

## MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE INGLEDEW AND DAVENPORT SITE, SOUTHWARK

By G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.

The pottery from the filling of Pit 2 is a small group but remarkable for the variety of the types of jug represented. It is additionally valuable because a fragment of imported polychrome ware was found in association with the glazed jugs, which enables the group to be closely dated to the last quarter of the thirteenth century and probably c. 1300.

The polychrome ware (No. 1) is part of the rim and neck of a jug of the usual fine white ware. It has an applied and moulded mask in high relief below the rim, and a broad band of green is painted round the neck. Polychrome ware<sup>1</sup> was imported to the British Isles in some quantity from W. France, where it has now been found in pottery kilns near Saintes. The date is fairly closely determined by finds from Welsh castles and from associated groups, and the evidence is consistent in dating this fine quality ware to the reign of Edward I, between 1275 and 1300. Some five other examples of these jugs are known with masks on the rim from Britain: from two sites in London, at Ipswich, Glastonbury Abbey, and at Cardiff. The masks occur on jugs with two main styles of decoration painted on the body, those with shields and opposed birds, and those with scrolls and leaf patterns in green and yellow; the Southwark fragment might belong to a jug decorated in either style.

The green glazed and decorated jug (No. 2) is a fine example of the kind of vessel so well represented amongst collections of medieval pottery from London, and it is therefore satisfactory to have it closely dated. The decoration is a striking

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII, 114-18 and 124-34. For a general discussion and later references, see *Archaeological News Letter*, August 1949, pp. 55-6.

instance of the economy of techniques used to produce an effect. Three zig-zag incised lines are drawn with the points touching, to form a diamond or diaper pattern. In each space is a large eight-pointed rosette; in the upper row the stamp is impressed, but in the lower row it is in relief, so that two different stamps were used. The design simulates and is probably copied from the diaper patterns of the wall-paintings and tapestries which were familiar features of the medieval household.

The small and rather clumsily made plain jug (No. 3) has several features in common with the decorated jug. On both the grooving or corrugation of the neck is characteristic of late thirteenth-century jugs, and the plain handle, round in section, is also frequent then, and made at the same time as broad strap handles with slash or stab-marks down the back. The bases of these jugs are instructive with regard to the stages of development reached by the close of the thirteenth century. Both vessels have functional sagging bases; on No. 3 the thumb-marks at the edge are in pairs widely spaced, whereas on No. 2 the thumb-marks are closely set and continuous round the basal angle. On neither jug do the thumb-marks reach the lowest level, so that the vessels stand more or less steadily on the rounded base. On No. 4, the lower part of another large jug, the treatment of the base illustrates a stage typologically later than the other two, in which the thumb-marks now reach the lowest level of the sagging base and so actually make the vessel stand steady. The occurrence together of these three stages at the end of the thirteenth century is an apt demonstration of the fact that early stages of development of the base on jugs persisted alongside the later stages throughout the thirteenth century at least.

A small jug found in association with a polychrome jug in King William Street, London,<sup>1</sup> has precisely the same degree of partial thumbing of the base as No. 3 from Southwark, so that this early stage was evidently still frequent at this late date. A stage only slightly more advanced is shown on a jug dated to the first quarter of the fourteenth century from Boyton Manor, Wilts.,<sup>2</sup> on which the thumb-marks are grouped into ledges, but here again the vessel stands on its sagging base. It may be added that all these stages of thumbing of the sagging base were already present in the first half of the thirteenth century at White Castle, Monmouthshire,<sup>3</sup> together with the plain sagging base parental to them. This retention of archaic features on medieval pottery helps to explain the revival (or possibly the survival) of early forms of thumbed base even as late as the fifteenth century.

Sufficient remains of another jug (No. 5) to be certain that it belonged to one of the tall slender baluster jugs which are another form typical of London in the late thirteenth century, and represented in London collections by several dozen examples.<sup>4</sup> Until recently the dating of these baluster jugs rested on analogy; but in one instance fragments were found at the same depth as polychrome ware in King William Street, London, and in 1950 fragments of three or four were found at the Tower of London in midden material dated by coins to the early part of the fourteenth century, but here apparently slightly older than the bulk of the pottery in the deposit. These indications corroborate the evidence from the Southwark pit, and give a reliable date for the London balusters in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, c. 1300.

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII, 127, fig. 14, C, 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1936, p. 155.

<sup>3</sup> *Antiquaries Journal*, XV, 333, figs. 1-3.

<sup>4</sup> London Museum Medieval Catalogue, p. 215, fig. 69, 5; B. Rackham, *Medieval English Pottery*, p. 11, pl. 16.

No. 6 is the upper part of a slender jug with a sharp offset as the only break in the profile between the neck and the body. A close parallel for this jug has not been found, but apparently its shape was related to the baluster type. The handle projects well away from the side, as on this type, and the offset marking the neck from the body corresponds with the cordon usual in this position (see No. 6). The drawing is therefore provisionally restored in accordance with these indications.

The complete cooking-pot (No. 7) with rim bevelled on the inside and a deep sagging base is a type with exact analogies from group finds at three other sites; a well at the Bank of England,<sup>1</sup> from West Humble Chapel near Dorking,<sup>2</sup> and at Guildford in association with polychrome ware.<sup>3</sup> The pot from the City is also unglazed, but the other two have green glaze splashed on the sides and base. The four vessels compare so precisely in form and ware that evidently they are the products of the same kiln. The Southwark cooking-pot emphasizes once again the close connection between the Surrey pottery industry and the City of London, which in the middle ages was largely supplied with its pottery by kilns in the wooded areas of Surrey.<sup>4</sup>

Fig. 27

*Description of Pottery from Pit 2*

1. Fragment of rim and neck of a jug of polychrome ware. Fine thin white ware with transparent colourless glaze. Applied and moulded mask in high relief below the rim. The eyebrows, eyes and lips are painted dark brown, and the face is surrounded by a brown line. A broad green band is painted round the neck of the jug, and below is a brown line.
2. Restored jug of buff ware with thick shiny mottled green glaze on neck, handle and body to below the shoulder, also on underside of base. The rim is flat-topped, and the neck is marked by faint grooving limited below by a cordon. The neck passes by a smooth curve into the wide ovoid body. The lower end of the handle, round in section, is attached above the bulge. The base is sagging and the edge is marked by continuous and closely-set fluting; the thumb-marks do not reach below the basal angle.  
The decoration extends over the whole body of the jug and consists of a diaper pattern formed by three zig-zag grooves with the points touching. In each space is a large eight-pointed rosette. The rosettes in the two rows were made by different stamps, each 1 in. across. In the upper row the stamps are impressed, and in the lower row in relief, with the rays meeting in a central pellet.
3. Small restored jug of light red ware with buff slip covering the entire outside surface and also inside the neck. Thick mottled green glaze on neck and body nearly to the base, splashed on handle, and on underside of base, where it is thicker and darker green than on the body. The rim slopes outwards on top, and the neck is grooved, producing the effect of a series of cordons. The handle is plain, round in section, and is attached above the bulge of the plain body of

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquaries Journal*, XVII, 416, fig. 1, 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XLVI, 128, fig. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XLV, 145, fig. 2, 5.

<sup>4</sup> London Museum *Medieval Catalogue*, p. 211; *Trans. English Ceramic Circle*, II (1945), p. 236.

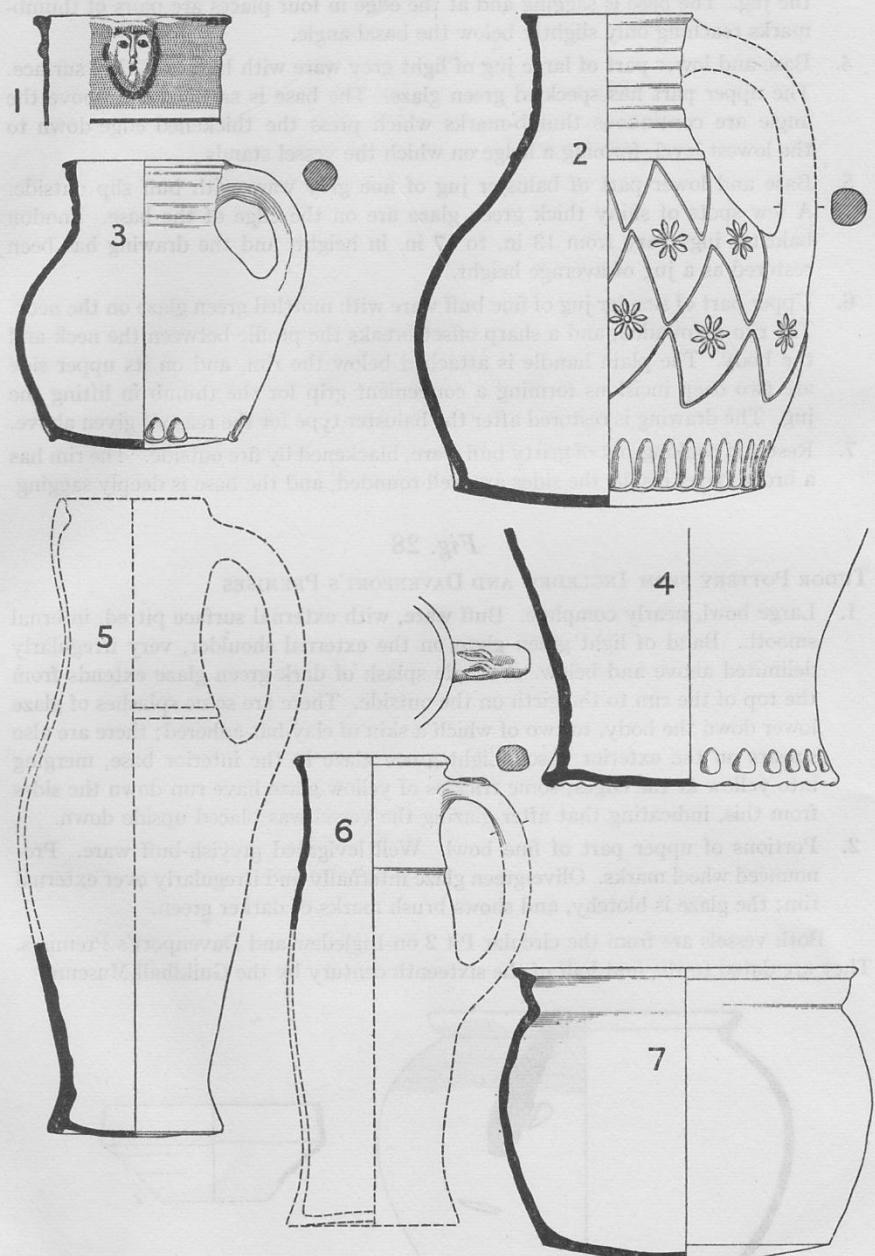


Fig. 27.—MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM INGLEDEW AND DAVENPORT'S PREMISES (1)

the jug. The base is sagging and at the edge in four places are pairs of thumb-marks reaching only slightly below the basal angle.

4. Base and lower part of large jug of light grey ware with buff or yellow surface. The upper part has speckled green glaze. The base is sagging and above the angle are continuous thumb-marks which press the thickened edge down to the lowest level, forming a ledge on which the vessel stands.
5. Base and lower part of baluster jug of fine grey ware with buff slip outside. A few spots of shiny thick green glaze are on the edge of the base. London baluster jugs vary from 13 in. to 17 in. in height, and the drawing has been restored as a jug of average height.
6. Upper part of slender jug of fine buff ware with mottled green glaze on the neck. The rim is rounded, and a sharp offset breaks the profile between the neck and the body. The plain handle is attached below the rim, and on its upper side are two deep incisions forming a convenient grip for the thumb in lifting the jug. The drawing is restored after the baluster type for the reasons given above.
7. Restored cooking-pot of gritty buff ware, blackened by fire outside. The rim has a broad bevel inside, the sides are well rounded, and the base is deeply sagging.

*Fig. 28*

TUDOR POTTERY FROM INGLEDEW AND DAVENPORT'S PREMISES

1. Large bowl, nearly complete. Buff ware, with external surface pitted, internal smooth. Band of light green glaze on the external shoulder, very irregularly delimited above and below. A single splash of dark green glaze extends from the top of the rim to the girth on the outside. There are some splashes of glaze lower down the body, to two of which a skin of clay has adhered; there are also smears on the exterior base. Light green glaze in the interior base, merging into yellow at the edges; some trickles of yellow glaze have run down the sides from this, indicating that after glazing the vessel was placed upside down.
2. Portions of upper part of fine bowl. Well levigated greyish-buff ware. Pronounced wheel marks. Olive-green glaze internally and irregularly over external rim; the glaze is blotchy, and shows brush marks of darker green.

Both vessels are from the circular Pit 2 on Ingledew and Davenport's Premises. They are dated to the first half of the sixteenth century by the Guildhall Museum.

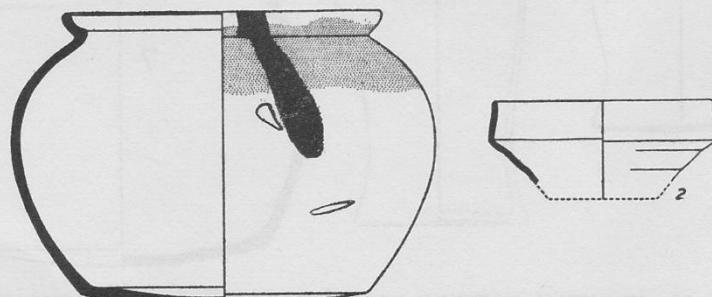


Fig. 28.—TUDOR POTTERY FROM INGLEDEW AND DAVENPORT'S PREMISES (1)

## REPORT ON MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL WARE

By ADRIAN OSWALD, M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Reported upon in groups as found.

### NEWCOMEN STREET SITE

#### *Level M.I*

Fragments of green glazed pitchers.	c. A.D. 1250-1300.
1 piece of stoneware	End 16th century.
Top of baluster jug. Fragment of green glaze with roulette pattern.	Probably thirteenth century.
Medieval pinched base. Strap handle.	Probably thirteenth century.

#### *Level M.II*

Bellarmino and Delft.	A.D. 1620-80.
Tudor-ware money box. Yellow glazed pipkin.	A.D. 1600-60.
Late dark green glazed platter.	
Delft. 1 piece of early polychrome. Thin plate which may bring the group down to c. A.D. 1680.	A.D. 1630-80.
Siegburg ware and Bellarmine	c. A.D. 1580-1620.
Bellarmino. Yellow glazed fragments.	c. A.D. 1580-1630.
3 tobacco pipes, <sup>1</sup> one type 1.	Before A.D. 1620. One similar from deposits c. A.D. 1600 from Cripplegate buildings.
one type 4(b).	Small spurred type in deposits at Bankside in first decades of seventeenth century.

#### *Level M.III*

Green glazed fragment. 3 pinched bases. 2 frag- ments brown glazed.	c. A.D. 1300-1400.
Mainly fifteenth century. Typical late fifteenth- century cooking-pot.	A.D. 1500-1600.
One fragment of yellow glaze, probably not earlier than c. A.D. 1600.	

#### *Level M.IV*

Quantity of Delft. One unusual plate painted in light green chinoiserie with a green back. One fragment of Wrotham slip. One six-sided bottle. Bases of two more bottles. Some yellow glaze ware and apple-green glaze.	c. A.D. 1630-80, with em- phasis on a pre-Fire date.
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<sup>1</sup> See note 1, p. 108.

Early Delft. Stoneware yellow-glazed platter.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-40.
Two fragments of Hessian ware, A.D. 1612-25.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1610-40.
Yellow and white glazed pipkin. Tygs. Stoneware. Brown splashed lead-glazed platter.	
Siegburg ware. Bellarmine. Yellow glazed ware.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-40.
Red and brown wares.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-50.
Brown and black tygs, and yellow and green glazed ware.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-50.
Siegburg ware. Bellarmine. Tyg. Yellow glazed ware. Early Delft.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-50.
Tyg. Stoneware. Yellow and brown glazed wares.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-40.
Delft. Yellow glazed tyg. Apple green glaze.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1650-80.
Stoneware. Delft. Green glazed and crazed fragment, typical mid seventeenth-century ware.	
Stoneware. Siegburg and Bellarmine. One pipe type 6b, A.D. 1650-80. One fragment apple green glaze over white paste, decorated with circle and dot ornament; one similar fragment was found in the City Ditch at Cripplegate Buildings in a deposit not later than <i>c.</i> A.D. 1640. One fragment of yellow glaze.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1630-80.

*Level M.V.*

One small spurred pipe. Type 4b.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-40.
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*Level M.VI (pits cut in Level M.V.)*

Two spurred pipes. Type 6c. Two fragments of stoneware, one with orange stripes on a grey ground, for which no parallels known, possibly <i>c.</i> A.D. 1680. Delft, Tyg, brown and green glazed stewjar. Grey-green glazed cooking pot.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1650-80.
Two pipes, Type 4b, A.D. 1600-1640. One pipe, Type 2, A.D. 1600-1620.	<i>c.</i> A.D. 1600-1740.
Two fragments Metropolitan slip. Delft, <i>c.</i> A.D. 1670-1700.	
Saltglaze with blue sgraffito. Stoneware bottle, English, <i>c.</i> A.D. 1700-1720. Bellarmine. Yellow glazed stewjar.	
Brown glazed chamber pot.	
One large brown-yellow charger. Delft type with crazed surface.	<i>c.</i> 1640-80.
Large handled jug. Delft drug jar and chargers, splash pattern, <i>c.</i> A.D. 1660. One fragment Chinese porcelain sugar bowl.	

MERMAID COURT

*Pit cutting into Upper Black Level*

One lead-glaze flask base, eighteenth century. A.D. 1500-1800.  
Stoneware bottle, eighteenth century.  
One battered lid with green glaze inlay, fifteenth century(?)  
Tudor-ware jug. Delft.  
Fragment of pitted light green glazed base. One A.D. 1300-1550.  
fragment green glazed late fifteenth-century cooking pot. One green glazed over white core, Tudor. One piece orange-glazed cooking pot.  
Fragments of green glazed pinched base and Tudor ware sixteenth-century orange glaze. Late fifteenth-early sixteenth centuries.  
Siegburg ware unglazed pitcher, A.D. 1480-1500. Tudor ware. A.D. 1500-1560.

*Upper Level*

Neck of Siegburg ware bottle. Fragments of c. A.D. 1520-80.  
apple-green Tudor glaze. One fragment orange glazed cooking pot, typical late sixteenth century.  
Siegburg ware. Glass base, probably early sixteenth century. Tudor-ware money box.  
Thumb-pinched pitcher, fourteenth century.  
Tyg.  
Siegburg ware. Unglazed pitcher. Tudor-ware A.D. 1500-1560.  
green glaze and orange glaze.

REPORT ON EARTHENWARE, STONEWARE AND PORCELAIN FROM THE FILLING OF THE CELLAR,  
NEWCOMEN STREET, PHASE M.V

By E. A. LANE

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DELFTWARE

Drug-pots with straight sides and blue bands. English; second half of seventeenth century.  
Base fragment of dish. Probably English (Lambeth); third quarter of seventeenth century.  
Fragments of chargers of the "blue-dash" type (cf. F. H. Garner, *English Delftware*, Pls. 17-21). English (Lambeth); third quarter of seventeenth century.

Low bowl with waved edge. Probably English (Lambeth); third quarter of seventeenth century.

Fragment, perhaps part of a trick drinking-vessel, English (probably Lambeth), or the mouth fragment of a double gourd vessel, German (Frankfurt-on-the-Main); third quarter of seventeenth century.

Two tile fragments. Dutch; late seventeenth century.

Plate and bowl fragments. English (probably Lambeth); early eighteenth century.

Plate fragments. English (probably Lambeth); c. A.D. 1730-75.

Plate fragment with swan. English (Lambeth); c. A.D. 1750.

Base of wine-bottle, streaked with manganese. English (Lambeth); c. A.D. 1750.

Bowl with powdered manganese outside. English (probably Lambeth); c. A.D. 1760.

Drug-pots with out-turned lip and ogee curve, English (probably Lambeth); eighteenth century.

#### STONEWARE

A fair quantity of salt-glazed stoneware "Bellarmines". German (Rhenish); late seventeenth century.

A very great quantity, including almost complete plates, and many pieces of the same service, of white salt-glazed stoneware. English (Staffordshire). Plain fragments of the third quarter of the eighteenth century; fragments with moulded pattern c. A.D. 1760.

Broken lid of glazed stoneware with enamelled decoration. English (Staffordshire); c. A.D. 1765.

Fragments of unglazed red stoneware teapot. English (Staffordshire); late eighteenth century.

A few fragments of Nottingham stoneware; eighteenth century.

#### EARTHENWARE

A few fragments of cooking pots of yellow and green glazed earthenware. English; sixteenth century.

A very great quantity of common lead-glazed earthenware domestic utensils of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

A few slipware fragments from the "Metropolitan Area"; late seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

A little lead-glazed earthenware with combed slip patterns. English (Staffordshire); eighteenth century. Two rim fragments, early eighteenth century.

Fragment of "Whieldon" ware with rosette. English (Staffordshire); c. A.D. 1755-60.

Fragment of "Whieldon" teapot. English (Staffordshire); c. A.D. 1760.

A very great quantity, including almost complete plates, and many pieces of the same service, of cream-coloured earthenware. English (Staffordshire or Leeds); last quarter of eighteenth century. Among these were the following more closely identifiable: (a) c. A.D. 1760-70; (b) c. A.D. 1770-90; (c) enamelled, late eighteenth century.

Fragments with brown glaze and yellow veining, including plate-rim with sophisticated border, probably dating from the second half of the eighteenth century, in which case they are more probably from the Kent, Sussex or London area than from Staffordshire.

Fragments of blue-painted lead glazed earthenware. English (probably Staffordshire); last quarter of eighteenth century, others late eighteenth century.  
One small fragment of green lead-glazed dessert-plate. English (Staffordshire); mid-nineteenth century.  
Fragments of lead-glazed earthenware with manganese markings. Origin and date uncertain.

#### PORCELAIN

Fragments of blue-painted porcelain. English, *c.* A.D. 1760-70. Some certainly and the rest probably Lowestoft.  
A considerable quantity of cups and saucers, etc., of porcelain decorated in under-glaze-blue and enamels. Chinese export porcelain; late eighteenth century.  
A fair quantity of blue-painted Chinese export porcelain. Second half of eighteenth century and some possibly later.

#### SUMMARY

The great bulk of the material is thus of the late eighteenth century, with some sixteenth and seventeenth century survivals. The one nineteenth-century fragment must be intrusive. As there was a great quantity of white stoneware, including many fragments from the same service, datable to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, as well as much material from the fourth quarter, the date of the fill is probably fairly early in the fourth quarter.