significant examples of group I seem to have a distribution which may be regarded as a
northern type. This cannot, however, be regarded as exclusive in view of the other
examples as far away as Cambridge, and Kidwelly in south Wales. It is also likely that
other examples will be found in the southern half of England. Complex rouletting\textsuperscript{19} and
many other features such as face jugs\textsuperscript{20} illustrate the general North Sea continuum\textsuperscript{21} for
which the Danish and Dutch bases thumbed underneath provide further evidence.

It is hoped that this note will draw attention to the possibility of a wider distribution
of bases thumbed underneath and that at a later date it may be possible to draw further
conclusions as more evidence becomes available.

J. G. HURST

IMPORTS OF MEDIEVAL STONEWARE FROM THE RHINELAND

(PL. XXX; FIG. 94)

The imported German stonewares which are so characteristic a feature of 16th-
and 17th-century pottery groups in this country had already begun to reach England
in the 14th century.\textsuperscript{22} The bulk of this material was made at various centres in the
neighbourhood of Cologne. This was, however, by no means the only area of pottery
production in the Rhineland, although it was the only one whose products were usually
exported far from the centre of manufacture. The pots from Oxford and Cambridge
sites published here for the first time are some of the exceptions, for their closest parallels
are to be found in the middle Rhine, in the area of Frankfurt, where they can be dated
14th century.\textsuperscript{23}

(PL. XXX, no. 1; FIG. 94, no. 1). Tall narrow beaker with waisted foot, swelling, rilled
body, tall neck and upright collar-rim. The ware is dark grey-brown in fracture and is
very hard-fired with a metallic ring. The surface is covered with a reddish purple-
brown wash\textsuperscript{24} which produces a metallic sheen over the outside of the pot and
inside the neck down to the internal shoulder; in the few small patches where there
is no wash the ware shows through as a dark grey surface. The rough white patches
below the base and on the foot are a characteristic feature of this type of ware.\textsuperscript{25}

From Radcliffe Square, Oxford (Ashmolean Museum, 1951. 429).\textsuperscript{26}

(PL. XXX, no. 2; FIG. 94, no. 2). Beaker almost identical in form and ware with no. 1.
The rim is slightly hollowed internally, and the foot rather ovoid in plan. The ware

\textsuperscript{19} J. G. Hurst, 'White castle and the dating of medieval pottery,' pp. 153 ff. of this volume.
\textsuperscript{20} A. E. Herteig, 'The excavation of “Bryggen”, the old Hanseatic wharf in Bergen,' Med. Archaeol.,
III (1959), 177-186.
\textsuperscript{21} Lecture given by G. C. Dunning at the 1962 Spring Conference of the Society for Medieval
Archaeology at King’s Lynn.
\textsuperscript{22} Examples from Colchester (Essex) and Hangleton (Sussex): J. G. Hurst in Trans. Essex Archaeol.
Soc., 3 ser. 1, i (1961), 3-5, fig. 32; and from Seacourt (Berks.): M. Biddle in Oxoniensia, xxv-xxvii
(1961/2), 165-6, fig. 27, no. 14.
\textsuperscript{23} I am grateful to Mr. G. C. Dunning for calling my attention to some of the relevant German
publications and to Mr. J. G. N. Renaud for discussing these pots and confirming their middle Rhenish
character.
\textsuperscript{24} The purple-brown colour and the metallic sheen seem to be the result of dipping the pots in a slip
of high iron content which fused into a kind of ‘glaze’ (Lehmglasure) at about 1300°C. See the valuable
technical discussion of the comparable pottery from Limburg by A. Bruijn, ‘Die mittelalterliche Topfer-
industrie in Brunssum,’ Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, 1X
(1959), 139-188, especially 159, 169, 172.
\textsuperscript{25} Apparently the result of chemical processes which took place during the firing; cf. pots from Schin-
veld (J. G. N. Renaud, ‘Middeleeuws aardewerk uit de pottenbakkersoven te Schinveld, Limburg,’
Berichten R.O.B., VIII (1957-8), 179-191, especially 187 and figs. 7, nos. 1, 2, and 8, nos. 2, 3) and Brunssum
(Bruijn, op. cit. in note 24, figs. 40, 42, 47). It is very noticeable on the material from Frankfurt (op. cit.
in note 30, pls. i-iv).
\textsuperscript{26} I am indebted to Mr. R. W. Hamilton, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, for permission to
publish the two Oxford pots.
shows reddish-brown in fracture; the surface shades in patches to purple and almost black. There is a small patch (\( \frac{1}{2} \) in. diameter) of vitrified material on the body (cf. no. 4), and extensive white patches on the exterior (cf. no. 1). From Radcliffe Square, Oxford (Ashmolean Museum, 1951. 430).

(Pl. xxx, no. 3; Fig. 94, no. 3). Tall narrow beaker of tulip form with waisted foot, swelling, rilled body and tall, slightly flaring, neck and rim. The ware, which is very hard-fired and has a metallic ring, is dark grey in fracture with white quartz-like inclusions up to 1 mm. in diameter. The surface is rich reddish-purple-brown with a distinct sheen; there are white surface patches as on nos. 1, 2 and 4. Probably from Cambridge\(^27\) (Univ. Mus. of Archaeology and Ethnology, Z 15103).\(^28\)

(Pl. xxx, no. 4; Fig. 94, no. 4). Bulbous, high shouldered beaker with waisted foot, rilled globular body, no neck and upright rounded rim with internal ridge. The

FIG. 94
MEDIEVAL STONEWARE IMPORTED FROM THE RHINELAND. Sc. \( \frac{1}{4} \)
1-2, from Oxford; 3-4, probably from Cambridge

mouth is pushed into a square opening by four long finger-presses, between which are four peaked lips. Ware identical with that of no. 3; the exterior is dark purple-grey with a few light grey patches. There is a patch of very thick vitrified blue-green material on the shoulder and body, and two smaller patches on the rim.\(^29\) There are the usual white patches externally. Probably from Cambridge (Univ. Mus. of Arch. and Ethn., Z 15104).

These pots are all made of a distinctive ware, characteristic of the lower and middle Rhineland. The ware is similar to, but clearly not identical with, the products of the

\(^27\) Both no. 3 and no. 4 had stick-on paper tickets bearing a printed number, but no other evidence of provenience; other pots bearing similar tickets and numbers have additional labels showing that they came from excavations in Cambridge in the 1880s and were collected by W. K. Foster who bequeathed his collection to the museum. It seems reasonable to suppose that the two pots published here were also found in Cambridge.

\(^28\) I am indebted to Dr. G. H. S. Bushnell, Curator, for permission to publish the two pots from the Cambridge Museum.

\(^29\) This is apparently the result of accidents in the kiln, owing to the presence of sand, alkaline charcoal and iron-bearing clays; it is not an intentional glaze: Brujin, op. cit. in note 24, p. 181.
Limburg kilns of Schinveld and Brunssum. The forms are even more clearly distinct from those found in Limburg. Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are, however, identical with material from Frankfurt-am-Main;\textsuperscript{30} no. 3 is not paralleled in the published group, but is linked by its ware to no. 4. The squared mouth of the latter appears to be unusual, a single or double pinching being normal.\textsuperscript{31} The attribution to the Frankfurt region is confirmed by the presence in the ware of nos. 3 and 4 of those white quartz-like inclusions which are a characteristic feature of the Frankfurt material.\textsuperscript{32}

Rilled ware of this type, but in rather different forms, first appears in the Cologne region in the 12th century and becomes dominant in the first half of the 13th century.\textsuperscript{33} The Frankfurt pottery is, however, shown by associated finds to have been current throughout the 14th and perhaps into the 15th century.\textsuperscript{34} This latter range must be the approximate date of the present material, which may perhaps be named 'Frankfurt ware'. The distance apart of the two discoveries so far recorded in this country suggests that other finds of this ware are to be expected.

Martin Biddle

A MODEL OF CASTLE ACRE PRIORY (PL. XXXI, A, B; FIG. 95)

Recently, a re-examination has been made of the western range of Castle Acre priory, Norfolk, primarily to interpret the plan of the prior’s lodging and its development. In the course of this it was realized that there was an unusual amount of evidence about the elevational treatment, not only of this building but of the entire layout. As a result, tentative reconstruction drawings of all the buildings were prepared. This gave so complete a picture of a smaller monastery that it was considered worthwhile to prepare a model based on these drawings to a scale of ten feet to one inch, which has been placed on view at the priory (PL. XXXI). In this model, which depicts the buildings in the form they assumed at the dissolution, the prior’s lodging, which is shown in its final stage of development, may be seen near the W. end of the church.

The claustral buildings at Castle Acre (FIG. 95) were completed in one campaign by the middle of the 12th century, immediately after the erection of the church. They followed the usual arrangement for a southern cloister with the chapter-house and dorter range to the east and frater to the south. The W. range was of seven bays. On the ground floor the N. bay formed the outer parlour with its principal door to the north, a door to the cloister to the east and a further, less elaborate door to the west. Indications of a bench remain along the S. wall. The remainder of the range was occupied by two rooms separated by the entry running from the W. court direct to the cloister, which were probably allocated to the cellarer. There were no doors to these rooms from the W. court.

On the upper floor the N. bay over the outer parlour contained the chapel. The next two bays formed the inner chamber to the dual-purpose prior’s hall and guest-hall, which occupied the remaining four bays southward. The hall was entered by an external stair at the SW. angle on the site of the later stair. The inner chamber and chapel were connected to the ground floor by a vice which rose from the SW. angle of the outer parlour. Similar layouts existed in the 12th century at Bardney, Chester and Norwich. To the south of the hall lay the great kitchen.

In the later 12th century a two-story porch was added to form, on the ground floor, a western extension of the entry and on the first floor an extra inner chamber to the hall.


\textsuperscript{31} \textit{Ibid.}, pl. iii, nos. 5, 6.

\textsuperscript{32} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 28. There is some evidence that the pottery was actually made in Frankfurt: \textit{ibid.}, p. 34. White inclusions also occur in the medieval products of the Siegburg kilns (sherds collected by J. G. Hurst by kind permission of the excavator, Dr. Bernard Beckmann).

\textsuperscript{33} A. Herrnbrodt, \textit{Der Husterknupp} (1958), pp. 91, 99, s.v. 'Geriefte Ware'.