Fig. 41 The medieval pottery (scale 1:4)
APPENDIX 1 THE POTTERY by Felix Holling

This report relates only to pottery not later than the dissolution found in the 1973 and 1974 excavations. Very few medieval or 16th century sherds were found in 1978 and none of them was significant. The total weight of this pottery was 7.48 kg, 2.5% being shell-gritted ware which was probably residual from pre-friary utilisation of the site, and 80.8% Surrey Ware. Most of the remainder was sandy ware of varying colour but otherwise difficult to characterise individually.

The Surrey ware was mainly typical of the Hampshire-Surrey borders kilns, with a small quantity possibly from the Thames valley. In general the pottery was commonplace and is likely to have been obtained locally.

The figured pottery includes four cooking-pot rims from the 1973 trial trench, nos 1-4, for which parallels elsewhere in Guildford suggest a late 13th century date (Holling 1969, 125, fig 4.18, 21 & 24). Although only two of these were Surrey ware (nos 2 and 3), no 3 was found in the flint foundation of a pre-friary structure (W133) together with a quantity of other unillustrated Surrey ware sherds. Since Surrey ware is not thought to begin before the middle of the 13th century, its dominance in this context implies that the pre-friary structure did not antedate 1275 by many years.

The remaining illustrated pottery relates to the 1974 excavations and is all unstratified except nos 5-7 and 34. These came from two pits (W98 and W102) beneath the garth wall and are probably to be associated with the pre-friary structures. As before, Surrey ware is dominant in the pit groups. It includes the late 13th century pot rim, no 5, and the decorated jug no 7 which is characteristic of the Hants-Surrey borders kilns. No 6, in pink-surfaced grey ware with internal white slip, has olive glaze and is thought to be from the Hants-Sussex border. The skillet handle (no 34) has pink fabric.

The first group of unstratified pottery consists of jugs and decorated sherds, nos 8-20. All are jugs except no 12, which is part of a roof finial in red fabric with olive brown glaze and is comparable to a mid-13th century example from Cirencester. No 16 is a mid to late 13th century Hampshire product in grey ware and, in common with all the other jugs except no 11, it is glazed green externally. A few of the jugs may be from the Thames valley: nos 8 and 9 (which are probably parts of the same jug, in pink ware), and nos 11, 13 and 14. No 11 has external yellow glaze, with green glaze on the interior and is decorated with vertical ribs of red clay possibly in imitation of a Rouen or Normandy jug. The remaining jugs are fairly typical of the Hants-Surrey borders. All the jugs are medieval except nos 19 and 20, which are 16th century.

The next group, nos 21-30, consists of bowls and cooking pots. No 27 in pink fabric with a grey core is the only non-Surrey ware vessel. This, like several others (nos 22, 23, 26 and 29), should be late 13th century. A parallel for no 28 (Kenyon 1959, 91, fig 27:7) is dated to about 1300 and the others are later. Several of the rims exhibit traces or splashes of green glaze.

The miscellaneous vessels, nos 31-33 and 35-38, include two Surrey ware flasks or jars, nos 32 and 33, which are probably 14th century. No 37 is an earthenware copy of the base of a Raeren or Siegburg mug in fine red fabric with external brown glaze. This should be early 16th century. The rest of the group could be of this date or late 15th century. Cups similar to nos 36 and 38 were produced in a kiln at Farnborough, Hants, alongside typical medieval pottery, although no 36 is not Surrey ware but in grey fabric with a red outer surface, glazed olive green on both sides. No 35 is the only other non-Surrey ware vessel, in pink fabric glazed yellow internally and olive green externally.

The roof tile crest, no 39 (red ware), has a 13th century parallel at Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith [eds] 1975, 2, 193, fig 214:1408).
Fig. 42  The small finds from the 1974 excavations: objects of gilt bronze and bronze (scale 1:1). The objects are: 1, handle from small casket; 2, probably a book boss; 3, ferrule; 4, 8 & 9, belt chapes; 5 & 6, belt ends; 7, belt chape with incised figure of St Catherine.
Fig. 43 The small finds from the 1974 excavations: objects of bronze (scale 1:1). The objects are: 10 & 13, belt chapes; 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16, belt ends.
Fig. 44 The small finds from the 1974 excavations: objects of bronze (scale 1:1, except for no 24, 2:1). The objects are: 17, belt chape; 18 & 19, belt buckles; 20, 21 & 22, dress pins; 23, head of dress pin; 24, probably a paternoster bead; 25, 26 & 27, book fittings.
Fig. 45 The small finds from the 1974 excavations: objects of bronze and steel (scale 1:1, except for no 38, 2:1). The objects are: 28, 29, 30 & 31, book fittings; 32, probable hook fitting; 33, tweezers; 34, bronze neck to leather water bottle; 35, ring with hook; 36, wire loop; 37 & 38, springs; 39, possible fragment of coin balance; 40, ferrule.
Fig. 46  The small finds from the 1974 excavations: objects of iron, lead and pewter (scale 1:1). The objects are: 41, iron knife blade; 42, lead seal; 43, pewter costrel; 44, lead pencil.
APPENDIX 2 THE SMALL FINDS by Rob Poulton and Humphrey Woods

figs 42-7 From the dust layers beneath the choir stalls a large corpus of small finds was recovered together with fifteen jettons, a Low Country mite, a farthing of Henry VI and a halfpenny of Henry VIII. The small finds can be divided into three main categories: objects which the friars would have been wearing; objects which they would have been carrying; and objects from the choir books. The first category included belt chapes, a belt buckle, a paternoster bead (the lay brothers wore their paternosters suspended from their belts), dress pins of bronze and bone, and boot lace tags; the second included knives, a whetstone, a pair of tweezers, a casket handle and the bronze funnel from a leather water bottle; in the third category were decorative book studs. The dates of the jettons cluster around three main points: the 1330s, the 1480s and the 1520s. The farthing of Henry VI slightly antedates the second jetton group, the Low Country mite belongs with this group, and the halfpenny of Henry VIII belongs with the third group. All these objects must have fallen through the floorboards during the daily round of offices performed by the friars in choir. The objects themselves are not of particular worth by medieval standards. The only one which is out of the common run is the belt chape with the figure of St Catherine holding a wheel and sword, which dates to the 14th century.

figs 42-3 One other aspect of these discoveries deserves further mention. This is the group of belt ends nos 5, 6, made out of re-used book fittings, which perhaps suggest the poverty of the friars. The only other notable small find is the gilded bronze signet ring recovered in the area of the nave, though not stratified. It has the initials RC, together with a heart and a fleur-de-lis, both symbols appropriate to Our Lady and thus the Dominicans. It may be of early 16th century date and it could therefore have belonged to a friar or prior, assuming that by this time the ban on possession of jewellery by the order was ignored. From the Obituary Kalendar two names would fit: Robert de Chertesye, April 19th and Richard Coke, September 7th. Since no years of death are given it is not possible to distinguish between them.

Fig. 47 The small finds from the 1974 excavations: objects of bone and stone (scale 1:1). The objects are: 45, bone tweezers; 46, bone knife handle; 47, bone pin; 48, whetstone.
Fig. 48 The small finds from the 1978 excavation (scale 1:1 except no 25, 2:1). The objects are: 16, bronze lace tag; 18 & 19, bronze pins; 20, bronze pin head; 21, bronze stud; 22, bronze button; 23, possible brooch; 24, brooch; 25, signet ring; 26, bronze ring; 32, lead came; 36, lead object; 40 & 41, lead tokens.
APPENDIX 3 NOTE ON CHRONOLOGY OF JETTONS, OR CASTING COUNTERS by the late
S E Rigold

ch.5:6 At any one period, one particular series or fabric supplies most of the English demand for jettons. There is, as yet, no generally accepted name for each of these fabrics and that used here is, to some degree, invented by myself from long experience of classifying jettons from excavations, but may have to be modified as study proceeds. From about 1290 to the third quarter of the 14th century hardly any are found except the fairly small official English jettons, normally pierced at the centre, some of which make use of the same die-punches as the English coinage; hence the whole series is called the 'sterling' series (nos 1 & 2). French and Italian jettons of this period are rare in England. From about the 1360s, however, until the first quarter of the 15th century, a comparable official French series predominates, occurring in both smaller and larger sizes. The sterling series ceases with the influx of the smaller one, but large-size English jettons now occur, though much more rarely than the larger French ones. From about 1415 to 1490, the sources are more varied. English production has ceased completely. The commonest series is one clearly deriving from the foregoing French official ones, hence called 'French derivatives' (nos 3, 4 & 5) but much more limited in their motifs, and while fairly uniform at any one stage, rapidly deteriorating in technique, especially after mid-century, and departing from the fabric of the coinage. If they can be divided into official and private imitations, the division is far from clear. They are all large and get larger. Besides these there is a distinct, idiosyncratic and plentiful series made at Tournai from the 1430s onwards, of which the later ones are sometimes thick and concave (cf no 6). These are distinct from a rougher and much rarer series with Flemish legends.

Finally, from the 1440s onwards, occurs a thin and often poorly made series with very varied motifs, often marked by the letter S. Whether or not this is the initial of a place (Strasbourg, Sedan, which made jettons later ?) the series evidently emanates from somewhere on the Franco-German march (hence called 'unplaced central group' (nos 7 & 8)) and is to be distinguished, though not always easy to distinguish, from the very earliest of those made at Nuremberg (no 9), which first occur in contexts around 1490, which is about the date that the manufacture of counters seems to be first evidenced in the city records there. From about 1490 until the first quarter of the 17th century, the Nuremberg industry carries all before it and caters for the tastes of all customers. The French derivatives have already ceased, the Tournai productions cease soon after, and the archetypes of some common Nuremberg imitations, such as official Burgundo-Flemish ones, are extremely rare in England. From about 1610, though the Nuremberg production continues, the demand for it, or for any jettons, in England drops precipitately.
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