

# WHITWORTH PARK CERAMICS

By David Barker

## Introduction

This report sets out to present a thorough overview of the ceramic component of the archaeological assemblage from the excavations at Whitworth Park. This material comprises 3471 stratified sherds, weighing 66,166g, of which 2806 sherds (27,734g) belong to vessels and other domestic items.<sup>1</sup> The report aims to discuss the material and its relevance to interpreting the processes of a site formation, keeping the descriptive element to a minimum. A more complete description of the finds from excavated contexts is given only where this is needed to understand the dating and relationships of these contexts, or where a context is critical for interpretation of the site. For detailed descriptions of the wares the reader should refer to the ceramics catalogue. This lists the finds by trench, context and ware type, identifies vessel forms and types of decoration where possible, and offers a likely date range for manufacture.

## An overview of the ceramics by trench and context

### Trench 1

The 2011 excavation targeted the pavilion and the filled lake. In 2013 the trench was re-opened to uncover the edge of the paddling pool/lake and associated paths. A total of 1094 sherds of vessels and other domestic items, weighing 17,522g, were recovered, together with 420 pieces of other ceramic material, weighing 23,629g.

Topsoil deposit (**1001**) contained an abundance of material remains, including 269 sherds of ceramic vessels and related domestic material, weighing 1467g, and 207 pieces of other ceramic material (7557g). Given the nature of the deposit, a detailed description of its contents is unnecessary; a breakdown of ware types and more distinctive items will suffice. Whitewares constitute 34% of the total, with many of the vessel forms and types of decoration found elsewhere on the site. Printed decoration includes the table ware patterns 'Willow' and 'Asiatic Pheasants' and the tea ware pattern 'Broseley', while a distinctive green printed Persian-style floral pattern, present on a dinner plate in this context (**Fig. 2283** below), has been found on sherds from other contexts – Trench 2 (2002) and Trench 3 (3001), (3002) and (3003). Two further diagnostic items are 'kibs' formed of extruded strips of roughly square cross-section of 16mm width and 18mm length, with ribbed sides; one has an opaque white glaze to all surfaces, the other a brown glaze (**Fig. 1400**). They are from a game marketed as 'Bobber & Kibs', in which the player has to 'place the four Kibs on the ground, throw up the Marble, picking up one of the Kibs & catching the marble in its decent; repeat until all the four have been picked up' (**Fig. 00**; <https://images.nationalarchives.gov.uk/assetbank-nationalarchives/action/viewAsset?id=512&index=144&total=1000&categoryId=13&categoryTypeId=1&collection=Victoriana%20and%20Edwardiana&sortAttributeId=0&sortDescending=true>).

Coarse earthenwares constitute 13% of the total; there are black-glazed dish, jar and pancheon sherds, but most sherds are from unglazed flower pots. Nine per cent of the sherds are of creamware of late 18<sup>th</sup> - to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, and another 9% are of grey stoneware preserve

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<sup>1</sup> Totals include all stratified material from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and that from WP10, but not the small number of unstratified finds from Trench 1.

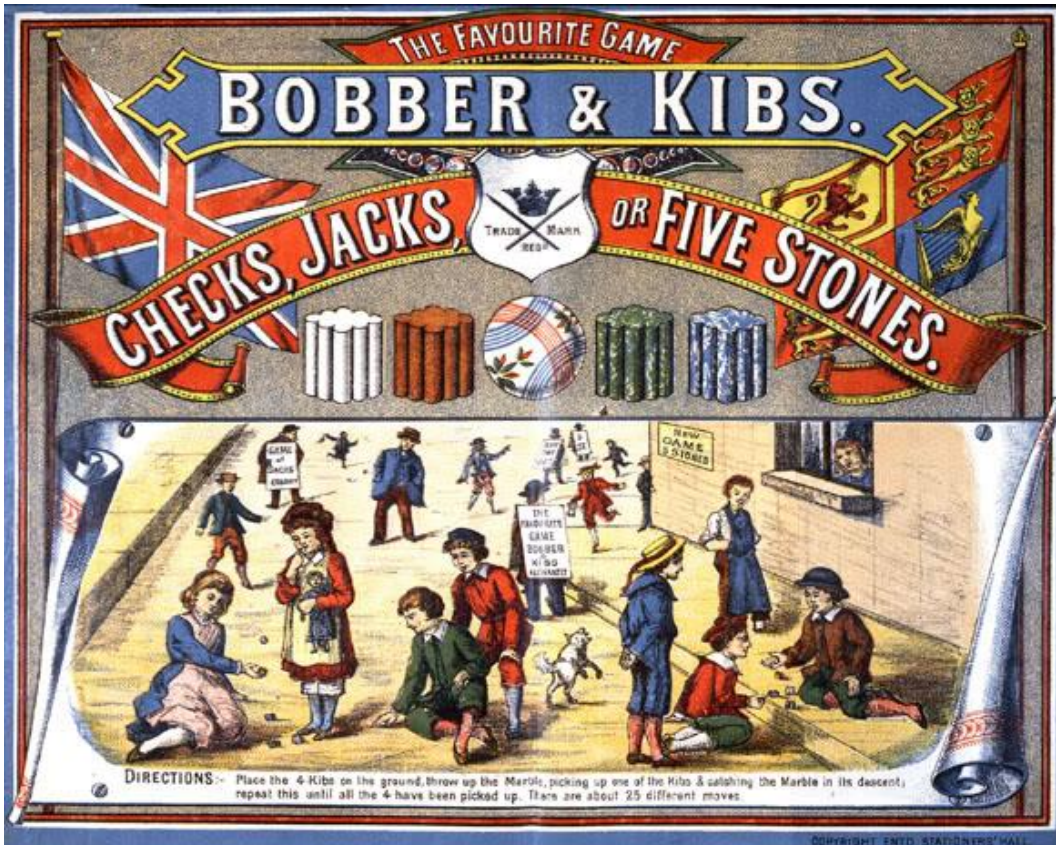
jars and bottles; two preserve jars have impressed 'HARTLEY' marks to the underside. Other ware types include pearlware (8%), brown salt-glazed stoneware (7%), and bone china (6%). There are fewer sherds of continental porcelain, parian, Rockingham, refined yellow ware and refined redware – with one teapot sherd joining another from (1005). There are single sherds of yellow-glazed coarse earthenware, slip-coated ware, mottled ware, blackware, electrical porcelain and a ceramic bottle top. Three sherds of delftware, six of white salt-glazed stoneware and a single red stoneware teapot cover (Fig. 1356) all date to the third quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



1400



1356



000

The non-vessel ceramic material includes roof tiles (126 sherds), glazed wall or fireplace tiles (18 sherds), five pieces of floor tile, seven pieces of salt-glazed drain pipe (one with a stamped mark 'HASSA[...] LEEDS FIR[...] / MA[...] / INGHA[...] / o[...]'), two pieces of drain pipe in a coarse orange earthenware fabric and another in a coarse buff-coloured earthenware; the last three are probably land drains. There are 48 pieces of brick.

Path foundation layer (1002) contained 20 sherds of ceramic vessels, weighing 106g, together with two pieces of roof tile (59g) and a piece of a narrow white-bodied tile of 25mm wide x 10mm thick

with a yellow external glaze. The wall tile's moulded back bears the text 'TRADE MARK / ENGLAND / 22' and a triangle mark, all in low relief. The ceramics suggest a mixed group of 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Whitewares predominate with ten sherds, mostly undiagnostic, although one cup has an impressed 'ENGLAND' mark to its underside. Five Bristol glazed stoneware sherds are from two bottles and a moulded preserve jar. Other sherds are of pearlware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, bone china, porcelain, mottled ware and coarse earthenware. There are no especially diagnostic pieces amongst these.

Path surface (**1003**) contained just one sherd of a turquoise glazed wall or fireplace tile (6g) of late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Fill (**1004**), situated beneath the path surface, contained 80 sherds of ceramic vessels and other domestic material weighing 528g, together with 51 other ceramic fragments, weighing 3254g. Most of these finds date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Whitewares constitute 43% of the vessel sherds, with the range of standard types, but perhaps an emphasis upon later 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century types. This is exemplified by the presence of a litho-decorated cup or mug and a saucer with the red printed badge of the London and North Western Railway Company (**Fig. 3430**). This company was formed in 1846 and wound up in 1922 ([www.lnwr.org.uk/history01.php](http://www.lnwr.org.uk/history01.php)); the saucer sherd dates to the later end of the company's existence. Other refined earthenwares of a similar later 19<sup>th</sup>-century date are a sherd of blackware – perhaps jet ware – and another redware, while earlier material includes two sherds of creamware and three of pearlware. An unrefined blackware sherd probably dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, while other coarsewares – slip-coated ware, black-glazed dishes and unglazed flower pots - are probably later. Six sherds of bone china (one with litho-printed decoration) and a sherd of a parian figure date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as do the 17 Bristol glazed stoneware sherds of bottles and preserve jars which constitute 21% of the sherds. Five sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware are of bottles and other uncertain forms.



The other ceramic material includes 35 roof tile pieces, of the types found elsewhere across the site – one with an incomplete impressed mark '[...]ARY' and '[...]CT[...]' – and ten pieces of brown salt-glazed drain pipes. Another unglazed orange earthenware sherd is probably from a land drain.

Situated below the topsoil, (**1005**) contained 193 sherds of ceramic vessels and other domestic material, weighing 1300g, which include several cross-context joins with (1001), (1008) and (1011). Thirty-eight pieces of non-vessel ceramic material (1737g) include 23 pieces of roof tile, four of glazed wall tile, five of salt-glazed drain pipes and one of an orange-bodied earthenware pipe – probably a land drain – and bricks. The majority of the ceramics date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Fifty-six per cent of the vessel sherds are of whiteware, and 30% of these have printed decoration. Recognisable patterns include 'Willow', 'Asiatic Pheasants' and 'Broseley', while sherds of two chamber pots have diagnostic lilac printed patterns. The first has a printed holly berry and leaf pattern with additional over-glaze painted colour in red, green, yellow and orange lustre (**Fig. 0977**), which has joins with sherds from (1008) and (1011); the pattern name is not known, but the style of decoration suggests manufacture during the 1860s or 1870s. The second (**Fig. 0965**) has a Persian-style pattern identified as 'Maude' by marked base sherds from (1008) (**Fig. 1228**, below); as well as joins with sherds from (1008), the sherds here join others from (1011). The style of this printed pattern also suggests a date of 1860s or 1870s, but this is discussed below. Another diagnostic sherd is from a mug or beaker with a polychrome litho-printed design which commemorates the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 (**Fig. 3406**), a design which was popular in many variant forms and used on commemorative wares produced by a great many manufacturers. Other whiteware are not especially diagnostic, although one cylindrical preserve jar has a grey printed floral design with a partial inscription to the exterior: '[...]ernatio[...]' (International?). There is a single unglazed white-bodied ball or marble of 12mm diameter.



0977



3406

Next to the whitewares in quantity are sherds of Bristol glazed stoneware (bottles and preserve jars) and coarse earthenware (mostly flower pots) which each constitute 11% of the total. Small quantities of bone china, porcelain, brown salt-glazed stoneware, refined redware, and refined yellow ware also date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Sherds of earlier material include white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, blackware, mottled ware and slipware. Two of the porcelain sherds stand out: one is a toy saucer of German or Austrian manufacture, one of several toys or pieces of doll's house china recovered from the excavations, while the other small plate with over-glaze painted decoration is probably of Chinese manufacture – one of very few Chinese pieces in the assemblage.

Twenty-seven sherds from context (**1005-1002**), weighing 100g, are a mixed group of 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, including one piece of roof tile (4g). Most numerous are sherds of Bristol glazed stoneware preserve jars, with slightly fewer sherds of whiteware. Two whiteware sherds are of a cup with under-glaze blue painted band-and-line decoration to the rim (**Fig. 0986** below) which joins sherds from (1008). A single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware dates to the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century, and one or more of the vessels represented by the eight sherds of creamware may also date to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. A single pearlware sherd with blue-printed decoration dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Fill (**1007**), situated beneath the path surface, contained 75 vessel sherds weighing 512g, together with 46 non-vessel ceramic sherds (5667g). Most of the material dates from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Half of the vessel sherds are of whiteware, although the range of printed

decoration is limited and largely undiagnostic apart from the printed pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants' on three dish cover sherds and, unusually, a cup sherd with 'Willow' pattern which is probably of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. One cup or mug of late 20<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date has a green printed garter mark of badge surrounding the initials 'GR', but it is unclear which – if any – institution business is represented here (**Fig. 3401**). A similar date is likely for a flat ointment pot lid with an incomplete black printed label 'ORIEN[...] / CLE[...] / AND PRESE[...]' **(Fig. 3500)**. There is no doubt about the 20<sup>th</sup>-century date of a vessel with green printed manufacturer's mark of J. & G. Meakin of Hanley. This is Godden's (1991, 427) mark no 2603-5, which dates to c.1912 and later (**Fig. 3505**).



3401



3500



3505

Other ceramics include nine sherds of creamware, two of pearlware, three of refined redware, two of bone china, four of porcelain, three of brown salt-glazed stoneware and six of Bristol glazed stoneware bottles and preserve jars; one of the preserve jars has a partial mark to the underside: '[...]ER[...] / [...]HAM CHE[...]'

Context **(1008)** contained 232 sherds (6227g) of ceramic vessels and related domestic material together with 43 sherds (3821g) of other ceramic material. This later includes 20 pieces of land drains of 11 – 12mm thickness and c.73 – 75mm and c.80mm diameter; they are in a coarse orange fabric, slab built and rolled into shape, with cut flat edges. There are also 12 pieces of salt-glazed drain pipe and another of what is possibly a drain edge or trap. There are also seven pieces of roof tile.

Whitewares constitute 62% of the vessel sherds, and 32% of these have printed decoration, although most of the sherds complete from just two vessels. The first is a near complete chamber pot with a lilac printed pattern in a Persian style (**Fig. 0965**), which joins sherds from context (1005). The pattern is identified as 'Maude' by a printed garter mark to the underside of the vessel which also bears the body name '[PEARL STO]NE WARE' and the manufacturer's name 'WEDGWOOD & C<sup>o</sup>.' in a banner beneath (**Fig. 1228**). The firm of Wedgwood & Co operated from the Unicorn Works, Amicable Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, between 1860 and 1876, and subsequently from the

nearby Pinnox Works in Woodland Street. The style of the printed pattern suggests a production date in the 1860s or 1870s, but wasters with this printed mark from Scotia Road, Tunstall (Goodwin & Barker 2009, 35-6), have been attributed to the Pinnox Works, suggesting that the Whitworth Park chamber pot may be an early product of this Wedgwood & Co factory. The vessel's foot also bears an impressed mark 'STONE CHINA / WEDGWOOD & Co'. Another printed garter mark names the china and glass dealer for whom this piece was made: 'W. SIMPSON SMITHFIELD MARKET / MANCHESTER' (**Fig. 1228**). William Simpson is listed as a 'wholesale and retail glass, china and earthenware dealer' at 52 Corporation Buildings, Smithfield Market in Manchester (Slater's 1876, 81). The second of these vessels is the chamber pot with a lilac holly leaf and berry printed pattern with additional over-glaze colour, which is also represented by sherds in both (1005) and (1011), and with which there are cross-joins (**Fig. 0977**). Amongst the other printed vessels are a bowl with the 'Broseley' pattern and a plate with the 'Willow' pattern.



0965



1228

Nineteen sherds belong to a complete plate of 233mm diameter with a slightly concave edge with under-glaze painted band-and-line decoration to the rim edge and shoulder (**Fig. 1243**). There is an impressed 'GJ & Sons' mark (**Fig. 1246**) which identifies the manufacturer as George Jones and Sons of Stoke-on-Trent. Godden (1991, 359 no. 2218) dates this mark to c.1874 to 1924, during which time the firm operated from the Trent Pottery (c. 1864 and 1907) and the Crescent Pottery (1907 – 1957). A separate illegible impressed year mark to the underside of this plate does not help to refine this dating, but the style of the band-and-line decoration is entirely consistent with a production date in the final quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or very early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Another piece with blue band-and-line painted decoration is an unmarked cup which has cross-joins with sherds from (1005 – 1002) and (1008) (**Fig. 0986**). Other whitewares are undiagnostic but include a jug with relief-moulded decoration, a tall preserving jar and a paste pot and cover. There is one unglazed ceramics ball or marble of 15m diameter.



1243



1246



0986



3416

Next in quantity to the whitewares are sherds of Bristol glazed stonewares which account for 12% of the vessel sherds and coarse earthenwares, which constitute just 6%. All but four coarse earthenware sherds are of unglazed flower pots. The stonewares include cylindrical ginger beer bottles and 18 sherds which probably belong to a single large spirit bottle. This last has a light brown slip above the shoulder and an impressed oval mark with the name of 'DOULTON & Co. / LONDON / LAMBETH' (**Fig. 3416**). Eyles & Irvine (2002) do not illustrate this mark, which appears to be a variant of similar marks, but dating is slightly problematical. It seems that the appellation 'Doulton & Co' was in general use by this London stoneware company from c.1882 onwards (*ibid*, 30), while 'England' was used in marks from 1891 and the term 'Ltd' was standard after 1899 (*ibid.*, 242). On this uncertain evidence, the marked spirit jar can probably be dated to c.1882-1899. The ginger beer bottle sherds include two with square-shaped impressed marks with the text 'REGISTERED / TRADE / MARK / ROBT. NUTTALL / MANCHESTER' around a central 'R & J N' monogram, examples of which have been found on bottles in the lake fill contexts (1083) and (1084) (**Figs. 0742, 0694 & 0795**, below). There are also 12 sherds of Continental porcelain, of which two sherds are from toy saucers; the use of litho-printed decoration on another vessel points to a late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date for these wares. Earlier material is present in the form of 12 sherds of creamware of late 18<sup>th</sup>- or early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date and two sherds of delftware tiles which probably date to the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century. Seven sherds of pearlware date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The quantities of other ware types are insignificant, but include refined yellow ware, bone china, brown salt-glazed stoneware, mottled ware and slip-coated ware.

Path layer (**1009**) contained just three vessel sherds (55g), a piece of undiagnostic sanitary ware (9g) and a tile fragment (2g). Two sherds of a moulded Bristol glazed grey stoneware preserve jar and an undiagnostic whiteware sherd with blue printed decoration date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Context (**1011**) contained 14 sherds, weighing 226g, which date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Eleven whiteware sherds include the base of the printed and painted chamber pot represented also in contexts (1005) and (1008), with which sherds it joins (**Fig. 0977**); the other whitewares are undiagnostic. The other sherds are from a brown salt-glazed stoneware mug or similar, with an internal Bristol glaze, and a cylindrical bottle in Bristol glazed grey stoneware.

Context (**1033**) relates to the closure of the paddling pool and contains 16 vessel sherds, weighing 94g, a single piece of sanitary ware (96g) and 19 pieces of other ceramic material (1189g). The material spans the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and includes seven sherds of creamware, six of whiteware, the base of a brown salt-glazed stoneware colander and two sherds of porcelain of German or Austrian manufacture. These last are toys or pieces of doll's house china, including a cup handle and an aspidistra vase or similar. Other material includes five sherds of wall or fireplace tiles,

one with a moulded mark in relief on the back which shows a dog or deer lying beneath a crown, with leaf sprays on either side and the text 'ENGLAND' beneath (**Fig. 3513**). There are also seven pieces of roof tile, two pieces of drain pipe or similar in a soft orange fabric (probably land drains), two pieces of salt-glazed drain pipes and three other pieces of brick or tile.



3513

Context (**1075**) contained just three sherds, weighing 46g. These are sherds of mottled ware, a bone china saucer and the base of an unglazed coarse earthenware flower pot. The sherds have a possible date range of 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The 24 sherds from context (**1076**), weighing 28g, have a date range of late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Three sherds of a bone china cup and saucer are undiagnostic, but 19 whiteware sherds are from at least two cups and a saucer. The saucer has a green printed mark 'WOOD & (SONS) / BURSLEM (ENGLAND)', beneath what is probably a crown. The mark is a variant of that illustrated by Godden (1991, 690 no. 4289). The cup bases have partial impressed 'England' marks. The other sherds are a Bristol glazed grey stoneware bottle and a small electrical porcelain item which appears to be a connector.

Context (**1078**) contained 15 sherds of vessels or other domestic items, weighing 148g, together with a single piece of a salt-glazed drain pipe (142g), which date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Two undiagnostic pieces are sanitary ware, but other sherds comprise one of bone china and 12 undiagnostic cup, saucer and plate sherds.

Context (**1079**) contained just two sherds (2g) of late 19<sup>th</sup>- or, more probably, early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. One is a whiteware sherd with an external pink glaze; the other is a Bristol glazed grey stoneware preserve jar with a moulded outer face.

Lake backfill layer (**1082**) contained seven sherds, weighing 37g, which are of mixed 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Finds include four sherds of Bristol glaze grey stoneware preserve jars, a sherd of creamware, blue printed pearlware and a moulded sherd of Continental porcelain.

Context (**1083**) represents the backfilling of the lake, with finds believed to originate in context (1084) beneath. There are no cross-context joins to confirm this, but the range of material and its dating would seem to support this hypothesis. Eight sherds, weighing 710g, date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century and include four sherds of three Bristol glazed stoneware preserve jars. One is a diminutive form with fine moulded vertical ribs and a height of 66mm and a diameter of 54mm. Another Bristol glazed vessel is a complete cylindrical ginger beer bottle with an impressed square-shaped mark with the text 'REGISTERED / TRADE / MARK / ROBT. NUTTALL / MANCHESTER' surrounding the monogram 'R & J N' (**Fig. 0742, Fig. 0694**). One of the two white-bodied earthenware sherds recovered is an unglazed ball or marble of 11mm diameter. The final piece is the



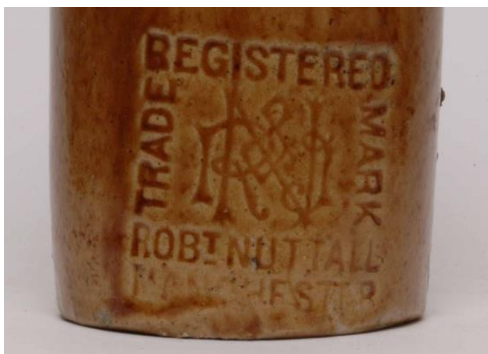
head of a small figure of a fireman in Continental porcelain – probably German – which is of a size to have been produced as a toy (Fig. 1221).



0811



0742



0694



1221

Context (1084), a black, organic silt layer rich in artefacts, seems to have formed during the use of the lake and consequently contains abundant material remains. These include 96 sherds of vessels and other domestic items (5821g), together with eight other non-vessel ceramic items weighing 154g, which appear to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The ceramics differ somewhat from those recovered elsewhere, in that they contain a number of complete forms, consistent with material discarded during the life of the lake, and also in that the dominant type is Bristol glazed grey stoneware, whose 33 sherds constitute 35% of the total. Nine of these sherds are from five preserve jars. Two are complete forms, one with narrow moulded vertical ribs (Fig. 0948) and the other plain (Fig. 0950), with heights of 103mm and 95mm respectively. The other sherds are all from cylindrical bottles – ginger beer bottles or similar – with a minimum of nine vessels, of which five are complete profiles which vary in height from 173-180mm, with base diameters of 64-70mm. One of these, with a light brown shoulder and rim, has a stamped oval mark in black, with text: 'DALES & SON / PHILLIPS / PARK ROAD / BESWICK / MANCHESTER' (Fig. 0733). An incomplete bottle with a light grey Bristol glaze has an impressed mark with a crown and the text 'WALWORTH / TRADE MARK / MANCHESTER' (Fig. 0828), while another complete form with a light mottled brown glaze inside and out has an incomplete stamped elliptical mark which appears to read 'HO(WAR)D'S / TRADE [...] MARK / UPPE[R.....] / O[...]M' with what appears to be a horse in the centre of the mark (Fig. 0788, 0799).



0948



0950



0733



0828



0788



0799

Three bottles have the square-shaped marks of Robert Nuttall, with the text 'REGISTERED / TRADE / MARK / ROBT. NUTTALL / MANCHESTER' surrounding the monogram 'R & J N', two impressed (Fig. 0795) and one stamped (Figs. 0742, 0708). Another bottle with an all-over grey Bristol glaze has an impressed mark 'C. WILHELM / 47. TEMPERANCE ST. / ARDWICK' (Figs 0714, 0751) which is also found on a brown salt-lazed bottle from the same context (Fig. 0751). The last of the bottles is represented by a base with an incomplete black stamped mark 'AUSTIN CRAVEN Ltd / BREWED / GINGER BEER / MANCHESTER / REGISTERED TRADE MARK' with a Britannia motif (Fig. 0831).



0795



0708



0714



0751



0831

There are just five brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds in this context from four vessels. Two are cylindrical bottles, one a complete example with the impressed 'C. Wilhelm' mark already referred to (**Fig. 0751**). The other diagnostic form is a conical ink, thinly glazed, with a height of 90mm and a base diameter of 61mm (**Fig. 0723**).



0723

Twenty-eight whiteware sherds comprise 30% of the total, but of these 19 are unglazed ceramic balls or marbles. One of these has a diameter of 26mm, but the others have diameters which range from 10 to 25mm. Two further items are 'kibs' of the kind found in Trench 1 context (1001), above, which are part of the game 'Bobber and Kibs' (REF); they are formed of an extruded strip of roughly square cross-section of 15mm width and 17mm length, with ribbed sides; one has a green glaze to all surfaces, the other a brown glaze.

One plate rim has undiagnostic litho-printed decoration together with a pink lustre band to the rim. There is a bowl with under-glaze blue painted decoration, a possible dish, a cup and a complete cylindrical preserving jar with a height of 88mm and a rim diameter of 97mm (**Fig. 0809**).



0809

Twenty-one coarse earthenware sherds comprise 22% of the total number of sherds, of which all but one are unglazed flower pot sherds (some of which are embedded in mortar, thereby affecting the weight of this material).

Seven sherds of porcelain are all of continental European manufacture, probably German or Austrian. They comprise four toys in a poor quality porcelain - two saucers, a dish and a jug base - which are probably pieces of doll's house china (**Fig. 1111**). The other item is a moulded figure of uncertain form with over-glaze painted colours (black, yellow and pink) to the exterior, which could be an ornamental piece, but could also be a plaything (**Fig. 1115**).



1111



1115

Two further ceramic vessel sherds are a bone china saucer with a worn gold-painted line to the rim and the base of a mottled ware chamber pot. This last is the only piece of an earlier date in the context; it probably dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The non-vessel material includes two pieces of roof tile, two of wall tiles (one with a white glaze, the other with green glaze), two other possible tile fragments in a soft orange fabric, a narrow cylindrical pipe or tube of c.18mm length and 19mm diameter in an unglazed orange fabric, and what may be part of a crucible.

Context (**1086**) was the fill of a negative feature excavated to the north of the lake. Ten vessel sherds (57g) seem to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and include seven sherds of whiteware, five of which are from a relief moulded jug; another is of bone china, perhaps from a cup; and at least one is the base of a Bristol glazed grey stoneware preserve jar. The last sherd is badly burnt, with clinker residues fused to it, but is possibly also from a stoneware preserve jar.

## Trench 2

The excavation in 2011 of Trench 2 was hampered by heavy root disturbance. It yielded 362 ceramic vessel sherds, weighing 2004g, together with a further two sherds of glazed wall tiles, 53 pieces of

roof tile, seven of salt-glazed drain pipe, another tile sherd of uncertain function and 17 pieces of brick or brick-like material. The total weight of the ceramic material is 6595g.

Topsoil layer **(2001)** extended across the whole trench. It yielded 29 ceramic vessel sherds weighing 171g, 25 roof tile fragments (814g) and 14 pieces of brick (984g). A minimum of fourteen of the vessel sherds are of whiteware; others are of creamware, pearlware, coarse earthenware (glazed and unglazed), brown salt-glazed stoneware and grey stoneware. None of the sherds are especially diagnostic, although two whiteware pie dish sherds and a plate are decorated with the blue printed 'Willow' pattern, and there are two plates with blue painted moulded shell edges – one in pearlware, the other in whiteware. The ceramics are essentially of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, although a few of the whitewares could just date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Situated below (2001), **(2002)** contained 330 sherds of ceramic vessels and other domestic items, weighing 1819g, together with two sherds of green glazed wall tiles (6g), one undiagnostic plain tile strip, unglazed (3g), 27 pieces of roof tile (1291g), three brick fragments (680g) and 7 fragments of salt-glazed drain pipe and related material (641g). The ceramics present a good cross section of typical 19<sup>th</sup>-century wares, with a single delftware sherd – probably a tile – and perhaps one or two of the creamware sherds dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and some sherds of other types possibly dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Sherds of whiteware constitute 54% of the total number of vessel (etc.) sherds and, of these, more than half (53%) have printed decoration. The most popular 19<sup>th</sup>-century printed table wares patterns are well-represented, with the blue 'Willow' pattern occurring on 30 sherds of plates, dishes (including a possible pie dish), serving dishes and a sauce boat, and the light blue pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants' occurring on 22 plate sherds (**Fig. 2807**). The popular 'Broseley' pattern, produced for use on tea wares, is present on just five sherds of a cup, a saucer, a possible dish and a small (bread and butter) plate, the last forming part of a standard tea set. Other printed patterns are present on tea, table and sanitary wares in a range of colours – blue (predominantly), brown, lilac, grey, red, black and green – but have not been identified. However, one green printed pattern in a Persian style is of interest for its occurrence on plates of different sizes (**Fig. 2283**) in other trench contexts (Trench 1 (1001), Trench 3 (3001) and (3002)) and on a possible serving dish from Trench 3 (3003). One sherd with a black printed floral pattern which incorporates the date '(1)873' is a marmalade jar, while one cup or mug sherd has a partial red printed badge mark with the incomplete inscription '[...]ERN[...]' (**Fig. 2820**).



2807



2283



2820



2804

Other decorated whitewares include three plate rims with under-glaze painted band-and-line patterns to the edges in blue and red, six sherds with banded slip decoration, and five sherds with relief-moulded decoration, perhaps from jugs. Thirty-eight per cent of the whiteware sherds bear no trace of decoration.



2818

Most numerous of the other ware types are coarse earthenwares, with 31 sherds comprising 9% of the total. These include black glazed jars, dishes or pancheons and 22 sherds of unglazed flower pots. Next in quantity are bone chinias, represented by 25 sherds (8% of the total), with cups, saucers and a small plate amongst the forms present. There are 21 sherds of pearlware (6%), almost all of which are decorated. Blue printed decoration predominates on both tea and table wares (including a plate decorated with the 'Willow' pattern), while moulded shell edges occur on one plate and a pie dish, and four sherds are slip-decorated (**Fig. 2804**). By contrast, all but two of the 18 sherds of creamware are undecorated. Eighteen Bristol glazed sherds are all of cylindrical ginger beer bottles or similar, while 17 brown salt glazed stoneware sherds are from bottles, an ink pot, a dish, a jar, a stew pot or stock jar and a loaf pot. Six continental porcelain sherds are probably German or Austrian; they include two cups and two toys or doll's house equipment. Other types include refined glazed redware, Rockingham, blue earthenware, drab ware, slip-coated ware and yellow ware. Yellow ware is not well-represented amongst the Park ceramics, but one of the sherds here has a printed mark which unfortunately is too partial to permit identification (**Fig. 2818**). A single white glazed, white-bodied sherd is probably sanitary ware – perhaps part of a lavatory pan.

Deposit (**2003**) was less disturbed by roots. The presence of building rubble suggests that this could either be a destruction layer of park structures, or rubble brought in to be used in 20<sup>th</sup>-century landscaping. The ceramic finds, comprising just three vessel sherds (14g) and a single roof tile sherd (35g) do little to support either interpretation. Two whiteware sherds include a plate with a black printed pattern dating to the 1860s-1880s and a cup with green printed decoration of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. A single undiagnostic bone china belongs to the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century and a roof tile sherd is of a 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century type found in quantity across the site.

### **Trench 3 (2011, 2013)**

Commenced in 2011, and continued in 2013 to shed light upon the construction, use and eventual destruction of the bandstand, Trench 3 yielded 594 ceramic vessel sherds, weighing 3940g, and a further 57 pieces of non-vessel ceramic material weighing 2797g.

Topsoil deposit (**3001**) contained 127 vessel sherds weighing 534g and a further 15 non-vessel ceramics sherds (561g), including nine 15 roof tiles, one possible floor tile, two bricks and two possible ceramic firebricks, and a single salt-glazed drain pipe. The material is predominantly of mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup>-century date, but a fair number of sherds could date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, while one or more of the five creamware sherds could be from vessels produced at the very end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and two white salt-glazed stoneware sherds certainly date to the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century. Earlier still, the rim of a cup of Cistercian ware or black probably dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Sixty-four sherds (50%) are of whiteware, with a further white-bodied, white-glaze piece of sanitary ware. Printed decoration is present on 55% of the whiteware sherds, mostly in shades of blue, but with two green prints and one each in lilac and mulberry. The most popular printed patterns are well-represented, with 'Willow' present on six sherds (plates and dishes), 'Asiatic Pheasants' on five sherds of plates and one dish, and 'Broseley' on five sherds of cups, bowls and a saucer. Other printed patterns have not been identified, but one distinctive green print in a Persian style, noted above, has been also found on plates of different sizes from Trench 1 (1001), Trench 2 (2002) and Trench 3 (3002) and a possible serving dish from Trench 3 (3003). Twelve of the 15 sherds of pearlware also have printed decoration, but these are not diagnostic; these date to the first three decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The other refined earthenwares are three sherds of a blackware (or Jet ware) vessel and four of Rockingham ware.

Other wares includes 11 sherds of coarse earthenware (a black glazed dish and jar and three flower pots) and one of slip-coated ware. There are also 12 sherds of bone china (cups, saucer and a small plate); one saucer has mould-applied 'Chelsea sprig' decoration in blue. The stonewares include two sherds of a smear-glazed fine white stoneware jug with relief-moulded decoration, four sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware (two bottles and two hollow wares with rouletted decoration) and just two sherds of Bristol glaze grey stoneware ginger beer bottles.

Deposit (**3002**) contained a disturbed mixture of material dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, comprising 16 vessel sherds weighing 135g and eight other ceramics fragments weighing 337g (four roof tiles and two pieces of salt-glazed drain pipe). Seven sherds of whiteware include a plate rim with the distinctive green printed Persian-style pattern, noted above, which is present on sherds from other contexts – (1001), (2002), (3001) and (3003). There are also sherds of an agate ware dish, an Egyptian black teapot, coarse earthenware dishes and a bottle and cover of brown salt-glazed stoneware. Other sherds are of creamware, bone china and parian.

Layer (**3003**) contained 60 vessel sherds, weighing 432g, together with ten pieces of roof tile and a single salt glazed drain pipe fragment (317g). Whitewares constitute 47% of the sherds, with a third of these having printed decoration. As well as the widespread 'Willow' and 'Broseley' patterns – present here on one plate and one bowl – there is a sherd of a large plate or serving dish with the green printed Persian style pattern noted above, which is present in other contexts (1001), (2002) and (3001). Two cylindrical jars can be identified as preserve jars – clearly for marmalade – from partial black printed labels; one reads '[...] 'MARMA(LADE)', the other '[...] / [...] FOR [...] / [...]N, 1862 [...]'. Three sherds have under-glaze painted decoration, one a plate rim with green band-and-

line decoration to the edge. Just one sherd has banded slip decoration, and there is a pudding mould with a moulded interior. Eight coarse earthenware sherds are from black glazed dishes, jars and unglazed flower pots, while seven Bristol glazed grey stoneware sherds are from cylindrical bottles and a single moulded preserve jar. There are also six sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware, two of bone china, two of a relief-moulded glazed blue earthenware jug, two of pearlware, one of creamware and two white earthenware sherds which are probably items of sanitary ware. The material in this context dates to the 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Context (3004) contained a single sherd (3g) of a blue printed whiteware plate of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Context (3005) contained 18 vessel sherds, weighing 59g, and one piece of roof tile (17g). Nine sherds are of whiteware, one of which is a plate decorated with the blue printed 'Willow' pattern. There are plates in creamware, blue shell edged pearlware, bone china and brown salt-glazed stoneware, the last including a dish or pan with an internal Bristol glaze. Most of the vessel sherds date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Context (3007) contained 48 ceramic vessel sherds, weighing 631g, of mid-19<sup>th</sup> - to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, five other pieces of ceramic material (two pieces of drain pipe, one salt-glazed, the other unglazed; two joining sherds of roof tile; and one brick), weighing 438g. Thirty-two of the vessel sherds are of whiteware, including a plate and a dish or pie dish decorated with the blue printed 'Willow' pattern, another plate with the pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants' and six sherds of two saucers with the pattern 'Broseley'. There are also three sherds of a brown salt glazed stoneware – two dishes or pans and a jar; two sherds each of bone china and coarse earthenware (a glazed jar and a flower pot); and single sherds each of yellow glazed coarse earthenware, continental porcelain and creamware. Six Bristol-glazed grey stoneware sherds belong to a cylindrical ginger beer bottle or similar and a bottle or jar. One bottle, with a base diameter of 69mm, has a black stamped mark 'R. HIRST / A1. / MANCHESTER' (Fig. 0834). Another white-bodied sherd is of uncertain form, although probably sanitary or chemical ware; a similar piece was recovered from context (3018).



0834

Context (3011) contained 50 vessel sherds weighing 253g which are predominantly of mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup>-century date, and a single salt-glazed drain pipe sherd. Sherds of whiteware constitute 62% of the total; most are decorated with printed decoration predominating. Two plates and a serving dish are decorated with the 'Willow' pattern, and another bears the pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants', while a milk jug has a printed 'branch' or 'tendrill' pattern. Three bowls have banded slip decoration and another hollow ware vessel has blue sponged decoration. Two plates with under-glaze painted decoration include one with a red band-and-line pattern to its rim edge. Five sherds of bone china include a cup with the blue printed 'Broseley' pattern and a saucer with mould-applied 'Chelsea



sprig' decoration in blue. Other ware types present include refined yellow ware, redware, Rockingham, Egyptian black (a probable teapot), coarse earthenware (a flower pot and a black glazed dish and jar) and brown salt-glazed stonewares.

Layer (3012) contained 70 vessel sherds weighing 520g and eight other ceramic fragments (four roof tiles, one salt-glazed drain fragment and three brick/tile fragments of uncertain form, weighing 225g). The sherds are predominantly of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, although a few could date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Sixty-three percent of the vessel sherds are of whiteware, with 14 sherds having printed decoration. Of the identifiable patterns, 'Willow' pattern is present on five plate sherds and the base of a serving dish, while 'Broseley' occurs on a single saucer. Just two sherds – one from a mug, the other from a London shape bowl – have banded slip decoration. A particularly interesting and diagnostic sherd is the base of a London shape cup in a fine light grey tinted stone china which, unusually, is translucent (**Fig. 3437**). This bears a blue printed floral pattern to the exterior body which is highlighted in over glaze painted colours, red and gold. To the underside is a blue printed mark 'Copeland / Late Spode', together with an over-glaze painted pattern '2061' in red. This pattern was first introduced in 1829 (Copeland 1997, 119), but the 'Copeland / Late Spode' mark dates the cup to the period 1847-1890 (*ibid*, 68 no 232a). Copeland (1997, 132) illustrates a coffee pot with pattern 2061 which he refers to as 'Cabbage'.



3437

There are four sherds of undecorated creamware, including a pie dish and a chamber pot, and four of pearlware (two with blue printed decoration). The other ceramics include eight sherds of coarse earthenware (black glazed dishes and jars and unglazed flower pots), seven of bone china (including a bowl, a cup and a possible plate), three of brown salt-glazed stoneware (including a bottle) and a single Bristol glazed grey stoneware bottle.

Context (3013) contained eight vessel sherds (40g) and a single sherd of an encaustic tile (54g) in a fine orange fabric with inlaid decoration in cream slip/clay (**Fig. 3492**). This tile has an incomplete impressed inscription to back '[...]INT[...]' - perhaps 'Minton'. Nine whiteware sherds are from four vessels, one a moulded blue shell edge, and another a relief moulded jug. A coarse earthenware sherd is undiagnostic, while a brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd is from a cylindrical blacking bottle or similar. The material dates broadly to the mid-19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Context 3014 (**2013**) contained four sherds (13g) of late-19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. These belong to a whiteware plate, a black glazed coarse earthenware jar and a Bristol glazed grey stoneware bottle.

Layer (**3017**) contained 81 vessel sherds weighing 591g, together with other ceramic material weighing 608g (one roof tile and four pieces of salt-glazed drain pipe). The ceramics date predominantly to the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century, although some are almost certainly a little later. Whitewares constitute 42% of the vessel sherds, again with a good number of printed wares. As elsewhere, 'Willow' pattern is well-represented with ten sherds (plates and a pie dish), but there are just three sherds with the pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants', and 'Broseley' is not present at all. There are printed patterns in colours other than blue, with lilac, black, brown and a green – the last being a 'sea leaf' or seaweed pattern which occurs on a saucer. There are just two sherds with slip decoration and one with sponged decoration, but none with under-glaze painted decoration. One jug has turned or 'hooped' decoration to its exterior and an undecorated saucer has a partial grey/black printed mark to the underside, '[...] / ENGLAND / B'. Other white-bodied refined wares include five of pearlware and one each of creamware and an ironstone-like moulded cup, while an off-white or light-buff-bodied piece with a dull white glaze is probably sanitary ware. Other refined earthenwares include three sherds of Rockingham, two of blackware and one of yellow ware with slip decoration.

Eleven sherds of bone china are from at least five vessels including four saucer and a cup. One of the saucers has mould-applied 'Chelsea sprig' decoration in blue, while another with a blue printed pattern (**Fig. 3497**) has an impressed diamond mark to its underside with the text '9 / 77 / B', probably indicating a *terminus post quem* of September 1877 for its manufacture; the B may indicate manufacture in Burslem in north Staffordshire. Another cup and saucer have the blue printed pattern 'Broseley'. Three porcelain sherds are from two vessels, one moulded and decorated with gold, which are almost certainly of German or Austrian manufacture.



Eight coarse earthenware sherds are from black glazed jars and dishes and a single dish or pancheon with an internal yellow glaze over a white slip coat. The remainder of the wares are stonewares, with eight brown salt-glazed sherds from a butter pot, a dish with rouletted decoration, a bottle (probably a blacking bottle) and another hollow ware form with rouletted decoration. Three Bristol glazed grey stoneware sherds are all from cylindrical bottles.

Layer (3018) contained six sherds (64g) of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The vessels include a bone china milk jug or similar with a blue printed 'branch' or 'sea leaf'-like pattern, and a brown salt-glazed stoneware blacking bottle or similar. Another white-bodied item is of an uncertain form similar to a piece recovered from (3007), but is probably of sanitary or chemical ware.

Context (3019) contained 38 sherds, weighing 356g, which are broadly of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Whitewares comprise 66% of the sherds, most with printed decoration. The 'Willow' pattern is present on a plate, a pie dish and a serving dish (Fig. 1121) – the last with a printed 'WARRANTED / STAFFORDSHIRE' mark with the manufacturer's name 'JOHN MEIR & SON' (Fig. 1120). This appellation was used from 1837 to 1897 by the firm operating from the Greengates Pottery, Furlong Road, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent (Godden 1991, 430). Another saucer sherd is decorated with the



1121



1120

pattern 'Broseley', while a plate base with a blue printed romantic landscape pattern (Fig. 1124) has an impressed 'ROGERS' mark to the underside (Fig. 1130). This mark identifies either the firm of John & George Rogers which operated at Dale Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, from c.1784 to 1814 or that of John Rogers & Son, also of Dale Hall, in business from c.1814 to 1836 (Godden 1991, 547-8); the style of the printed pattern here suggests that this was a product of the later Rogers firm.



.1128.



1130

One serving dish rim with a grey printed floral pattern joins another from context (3028). Three other whiteware sherds have banded slip decoration, as does the one sherd of refined yellow ware in the group. There are six sherds of coarse earthenware – three from unglazed flower pots of different sizes, and three from large black glazed vessels – and there are two sherds each of bone

china and brown salt-glazed stoneware bottles. A single plate base is either of creamware or whiteware while another white-bodied sherd is from a white glazed wall tile.

Context **(3021)** contained just one of a blue printed whiteware cup (1g) dating to the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Context **(3024)** contained 11 vessel sherds, weighing 36g, together with two pieces of a salt-glazed drain pipe (194g).

Layer **(3026)** contained five sherds (40g) which date to the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Three whiteware sherds are a serving dish decorated with blue printed 'Willow' pattern, a London shape cup decorated with the blue printed pattern 'Broseley' and a possible bowl sherd with blue and brown banded slip decoration. The other sherds are a refined blackware – perhaps Jet ware – teapot or similar and an unglazed coarse earthenware flower pot.

Context **(3028)** contained 47 sherds, weighing 226g, of mixed late-18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The earliest sherds belong to a creamware jug and an undiagnostic pearlware vessel. Twenty-six sherds are of whiteware, which include blue printed vessels – a plate decorated with the pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants', a serving dish with the 'Willow' pattern and a cup and saucer with the pattern 'Broseley'. A serving dish rim sherd with an undiagnostic grey printed floral pattern joins another from context (3019). Four sherds are from three saucers, three Rockingham sherds from a teapot or similar, and two sherds yellow ware; one of the last has a partial and indistinct impressed mark to the underside. There are single sherds of drab ware, coarse earthenware, brown salt-glazed stoneware and a probable Chinese stoneware ginger jar, and another white bodied sherd may be a piece of sanitary ware.

Context **(3029)** contained a single whiteware sherd (1g) of mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup>-century date; it is a hollow ware sherd with blue printed decoration – perhaps 'Broseley' pattern.

Context **(3032)** contained two vessel sherds weighing 5g, one a Rockingham teapot or similar, the other a bone china saucer decorated with the light blue printed pattern 'Broseley'.

#### **Trench 4 (2011, 2013)**

Excavations in 2011 and 2013 to investigate a mound in the north-west corner of the park have produced a significant quantity of ceramic material, comprising 597 sherds of vessels and other domestic items, weighing 2291g, and 99 fragments of tiles, bricks and drainage pipes, weighing 6730g.

Topsoil **(4001)** excavated in 2011 contained 53 sherds of vessels and other domestic items weighing 262g, 17 roof tiles (435g) and a fragment of brick (36g). A further 35 vessel sherds (231g) and nine fragments of tile and other building material (1079g) recovered in 2013 as backfill of the 2011 excavation. The range of material is similar to that recovered in numerous other excavated contexts from the site and is predominantly 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date, although two white salt-glazed stoneware sherds hint at 18<sup>th</sup>-century activity in the vicinity and some Bristol glazed grey stoneware bottle and preserve jar sherds may be from vessels which date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Whiteware is the dominate ware type, with a range of tea and table wares typical of 19<sup>th</sup>-century groups, but some 13 cylindrical bottle sherds in both salt-glazed and Bristol glazed stoneware constitute a significant proportion of the wares; these include blacking, ginger beer and spirit bottles. Also worthy of note are three ceramic balls or marbles – a white-bodied example of 17mm diameter and two orange-

bodied examples of 12mm diameter – and three toys or doll’s house pieces in Continental porcelain; these last are a cup, a saucer and a low rounded cover. Other wares are undiagnostic.

An even wider range of ceramics was recovered from layer (4002) which is situated beneath the topsoil, but with similar date range to those from (4001). One hundred and fifty-three sherds (663g) of vessels and other domestic items constitute an even more representative sample of late 18<sup>th</sup>-, 19<sup>th</sup>- and, possibly, early 20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic types, although dominated by whitewares which make up 46% of the total number of vessel sherds. There are also 11 pieces of roof tile, weighing 296g.

The whiteware comprise standard tea and table ware forms, as well as two sherds of cylindrical preserving jars. Decoration is present on 35% of the whitewares, and is predominantly printed. The only identifiable patterns are ‘Willow’ and ‘Asiatic Pheasants’, each of which are present on just two plate sherds. Five sherds have banded slip decoration, five have under-glaze painted decoration, one jug sherd has amorphous blue sponged decoration and a cup has a sponged and under-glaze painted floral pattern (Fig. 2846).



Other white-bodied items include six unglazed balls or marbles, four of 17mm diameter and two of 11mm diameter, and an incomplete ‘jack’ of the kind found in Trench 1 contexts (1001) and (1084), formed of an extruded strip of roughly square cross-section of 16mm width and 17mm length, with ribbed sides and a clear glaze to all surfaces.

Next in quantity are 20 sherds of Bristol glazed grey stoneware which constitute 13% of the total number of sherds. Two sherds are from preserve jars (one moulded), but all of the others are from cylindrical bottles, two of which have incomplete stamped inscriptions (Fig. 3490). These read '[...]ES [...]' on one sherd and '[...]ROVE [...] / AND [...]TNAI[...] / [...]FO[...]]' on the other. Fourteen sherds of creamware make up just 9% of the sherds while 12 coarse earthenware sherds make up 85. The latter include sherds of black glazed jars, dishes and possible pancheons, as well as seven sherds of at least four unglazed flower pots. By contrast the creamware sherds are from bowls, a jug, a mug and a plate. One bowl and the mug have banded slip decoration, the former with additional rouletted decoration (Fig. 2845), the latter with a hint of a dendritic ‘mocha’ pattern.



Other refined earthenwares include nine sherds of pearlware, two each of yellow ware and Rockingham, and a single sherd of majolica with coloured glazes over a moulded body. One of the yellow ware sherds – the base of a possible dish – has impressed marks to the underside ‘8’ and an incomplete ‘[...]OURNE’. A possible reading of this mark could be ‘Bourne’, and a J. W. Bourne is known to have been a manufacturer of ‘Derbyshire ironstone caneware’ (i.e. refined yellow ware) at Church Gresley, Derbyshire, from 1816 until his death in 1840 (Jewitt 1883, 377, 379). The pearlwares include a teabowl and a cup or milk jug with blue printed decoration, the latter probably the ‘Broseley’ pattern, and a plate and serving dish with moulded blue painted shell edges. Other unrefined earthenwares are a sherd of mottled ware, two sherds of slip-coated ware (a dish and a porringer), and a sherd of a blackware jar or similar.

The remaining sherds comprise six of bone china, four of continental porcelain, a jug or similar in a grey-green glazed stoneware, a relief-moulded smear-glazed jug in a light grey stoneware, a sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, and five sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware which include a blacking bottle.

Sitting below (4002), layer (4003) contained just six sherds (64g) of 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Single sherds are of creamware, whiteware, mottled ware, slip-coated ware, coarse earthenware and grey stoneware.

Mound layer (4004), overlying (4007) and (4020) in the northern end of the trench, contained 13 sherds weighing 61g. These date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century and include seven joining sherds of a smear glazed relief-moulded jug (**Fig. 3391**). Three sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware include a dish rim while other sherds of mottled ware and coarse earthenware are undiagnostic.



3391

Layer (4005), which abuts the brick border (4006) to the south, is interpreted as a path surface. Finds include 5 vessel sherds (11g), a white bodied wall tile with a turquoise glazed surface (1g), a salt-glazed drain pipe (4g) and three pieces of roof tile (148g). A delftware vessel sherd must date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, while the other material dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Clay layer (4007) contained six sherds (43g) which probably date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are two sherds each of creamware, pearlware and what is probably a coarse mottled ware, the last represented by a dish in a coarse orange fabric.

The layers numbered (4007) and (4020) contained three sherds, weighing 118g. The body of a London shape whiteware bowl probably dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, while a brown salt-glazed stoneware dish is of mid-18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The third sherd is the body and up-turned rod handle of a poorly made blackware or coarse earthenware pipkin in an orange fabric with thin dark brown glaze, which could date to between the mid-17<sup>th</sup> and mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

Layer **(4008)**, a lower path foundation, contained 39 sherds weighing 278g, of which one is a possible brick (115g) and two are roof tiles (79g). The ceramics are predominantly of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, although a delftware tile and a white salt-glazed stoneware sherd date to the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century. Seventeen per cent of the vessel sherds are of pearlware and 33% are of white; none are particularly diagnostic and include vessels with typical under-glaze painted and printed decoration. The light blue printed 'Broseley' pattern is present on a cup and saucer of whiteware, while cabled slip decoration occurs on one whiteware vessel of uncertain form. One of the pearlware sherds is a shell edge plate with a green painted edge. Other sherds are of creamware, bone china, blackware, slip-coated ware, coarse earthenware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, grey stoneware and black basalt. The coarse earthenwares include both black glazed sherds from a jar and one sherd of an unglazed flower pot.

Layer **(4009)**, sealing the land drain cut, contained three sherds (20g) – one a heavy creamware base sherd, the others belonging to a refined yellow ware mug or similar. The sherds have a probable date range of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Described as a 'cut', **(4011)** nonetheless has seven sherds weighing 195g assigned to it. All are roof tiles of forms noted elsewhere on the site.

**(4012)** is described as a linear cut for a 'terracotta' (unglazed earthenware) pipe (4014), but 18 sherds (96g) are assigned to this context. A single Bristol glazed sherd is probably from a bottle of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, and one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd dates to the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century. Other sherds of creamware, pearlware and coarse earthenware date to the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while an unrefined blackware sherd could be as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup> century or as late as the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Context number **(4014)** is assigned to the four connecting sections of unglazed earthenware pipe which lie in (4012). Forty sherds of these, weighing 4121g, were recovered. The pipes are slab-formed in a soft sandy orange fabric, with walls which are 12mm thick, and rolled into cylinders of 101mm diameter and 324mm length; both ends of the cylinders have been cut flat.

Four more sherds (108g) have also been given this context number and were presumably associated with the pipe. One is an undiagnostic whiteware sherd, probably dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; one is the base of a coarse earthenware jar with an internal dark brown glaze which is not readily datable; the third is a piece of roof tile; and the last is a piece of brick or coarse tile.

Path foundation layer **(4016)** contained just five sherds (10g). An undiagnostic blue printed pearlware sherd and a pearlware shell edge plate with a green coloured rim probably date to the 1810s or 1820s, while two whiteware sherds – one with blue printed decoration – probably date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. A brown salt-glazed stoneware vessel of uncertain form with an internal Bristol glaze may also date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, or perhaps a little later.

**(4017)**, a bedding or foundation deposit for the brick border (4006) contained just one sherd (2g) of brown salt-glazed stoneware of Nottingham/Derbyshire type, which could date to between the mid-18<sup>th</sup> and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

**(4020)**, believed to represent the first phase of the mound, contained 34 sherds (137g) which could date to between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest of these is possibly a blackware cup or similar, which could date to the late 17<sup>th</sup>/mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Three sherds of mottled ware vessels probably date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and a white salt-glazed stoneware bowl rim dates to the

mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century. Nine creamware sherds include a bowl base, a mug rim and part of a five-sided bin label, with a faint and fragmentary over-glaze painted inscription 'P' or 'B'. This latter piece joins sherds from (4021) (**Fig. 3456**). Nine sherds of pearlware are largely undiagnostic, although of the three with blue printed decoration one probably has an oriental landscape pattern.



3456



3467

The latest of the vessel sherds is possibly the body of a whiteware bowl with banded blue slip decoration, although seven coarse earthenware sherds (one an unglazed flower pot), a sherd of brown salt-glazed stoneware and a fragment of an unglazed earthenware drain pipe cannot be closely dated.

Layer (4021), interpreted as a possible garden surface upon which the first mound layer (4020) was laid, contains 65 ceramic sherds, weighing 171g. The date range of this material - predominantly late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century - is consistent with this interpretation and an association with nearby properties, either Grove House or Ducie House, would seem likely given the presence of a creamware bin label. Some movement of material between this garden surface and the first mound layer (4020) is evident, as there are at least 11 sherds of the bin label which is present in (4020), with two cross-context joins (**Fig. 3456**). More of the over-glaze painted inscription is present on one of these sherds but it is worn and the details are unclear. What is present, however, is an impressed 'WEDGW(OOD)' mark beneath the hole from which the label was hung (**Fig. 3467**). The earliest of the sherds is a small white salt-glazed stoneware teapot cover, dating to the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century; other creamwares include slip-decorated vessels and pearlware sherds with blue printed, under-glaze blue painted and shell-edge decoration (**Fig. 3476**). The rim of a whiteware serving dish decorated with a blue printed floral pattern probably dates to the 1830s (**Fig. 3444**). Other sherds are of slip-coated ware coarse earthenware, brown salt-glazed stoneware and slip-decorated refined redware.



3476



3444

Context (4022) contained eight sherds (35g) of creamware, pearlware, coarse earthenware and possibly whiteware, dating to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. There is nothing especially diagnostic amongst these.



A clay subsoil (4024), overlain by (4021) but overlying the natural (4025), contains 110 ceramic sherds weighing 246g which mostly date to mid-18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, two sherds of Bristol-glazed grey stoneware – one the rim of a moulded cylindrical preserve jar – are later, dating to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Their presence amongst this earlier material can probably be explained as the result of disturbance related to the construction of path, represented by foundation layers (4008) and (4017). Three roof tile sherds (149g) cannot be closely dated.

The group is dominated by sherds of creamware (34) and pearlware (30), with 19 sherds of coarse earthenware and nine of brown salt-glazed stoneware. The creamwares are from vessels typically found in assemblages of late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, with identifiable forms including at least two plates, three bowls and a possible teabowl or saucer. Two of the bowls have banded slip decoration. The pearlware sherds are mostly from decorated vessels, with blue printed, slip-decorated and shell edge decoration being well-represented. An early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date seems probable for the pearlwares. By contrast, neither the coarse earthenwares nor the brown salt-glazed stonewares can be so closely dated, but are typical of the date range suggested for the group. Vessels of the former types include jars, dishes and possible handled bowls, while the only identifiable salt-glazed vessel is a jar – probably a stock jar.

Seven sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware of mid to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century date may be from no more than two vessels, one of which has scratch blue decoration. Two sherds of delftware – one a plate with blue painted decoration – are probably of a similar date, as is an undiagnostic sherd of agate ware. One sherd of a Chinese porcelain saucer and four sherds of slip-coated ware are of uncertain 18<sup>th</sup>- or early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, while a single sherd of refined glaze red earthenware (or redware) with banded white slip decoration is an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century type.

### **Trench 5**

Ceramic material was recovered from just three Trench 5 contexts ((5001), (5002) and (5005)). This comprises seven ceramic vessel sherds, weighing 38g, three sherds of roof tile and a single brick fragment. The total weight of the ceramic material is 142g. All but one of the ceramic vessel sherds are of whiteware; the other sherd, from (5005), belongs to a bone china saucer decorated with the printed pattern 'Broseley' in light blue. The material is unexceptional and undiagnostic and dates broadly to the mid-19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The ceramics appear to have little interpretive potential in the context of understanding the construction, use and demolition of the 'Old Man's Shelter' that was the target for this excavation trench.

### **Watching Brief (WP 10)**

A watching brief carried out in 2010 on the top of the mound retrieved 193 vessel sherds, weighing 1939g, together with a further eight ceramics pieces weighing 562g, which include five pieces of an unglazed ceramic land drain, a salt-glazed drain pipe, a ceramic wall tile and another item of uncertain form.

The ceramics are predominantly domestic in origin and are broadly similar to those from the 2011 and 2013 excavations, with a date range of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Whitewares comprise 42% of these, with smaller quantities of creamware, pearlware, bone china, porcelain, coarse earthenware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, Bristol-glazed stoneware and other types. Amongst the

printed patterns on the whitewares are the usual 'Willow' (also present on some of the pearlwares), 'Asiatic Pheasants' and 'Broseley', and others in green, black and brown. One brown printed pattern, on cup sherds from WP10 1A, is in an aesthetic style of a type which was popular at the lower end of the price range during the 1880s (**Fig. 1387**). Another brown printed plate base has an incomplete impressed mark 'TU[...]'], possibly 'Turner', while one of the sherds with the pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants' has an incomplete printed mark with the pattern name and the letter 'S' which is probably part of a manufacturer's mark (**Fig. 3554**).



1387



3554

Other whitewares worthy of note include a heavy earthenware plate with an under-glaze painted band-and-line edge pattern in pink (**Fig. 1382**), of late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, and the base of a heavy moulded cylindrical paste pot has an incomplete inscription in intaglio 'NEWCASTLE'. An unusual earthenware sherd is the base of what appears to be a tin-glazed or maiolica dish with painted decoration in brown which is probably of eastern Mediterranean origin (**Fig. 3551**).

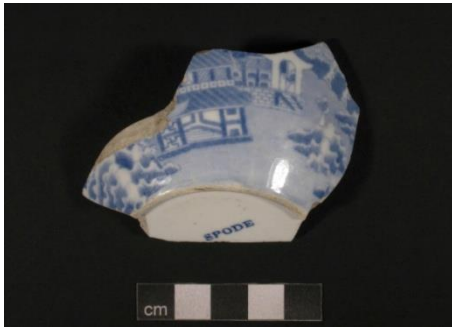


1382



3551

Amongst the bone china sherds is the base of a small jug or milk jug from which bears the printed mark 'SPODE' on the underside and the blue printed pattern 'Two Temples' ('Two Temples 1') on the exterior (**Fig. 1379**). 'Two Temples' was the Spode version of a pattern made by many manufacturers which was also – and is still – known as 'Broseley' (Copeland 1999, 53 – 57). The printed Spode mark was used between 1805 and the early 1830s (Godden 1991, 589), but its use with this printed pattern suggests manufacture between c.1810 and 1820. The brown salt-glazed and Bristol glazed stonewares include the usual bottles; one of the salt-glazed bottles bears an impressed mark '[VITREOUS ST]ONE BOTTLES & C. / [WARRANT]ED NOT TO ABSORB / [J. B]OURNE / [PAT]ENTEE / DENBY AND CODN]OR PARK POTTERIES / [...]R DERBY' (**Fig. 1370**).



1379



1370

## Discussion

The majority of the ceramics in this large assemblage date to between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A small number of sherds may be as late as the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, a fact confirmed by marked vessels, while a larger number of sherds provide evidence for early 19<sup>th</sup>- or late 18<sup>th</sup>-century activity in the area. This is especially evident in the Trench 4 contexts (4021) and (4020), the former predating the construction of the mound in this part of the Park, and potentially related to activity at nearby houses. A few sherds from different contexts could be as early as the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, but only a handful of sherds predate this, and no ceramics are earlier than the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. The potential evidence for 17<sup>th</sup>- or early 18<sup>th</sup>-century activity is confined to a Cistercian ware or blackware cup from Trench 3 (3001) and a blackware or coarse earthenware pipkin from Trench 4 (4007–4020), and a few other undiagnostic sherds of blackware which cannot be closely dated.

The 19<sup>th</sup>-century material presents a fair cross-section of wares which, typically, are substantially of whiteware. Tea and table ware forms predominate, most with decoration of some form. The consumer preference for wares with printed decoration is clear, despite their higher cost, with the most popular 19<sup>th</sup>-century printed patterns reasonably well-represented. 'Willow' was the most popular of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century printed patterns, and is present here on table wares (plates, serving dishes, pie dishes &c) in both pearlware and whiteware. 'Willow's' popularity seems to have waned somewhat after the 1850s, when the newly-introduced light blueprinted pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants' became increasingly popular, being especially favoured in working-class households. A single example of 'Willow' pattern on a piece of hollow ware (a cup or mug) from Trench 1 (1007) suggests an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, as 'Willow' became more widely used on wares other than table wares. The most common hollow ware pattern in the assemblage is the oriental temple landscape pattern 'Broseley', found on cups, saucers, bowls and other tea ware forms in whiteware, pearlware and bone china; the Spode version of this pattern, 'Two Temples', is present on a single vessel. The only other patterns which can be identified by name are the Copeland's blue printed pattern '2061' on an ironstone china cup, which Copeland (1997, 132) refers to as 'Cabbage', and the lilac printed pattern 'Maude' which is present on a single whiteware chamber pot.

Other types of decoration are not especially well-represented. Under-glaze painted band and line patterns are present on a number of whiteware plates and some cups in both blue and red which date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A small number of sherds in creamware, pearlware and whiteware have banded slip decoration, and a few sherds of refined redware are similarly decorated. By contrast there are very few sherds with sponged decoration.

Cheaper bone chinaware are moderately well-represented in the assemblage, and are predominantly tea ware forms, but so too are vessels of Continental porcelain. Cheap, highly decorated German and Austrian felspathic porcelains were making significant inroads to the UK home and overseas markets by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in some areas had a virtual monopoly. This was particularly true of doll's house china and other similar toys and china dolls' heads. The number of miniature vessels in felspathic porcelain in this assemblage is striking; there are at least 12 of these. (Another miniature plate in pearlware with a blue printed 'Willow' pattern is probably also a toy, although considerably earlier than the porcelain examples.)

While it is difficult to imagine the widespread use of doll's house china within the Park, there is evidence for more general game playing which could have taken place out of doors in the context of a public park. There are, for example, some 32 round ceramic balls or marbles of 10-11, 12, 15, 17 and 25-26mm diameter. Most of these have no glaze whatsoever and are in a dense white fabric; two are in an orange-red body. Some of the ceramic marbles – probably the larger ones – may have been used in the game 'Bobber and Kibs' – also known as 'checks', 'Jacks' or 'Five Stones', the aims of which are described above. The recovery of five ceramic 'kibs' points to the playing of this game within the Park, a game which - as the promotional literature shows – was certainly played outdoors (<https://images.nationalarchives.gov.uk/assetbank-nationalarchives/action/viewAsset?id=512&index=144&total=1000&categoryId=13&categoryTypeId=1&collection=Victoriana%20and%20Edwardiana&sortAttributeId=0&sortDescending=true>).

In contrast to the Continental porcelains, Chinese wares are very poorly represented, with just five sherds of four porcelain vessels and a single sherd of a stoneware ginger jar. This absence is probably due to the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date of the majority of the ceramics recovered.

Another striking feature of the assemblage is the quantity of stoneware bottles, most of which are ginger beer bottles in both brown salt-glazed stoneware and Bristol glazed stoneware, although there are several large spirit bottles. Bristol glazed preserve jars are also well-represented, evidence for purchased pre-packaged foodstuffs – in this case marmalade. (A few cylindrical earthenware jars were probably used for home preserving.) A number of these bottles preserve evidence for the identities of the drinks manufacturers in the form of impressed or rubber stamped marks, which themselves provide dating evidence for the assemblage. Most of the marks are on bottles from the lake fill contexts - C. Wilhelm (2 examples), Dales & Son (1 example), Howards (1 example), Walworth (1 example), R. & J. Nuttall (4 examples) and Austin Craven (1 example). There are two further marked Robert Nuttall bottles from Trench 1 context (1008), while another bottle from Trench 3 (3007) bear the stamped mark of R. Hirst of Manchester.

All but the incomplete mark read as 'Howards' can be attributed with absolute certainty to mineral and aerated water, cordial, ginger and botanic beer manufacturers listed in Manchester and

Lancashire trades directories.<sup>2</sup> The best represented of the manufacturers is Robert Nuttall, operating also as R & J Nuttall, between c.1885 and 1901, at 23 Marsh Street and 23 Sutton Street, Ancoats (presumably the same premises, with the street renamed at some point between 1885 and 1890), and also at 50 Gray Street, Ancoats, in 1890 (Slater's 1890, 309), which may perhaps be Nuttall's private residence. Nuttall is described as both 'ginger beer maker' and 'mineral water manufacturer'.

The 'C. Wilhelm' marks identify Caesar Wilhelm, who appears to have worked as a toy dealer prior to turning to the manufacture of drinks in c.1890. In this year he is listed as a 'herb beer maker' of 16 Fairfield Street (Slater's 1890 Pt. 1, 450), but from 1895 until 1897 he is listed as 'mineral water manufacturer' of 23 & 27 Temperance Street, Ardwick. He re-appears in 1905 at 166 Queen's Road, Gorton (Slater's 1905 Pt. 2, 1639).

The 'Walworth' mark almost certainly belongs to James H Walworth who is listed under 'Mineral and Aerated Water and Ginger Beer Manufacturers' in 1887 (Slater's 1887, 168) at 49 Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-upon-Medway. In 1888 (Slater's 1888 Pt. 2, 428) he is described as a 'herb beer maker' of 48 Lower Chatham Street, Chorlton-upon-Medway, but no further entries have been identified.

Austin Craven is described as a 'mineral water and cordial manufacturer', first appearing in the directories in 1881 at 18 Chapman Street, Hulme (Slater's 1881 Pt. 1, 121). By 1885, and until 1895, his address is given as 14 Mytton Street, Hulme, supplemented in 1895 by 16 Mytton Street, while in 1897 104 Stamford Street, Brooks's Bar, is also given. From 1901 until at least 1911 Stamford Street is the sole address given (Slater's 1911 Pt. 3, 1951). Significant for dating the bottle in the Whitworth Park assemblage, Craven's business is first listed as a limited company in 1895, continuing as such thereafter. In the 1911 List of Trades, the company is also described as 'sole bottler of Heineken' Genuine Lager Beers' (*ibid.*).

'R. Hirst' is Robert Hirst of 5 Kennedy Street, Ancoats, who is described as a 'ginger beer maker' in trades' directory entries from 1890 to 1897.

A William Dales is first listed in 1879 as a 'botanic beer manufacturer, wholesale & retail' at 33 Carruthers Street (Slater's 1879 Pt. 1, 97), while from 1881 it is William Dales 'Jun.' who is listed at 54 Mitchell St, Ancoats, (Slater's 1881 Pt. 2, 152) and the business continues to be listed at this address until 1897. 'William Dale [*sic*] first appears at 92A Philips Park Road, Beswick, the address given on the bottle in this assemblage, under 'Botanic Beer Brewers' in the trades list of 1895 (Slater's 1895 Pt. 2, 34), although in the same volume William Dales is also listed under 'Mineral and Aerated Water Manufacturers' (Slater's 1895 Pt. 2, 174); in the alphabetical list of the same year Dales is described as a 'botanic beer manufacturer' at 54 Mitchell Street (Slater's 1895 Pt. 1, 155). By 1903 'William Dales & Son' are listed as botanic beer brewers at 92A Philips Park Road, Beswick (Slater's 1903 Pt. 3, 1396), and the business continues at this address until at least 1911, although it is William Henry Dales who is listed in both the alphabetical list (Slater's 1911 Pt. 1, 996) and the list of trades (Slater's 1911 Pt. 3, 1792).

The last of the marks on a bottle is more problematic; it is incomplete, but appears to read 'HO(WAR)D'S / TRADE [...] MARK / UPPE[R.....] / O[...JM]'. It is tempting to read the final word as, Oldham, but a brief search has failed to identify a Howard in this context. However, a company by

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<sup>2</sup> A full list of the directories consulted is included with the references at the end of this report. Only where specific volumes are referred to are the references given within the text.

the name of Howard Brothers is listed as 'botanic beer brewers' in 1903, 1909 and 1911 at 2 Sagar Street, Lower Broughton (Slater's 1903 Pt. 3, 1396), 4 Sagar Street, Lower Broughton (Slater's 1909 Pt. 3, 1569) and 116 Great Clowes Street, Lower Broughton (Slater's 1911 Pt. 3, 1724) respectively. This may be a coincidence, but it is quite likely that Howard Brothers represent the 'Howard' of the Whitworth Park bottle.

One further Manchester business is named in a printed mark, that of William Simpson, glass, china and earthenware dealer of Smithfield Market, listed as such in trades' directories from 1869 (Slater's 1869, 69) to 1881 (Slater's 1881 Pt. 2, 104).

Most of the wares in the assemblages lack identifying marks which makes it impossible to identify their place of manufacture with certainty. This is as true of the refined white earthenwares as of the other types. These wares were the staple products of numerous 19<sup>th</sup>-century British factories whose products had become standardised and virtually inter-changeable as the influence of the Staffordshire Potteries grew and market preferences converged (Barker 2001, 78). However, where there are manufacturers' marks they point to a north Staffordshire source. Manufacturers which can be identified include Wedgwood, Rogers, John Meir, both Spode and Copeland, Wedgwood & Co, George Jones, J. & G. Meakin and Wood & Sons. Another refined earthenware type – yellow ware – was probably made, not in Staffordshire, but in South Derbyshire or Leicestershire. There are few examples of this type in the assemblage, but while three sherds have partial marks the identification of one as J. W. Bourne of Church Gresley is uncertain, and the others are too incomplete for identification to be possible.

The brown salt-glazed stonewares all have the characteristics of wares from the extensive stoneware industry of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. A single marked bottle identifies the manufacturer John Bourne of the Denby and Codnor Potteries. Many of the Bristol glazed stonewares could be from a similar Derbyshire source, but one spirit bottle is identified by an impressed mark as the product of Doulton & Co. of Lambeth, London.

It is difficult to be certain of the significance of the Whitworth Park ceramics. The presence of some sherds can clearly be accounted for by the use of ceramic vessels within the Park during its active life. This seems most probable for the finds from the Trench 1 lake fill contexts, which contain a fair number of complete or near-complete vessels, something consistent with use and discard on site. Significant amongst these are a minimum of 11 stoneware ginger beer bottles, whose contents may well have been consumed on site, and a further eight stoneware preserve jars which could conceivably have formed part of a picnic lunch. The lake fills also contain ceramic balls or marbles, pieces of doll's house china, flower pots and a limited number of whiteware tea and table ware forms. Much of the material found elsewhere on the site is likely to have been brought to the Park during landscaping and construction work, to provide fills and hardcore. Evidence for this can be found, perhaps, in the paucity of cross-context joins, the breadth of the date range of the ceramics in many contexts, and the poor state of completeness of vessels. The ceramics include a wide range of standard domestic ware types and vessel forms, although the association with their original use context has been lost and their source cannot be known. It is noteworthy that amongst the more fragmentary material from the Park, there are some more complete vessels in the form of the two chamber pots from (1004), (1008) and (1011), the complete plate from (1008) and the cup from (1005-1002) and (1008). If these vessels were not used on site – and chamber pots may not be an

obvious form for use in a public park – then these few vessels were brought to the site in a complete (if not unbroken) state.

Overall the ceramics from the Park provide a picture of market trends and consumer preferences during the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is a period during which ceramic tea, table and toilet wares were overwhelmingly sourced from the Staffordshire Potteries, although identical wares could also be obtained from a large number of regional factories producing Staffordshire-type wares. None of these is obviously represented amongst the ceramics from the Park. The ‘badged’ wares in the assemblage are potentially a source of interest, but only one has been identified – that of the London and North Western Railway Company, although this does remind us of the importance of railways for the movement of goods during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, goods which potentially could include the ceramics recovered from the Park. The presence of the printed mark of W. Simpson of Smithfield Market, Manchester, also draws attention to the role of local china and glass dealers in the marketing of ceramics during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and highlights the relationships that these businesses had with pottery manufactures which allowed their marks to be used alongside those of the makers. The extent of Simpson’s business is revealed in an advertisement of 1869: ‘Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea & Toilet Sets in the Newest Patterns & Shapes. Decanters, Claret Jugs, Wines, Champagnes, Tumblers &c., cut and engraved in the latest Designs. Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, Flower Stands. Parian Statues &c.’ (Slater’s 1869, 52).

The assemblage also contains a small body of wares which highlights the major challenge which was being made by German and Austrian factories to the dominant position of Staffordshire and other British ceramics manufacturers during the later years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Their felspathic porcelains were produced in such quantities, of such quality and at such competitive prices that the traditional British home and overseas markets were being seriously eroded, and in danger of being entirely lost in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war in 1914. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century German and Austrian factories had cornered the market for toys, doll’s house china and china dolls’ heads, and were increasingly over-taking British factories in the market for a wide range of decorative china – especially shaving mugs, sick feeders, cream jugs, egg cups, small vases, trinket sets and other inexpensive fancies (examples from advertisements of January and June 1915 from *The Pottery Gazette*). The ultimate failure of this challenge to British ceramic manufacture is highlighted by a single sherd from context (1004) – a sherd with a litho-printed design celebrating the end of the Great War at the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. The War had, at a stroke, ended the expansion of German and Austrian trade, while giving new impetus to British manufacturers to modernise in terms of production processes, design and marketing.

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#### Trades Directories Consulted:

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**1876.** Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory of Manchester and Salford with their Vicinities. Part 2, Trades, Institutions, Streets, etc.

**1879** Slater's Directory of Lancashire.

**1881** Slater's Royal, National and Commercial Directory of Lancashire. Part 1, Alphabetical List

**1881.** Slater's Royal, National and Commercial Directory of Lancashire. Part 2, Classification of Professions, Trades &c.

**1885.** Slater's Manchester, Salford with their vicinities. Classification of Professions & Trades.

**1887.** Slater's Directory of Lancashire.

**1888.** Slater's Manchester, Salford with their vicinities. Part 2, Classification of Professions, Trades &c.

**1890.** Slater's Manchester, Salford & Suburban Directory (1891). Part 1, Alphabetical Directory

**1890.** Slater's Manchester, Salford & Suburban Directory (1891). Part 2, Classification of Professions, Trades, &c.

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