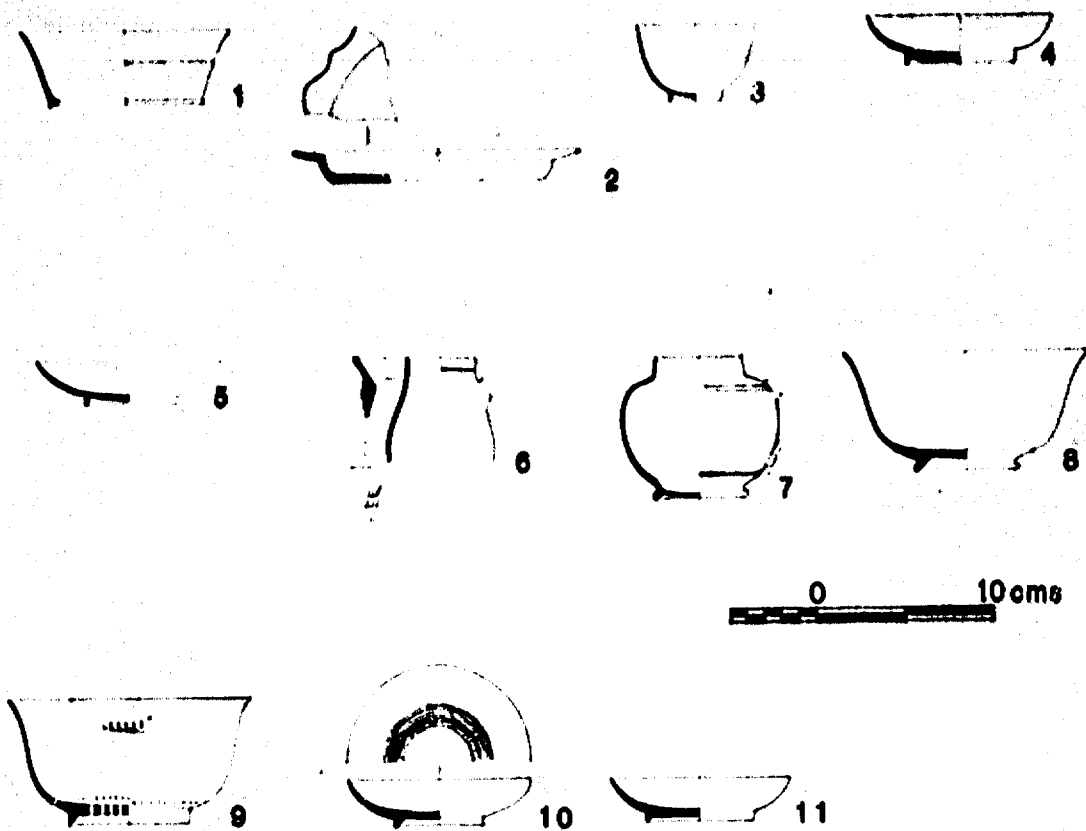


Fig.83 White Saltglaze Stoneware, Nos.1-11, Site W, Westgate

- |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. W P45/0/8;  | 2. W P45/0/10; | 3. W P45/0/48; |
| 4. W P45/0/34; | 5. W P45/0/35; | 6. W P45/0/9;  |
| 7. W P45/0/36; | 8. W P45/0/7;  | 9. W P45/0/11; |
| 10. W P67/0/6; | 11. W P67/0/5. |                |

Fig.83, White Saltglaze Stoneware (con.)

Nos. 1-11, Site W, Westgate

1. Small bowl, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
2. Small plate, scalloped rim. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
3. Tea bowl, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
4. Shallow dish. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
5. Shallow dish. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
6. Small jug, terminal on base of spout. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
7. Teapot, reeding ext. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
8. Bowl. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
9. Colander. Probably Staffordshire. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
10. Shallow dish, roulette decoration int. Probably Staffordshire. W F67, mid 18th-cent. context.
11. Shallow dish. Probably Staffordshire. W F20, mid 18th-cent. context.  
(Cf. parallel in W F45)

---

1. Cf. D.C. Towner, The Leeds Pottery, (1963), 163; I. Noel Hume, Excavations at Rosewell, United States National Museum Bulletin, No.225 (1962), 206, Fig.27, No.111.

II E11 - E14 Blank

### DESCRIPTION, Staffordshire Mottled Brown Glazed Wares

The main production period for Staffordshire mottled brown manganese glazed wares was from 1680-1750; at least by the early 18th-century, similar wares were being made at Bristol, Buckley and Sheffield. These wares evidently did not command any sizeable market in Oxford as comparatively few vessels were recovered from the survey area.

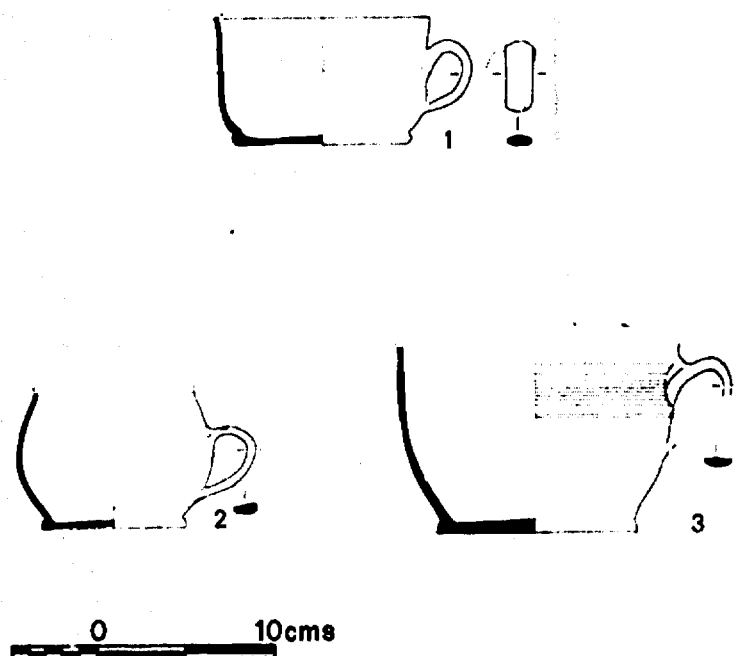
Two fabric types were recognised amongst the key assemblages (Fabrics DQ and FG). The latter type is represented by only two sherds (W F22).

| <u>Fabric</u> | <u>Comparable<br/>with</u> | <u>Frequency<br/>&amp; sorting</u> | <u>Inclusions</u>  |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <u>DQ</u>     | ? Staffs.                  | Sparse &<br>ill-sorted             | Fine-coarse red iron ore,<br>coarse clay pellets and<br>sub-rounded quartz in an<br>iron-free white clay matrix. |
| <u>FG</u>     | Staffs.                    | Sparse                             | Fine red iron ore,<br>moderate quartz.   |

The most frequent forms from the area are cups and cylindrical reeded tankards; jugs and bowls occur infrequently. Late 17th-century assemblages yielded a few fragmentary cylindrical reeded tankards (A F55, W F11). Cups were recovered from early 18th-century groups (W F22) and they continued to be found in assemblages dating to the mid and mid-late 18th-century (A F57; Site B: X F22, X F26; W F45).

PRINCIPAL SOURCES, Staffordshire Mottled Brown Glazed Wares

1. Graham Webster and K. Barton, 'An 18th Century Rubbish Pit, Trinity Street, 1953', Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, xxxiv (1957), 19-28.
2. K.J. Barton, 'Some Evidence of Two Types of Pottery Manufactured in Bristol in the Early 18th-century', Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, lxxx (1961), 160-68.
3. F.S.C. Celoria and J.H. Kelly, A post-medieval pottery site with a Kiln base found off Albion Square, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, iv (1973).
4. J.H. Kelly, A rescue excavation on the site of Swan Bank Methodist Church, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, v (1973).
5. J.H. Kelly and S.J. Greaves, The Excavation of a Kiln Base in Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, vi (1974).
6. T. Pearson, 'The contents of a mid eighteenth-century pit from North Petherton, Somerset' Post-Medieval Archaeology, xiii (1979), 183-210.
7. A.G. Vince in C.M. Heighway et al, Excavations at the North and East Gates of Gloucester, 1974, and related sites, Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucester and Somerset, forthcoming.



**Fig.84** Staffordshire Mottled Brown Glazed Wares,  
No.1, Site B, Greyfriars, Nos.2-3, Site W, Westgate  
1. B XII P2/6/1; 2. W P25/0/5; 3. W P25/0/6.

Fig. 84, Staffordshire Mottled Brown Glazed Wares

No.1, Site B, Greyfriars

1. Cup, glazed mottled brown int. & ext., reeding ext. Possibly Staffordshire. B XII/2 F6, early-mid 18th-cent. context.

Nos.2-3, Site W, Westgate

2. ?Cup, glazed mottled brown int. & ext. possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. W F25 mid 18th-cent. context.
3. Bowl with handle, glazed mottled brown int. & ext., reeding ext. Possibly Staffordshire. W F25, mid 18th-cent. context.

- 
1. Cf. Graham Webster and K. Barton, 'An 18th-century Rubbish Pit, Trinity Street, 1953', Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, xxxiv (1957), 26, Fig.3, No.36.





## DESCRIPTION, Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares

These slipwares were made at the same production centres as the mottled brown manganese glazed products described above. Bristol-types were thought to have been produced between 1680-1760, but no certain Bristol products were recovered from the survey area.

Staffordshire embossed wares were made as early as the mid 17th century but it was not until later in the century that the well-known slip trailed and combed press-moulded dishes were manufactured at Hawley, Staffordshire. The latter continued to be made until the second half of the 18th century. Two fabric types were recognised amongst the key assemblages (Fabrics DQ and FN). The former is also the dominant fabric in the mottled brown glazed wares. Only seven vessels of Fabric FN were recovered from a mid-late 18th-century context.

| <u>Fabric</u> | <u>Comparable<br/>with</u> | <u>Frequency<br/>&amp; sorting</u> | <u>Inclusions</u>   |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <u>FN</u>     | Staffs.                    | Moderate &<br>ill-sorted           | White sub-rounded<br>quartz, sparse<br>medium-coarse red<br>iron ore in a white<br>and red firing clay<br>matrix. |

A few unstratified embossed 'jewel' decorated fragments were recovered (Fig. 85, No.2).

These slip trailed products account for some 5% of each assemblage and date to the first half of the 18th century. Products include a lid (possibly from a posset pot), a candlestick, jugs, cups, porringers, dishes in two sizes and of two shapes (round and rectangular), and platters. Dishes are the most frequent form, and cups are also popular.

The earliest wares were recovered from mid-late 17th-century contexts (A F1001, B IV F13) and consist of porringers, with brown slip trailed 'S' hook decoration, glazed yellow internally and externally (A F1001, B IV F13) and cups with brown slip trailed 'spots', glazed yellow (A F1023). This

## STAFFORDSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE-TYPE SLIPWARES (CON.)

type of cup continued in use throughout the first half of the 18th century and into the third quarter (W F45). Press-moulded dishes, small, large and rectangular types, with trailed, trailed and combed, or trailed and feathered, decoration were popular throughout the 18th century but did not occur after 1770-80 in the survey area. These dishes sometimes occur with embossed concentric circles internally which can be paralleled amongst the Stoke-on-Trent assemblages. One such dish, with an embossed 'M' on the interior, may possibly be associated with Richard Marsh of Hawley. These large dishes may have been favoured as serving dishes, but there is no evidence to suggest that they were associated with commercial enterprises rather than domestic households.

Only two vessels, a cylindrical cup and a porringer are made of red firing clay, as opposed to the buff coloured clay or mixed buff and red clay (Fig.85, No.1, Fig.86, No.4). The cylindrical cup is crudely incised on the reverse and may possibly infer a potter's trade mark.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES, Staffordshire Slipwares

1. Graham Webster and K. Barton, 'An 18th-century Rubbish Pit, Trinity Street, 1953', Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, xxxiv (1957), 19-28.
2. K.J. Barton, 'Some Evidence of Two Types of Pottery Manufactured in Bristol in the Early 18th-century', Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, lxxx (1961), 160-68.
3. F.S.C. Celonia and J.H. Kelly, A post-medieval pottery site with a Kiln base found off Albion Square, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, iv (1973).
4. J.H. Kelly, A rescue excavation on the site of Swan Bank Methodist Church Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, v (1973).
5. J.H. Kelly and S.J. Greaves, The Excavation of a Kiln Base in Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, vi (1974).
6. T. Pearson, 'The contents of a mid eighteenth-century pit from North Petherton, Somerset', Post-Medieval Archaeology, xiii (1979), 183-01.
7. A.G. Vince in C.M. Heighway et al, Excavations at the North and East Gates of Gloucester, 1974, and related sites, Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucester and Somerset, forthcoming.

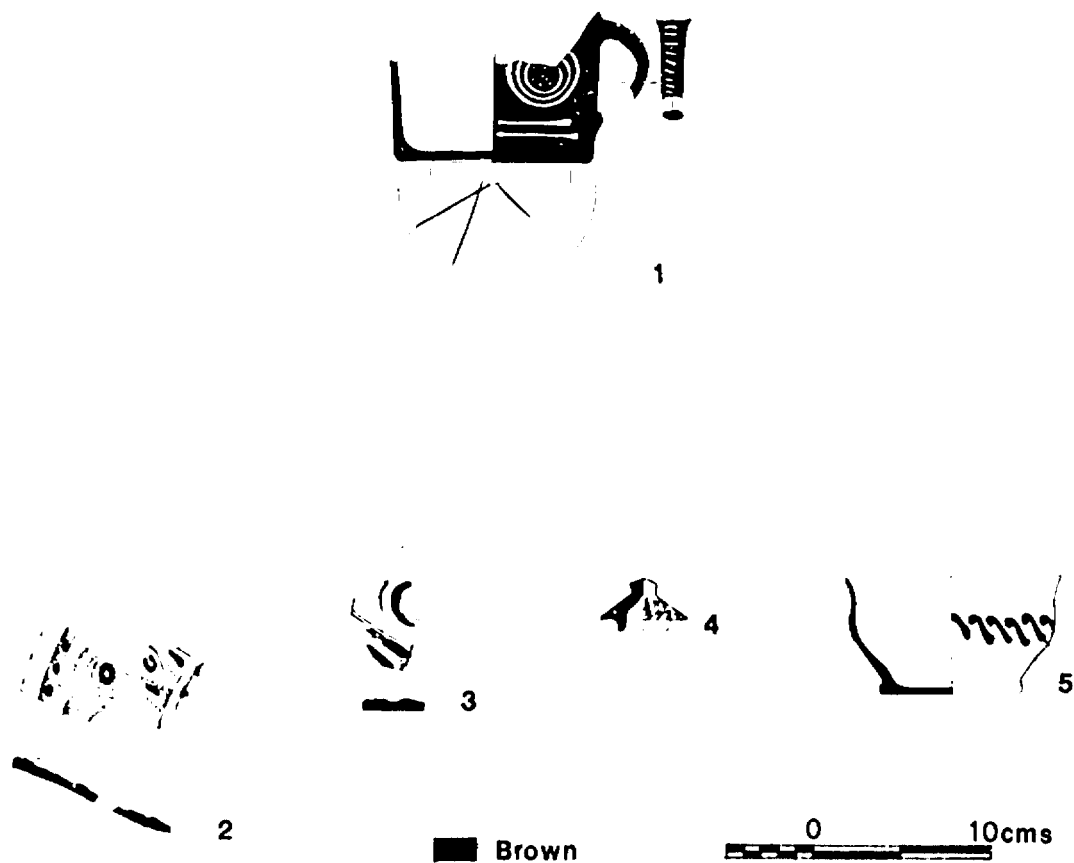


Fig.85 Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares,  
 No.1, Site A, Church Street, Nos.2-5, Site B,  
 Greyfriars

1. A P2M/2/106/1010/1; 2. B IX P1/0/1a & b;  
 3. B IX P1/0/2; 4. B IV P3/1/1;  
 5. B IV P13/0/1.

CATALOGUE

Fig. 85, Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares

No.1, Site A, Church St.

1. Cylindrical cup in red firing clay, glazed dk brown int. & ext., trailed white slip, incised mark on reverse, possibly a potter's mark. Probably Staffordshire. Unstratified context.

Nos.2-5, Site B, Greyfriars

2. Dish with 'piecrust' rim embossed 'jewel' decoration with trailed brown slip and glazed yellow int. Probably Staffordshire. Intrusive in medieval context, (B IX F1).
3. Dish, embossed design with trailed brown slip and glazed yellow int. Probably Staffordshire. Intrusive in medieval context, (B IX F1).
4. Lid, trailed and feathered brown slip, glazed yellow int. & ext. Possibly Staffordshire. B IV F3 L1, late 17th-cent. context.
5. Porringer, trailed brown slip, glazed yellow int. & ext. Possibly Staffordshire. B IV F13 L1, mid-late 17th-cent. context (Cross-joins between IV F13 & IV F13 L1). (Cf. Parallel in A F1001 L1002).

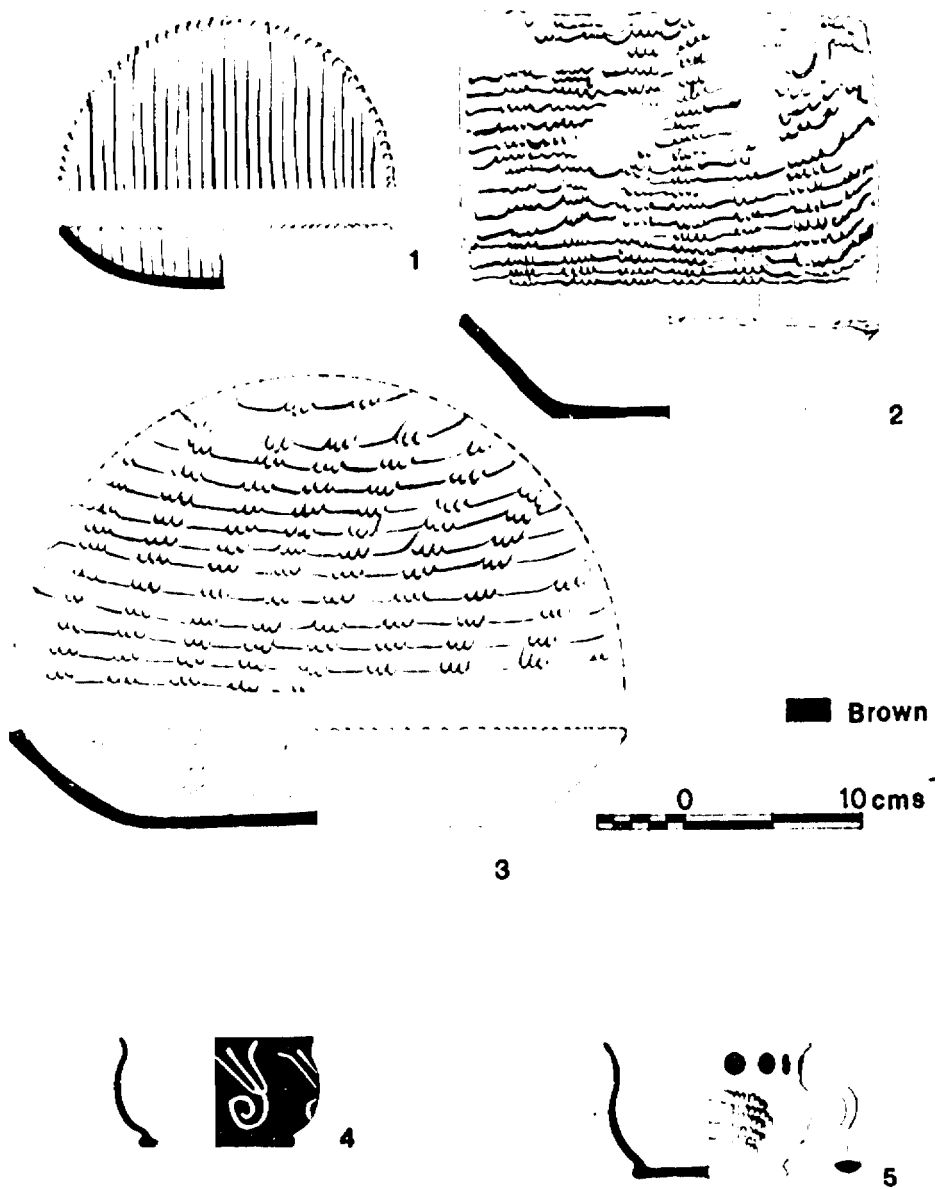


Fig.86 Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares,  
Nos.1-3, Site B, Greyfriars, Nos.4-5, Site W,  
Westgate

1. B V P2/1/4; 2. B VII P4/0/1; 3. B VII P4/0/4;  
4. W P22/0/1; 5. W P45/0/30.

Fig.86, Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares (con.)

Nos. 1-3, Site B, Greyfriars

1. Small dish, trailed brown slip, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. B IV F2 L1, undated context.<sup>1</sup>
2. Rectangular dish, trailed and combed brown slip decoration, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. B VII F4, early 18th-cent. context with some intrusive mid-late 18th-cent. material.<sup>2</sup>
3. Platter, trailed and combed brown slip, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. B VII F4, early 18th-cent. context with some intrusive mid-late 18th-cent. material.<sup>3</sup>

Nos.4-5, Site W, Westgate

4. Cup, trailed white slip decoration glazed brown ext., yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire. W F22, early-mid 18th-cent. context.<sup>4</sup>
5. Cup, trailed and combed brown slip, glazed yellow int. & ext. W F45, mid-late 18th-cent. context.<sup>5</sup>

- 
1. Cf. J.H. Kelly and S.J. Greaves, The Excavation of a Kiln Base in Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, vi (1974), Fig.12, No.6.
  2. Ibid. 26, Fig.13, No.108.
  3. Ibid.
  4. Cf. F.S.C. Celoria and J.H. Kelly, A post-medieval pottery site with a Kiln base found off Albion Square, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Report, iv (1973), 72, 170.
  5. Cf. K.J.Barton, 'Some Evidence of Two Types of Pottery Manufactured in Bristol in the Early 18th-century', Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, lxxx (1961), 165, Fig.2, Nos.10, 11.

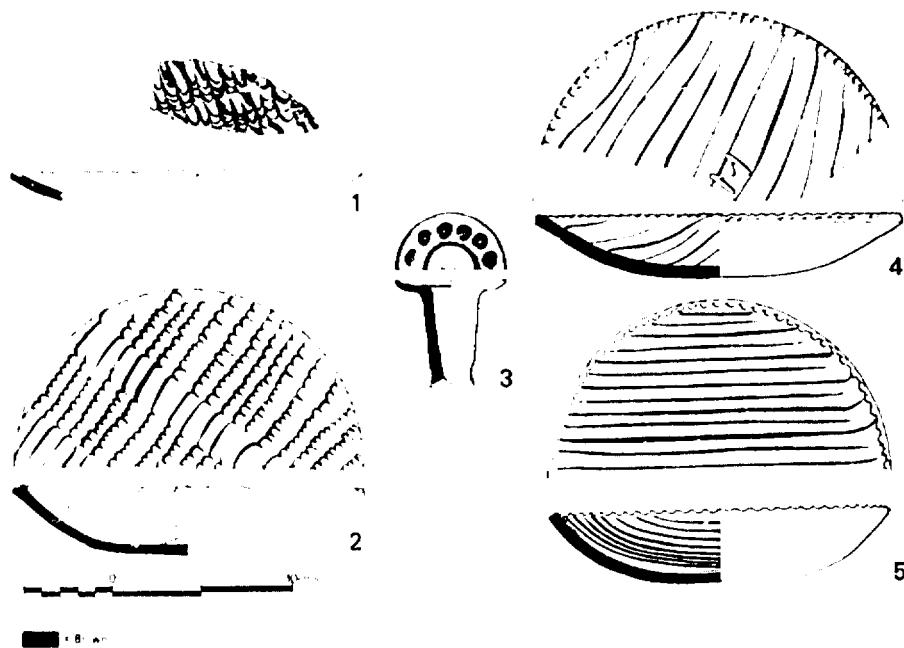


Fig.87 Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares,  
 Nos.1-5, Site B, Greyfriars  
 1. W P7/2/4; 2. W P7/2/6; 3. W P7/2/2;  
 4. W P7/2/5; 5. W P7/2/3.



Fig.87, Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type Slipwares (con.)

Nos.1-5, Site W, Westgate

1. Small dish, with 'piecrust' rim, trailed and combed brown slip, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire. W F7 L2, early 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
2. Small dish, with 'piecrust' rim, two embossed concentric rings, trailed and combed brown slip, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire or Bristol. W F7 L2, early 18th-cent. context.<sup>2</sup>
3. Candlestick, trailed brown slip 'dots' glazed yellow int. & ext. Possibly Staffordshire. W F7 L2, early 18th-cent. context.
4. Small dish, with 'piecrust' rim embossed 'M' on interior, possibly Richard Marsh, Hanley. Trailed brown slip, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire. W F7 L2, early 18th-cent. context.<sup>3</sup>
5. Small dish, with 'piecrust' rim, trailed brown slip, glazed yellow int. Possibly Staffordshire. W F7 L2, early 18th-cent. context.<sup>4</sup>

- 
1. Cf. J.H. Kelly and S.J. Greaves, The Excavation of a Kiln Base in Old Hall Street, Hanley Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society Report, vi (1974), Fig.12, No.100.
  2. Cf. F.S.C. Celoria and J.H. Kelly, A post-medieval pottery site with a Kiln base found off Albion Square, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society Report, iv (1973), 86, 87, Nos. 387, 390.
  3. Op.cit., Kelly and Greaves, 6, Fig.12, No.104.
  4. Ibid., Fig.12, No.103.

### DESCRIPTION, Creamware

Cream-coloured earthenware was first developed c. 1740. Initially it was produced in Staffordshire but later in other areas such as Derbyshire, Liverpool, Yorkshire and Swansea.

The products include the whole range of vessels associated with fine tea and dinner services, sometimes decorated with distinctive moulded patterns. Occasionally small stamped motifs were applied and metallic oxides of copper, iron and manganese were dusted on to impart some colour.

From the survey area only one vessel is attributed to the mid 18th century (W F25). It is not until assemblages post-date 1760 that creamwares are recovered in any quantity and even then a few vessels of pearlware are present suggesting a date nearer 1780 (A F57, W F18). Creamwares continued to be recovered from pit groups dating to the first part of the 19th century.

Plates are far the most frequent form, but one assemblage yielded a wide range of decorative tea-ware, although in a very fragmentary state (A F57).

The most interesting feature is a number of creamware vessels, from four pit groups, which display college names, or the names of people with some standing within the community, written on the reverse of the vessel and often in underglaze blue (Fig.88, Nos.1 and 11, Fig.89, No.6). One pit group (A F13) has four different names hand-painted on plates: 'J.Smith', 'Stockford', 'J.W. Cluff' and 'W. Musgrove'. Whether this signifies a communal rubbish pit, or deposition of wares broken in transit by a middleman, is unclear at present (see the discussion in print). The name of J.W. Cluff was found on other creamware plates from various parts of the survey area

## CREAMWARE (CON)

(W F18, D III F117), but unfortunately no documentary references were found relating to this person. Other vessels have factory names, such as Spode and Wedgwood, impressed on the reverse (A F54; site B: I F27, V F11) and manufacturers names such as 'Davis' (D F117).

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES, Creamware

1. Kenneth J. Barton, 'The Contents of an Eighteenth-century Well at Bishops Waltham, Hampshire', Post-Medieval Archaeology, iii (1969), 166-87.
2. Jo Draper, Dated Post-Medieval Pottery in Northampton Museum, Northampton Museum and Art Gallery, (1975).
3. I. Noël Hume, Pottery and Porcelain in Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Collections, Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Series, No.2. (1969).
4. D.C. Towner, The Leeds Pottery, (1963).
5. D.C. Towner, Creamware, (1978).



Fig.88 Creamware, Nos.1-11, Site A, Church Street

1. A PU/S/1;    2. A P57/0/5;    3. A P57/0/15;  
 4. A P57/57/4;    5. A P57/0/5;    6. A P57/57/1;  
 7. A P57/0/4;    8. A P57/0/7;    9. A P57/0/8;  
 10. A P57/0/6;    11. A P57/0/17.

## CATALOGUE

### Fig.88 , Creamware

#### Nos.1-11, Site A, Church St.

1. Sauce-boat, hand-painted underglaze blue 'Exeter Coll' on reverse, unstratified context.
2. Coffee can, beaded decoration near base, floral handle terminal. Possibly Derbyshire. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
3. Tea bowl, beaded decoration on edge of rim. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
4. Bowl, trailed and combed brown and dk green decoration. A F57 L57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
5. Bowl, hand-painted dk blue and blue Chinese porcelain influenced decoration. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
6. Jug. A F57 L57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
7. Octagonal plate, moulded 'egg and dart' decoration on rim edge. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
8. Plate, moulded 'leaf' decoration on rim edge. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context. (Cf. Parallel in W F18).
9. Plate, moulded 'feather' decoration on edge of rim. A F57 mid-late 18th-cent. context.
10. Plate, moulded 'foliage and cordon' design on rim edge. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.
11. Plate, hand-painted underglaze blue 'J. Martin' on rim. A J. Martin, at one time cook of Christ Church College, appears in Jackson's Oxford Journal under entries between 1773-1786. Probably Staffordshire. A F57, mid-late 18th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>

---

1. Cf. D.C. Towner, The Leeds Pottery, (1963), Royal No.25.

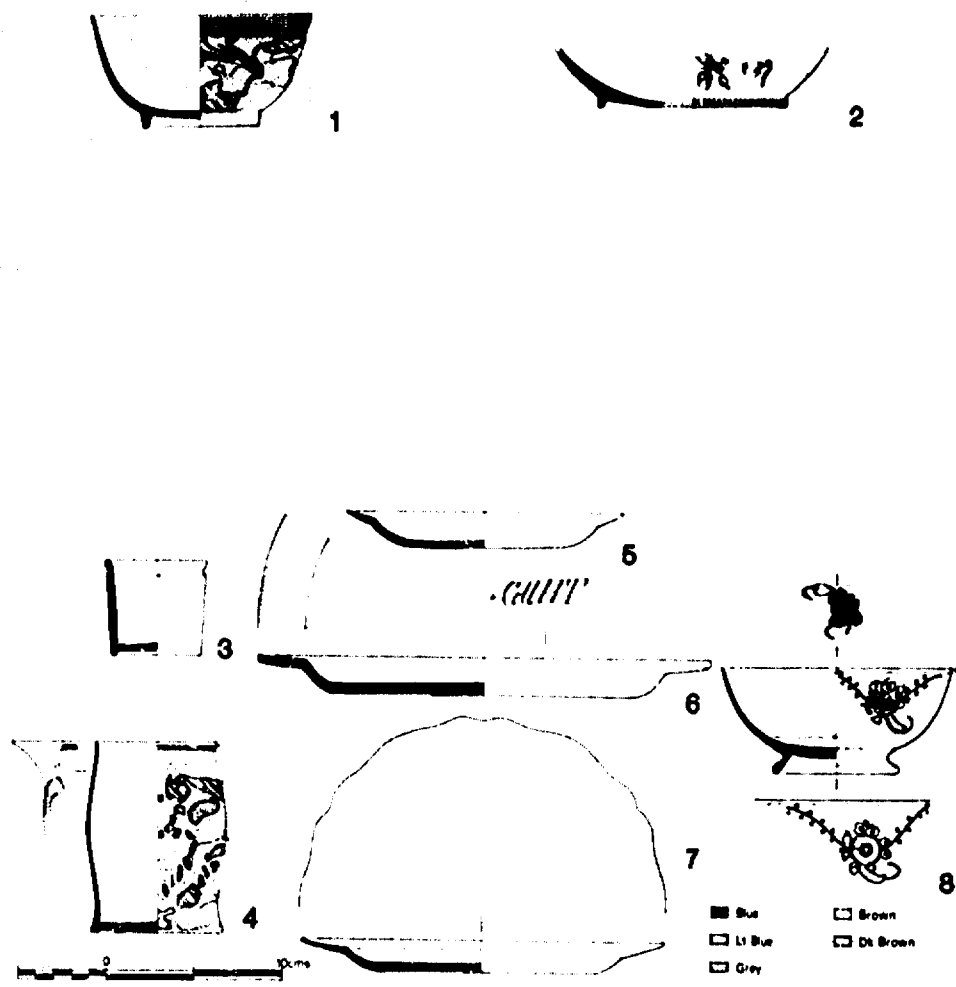


Fig.89 Creamware, Nos.1-2, Site A, Church Street,  
 Nos.3-8, Site B, Greyfriars

1. A P56/56/2;    2. A P56/56/1;    3. B VII P5/0/1;  
 4. B V P11/3/1;    5. B V P9/0/1;    6. B V P11/0/1;  
 7. B I P27/0/7;    8. B I P27/0/2.

Fig.89, Creamware (con.)

Nos.1-2, Site A, Church St.

1. Bowl, finger trailed blue, brown, white and yellow slip. Probably Staffordshire. A F56 L56, early-mid 19th-cent. context.
2. Bowl, roulette decoration around base, applied 'strawberry' terminal. Probably Derby. A F56 L56, early-mid 19th-cent. context.

Nos.3-8, Site B, Greyfriars

3. Ointment jar. B VII F5, mid 19th-cent. context.
4. Jug, finger trailed red, white and dk brown slip. Possibly Staffordshire or Yorkshire. B V F11 L3, early-mid 19th-cent. context.
5. Small plate. Possibly Staffordshire. B V F9, early-mid 19th-cent. context.<sup>1</sup>
6. Plate, gold band on rim edge, hand-painted 'R Coll HT' on reverse. Possibly Staffordshire. B V F11, early-mid 19th-cent. context. (Cross-joins between IV F11 & V L1).
7. Small scalloped plate. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.<sup>2</sup>
8. Slop bowl, hand-painted dk blue and blue decoration. Probably Staffordshire. B I F27, late 18th-cent. context.

---

1. Cf. D.C. Towner, The Leeds Pottery, (1963), Paris or Plain No.166.

2. Ibid. Royal No.25.

### DESCRIPTION, Pearlware

After the creamwares had saturated the existing markets a new ware was needed to revitalise the market. About 1780 a modified cream earthenware body, with a lead glaze stained with cobalt, was introduced and given the name 'pearlware'. This earthenware was an ideal background for blue hand-painted decoration and blue transfer printed decoration. Pearlwares were made at the same production centres as creamwares.

A few pearlwares first occur within the survey area in the mid-late 18th-century contexts (A F57), and continued to be found until the mid 19th-century, their floruit being in the early-mid 19th century (Site B: V F11, VII F5). The marketing of pearlwares would have taken advantage of the distribution routes already laid down for creamwares, but the introduction of the canal to Oxford in the 1790s may have given a new impetus to the distribution of wares from the Midlands.

Dinner plates are the most frequent form, followed by cylindrical tankards and bowls. A much wider range of forms was available including vegetable and meat dishes, two types of cup (the London-type and the Bute-type), and sauce and tureen stands.

A wealth of decorative motifs were employed with the transfer printed wares, including Willow Pattern, Long Bridge Pattern (B VII F5), Wild Rose (A F56), Blue Chinoiserie (A F13), Pale Broseley Cockle, Whelk and Coral designs (B VII F5). An unusual hand-painted jar with brown 'Ermine' decoration (A F13) was recovered along with other hand-painted and enamelled saucers and






## PEARLWARE (CON.)

tea bowls. The earliest pearlware is a saucer A F57 or possibly F56, which cuts F57) with a fine dark blue early transfer engraving believed to date to the 1780s-1790s (Pers. Comm. Margaret MacFarlane). Blue and occasionally green shell-edged decoration on plates is frequent and is also found on an oval, pierced-edged plate with moulded 'Wicker' pattern (A F45, it is obviously intrusive in this pit and may possibly be from A F56 or F57, both of which cut F45). A tea cup of 'Spatter ware' is decorated with an exotic bird and was probably made by William Adams of Greenfield (1798-1865, B VII F5).

One assemblage, (A F13), has a particularly rich assortment of pearlwares, including a saucer with dark blue transfer, depicting a neo-classical styled Adam and Eve (see Pl.3, in print) which Margaret MacFarlane dates to c. 1790. Unfortunately this pit group also contains much 19th-century material, with many cross-joins with F56, and this may indicate that part of F56 was redeposited in F13 in the 19th century, but due to the uncertainty F13 is attributed to the 19th century. This same pit contained a plate hand-painted in underglaze blue on reverse the name 'John .l.' and another plate the name 'Sadler' scratched roughly through the fired glaze. A similar technique was applied to a slop bowl with the name 'Dodd' scratched on to the base (B III L2). A blue stained shell-edged plate was hand-painted in underglaze blue along the top of the rim with the name 'Purdue' (A F72, see the discussion in print).

PEARLWARE (CON.)

Some pearlwares could be attributed to the Davenport factory. Other wares, mainly plates have the name of factories or their owners stamped or impressed on the reverse of the vessel :-

| <u>Context</u>                | <u>Vessel Type</u>      | <u>Decoration</u> | <u>Mark</u>   | <u>Manufacturer /Factory</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| A 13                          | Slop bowl               | Blue transfer     |    | ?                            | ?           |
| A F54                         | Plate                   | Blue transfer     | 1H  | ?Joshua Heath                | c.1770's    |
| A F54<br>Cross-joins with F72 | Plate                   | Blue transfer     | impressed Spode   |                              | c.1790      |
| A F56                         | Ointment jar            | Blue transfer     | impressed 69  | ?                            | ?           |
| A 56                          | Sauce-boat              |                   | impressed Wedgwood  |                              | ?           |
| A F56                         | Oval tureen             |                   |   | ?Copeland                    | c.1780-90   |
| A F56                         | Unclassifiable sherd    |                   |  |                              |             |
| B I F27                       | Plate                   |                   | 1H  | Joshua Heath                 | 1770-80     |
| B VII F5                      | Plate                   | Blue transfer     | GE  | Goodwin & Ellis              | 1839-40     |
| B VII F5                      | Plate & cylindrical mug | Blue transfer     | RG  | Robert Gallimore, Fenton     | 1840-50     |
| B VII F5                      | Plate & cylindrical mug | Blue transfer     | G.Phillips, Longton   |                              | 1834-48     |
| D F117                        | Plate                   |                   |  |                              |             |

## PEARLWARE (CON.)

A fine Staffordshire portrait figure of the Prince and Princess of Denmark was recovered (W U/S), as was another Staffordshire figure of a girl (?shepherdess) with a dog (B III L2).

The general impression given by the pearlwares recovered from within the survey area is that some very-good quality wares were in use; it remains unclear whether they were bought directly from the market stall by the inhabitants, or acquired from colleges or wealthier households.

### PRINCIPAL SOURCES, Pearlware

1. Robert Copeland, Spode's Willow Pattern and Other Designs After the Chinese, (1980).
2. Jo Draper, Jugs in Northampton Museum, Northampton Museum and Art Gallery, (1978).
3. G.A. Godden, The Illustrated Guide to Ridgway Porcelains, (1972).
4. G.A. Godden, The Handbook of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks, (1968).
5. G.A. Godden, Godden's Guide to Mason's China and the Ironstone Wares, (1980).
6. W.L. Little, Staffordshire Blue: Underglaze blue transfer-printed earthenware, (1969).
7. T.A. Lockett, Davenport Pottery and Porcelain. 1794-1887, (1972).

### CATALOGUE

Nothing illustrated, but see Pls.1, 3, 5, in print.

## DESCRIPTION, White and Coloured Earthenware

About 1750 a cream-bodied ware was developed. It was coloured under the glaze in purple, blue, brown, yellow, green and grey (referred to sometimes as tortoise-shell). In Staffordshire these became known as Whieldon-type wares.

Only three vessels of this type were recovered from within the survey area: two plates (one octagonal) and a teapot (Site A: F13, F57; W F7).

A variety of thrown-and slip-cast fine-bodied white and coloured earthenwares were being manufactured by the end of the 18th century. The techniques of decoration employed on these wares was similar to those used on creamwares and pearlwares, but also included some innovations.

By the 1830s the traditional blue transfer-printed wares were gradually replaced, although not totally, by black, green, pink, grey and brown transfer prints. Mocha wares with a brown fernlike ornament, achieved by a mixture of tobacco juice and urine, were made from 1815-30. Thick treacly brown glazes were in use at Rockingham, and these glazes were adopted by other manufacturers and known generally as Rockingham-types. Pink lustre was added to the colours on the palette and became fashionable on tea wares, this technique being used in Staffordshire and South Wales among other places.

About 1813 Mason developed a very hard durable earthenware which became known as Mason's ironstone china, and other factories produced their own versions.

White and coloured earthenwares appeared to dominate within the survey area by the mid 19th-century (A F66; Site B: VII F5, X F36), but none were recovered from the Westgate or Selfridges salvage pits. White earthenware was in considerably greater demand than coloured earthenware.

The whole range of domestic products were recovered, plates being the most frequent form, followed by cylindrical mugs, chamber-pots, bowls and teacups. Fish-paste jars of varying sizes were particularly popular in one pit group

## WHITE AND COLOURED EARTHENWARE (CON)

(B VII F5). The occasional Toby-jug and a pink lustre jug and teacup were found (B VII F1). A wide range of jug types with distinctive decoration were present. The style and decoration of these jugs often had no parallels within the same assemblages contrasting with the transfer-printed tea and dinner wares recovered from individual pit groups which often suggested that they had formed part of a set of wares. Ironstone china wares and Rockingham-type teapots were comparatively unusual. Children's plates with moulded borders, including one with the letters of the alphabet, and children's mugs with transfer printed designs in colours other than blue and the appropriate inscriptions, were found (B VII F5). The subject-matter of these plates was supposed to serve as a useful encouragement to Victorian children. Banded or annular wares (coloured earthenware) were not frequent, but mocha wares were more popular and embraced a wider range of forms, for example, chamber-pots, dishes and bowls. Some of the smaller jars may have been used as containers for medicines. One such pot, hand-painted in underglaze blue, reads 'Beach & Barnicott, Successors to the late Dr. Robert Bridport' on one side, and on the other side, 'Poor Man's Friend. Price 1½d' (A F14). Another such pot is in the Ashmolean Museum Reserve Collection.

As with pearlwares a wide selection of transfer-printed wares were found and include blue printed Willow Pattern, Sporting Life Scenes (1820-30), Fairy Villa, Gothic Ruins, Asiatic Pheasant and An English Garden Scene (A F56) which can be paralleled with a cup from Bicester.<sup>1</sup> Other coloured printed wares were found, notably a black transferred pot-lid with the inscription, 'Genuine Bears Grease, 37 Lombard Street, London, Patey & Co.'<sup>2</sup>

---

1. R. White, The Causeway, Bicester, Manuscript C/O Oxford Archaeological Unit (PRN 12,387).

2. A. Ball, Collecting Pot-Lids, 90, No.4.

WHITE AND COLOURED EARTHENWARE (CON.)

(A F66), a cylindrical commemorative mug for the marriage between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (B VII F5), and a toy plate with a black transfer of a 'Swiss Miss' (B VII F5).

Factory and manufacturers marks again played their part : -

| <u>Context</u>      | <u>Vessel<br/>Type</u>       | <u>Decoration</u> | <u>Mark</u>                   | <u>Manufacturer<br/>/Factory</u>           | <u>Date</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|
| B V L1              | Candlestick                  | Blue transfer     | Wedgwood                      |  | c.1860-65   |
| B VII L1            | Plate (stone<br>crown china) | Blue transfer     | HN&A                          | Hulse, Nixon<br>& Adderley,<br>Longton     | 1853-68     |
| B VII L1<br>& X F23 | Plate                        | Blue transfer     | warren-<br>ted TC             | Thomas Godwin,<br>Burslem                  | 1835-54     |
| B VII L1            | Plate                        | Blue transfer     | T&L                           | Tanns & Lowe,<br>St. Gregory's,<br>Longton | 1865-74     |
| D F117              | Plate                        | Blue transfer     | impressed<br>Heathcote<br>C92 |  | ?           |
| D F 117             | Plate (stone<br>china)       | Blue transfer     | H. Wileman,<br>Foley          |  |             |

Colleges apparently continued to have their names added to wares; a fine plate decorated in blue transfer with 'Standard Willow' pattern and 'Mad Col' incorporated in the transfer was recovered (B V L2); on the reverse was stamped in underglaze blue the initials J. M. & S. (probably John Meir and Son, 1837-97).

It is clear that a number of factories were supplying Oxford and in particular the survey area with white earthenware during the 19th century.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES, White and Coloured Earthenwares

1. A. Ball, Collecting Pot-Lids.
2. A.W. Coysh, Blue and White Transfer Ware, 1780-1840, (1974, 2nd Edn.).
3. A.W. Coysh, Blue-Printed Earthenware, 1800-1850, (1972).
4. Alwyn and Angela Cox, 'Social History in 19th Century Children's Plates',  
Antique Dealer and Collector's Guide, Dec. 1979, 111-15.
5. Jo. Draper, Mugs in Northampton Museum, Northampton Museum and Art  
Gallery, (1977)
6. Jo Draper Jugs in Northampton Museum, Northampton Museum and Art Gallery,  
(1978).
7. G.A. Godden, Godden's Guide to Mason's China and the Ironstone Wares,  
(1980).
8. R.White, The Causeway, Bicester, Manuscript C/O Oxford Archaeological Unit  
(PRN 12,387).

CATALOGUE

Nothing illustrated, but see Pls. 5-7 in print