



Fig. 1: Siegburg vessels. 1, beaker. Museum of London A25641 (Wilson Street); 2, tall beaker. Museum of London 6581 (London); 3, funnel-necked jug with applied pilgrim medallion. British Museum MLA 56, 7-1, 1608 (City of London, C. Roach Smith); 4, jug with overall purple wash. Tower Postern 1979-80 context 33 (DGLA); 5, bowl. Tower Postern 1979-80 context 28 (DGLA); 6, funnel-necked jug with applied roundel medallions containing allegorical figures. Museum of London 6583 (London); 7, funnel-necked jug with single applied armorial medallion and incised thistle leaves on each side. Museum of London 6600 (Steelyard 1864); 8, funnel-necked jug with applied rosette medallions and filed-down neck cord. British Museum, MLA 56, 7-1, 1609 (City of London, C. Roach Smith); 9, *Schnelle* with applied panels containing a full-length portrait of Hector. British Museum, MLA 56, 7-1, 1612 (City of London, C. Roach Smith); 10, tankard with impressed lozenge-diaper decoration and lion-mask neck frieze. British Museum, MLA 54, 12-27, 101 (St. Martin's-le-Grand). Dates: 15th century (nos. 1-3), mid 15th century (no. 4), mid 15th to mid 16th century (no. 5), mid 16th century (no. 6), 2nd half of 16th century (nos. 7-8), last quarter of 16th century (nos. 9-10). Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

# The supply of Rhenish stoneware to London, 1350-1600

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THE STUDY of medieval and post-medieval pottery imports from the Continent plays a considerable role in the analysis of archaeological sequences in Britain. John Hurst's recent synthesis of pottery types traded around the North Sea<sup>1</sup> follows in the tradition of research first generated by the late Gerald Dunning. The salt-glazed stoneware pottery

1. J. G. Hurst *et al* 'Pottery produced and traded in North-West Europe 1350-1650' *Rotterdam Papers* 6 (1986).  
2. W. Janssen and B. Janssen 'Stand und Aufgaben der

of the Rhineland (made at Siegburg, Langerwehe, Raeren, Aachen, Cologne and Frechen from the 14th to the late 16th century) is central to this study, and its relative frequency provides a useful index of social status and cross-Channel trade. Sadly, however, virtually no work was done on the major kiln sites in Germany between 1945 and 1972<sup>2</sup>, and the

Archäologie des Mittelalters im Rheinland. Mit einer Bibliographie 1945-72' *Zeitschrift für Mittelalterliche Archäologie* 1 (1973) 141-95.

chronology of recently published kiln waste from Siegburg<sup>3</sup>, Raeren<sup>4</sup> and Aachen<sup>5</sup> remains unrefined. With the almost constant rate of rescue excavation in Langerwehe<sup>6</sup> and Frechen<sup>7</sup>, the systematic publication of kiln waste looks remote. The definitive attribution of specific stoneware fabrics and forms, therefore, remains hazardous.

Ceramic researchers on both sides of the Channel are looking towards the large consumer sites of coastal Britain, Scandinavia and the Low Countries for the most chronologically reliable assemblages of Rhenish stoneware<sup>8</sup>. With the spiralling rate of rescue excavation in the capital, London offers the most comprehensive sequence of Rhenish stoneware types in the British Isles, if not in western Europe.

The computer record of pottery excavated by the DUA in the City<sup>9</sup> provides immediate spot dates, group size and the relative frequency of stoneware recovered from the major London waterfront sites. Dating relies on a combination of dendrochronological, numismatic and other small-find evidence<sup>10</sup>. The general advance of the waterfront, however, comes to a halt in the mid 15th century, and selected groups from areas on the outskirts of the City and Southwark are now combining to extend the London stoneware sequence into the early 17th century.

Invaluable also are the collections of Rhenish stoneware in the Museum of London and British Museum, formed during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Of the 840 or so Rhenish stoneware fragments and vessels in the Museum of London, about 60% have a detailed London provenance. Several of the British Museum's pieces illustrated here were recovered by Charles Roach Smith<sup>11</sup> during development in the City between 1828 and 1856.

With the growing body of data from stratified contexts it is now possible to monitor the relative frequency of stoneware forms and fabrics across a single site or an entire district of London. The study of casual finds and museum collections is also contributing to this tentative type-series of Rhenish tablewares in London. Meanwhile problems of

fabric attribution are being met by a programme of neutron activation analysis at the British Museum research laboratory.

The aim of this article is to present a general overview of the latest discoveries from London, with reference to finds in Britain and the Continent, and to discuss some of the most representative types in advance of final publication.

### The historical background

Traders from the Rhineland were already well established in London by the 12th century, and a permanent settlement of Cologne merchants was in existence at the Steelyard in Windgoose Lane by 1170<sup>12</sup>. This complex of buildings was still standing in the City waterfront panorama completed by Hollar in 1647. The commercial height of the Hanse merchants in London was reached by 1474, with the Treaty of Utrecht, which confirmed trading privileges equal to those of denizen traders. During the 15th century the Cologne *Englandfahrer* dominated the export trade of English cloth to Bruges, Antwerp, the coastal ports of the Netherlands and along the Rhine Valley<sup>13</sup>. Despite the paucity of documentary data relating to imports for the 14th and 15th centuries, it is clear that they were in an optimal position to manage the shipment of Rhenish stoneware to England.

With the foundation of the English Merchant Adventurers' permanent facilities in Antwerp during the 1490s, contacts with Cologne, Aachen and the Rhineland were increased<sup>14</sup>. Most importantly, Antwerp was the site of the four month-long annual fairs of Brabant, which ensured advantageous trading privileges for foreign merchants. During the first half of the 16th century London became locked in almost continuous sea traffic with Antwerp. The surviving London port book of 1567/8 emphasises the considerable range of goods, sailing *via* Antwerp, from Germany and the Low Countries; which included 200 stone pots brought on the *Lion* of Lee<sup>15</sup>. Despite the removal of the Merchant Adventurers' staple to Hamburg in 1569, the intensity of Rhenish stoneware trade to London

and R. Hodges (eds) *Ceramics and Trade* (1983) 231-55.

9. P. Tyers and A. Vince 'Computing the DUA pottery' *London Archaeol* 4, no. 11 (1983) 299-305.

10. A. Vince 'The Saxon and Medieval pottery in London: a review' *Medieval Archaeol* 29 (1985) 25-93.

11. D. Kidd 'Charles Roach Smith and his museum of London Antiquities' *Collectors and Collections* B.M. Yearbook 2 (1977) 105-35.

12. J. Schofield 'Medieval Waterfront Buildings in the City of London' in G. Milne and B. Hobley (eds) *Waterfront Archaeology in Britain and northern Europe* CBA Res. Rep. 41 (1981) 24-31.

13. M. M. Postan 'The Economic and Political Relations of England and the Hanse from 1400-70' in E. Power and M. M.

3. B. Beckman 'Der Scherbenhügel in der Siegburger Aulgasse I' *Rheinische Ausgrabungen* 16 (1975).

4. O. E. Mayer 'Funfundzwanzig Jahre Grabungen im Raerener Land' *Steinzeug aus dem Raerener und Aachener Raum*, Aachener Beiträge für Baugeschichte und Heimatkunst (1977) 172-224.

5. W. Janssen, note in Jahresbericht 1971, *Bonner Jahrbücher* 173 (1973) 442-55.

6. G. Müller and J. Wentscher 'Ein Töpferofen vom Raerener Typ in Langerwehe' *Ausgrabungen in Rheinland* 79/80 (1981) 207-9.

7. D. Kleine 'Ofenfund in Frechen' *Keramos* 98 (1982) 37.

8. C. Brooks and R. Hodges 'Imported pottery in eastern Britain c 1200-1500 - an interim appraisal of the evidence' in P. Davey

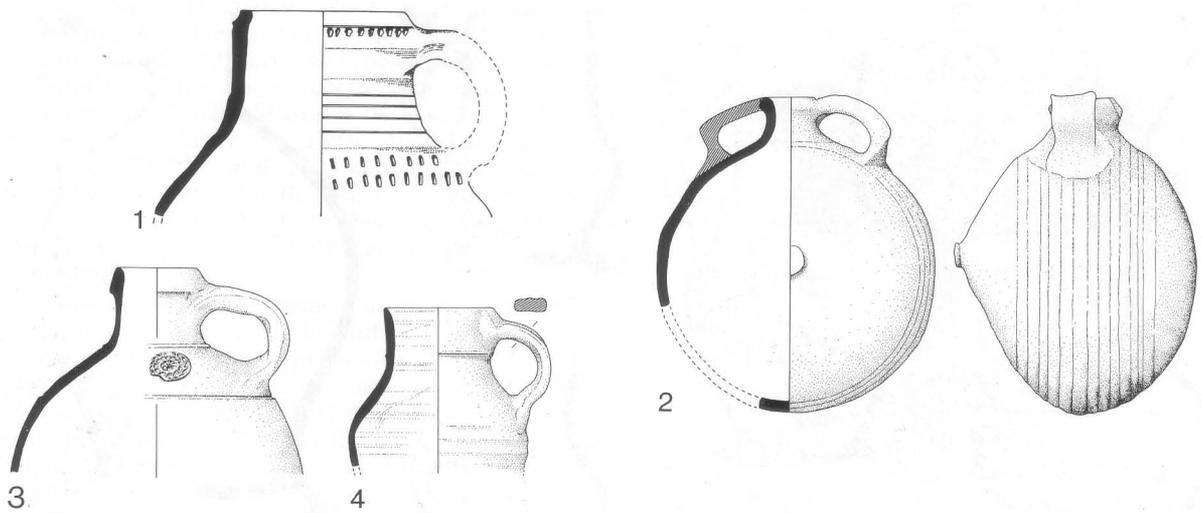


Fig. 2: Langerwehe vessels. 1, tall jug with rouletted decoration, 1st half 15th century. Museum of London 25512 (London); 2, globular costrel, mid 14th to mid 15th century. 245 Blackfriars Road, 1987 (DGLA); 3, jug with narrow neck and applied rosette prunts, 2nd half 16th century. Tower Postern 1979-80 contexts 2 and 147 (DGLA); 4, mug, late 15th century. Barking Abbey Industrial Estate 1985-6 context 62 (Passmore Edwards Museum). Scale 1/4.

continued. The Dutch carrying trade from the ports of Holland and Zeeland<sup>16</sup> (such as Bergen-op-Zoom) contributed significantly to the average 3100 pots per year being transhipped from London to Exeter during Elizabeth's reign<sup>17</sup>. The granting of stoneware importation monopolies to London merchants<sup>18</sup> from 1593-1601 secured the lucrative growth of the trade into the 17th century.

Finally, not only was there a permanent community of English merchants on the Continent during the 15th and 16th centuries, but equally significant was the sizable 'Dutch' (German and Flemish) population along the London waterfront, which played an important role in the demand for imported pottery<sup>19</sup>.

### The sequence

#### (i) c 1350 – 1450

From the mid 14th century true stoneware vessels

Postan (eds) *Studies in English Trade in the 15th century* (1953) 91-154.

14. G. D. Ramsey *The City of London in international politics at the accession of Elizabeth Tudor* (1975).

15. B. Dietz *The Port and trade of early Elizabethan London Documents* London Record Soc 8, no. 18 (1972).

16. J. Le Patourel 'Documentary evidence for the pottery trade in north-west Europe' in *op cit* fn 8, 27-36.

17. J. P. Allen *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter, 1971-1980* Exeter Archaeol Reps 3 (1984).

18. A. Henstock 'The Monopoly in Rhenish Stoneware Imports in late Elizabethan England' *Post-Medieval Archaeol* 9 (1975) 219-24.

19. R. Edwards 'Documentary sources in relation to the

excavation' in H. Sheldon 'Excavations at Toppings and Swan Wharves, Southwark, 1970-1972' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 25 (1974) 1-116.

20. *Op cit* fn 10.

21. J. C. Thorn 'The Medieval Pottery' in T. Tatton-Brown 'Excavations at the Custom House Site, City of London, 1973, pt. 2' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 26 (1975) 103-70, no. 374.

22. H. Sarfatij 'Münzschatzgefäße in den Niederlanden I, die Periode 1190-1566' *B.R.O.B.* 29 (1979) 491-526, nos. 4, 5.

23. *Op cit* fn 10.

24. P. Radoměský 'Zur datierung von Siegburger Steinzeug mit Hilfe eines Mainzer Schüsselpfennig' *Forschungen und Berichte* Bd. 11, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin (1968) 35-8.

from Siegburg begin to form a regular component of the pottery imported into London<sup>20</sup>. The tall *Jacobakanne* jug from the City waterfront at Custom House<sup>21</sup> is typical of those dated by coin hoards in The Netherlands to the 1370s and '80s<sup>22</sup>. The Trig Lane assemblages, dated by dendrochronology to the mid 14th to early 15th centuries<sup>23</sup>, contain a wide variety of Siegburg and Langerwehe drinking jugs and globular costrels. An example of the latter type (Fig. 2, no. 2) has recently come from Southwark. By the beginning of the 15th century, Siegburg-type cups (Fig. 1, no. 1), tall beakers (Fig. 1, no. 2) and developed funnel-necked beakers and jugs (Fig. 1, no. 3) are present in the sequence at Trig Lane and Swan Lane. Both the jugs and bowls are often decorated with applied oval or roundel medallions associated with the first half of the 15th century<sup>24</sup>. These types are well represented in similar contexts on the Continent; for example from Spangen Castle

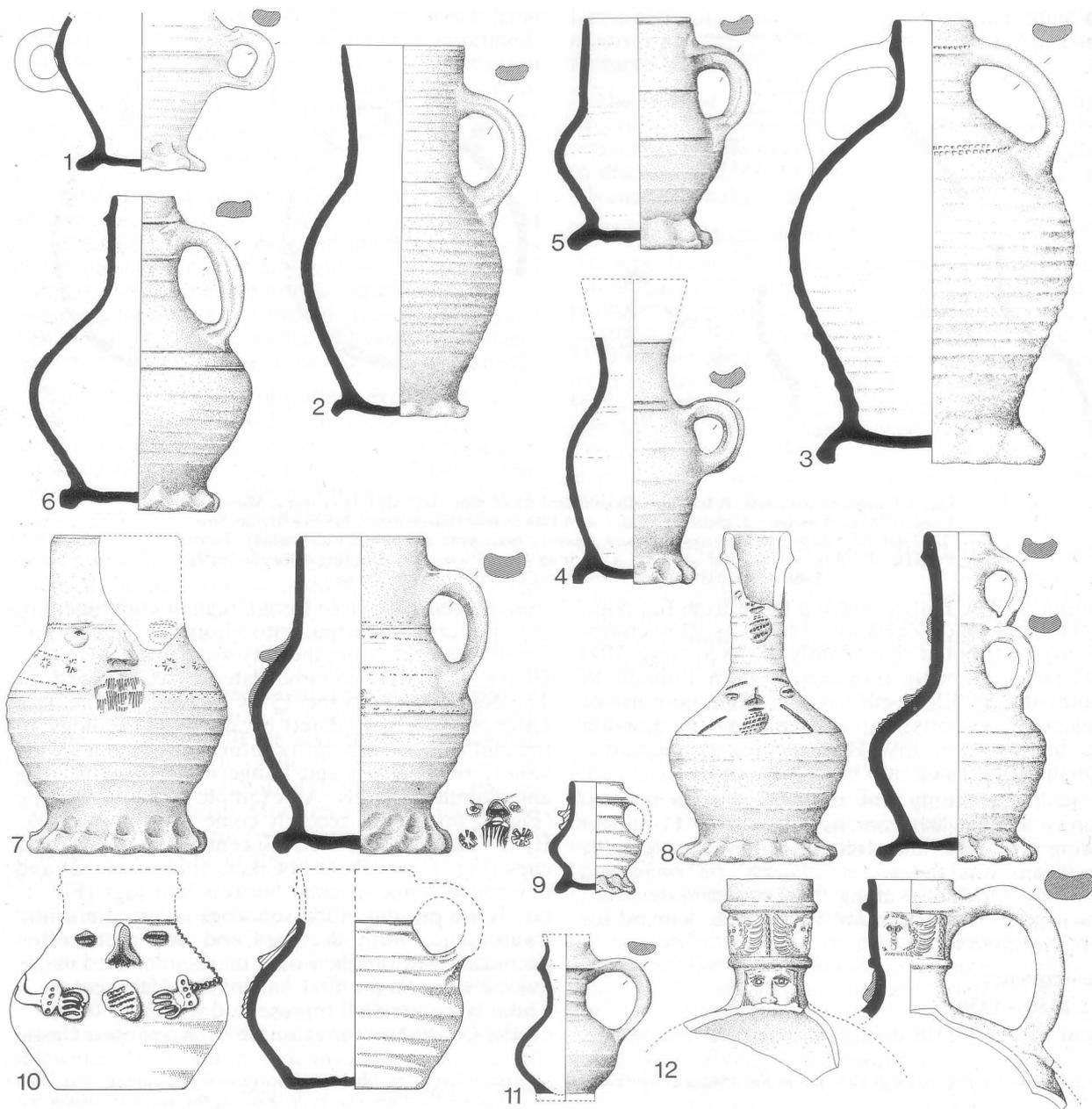


Fig. 3: Raeren vessels (nos. 1-3 possibly Langerwehe). 1, handled cup. Tower Postern 1979-80 context 33 (DGLA); 2, jug. British Museum, MLA 96, 2-1, 69 (London); 3, standing costrel with rouletted decoration. MLA OA 7364; 4, funnel-necked jug. British Museum, MLA OA 7330 (Newgate 1875); 5, mug. British Museum MLA OA 7323 (Site of Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, 1879); 6, globular bottle. British Museum, MLA 96, 2-1, 70 (London); 7, mug with face mask. British Museum MLA 54, 11-30, 88 (Old Street 1877); 8, double-looped handled bottle with face-mask. British Museum, MLA 54, 11-30, 68 (Haydon Street, Minories); 9, miniature jug with face-mask. Museum of London 15495 (Pinder Street); 10, flat-based mug with face-mask. Museum of London A26955 (London); 11, small slender-necked jug. British Museum, MLA 56, 7-1, 1620 (City of London, C. Roach Smith); 12, globular *Bartmann*-type jug with cherub neck frieze. British Museum, MLA OA 7336 (marked ATE ST., 1879). Dates: late 15th century (nos. 1-4), late 15th to mid 16th century (nos. 5-6), 1st half 16th century (no. 7), early 16th century (nos. 8-10), 2nd half 16th century (no. 11), 3rd quarter 16th century (no. 12). Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

moat<sup>25</sup> (NL), Maastricht town centre<sup>26</sup> (NL) and Duisburg<sup>27</sup> (W. Germany). Dutch coin hoard vessels ranging from 1425 to 1463 prove the continued popularity of the *Jacobakanne* type into the later 15th century<sup>28</sup>. The Museum of London collection has over a dozen of these from provenanced contexts. By the mid 15th century Siegburg-type purple iron-washed bottle forms<sup>29</sup> appear in London (Fig. 1, no. 4). In Duisburg this form with identical surface finishing appears in a coin-dated feature of c 1454-56<sup>30</sup>.

Langerwehe jugs remain a regular export to London during the early to mid 15th century. Some of the more common examples are the tall bevelled-rim forms<sup>31</sup> (Fig. 2, no. 1), and the squat *Jacobakanne* types from Trig Lane and Swan Lane, which are dated by coin-hoards in W. Germany to the 1420s and 1430s<sup>32</sup> and in Holland to the 1430s and 1440s<sup>33</sup>.

#### c 1450-1550

Stoneware production at Raeren began around the middle of the 15th century; and many of the *Jacobakanne*, funnel-necked and wide-mouthed jug forms from the lower fills of the Tower Postern<sup>34</sup>, Baynards Castle<sup>35</sup>, and the feeder drain at Barking Abbey<sup>36</sup> parallel those recovered from the excavations of the Raeren-Hauset and Raeren-Neudorf kilns<sup>37</sup> (c 1450-60). The fabric at this stage still appears to be somewhat underfired, and the forms badly turned. It is extremely difficult to distinguish them on fabric grounds from contemporary products from nearby Langerwehe<sup>38</sup>. These Langerwehe/Raeren types are represented by those illustrated in Fig. 3 (nos. 1-3); a selection of identifiable late 15th

25. J. G. N. Renaud 'Middelleeuwse Gebruiksvoorwerpen: Spangen (Zuid-Holland)' *B.R.O.B.* 3 (1952) 53-62, fig. 3, nos. 3-9, and fig. 6, nos 5, 6 and 10.

26. J. H. F. Bloemers and W. J. H. Willems 'Archaeologische Kroniek van Limburg over de jaren 1977-1979' *Publications de la Société Historique et Archéologique dans le Limbourg* 116-117 (1980-81) 7-94, fig. 29, nos. 307.

27. G. Krause 'Übersicht über die mittelalterliche Keramik am Unteren Niederrhein (ca 800-1500) nach den Funden aus Duisburg' in G. Krause (ed) *Volkstümliche Keramik vom Niederrhein* Niederrheinisches Museum der Stadt Duisburg (1986) 7-28.

28. *Op cit* fn 22, nos. 7-9, 11, 13 and 15.

29. E. Hähnel (ed) *Siegburger Steinzeug Führer und Schriften des Rheinischen Freilichtmuseums und Landsmuseums für Volkskunde in Kommern*, nr. 31 (1987) nos. 135-147.

30. Niederrheinisches Museum der Stadt Duisburg, Inv. Nr. 85/135/16.

31. J. G. Hurst 'Langerwehe stoneware of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries' in M. R. Apter et al (eds) *Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation. Essays Presented to A. J. Taylor* (1977) 219-38, type III.

32. Jahresbericht 1956-1958 *Bonner Jahrbücher* 159 (1959): Wickrath (pp. 542-3), dated 1423; and Langerwehe (pp. 514-6), dated 1438.

33. *Op cit* fn 22, nos. 10 (1430) and 15 (1446) respectively.



Fig. 4: Fuddling-cup with face masks, Raeren, early 16th century. Museum of London A3911 (town ditch, Newgate).

century Langerwehe vessels is depicted in Fig. 2 (nos. 3 and 4 from the Tower Postern and Barking Abbey respectively). The latter displays all the characteristics of the ubiquitous Raeren-type mug of the late 15th to mid 16th century (Fig. 3, no. 5).

By 1480 the Raeren-type mug is present at Guy's Hospital<sup>39</sup> and St. Thomas' Street, Southwark<sup>40</sup>, the Tower Postern, Euston Road NW1<sup>41</sup>, Baynard's Castle and Barking Abbey among others. These finds accord with dates of c 1480-90 at Fountains

34. Tower Postern Gate in B. Richardson 'Excavation Round-up 1980' *London Archaeol* 4, no. 2 (1981) 49-50. The reference for each site is given when it is first mentioned.

35. L. E. Webster and J. Cherry 'Medieval Britain in 1972' *Medieval Archaeol* 17 (1973) 162-3.

36. Barking Abbey in B. Richardson 'Excavation Round-up 1985' *London Archaeol* 5, no. 5 (1986) 157.

37. G. de Ridder-Blenska et al, *Spätmittelalterliche Töpferöfen aus Hauset und Raeren* Vereinigung für Kultur, Heimatkunde und Geschichte im Göhtal, Bd. II (1977).

38. Cf S. Moorhouse 'The Medieval Pottery' in P. Mayes and L. A. S. Butler (eds) *Sandal Castle Excavations, 1964-73* Wakefield Hist Publ (1983) nos. 416-7, 554-5, 595; M. Ellison 'The Pottery' in B. Harbottle and M. Ellison 'An Excavation in the Castle Ditch, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1974-6' *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th ser. 9 (1981) 75-250, fig. 28, nos. 267-74.

39. G. Dawson 'Excavations at Guy's Hospital 1967' *Res Vol Surrey Archaeol Soc* no. 7 (1979) 27-65, fig. 11, nos. 164-7.

40. C. Orton 'The Medieval and Later Pottery' in G. Dennis '1-7 St. Thomas' Street' *Southwark Excavations Part II* London Middlesex Archaeol Soc and Surrey Archaeol Soc joint publication no. 1 (1978) 378-85, nos. 163-9.

41. R. Whytehead and L. Blackmore 'Excavations at Tottenham Court, 250 Euston Road, NW1' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 34 (1983) fig. 10, no. 58.

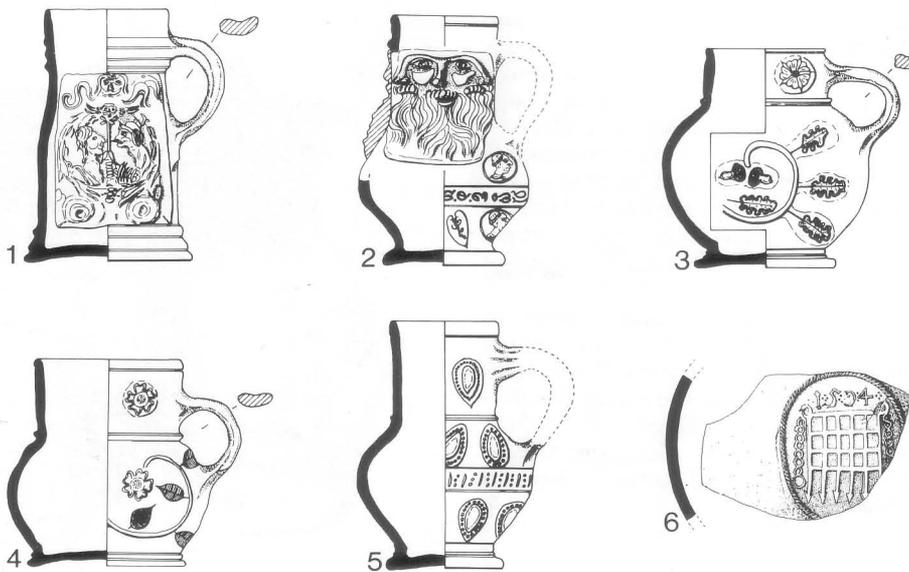


Fig. 5: Cologne (nos. 1-2), Cologne/Frechen (nos. 3-4) and Frechen (nos. 5-6) vessels. 1, *Schnelle* with panels depicting two facing portraits. Museum of London B33 (Chicksand Street, 1886); 2, *Bartmann*-type jug with Trinity-face mask and neo-classical portrait medallions. Museum of London A1752 (Thames); 3, mug with sprigged oak-leaf decoration. Museum of London A729 (Farringdon Street); 4, mug with sprigged rose-plant decoration. Museum of London (Muscovy Street, Trinity Square); 5, tankard with applied geometric waist band and pearl-drop ornaments. Museum of London A16786 (London); 6, fragment of armorial medallion from large *Bartmann* dated 1594. British Museum AF3298 (London Wall). Dates: 2nd quarter 16th century (no. 1), early to mid 16th century (nos. 2-4), mid 16th century (no. 5). Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Abbey, North Yorkshire<sup>42</sup>, and of 1486-97 at Southampton<sup>43</sup>. Raeren-type funnel-necked jugs (Fig. 3, no. 4) occur in the same late 15th century features at the Tower Postern, Barking Abbey, and Guy's Hospital; as do the globular, narrow-necked bottles (Fig. 3, no. 6) at Topping's Wharf, Southwark<sup>44</sup>. Flat-based mugs with a pronounced neck-cordon (Fig. 3, no. 10) have also been recovered from Baynard's Castle and Barking Abbey. Coin hoard examples from the Netherlands date from 1506 to 1539<sup>45</sup>. The appearance of these developed Raeren-type forms is consistent with those from the c 1490-1507 fire deposit at the Pottergate site in Norwich<sup>46</sup>. A Siegburg-type cup (Fig. 1, no. 1) from the late 15th century contexts at Barking Abbey emphasises the continuing demand for these flamed salt-glazed products in London.

By the early 16th century the Raeren stonewares

are characterised by a consistently well-fired dark grey fabric, although it is almost impossible to differentiate between these and the contemporary Aachen wares of c 1500-1530<sup>47</sup> on either fabric or form criteria. Decorated face-mask jugs and mugs (Fig. 3, nos. 7-10) and fuddling-cups (Fig. 4) were produced at both kiln sites. The Raeren mug-types from the Whitehall Palace construction levels of 1531-32<sup>48</sup> and a Kennington Palace context of 1531<sup>49</sup> illustrate the longevity of the form, which was probably still imported into London as late as the 1550s<sup>50</sup>.

The Raeren region did not enjoy a monopoly of the stoneware trade to London during this period. The products of the Cologne Maximienstrasse, Komödienstrasse and Eigelstein workshops<sup>51</sup> also appear by c 1510. Cologne-type squat mugs with sprigged oak-leaf decoration (Fig. 5, no. 3) from

42. G. Coppack 'The Excavation of an Outer Court Building, perhaps the Woolhouse, at Fountains Abbey, North Yorkshire' *Medieval Archaeol* 30 (1986) 46-87, fig. 16, no. 52.  
 43. *Luxury Goods from a Medieval Household*, Southampton Archaeological Research Committee (no date).  
 44. C. Orton and P. Evans in *op cit* fn 19, fig. 36, no. 81.  
 45. *Op cit* fn 22, nos. 18, 20-2, 24b, 26.  
 46. D. H. Evans 'The Pottery' in D. H. Evans and A. Carter 'Excavations on 31-51 Pottergate' M. Atkin *et al* (eds) *Excavations in Norwich 1971-78 Pt. II* East Anglian Archaeol, Rep. no. 26 (1985) 9-85.

47. L. Hugot *op cit* fn 4, 225-62.  
 48. H. J. M. Green and P. E. Curnow 'The Palace of Whitehall and after: Tudor and later discoveries made during the reconstruction of Downing Street and The Treasury, Pt. II' *Illustrated London News* 243 (July 6th 1963) 14-18.  
 49. G. J. Dawson *The Black Prince's Palace at Kennington, Surrey* Brit Archaeol Rep no. 26 (1976) no. 33.  
 50. Cf C. Woodfield 'Finds from the Free Grammar School at the Whitefriars, Coventry, c 1545-1557/58' *Post-Medieval Archaeol* 15 (1981) 81-159.  
 51. O. von Falke *Das Rheinische Steinzeug* (1908).

Guy's Hospital and Barking Abbey are consistent with those from contexts dating to 1507-1650 at Norwich, 1510 at Wharram Percy, North Yorkshire<sup>52</sup>, and 1521 at Farnham Castle, Surrey<sup>53</sup>. It is also significant that the same type of sprigging occurs on a jug from the 1480-90 layers at Fountains Abbey<sup>54</sup>. The sprigged rose-plant types (Fig. 5, no. 4) occur by c 1520 at the Manor of the More, Rickmansworth<sup>55</sup> and between 1500 and 1550 at Exeter<sup>56</sup>. The Museum of London collections also contain a wide variety of Cologne-type panel-decorated tankards or *Schnellen* (Fig. 5, no. 1) and jugs with applied *Bartmann*-type face masks, floral waist bands, acanthus leaves, and roundel portrait medallions (Fig. 5, no. 2; Fig. 6, b, c) of the second quarter of the 16th century. The ornate globular jug

52. J. G. Hurst 'Imported Pottery' in D. Andrews and G. Milne (eds) 'Wharram: a study of settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds, vol. I' *Soc Medieval Archaeol Monog Ser* 8 (1979) 94-5, fig. 43, no. 84.
53. J. G. Hurst 'Cologne Stoneware' in S. Moorhouse 'Two late and post-medieval pottery groups from Farnham Castle, Surrey' *Surrey Archaeol Collect* 68 (1971) 39-55.
54. *Op cit* fn 42, fig. 16, no. 53.
55. J. G. Hurst 'The Pottery' in M. Biddle *et al* 'Excavation of the Manor of the More, Rickmansworth' *Archaeol J* 116 (1959) 136-99, fig. 12, no. 12.

with applied neo-classical and Renaissance portrait medallions from Smithfield Market (front cover) is a Cologne export of the same period<sup>57</sup>. Of major comparative importance for this phase of the Anglo-Rhenish stoneware trade is the large assemblage of Raeren and Cologne products which appears in the 1518-1576 house deposit of the stoneware merchants Jan Peterss and Cornelis-de-Kanneman in Bergen-op-Zoom, The Netherlands<sup>58</sup>.

#### c 1550-1600

The Museum of London and British Museum collections contain a wide range of funnel-necked jugs, *Schnellen* and mugs which were made in Siegburg during the second half of the 16th century (Fig. 1, nos. 6-10). Unfortunately, these highly

56. *Op cit* fn 17, no. 1740.

57. G. Reineking-von Bock *Steinzeug*, Kataloge des Kunstgewerbemuseum Köln, Bd. IV, 3rd edn. (1986) no. 290.

58. V. Vandenbulcke and G. Groeneweg 'The stoneware stock of Jan Peterss and Cornelis-de-Kanneman: two merchants of Rhenish pottery in Bergen-op-Zoom (NL) during the second quarter of the 16th century' in D. Gaimster and M. Redknapp (eds) *Rhenish Ceramics and their markets: a symposium on medieval and later pottery from the Rhineland BAR Int Ser* (forthcoming).



Fig. 6: *Bartmann*-type jugs from Cologne.

- (left) (a) with sprigged oak-leaf decoration, 1st quarter 16th century. Museum of London 6317 (Whitecross Street).
- (middle) (b) with floral waist band and lion-mask decoration, 2nd quarter 16th century. Museum of London A10986 (London).
- (right) (c) with floral waist band and Renaissance portrait medallions, Museum of London 28.112./2 (London).

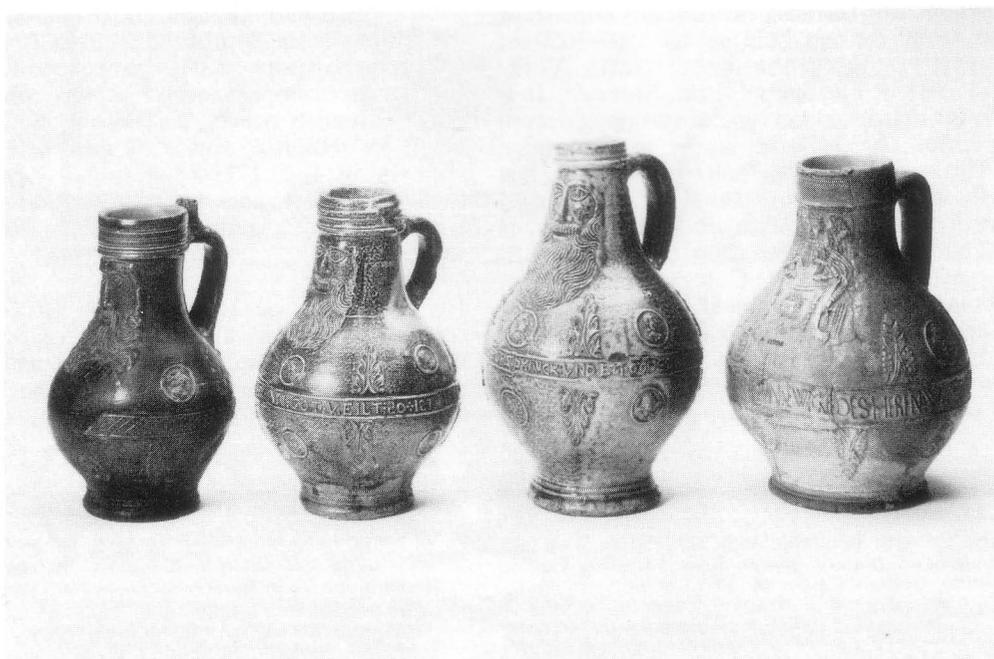


Fig. 7. Frechen/Cologne jugs of mid 16th century.

(left) (a) *Bartmann*-type jug with geometric waist band and Renaissance portrait medallions. Museum of London A11283 (Southwark).

(left middle) (b) *Bartmann*-type jug with neo-classical portrait medallion and inscribed waist band: WAN GOT VEILT SO IST MEIN SEILT. Museum of London c 1880 (Delaney Street, Westminster).

(right middle) (c) *Bartmann*-type jug with Renaissance portrait medallions and inscribed waist band: DRINCK VND EZT GÖDEZ NIT VERGEZT - -. Museum of London A16574 (London).

(right) (d) jug with applied representation of the Angel holding the Veil of St. Veronica, with waist inscription: WART IN EWICKE DES HERRN ... Museum of London A11998 (Crutched Friars, 1914).

decorated examples with applied roundel medallions and panels with biblical, mythological and armorial devices have still not been recovered from controlled excavations in the London area. The chronology of forms and decorative motifs relies on the survival of dated pieces.

Documentary sources suggest a date of 1544 for the establishment of a stoneware pottery industry in Frechen, just outside Cologne<sup>59</sup>. Common products of the third quarter of the 16th century, such as the *Bartmann*-type jugs with inscribed waist bands (Fig. 7), occur in sealed deposits in Stepney High Street<sup>60</sup>, the Tower of London Broadarrow Tower<sup>61</sup> and Chaucer House, Southwark<sup>62</sup>. Types with geometrically-decorated waist bands (Fig. 6, a), and globular jugs with elaborate neck friezes have also

59. K. Göbels *Rheinisches Töpferhandwerk Frechen* (1971).

60. L. Blackmore 'The Pottery' in P. S. Mills 'Excavations at Stepney High Street, E.1' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 23 (1982) Fig. 7, no. 30 (residual).

61. Information from S. Nelson, HBMC.

62. Chaucer House 1975, Trench III, context 154; see B. Bloice 'Excavation Round-up, 1975' *London Archaeol* 2 no. 14 (1976) 372.

been recovered recently from Southwark<sup>63</sup> (Fig. 8). Mid to late 16th century contexts in the London area are also marked by the presence of the ubiquitous cylindrical, straight-necked Frechen tankard with its globular body<sup>64</sup>. Medallion fragments with English armorial devices of 1594 (Fig. 5, no. 6) and examples with the Royal Arms of England from 4-26 St. Thomas' Street, Southwark, illustrate the decorative specialisation of Rhenish stoneware imported during the late 16th century trading monopoly.

Again these finds raise the difficult problem of attribution to specific production centres. Both the inscribed and geometric waist-banded *Bartmänner* were produced in the Streitzeuggasse in Cologne<sup>65</sup>. Moreover, the oak and rose-sprigged mug types, usually associated with the early to mid 16th century

63. 4-26 St. Thomas' Street 1982, context 72; see B. Richardson 'Excavation Round-up, 1982 Part 2' *London Archaeol* 4 no. 11 (1983) 290; Chaucer House see fn 62.

64. E.g. M. Hammerson 'Excavations on the site of Arundel House in the Strand, W.C.2 in 1972' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 26 (1975) 209-51, fig. 7, no. 15; 4-26 St. Thomas' Street, see fn 63.

65. F. Brill 'Die Töpferei in der Streitzeuggasse zu Köln' *Kölnischer und Rheinischer Geschichte* (1969) 255-74.

Maximienstrasse production in Cologne, are also known from kiln waster heaps of the middle part of the century in Frechen<sup>66</sup>. The dating of the consumer site assemblages themselves is therefore crucial for the attribution of these wares to either factory.

Elaborately decorated and well-turned stonewares continued to be imported into London from Raeren during the second half of the 16th century. The upper fill of the Tower Postern has produced a fragment from a *Bartmann*-type jug of the 1570s to 1580s<sup>67</sup> (Fig. 3, no. 12). A medallion fragment with a representation of the Temptation from 4-26 St. Thomas' Street, Southwark, is likely to have come from the same type of vessel. Ornate panel-jugs of baluster form<sup>68</sup> were also traded into London during the late 16th century. The fragments in the Museum of London collection depict a wide variety of dated panel frieze themes, including the Story of Susanna, the Procession of Salome and the Peasants' Dance. The British Museum possesses an example of the more utilitarian slender-profiled jugs (Fig. 3, no. 11). It is significant that recent excavations in Antwerp have produced a very similar series of mid to late 16th century Raeren stoneware exports<sup>69</sup>.

With the slow decline in stoneware production at Langerwehe after the end of the 15th century, the large storage vessels or *Baaren* provide the sole evidence for the continuing production and the export of Langerwehe products to London. They often bear applied neck medallions with Royal English arms, such as the dated example in the Töpfereimuseum Langerwehe of 1594<sup>70</sup>. However, as with the base fragment from the Tower Postern, it is difficult to differentiate between these and the contemporary types from Raeren<sup>71</sup>.

### Summary

Despite fluctuations and interruptions in trading relations between England and the Continent, London appears to have enjoyed a virtually continuous supply of stoneware from the Rhineland over a 250 year period. The range and quality in form and decoration had always been clear from the Museum of London and British Museum collections, but an understanding of the relative frequency of

wares from specific production centres was lacking. With the final publication of closed groups by the various London archaeological units, this situation will be radically improved.

### Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to Dr Alan Vince and Beverley Nenck (DUA, Museum of London), Lyn Blackmore (North London Team, DGLA), Roy Stephenson (Southwark & Lambeth Team, DGLA) and to Ian Robertson, Mark Redknap and Sarah Jennings (Passmore Edwards Museum) for allowing me to publish material in advance of their forthcoming reports. Thanks are also due to Stephen Nelson (HBMC), who supplied drawings of pottery from the Broadarrow Tower excavations, the Tower of London. I am especially grateful to Hazel Forsyth (Tudor and Stuart Dept., Museum of London) for allowing me to study the Museum of London reserve collection and for providing photographs, to Karen Hughes (BM) who prepared the majority of the illustrations and to David Williams (Passmore Edwards Museum) who prepared Fig. 2, no. 4.

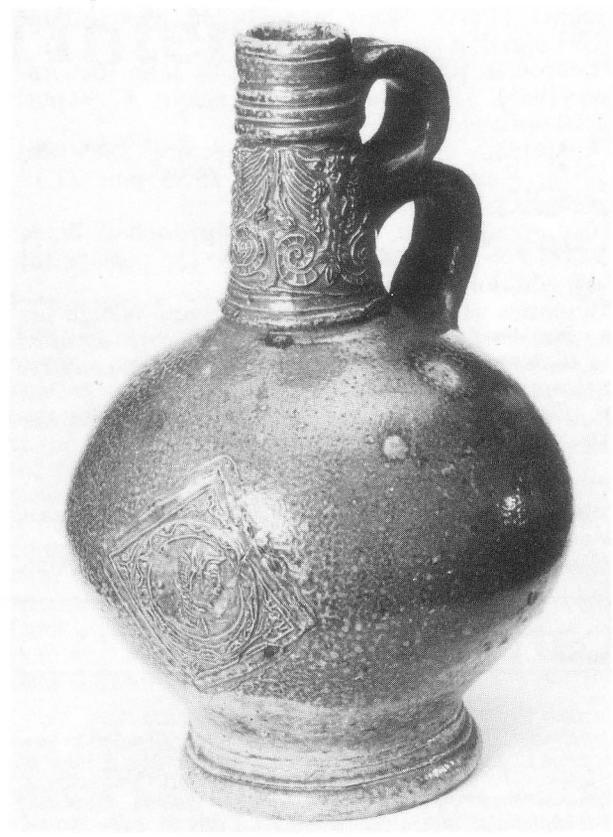


Fig. 8: Double-loop handled jug with arabesque neck frieze and central lozenge portrait medallion, Frechen, mid 16th century. Museum of London, A4317 (London Wall).

66. Keramikmuseum Frechen, Inv. nr. 60/2/38, 60/2/12, A174, A127 (oak); and 60/2/39a (rose).

67. *Cf op cit* fn 57, no. 359.

68. *Op cit* fn 1, figs. 314-6.

69. *Van Nederzetting tot Metropool: Archaeologisch-historisch onderzoek in de Antwerpen binnenstad* Stad Antwerpen Volkskundemuseum (1982) fig. 21, nos. 311, 326, 330, 336, 348, 351.

70. T. Dixel *Gebrauchsgerrättypen* Vol. I (1980) fig. 229.

71. *Op cit* fn 4, fig. 3.