

The Post-Medieval Vessel Glass

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Undated

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A total of 542 fragments of post-Roman vessel glass were recovered from 40th contexts at Number One Poultry, although the majority came from just three [16001], [16004] and [16027]. These and the smaller assemblages of glass from two contexts [893] and [1000] are included in this catalogue and in the separate context discussions. The fragments from other contexts are either undiagnostic or only occasional finds and are only included in the site archive. All the fragments recovered are post-medieval, ranging in date between the 16th to 19th centuries. This is slightly surprising, as some medieval material would normally be expected in an excavation of this size in the City of London. Nevertheless, the post-medieval glass remains one of the most important groups thus far found in England.

Traditionally glass of this period has been divided into three categories; potash, soda and lead, dependant on the alkali content of the metal. This is a precarious process as although potash glass is characterised by its green tint and weathered appearance, recent chemical analysis (eg de Raedt *et al* 1997) has demonstrated that soda glass usually contained significant quantities of potash. In the absence of chemical testing most non-potash glass is classed as being made in mixed alkali glass. Likewise, it is often hard to tell through observation alone whether glass contains significant levels of lead, particularly if the fragment is small. Consequently the suggestion that glass was lead crystal can often only be inferred, and this is reflected in the catalogue.

Of particular interest is the higher than normal proportion of glass datable to the second half of the 17th century. This was a period, particularly prior to the 1670s with invention of lead crystal, when there was little production of vessel glass in England. The Civil War and subsequent Interregnum cancelled the previous patents and monopolies, particularly those held by Sir Robert Mansell, which had served to stimulate the native industry. The third quarter of the 17th century saw a diminished demand for high quality vessel glass and this had to be supplied by foreign imports. A remarkable survival documenting this are nine letters, accompanied by over four hundred illustrations, written by the merchant John Greene to the Venetian Allesio Morelli between October 1667 and November 1672 (Charleston 1984, 104). These letters provide an invaluable source to our understanding of glass used in the second half of the 17th century. With the exception of some notable deposits, such as from Tunsgate, Guildford (Fryer & Shelley 1997), the Old Hall, Temple Balsall (Gooder 1984) and High Pavement, Nottingham (Alvey 1973), the archaeological evidence for this period is slim. Consequently the vessel glass from Poultry is very important in illustrating many of the forms imported at this time, and there can often be matched to those types illustrated in the Greene letters.

A possible explanation for the higher quantities of glass from the second half of the 17th century at Number One Poultry is the location of the excavations themselves. At the end of his fourth letter to Morelli, dated 10th February 1670, Greene states "*when you wright to mee, Direct yo' Letter : ffor Mr. John Greene at ye Kings Armes in the Poultrij London*" (Hartshorne 1968, 445). Far from being just a postal address it is accepted that this was the centre of his retail business, which he shared with Michael Measey (Thorpe 1961, 14; Hartshorne 1968, 239). Unfortunately it is not possible ascertain whether the Greene's Kings Armes shop was located within the area of the present excavations. Nevertheless it does offer one explanation as to the presence of many forms which are either unique or extremely rare archaeologically.

All dating of the material in the catalogue is typologically, rather than contextually derived, thus representing the date of manufacture. The dating of the deposits and other information is examined in the individual context discussions.

Catalogue

<G1>

<286>, [893], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Three fragments, two joining, of flat rim, tapering shoulder and base from a hourglass. Green clear potash glass, with very heavy weathering. Rim 30mm Base 37mm. Second half 17th century.

<G2>

<285>, [893], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two fragments of flat rim, tapering shoulder and base from a hourglass. Green clear potash glass, with very heavy weathering. Rim 32mm Base 40mm. Second half 17th century.

<G3>

<554>, [1000], P, P, -

One fragment of vertical rim and upper bowl from a three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. 17th century.

<G4>

<554>, [1000], P, P, -

One fragment of base and slightly concave side from a small square-sectioned case bottle. Green clear with heavy weathering. Base 42x43mm. Early to mid 17th century.

<G5>

<554>, [1000], P, P, -

Two joining fragments of base and lower side from a small square-sectioned case bottle. Blue green clear potash glass with very heavy weathering. Base 45x45mm. Mid 17th century.

<G6>

<554>, [1000], P, P, -

Two joining fragments of base and lower side from a globular phial. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Base 45mm. Mid to late 17th century.

<G7>

<554>, [1000], P, P, -

Eight fragments, six joining, of base, side and shoulder from a globular phial. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Base 40mm. Mid to late 17th century

<G8>

<6610>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete mould-blown ladder stem and lower deep bowl from a three piece goblet. Poorly blown with faint decoration. Decorated mould group '2'. Clear mixed alkali glass, little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G9>

<6611>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete mould-blown ladder stem from a three-piece goblet. Decorated mould group '2'. Clear mixed alkali glass, little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G10>

<6611>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete mould-blown ladder stem from a three-piece goblet. Decorated mould group '2'. Clear mixed alkali glass, little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G11>

<6611>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete mould-blown ladder stem from a three-piece goblet. Decorated mould group '2'. Clear mixed alkali glass, little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G12>

<6601>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete mould-blown lion mask stem from a three-piece goblet. Decorated mould group 'B', probably English. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G13>

<6609>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of upper ribbed compound stem from a small three-piece goblet. Remains of a small applied blue wing or claw. Clear mixed alkali glass, medium weathering. First half 17th century.

<G14>

<6606>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two fragments of upper flaring base, stem merese and separate curl from a ribbed compound three-piece stemmed goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G15>

<6609>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of upper ribbed compound stem and lower narrow bowl from a small three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with medium weathering. First half 17th century.

<G16>

<6599>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete vertically ribbed round knob and upper flaring base from a three-piece goblet. Pink residue inside knob. Clear lead? glass, with some weathering. Late 17th century.

<G17>

<6642>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete small vertically ribbed round knob from a three-piece goblet. Clear lead? glass, medium weathering. Late 17th century.

<G18>

<6625>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of edge, fold and lower dome from a plain goblet lid. Clear soda glass, with little weathering. Late 16th or 17th century.

<G19>

<6617>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of fine looped handle with outer pinched trail, probably from a goblet bowl. Clear soda glass, with little weathering. 17th century.

<G20>

<6616>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One nearly complete folded wing with pinched outer trail, probably from a goblet stem. Clear soda glass, little weathering. 17th century.

<G21>

<6620>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete fine looped handle with outer clear pinched trail, possibly from a goblet bowl or a footed cup. Clear lead? glass, no weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G22>

<6618>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete fine looped handle with outer clear pinched trail, probably from a goblet bowl. Blue soda glass, with little weathering. 17th century.

<G23>

<6619>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of fine looped handle with outer blue pinched trail, probably from a goblet bowl. Clear soda glass, with little weathering. 17th century.

<G24>

<6641>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of rim from a shallow goblet bowl. Decorated on its edge with a thin flattened opaque white trail. Rim uncertain. 17th century.

<G25>

<6627>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of lower bowl probably from a three-piece goblet. Blue soda glass, with quite

heavy weathering. 17th century.

<G26>

<6598>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of rim and short bucket shaped bowl from a three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. Rim 85mm. 17th century.

<G27>

<6659>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Five fragments, 3 joining, of lower bowl from a three-piece goblet. Decorated with optic-blown vertical ribs. Clear mixed alkali glass, with medium weathering. 17th century?

<G28>

<6663>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of lower bucket shaped bowl from a goblet. Decorated with a horizontal lower band of two prominent plain trails. Second half 16th century or first half 17th century.

<G29>

<6637>, [16001], P, P, -?

One fragment of upper stem and lower bowl from an applied pedestal goblet. Clear tinted mixed alkali glass, with medium weathering. 16th or very early 17th century.

<G30>

<6604>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of flaring base from a three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. Base 90mm. 17th century.

<G31>

<6602>, [16001], P, P, -

Two fragment of flaring base, with under-fold, from a three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Late 16th or 17th century.

<G32>

<6605>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of upper flaring base and stem merese from a small three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with medium weathering. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G33>

<6592>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of complete pushed-in base from a plain cylindrical beaker. Decorated with a fine rigaree base ring. Clear heavily tinted mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Base 45mm. Second half 16th or early 17th century.

<G34>

<6639>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of base and lower side from a plain cylindrical beaker. The base has a separate applied short flaring foot. Clear soda glass, with very little weathering. Base 94mm. Probably mid 17th century, but may be earlier.

<G35>

<6656>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of vertical side from a cylindrical beaker. Decorated with optic-blown bosses. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G36>

<6591>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of vertical rim and upper body from a cylindrical beaker. Decorated with thin cut spiral trailing 20mm below the rim. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Rim 80mm. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G37>

<6640>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete folded pedestal base, possibly from a small beaker. Clear tinted mixed alkali glass, with medium weathering. Base 34mm. First half 17th century.

<G38>

<6603>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two solid small globular feet, probably from a plain squat beaker. Clear soda glass, with no weathering. Late 17th century?

<G39>

<6608>, [16001], P, P, -(Fig ?)

Three fragments of tall coiled base from a roemer. Up to ten trails survive. Blue green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Base 90mm. 17th century.

<G40>

<6614>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One large fragment of oval cross-sectioned curved handle, probably from a cylindrical tankard. Decorated with a single fine horizontal trail on its upper face. Green potash glass, heavily weathered. First half of the 17th century.

<G41>

<6635> & <6622>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Five fragments from a small footed cup, with a separate short flaring opaque white base. Body is manganese purple and bucket-shaped, decorated in optic-blown vertical ribs. Remains of one clear glass handle with upper pinched trail, Soda glass, little weathering. Possibly more than one vessel. Base 50mm. Second half 17th century.

<G42>

<6631>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete fine spout from a posset pot. Broad and flattened at the attachment to the body, pulled to a narrow cylindrical end. Clear fine lead? glass, with some weathering. Last quarter 17th or first quarter 18th century.

<G43>

<6629>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of lower spout attached to body, possibly from a posset pot. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. Late 17th century?

<G44>

<6630>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of upper curved spout probably from a posset pot. Clear soda glass, with little weathering. Late 17th century.

<G45>

<6630>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of straight oval-sectioned spout, possibly from a posset pot. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Late 17th century?

<G46>

<6623>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two fragments of different tubular handles from the same vessel, probably a posset pot. Handles are looped and attached to a vertically sided body. Clear soda glass, with very little weathering. Late 17th century.

<G47>

<6613>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete looped tubular handle, probably from a posset pot. Remaining body is quite vertically sided. Clear soda glass, with no weathering. Late 17th century.

<G48>

<6615>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete looped tubular handle, probably from a posset pot. Remaining body is quite convex. Clear lead glass, with little weathering and some crizzling. Late 17th century.

<G49>

<6634>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig.?)

Two joining fragments of convex base and lower side from a footed bowl. Apex of base has thin applied disk merese at the point of pontil mark. The base is supported on two, out of an original three, remaining applied and pulled feet with tooling marks on them. The lower body of the bowl is quite spherical and side slightly everted. Marbled chalcedony soda glass body and feet, with little weathering. Late 17th century.

<G50>

<6624>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of small complete handle and attached body, probably from a footed bowl. Handle and body are opaque white with marvered blue streaks across surface. The handle has an outer plain opaque white pinched trail. Opaque white soda glass, no weathering. Late 17th century.

<G51>

<6621>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete folded handle with outer pinched trail and attached side. Probably from a footed bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Late 17th century.

<G52>

<6638>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of upper flaring base and lower body from an applied pedestal bowl. Clear mixed alkali? glass, with little weathering. Mid to late 17th century.

<G53>

<6661>, [16001], P, P, - ?

Two fragments of broad rim from a plain bowl or dish. Green clear potash glass, quite weathered. Rim 300mm. Late 16th or early 17th century.

<G54>

<6612>, [16001], P, P, -

Two fragments of the lower side and base from a small plain dish. Clear mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base 110mm. First half 17th century.

<G55>

<6668>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of flat base, with distinct pontil mark, probably from a dish. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. 17th century?

<G56>

<6664>, [16001], P, P, - ?

Two fragments of the lower side and base from a small dish. Decorated with optic-blown bosses. Clear mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base 110mm. First half 17th century.

<G57>

<6595>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of everted rim from a plain flask. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Rim 42mm. Late 16th or 17th century.

<G58>

<6665>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of lower neck, probably from a plain flask. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. Late 16th or 17th century?

<G59>

<6636>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of neck with horizontal prominent trail from a globular flask. Clear mixed alkali glass, with light weathering. First half 17th century.

<G60>

<?>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of everted rim and upper neck from a plain globular flask. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Rim 40mm. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G61>

<6648>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of complete rim and upper neck from a plain globular flask. Green clear potash glass, with very heavy weathering. Rim 32mm. 16th century.

<G62>

<6644>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of nearly complete basal push-in from a plain globular flask. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G63>

<6594>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and narrow vertical neck from a small plain globular flask. Decorated with a single prominent horizontal trail around the neck. Clear mixed alkali glass. Rim 23mm. Early 17th century.

<G64>

<6645>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete base from a plain globular flask. Green clear potash glass, with quite heavy weathering. Base 72mm. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G65>

<6710>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of nearly complete base from a globular plain flask. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Base 74mm. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G66>

<6653>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of pushed-in base from a globular flask. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G67>

<6651>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of basal push-in from a small globular flask. Green clear potash glass, heavily weathered. 16th or early 17th century.

<G68>

<6633>, [16001], P, P, -

Three fragments of globular body from a plain flask. Green clear potash glass, medium weathering. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G69>

<6650>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of everted rim and upper neck from a globular optic-blown wrythen ribbed flask. Green clear potash glass, with very heavy weathering. Rim 40mm. 16th century.

<G70>

<6662>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of body, possibly from a flask. Decorated with heavy optic-blown ribs. Clear lead glass, with quite heavy crizzling. Last quarter 17th century.

<G71>

<6708>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete base with folded base ring from a pedestal flask. Green clear potash glass, with very heavy weathering. Base 118mm. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G72>

<6706>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete base with folded base ring from a pedestal flask. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Base 80mm. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G73>

<6707>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of base with folded base ring from a pedestal flask. Green clear potash glass, with extreme weathering. Base 92mm. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G74>

<6655>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Eight fragments, four joining, of the base and lower side from a plain oval flask. Blue green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Base 70x65mm. 16th or early 17th century.

<G75>

<6646>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two fragments. One complete rim, neck and upper shoulder decorated with heavy narrow optic-blown wrythen ribbing. The other is a near complete pushed-in base. Both are from a small oval flask. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Rim 32mm, base 60x52mm. Mid 16th century.

<G76>

<6709>, [16001], P, P, -

Four fragments, two joining, of upper body from a tapering flask. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. 17th century.

<G77>

<6597>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and neck from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with quite heavy weathering. Rim 19mm. 17th century.

<G78>

<6597>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and neck from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with quite heavy weathering. Rim 20mm. 17th century.

<G79>

<6597>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and neck from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with quite heavy weathering. Rim 22mm. 17th century.

<G80>

<6600> [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and neck from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Rim 22mm. 17th century.

<G81>

<6600>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and neck from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Rim 20mm. 17th century.

<G82>

<6600>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim and neck from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Rim 20mm. 17th century.

<G83>

<6596>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of rim, neck and shoulder from a square-sectioned case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Rim 22mm. 17th century.

<G84>

<6652>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of near complete base from a square-sectioned case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. 17th century.

<G85>

<6654>, [16001], P, P, -

Three joining fragments of base from a square-sectioned case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with light weathering. 17th century.

<G86>

<6649>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of near complete pushed-in base with high kick from a cylindrical phial. Blue green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Base 40mm. Second half 17th century.

<G87>

<6593>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of everted rim from an albarello-shaped jar. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Rim 84mm. First half 17th century.

<G88>

<6669>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of lower side from an albarello-shaped jar. Green clear potash glass, with very heavy weathering. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G89>

<6632>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete everted rim from an albarello-shaped jar. Blue green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Rim 60mm. First half 17th century.

<G90>

<6711>, [16001], P, P, -

Three fragments, two joining of base from an albarello-shaped jar. Blue green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Base 72mm. Late 16th or early 17th century.

<G91>

<6712>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of base and lower side from an albarello-shaped jar. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Base 94mm. Late 16th or early 17th century.

<G92>

<6666>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of flat base from an albarello-shaped jar. Clear mixed alkali glass, with very light weathering. First half 17th century.

<G93>

<6647>, [16001], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of the upper arm from an alembic. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G94>

<6643>, [16001], P, P, -

Two undiagnostic body fragments. Clear, pink tinted, lead glass with heavy crizzling. Last quarter 17th century.

<G95>

<6657>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of undiagnostic body. Decorated with marvered nipped-diamond decoration. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Second half of the 17th century.

<G96>

<6658>, [16001], P, P, -

Three fragment of lower side from uncertain vessel form. Decorated with marvered nipped-diamonds. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G97>

<6660>, [16001], P, P, -

One fragment of undiagnostic body. Decorated with optic-blown ribbing. Clear mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. 17th century?

<G98>

<6702>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Four joining fragments of flaring base, short capstan stem merese and lower trumpet-shaped bowl from a goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Base 65mm. Second half 17th century.

<G99>

<5289>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig.?)

Seven fragments, five joining, of rim, bowl, stem and upper pedestal base from a three-piece goblet. The bowl is bucket-shaped with a slightly everted rim and decorated on lower edge with a thick rigaree trail. The stem is a flattened ribbed knob, attached to the bowl and pedestal base with two fine flattened mereses. The whole vessel is opaque white soda glass. The bowl is decorated with splashed blue and dark red swirls, whilst the stem and pedestal base is decorated with splashed dots. The rigaree trail and joining mereses are left plain opaque white. Little weathering. Rim c.100mm. Second half 17th century?

<G100>

<6701>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of lower flaring base, with an under-fold, from a three-piece goblet. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Base 90mm. Late 16th or 17th century.

<G101>

<6690>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Six joining fragments of base and lower vertical side from a plain cylindrical beaker. Clear grey tinted mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base 60mm. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G102>

<6692>, [16004], P, P, B144

One near complete base probably from a plain cylindrical beaker. Clear tinted mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base 70mm. 17th century.

<G103>

<?>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of coiled pedestal base from a roemer. Blue green clear potash glass, with little weathering. 17th century.

<G104>

<6682>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of upper flaring base and lower bowl from an applied pedestal cup. Opaque

white soda glass, with medium weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G105>

<6684>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Two flat disk feet attached to lower body, probably from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G106>

<6683>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Three bun feet attached to lower body, probably from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G107>

<6675>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of looped handle with overlaid pinched trail, probably from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with no weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G108>

<6676>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig.?)

One complete looped handle with overlaid pinched trail, probably from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G109>

<6688>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of lower edge and central fold from a domed bowl lid. Opaque white soda glass, with no weathering. Diameter 100mm. Second half 17th century.

<G110>

<6681>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of finial from a lid. Consists of an upper round knob, on top of a loop. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G111>

<6677>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Two fragments of vertical rim, probably from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Rim 140mm. Second half 17th century.

<G112>

<6679>, [16004], P, P, B144

Six fragments of plain body, possibly from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G113>

<6680>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Ten fragments, three joining, of lower side from a bowl. Opaque white soda glass, with little weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G114>

<6678>, [16004], P, P, B144

One undiagnostic body fragment. Opaque white soda glass, medium weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G115>

<6685>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig.?)

Twelve fragments of rim, body, base, handle and foot from a bowl. The base is flat and supported on one, out an original three, solid bun foot. The side and rim are everted and straight. Two fragments of a folded looped handle remain, with evidence for an overlaid pinched trail. The whole vessel, including the handle and bun foot, is decorated with splashed blue streaks and dots on an opaque white ground. Soda glass, with little weathering. Rim c.120mm, Base c. 60mm. Second half 17th century.

<G116>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144

Five fragments of base and lower vertical side, probably from a bucket-shaped bowl. Clear soda glass, with no weathering. Base 140mm. Late 17th century?

<G117>

<6689>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Eight fragments, four joining, of vertical rim and upper body, probably from a bowl. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Rim 160mm. Late 16th or 17th century.

<G118>

<6686>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Two fragments of everted broad rim from a plain hemispherical bowl. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Rim 230mm. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G119>

<6674>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Two fragments of everted and down turned rim from a plain hemispherical bowl. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Rim 270mm. Late 16th or first half 17th century.

<G120>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of everted rim from a plain hemispherical bowl. Green clear potash glass, with quite heavy weathering. Rim 260mm. Second half 16th or first half 17th century.

<G121>

<6672>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of flat base from a plain dish. Clear tinted mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G122>

<?>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of flat base possibly from a plain dish. Clear grey tinted mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G123>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144

Three fragments of flat base, probably from a plain dish. Clear tinted mixed alkali glass, with no weathering. First half 17th century.

<G124>

<6687>, [16004], P, P, -

Eight fragments, two joining, of the base and lower side from a possible dish. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G125>

<6671>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of lower neck probably from a flask. Decorated with optic-blown vertical ribs. Clear mixed alkali glass. 17th century.

<G126>

<6670>, [16004], P, P, B144

Five fragments of low base from a globular flask. Decorated with heavy optic-blown mesh decoration. Green clear potash glass with little weathering. Late 16th or early 17th century.

<G127>

<6694> [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of everted rim from a globular flask. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Rim 28mm. 16th or early 17th century.

<G128>

<6670>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of base, probably from a globular flask. Green potash glass, with medium weathering. Late 16th or early 17th century.

<G129>

<6694>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of rim from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass with medium weathering. First half 17th century.

<G130>

<6703>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of complete rim, neck and shoulder from a case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Rim 35mm. First half 17th century.

<G131>

<6699> & <6695>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Four fragments, two joining, of low base and vertical side from a small square-sectioned case bottle. Blue green clear potash glass with medium weathering. Base 45x45mm. Second half 17th century.

<G132>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144

Five fragment of vertical side from a small square-sectioned case bottle. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. First half 17th century.

<G133>

<6691>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of base from a plain cylindrical phial. Dark green clear potash glass, with no weathering. Base 45mm. Second half 17th century.

<G134>

<6693>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Two joining fragments of nearly complete base with high double kick from a plain cylindrical phial. Blue green clear, with little weathering. Base 60mm. Late 17th century.

<G135>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144

Seventeen fragments of neck and body from an early shaft and globe wine bottle. Green potash glass, with medium weathering. Second half 17th century.

<G136>

<6697>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of base and lower concave side from a plain albarello-shaped jar. Dark green clear potash glass, with no weathering. First half 17th century.

<G137>

<6673>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of everted rim from an albarello-shaped jar. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Rim 125mm. Second half 16th or first half 17th century.

<G138>

<6705>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of low base, possibly from an albarello-shaped jar. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Base 90mm. First half 17th century.

<G139>

<6705>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of low base, possibly from an albarello-shaped jar. Clear mixed alkali glass,

with little weathering. First half 17th century.

<G140>

<?>, [16004], P, P, B144

One fragment of base, possibly from an albarello-shaped jar. Clear mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Early 17th century?

<G141>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of rim and curved shoulder from a plain globular jar. Green clear potash glass, quite weathered. Rim 40mm. 16th or early 17th century.

<G142>

<6698>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

Six fragments of vertical edge and collar from an alembic. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Rim 155mm. First half 17th century.

<G143>

<6700>, [16004], P, P, B144 (Fig ?)

One fragment of upper spout from an alembic. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. 17th century?

<G144>

<6696>, [16004], P, P, B144

Two fragments of lower tapering spout, possibly from an alembic. Green clear potash glass, with little weathering. 16th or first half 17th century.

<G145>

<6721>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of base ring from a plain pedestal goblet. Green potash glass, with extreme weathering. Base 70mm. Second half 16th century

<G146>

<6722>, [16027], P, P, -

One fragment of base from a plain cylindrical beaker. Decorated with a rigaree base ring. Blue green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. Base 110mm. Second half 16th or early 17th century.

<G147>

<6725>, [16027], P, P, -

One fragment of neck from a plain flask. Green clear potash glass with medium weathering. 16th or 17th century.

<G148>

<6720>, [16027], P, P, -

One fragment of basal push-in from a plain globular flask. Green potash glass, with extreme weathering. 16th century

<G149>

<?>, [16027], P, P, -

One fragment of pushed-in base probably from a plain globular flask. Green potash glass, with extreme weathering. 16th century.

<G150>

<6723>, [16027], P, P, -

One fragment of basal push-in from a plain globular flask. Green potash glass, with extreme weathering. 16th century.

<G151>

<6717>, [16027], P, P, -

Eleven fragments of body from a plain globular flask. Probably from several vessels. Green clear potash glass, with medium weathering. 16th or 17th century.

<G152>

<6716>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Six joining fragments of everted rim, vertical neck and shoulder from a globular flask. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Green clear potash glass with medium weathering. Rim 50mm. 16th century.

<G153>

<6713>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of everted rim and vertical neck from a globular flask. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Green clear potash glass with no weathering. Rim 42mm. 16th century.

<G154>

<6718>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One complete base from a pedestal flask, with folded base ring. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Base 90mm. 16th century.

<G155>

<6715>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of rim, neck and shoulder from a plain oval flask. Blue green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Rim 24mm. 15th or 16th century.

<G156>

<6714>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

Five fragments, two joining, of rim, neck, body and base from an oval flask. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Blue green clear potash glass, with no weathering. Rim 34mm Base 54x47mm. Mid 16th century.

<G157>

<6724>, [16027], P, P, -

Three fragments of shoulder from a plain albarello-shaped jar. Green clear potash glass, with heavy weathering. Second half 16th or early 17th century.

<G158>

<6719>, [16027], P, P, - (Fig ?)

One fragment of everted rim from a plain jar. Blue green clear potash glass, with little weathering. Rim 90mm. 16th century.

The Glass from Context 893

Although this context is a medieval burial the glass must be considered intrusive. Nevertheless, fragments of two important potash vessels were found, which have been rarely identified to date. <G1>&<G2> are both halves from an hourglass. Outwardly the vessels resemble small tapered phials, with flat everted rims, flaring bodies and flat bases with a low push-in. Indeed if only portions of the rim, body or base were found they would be identified as such. In Mansell's patent of 1623 over the production of coal produced glass, the terms 'violl' or 'vial' were used collectively to describe not only medicine bottles and chemical containers, but also hourglasses (Thorpe 1961, 119). In 1637 hourglass makers claimed that they bought "*hower glas vialles redye prepared for their use*" (Godfrey 1975, 233). The relative completeness of both vessels from Poultry allows a more correct identification, as their form bares no resemblance to known medicinal phial shapes. Although hard to date due to lack of similar parallels, the style of their rims and the potash metal would indicate that they are 17th century in date.

Although rarely, if ever, correctly identified archaeologically sandglasses often occur in still-life paintings of the 17th century. One of the most detailed appears in Gerrit Dou's *Hourglass and Inkpot on a Shelf* painted in 1647 (Chong & Kloek 1999, 182-3). This suggests that they took a very similar form to examples from Poultry, with the flat rims resting on top of each other and perhaps fixed together with a resin or glue. Abbot Horne devised a chronology of hourglasses, based on pictorial evidence and surviving examples (Abbot Horne 1950). His Type 1, which is of similar form to the Poultry example, had a small pierced brass disk placed between the two phial or globe rims to limit and regulate the flow of sand. Archaeologically hourglasses of this type have been identified in the Low Countries. An example found in Antwerp, consisting of one half of the hourglass, is nearly identical in both size and form to the Poultry examples (Henkes 1994, 346 no. 67.26). The only other archaeological evidence for a hourglasses thus far found England come from Oxford (Hassall *et al* 1984, 236 no. 16), Norwich (Haslam 1993, 68 nos 639-41) both dating to the 17th century, and from the Mary Rose, which sank in 1545. Paradoxically in the latter's case it is paradoxically only the wooden casing that survives, the glass element presumably having been smashed and lost. Although intrusive in this particular grave feature, it is perhaps not surprising that it is in close proximity to the church of St. Benet Sherehog. During the post-medieval period it was not uncommon for ministers and preachers to have an hourglass fixed to the pulpit, to ensure a suitably long and educational sermon. (Godfrey 1975, 233). How it came to rest in this context is less clear.

The Glass from Context 1000

Five vessels, <G3>-<G7>, were found in this cesspit fill, all dating to the 17th century. The first <G3> is the vertical rim from a three-piece mixed alkali goblet of indeterminate form. The other four vessels are all utilitarian potash storage wares. Two bases of small square-sectioned case bottles occurred <G4>&<G5>, both probably dating to the early or mid 17th century. Slightly later are two globular phials, <G6>&<G7>. These are the earliest forms of phial, predating the more common tall narrow type, belonging to the middle of the 17th century. The group of glass as a whole, being very fragmented, represents the accumulated rubbish of a household over a long period of time, rather than a single deposit.

The Glass from Context 16001

A minimum of 83 vessels were recovered from this context. The glass is diverse in the range of forms found and represents one of the most important late 17th-century assemblages thus far found in England. Forms from throughout the century are present, and serve to illustrate the diversity and development of glass use in this period. The deposit seems to represent the in-fill of the redundant cellar during the second half of the century, making it distinct from the earlier primarily 16th century deposit from context [16027].

A number of soda or mixed alkali goblets were recovered, five of which have two-piece mould-blown decorative stems, <G8>-<G12>. Four of these are ladder stems that have long been thought to be English products of the first half of the 17th century (Thorpe 1961, 128-9). All these examples are blown from the same mould, which given the worn low relief of the decoration must have been quite old when they were produced. Recent research

has identified four different ladder stem styles (Willmott in press). The type from Number One Poultry, with interspersed bosses and scrolled panels matches a half-finished waster from the production debris at Mansell's factory in Broad Street (Shepherd U/P, no. 138), proving an English origin. Similar examples of the same mould type have been found at Gracechurch Street (Oswald & Philips 1949, 31 fig 3) and Southwark (Hinton 1988, G172). The other mould-blown stem from the assemblage, <G12>, is a lion mask stem. Although these were produced throughout Europe from the late 16th century onwards, through the matching of mould definitions this type can be identified as an early 17th century example that was almost certainly English in origin (Willmott 2000, type B). A lion mask stem of this mould type was also found at Gracechurch Street.

Fragments from three compound or serpent stems were recovered, <G13>-<G15>. These were formed from hollow ribbed tubes of glass that were manipulated at the furnace glory hole into twisted grotesque forms, often with applied blue wings and beaks. Unfortunately the examples from Number One Poultry are too fragmented to allow reconstruction of their precise form. Traditionally these stems have been viewed as a cliché of 17th century Venetian or Netherlandish *façon de Venise* (Tait 1991, 174-5), although they may well be the goblets produced by Mansell in 1635 and referred to by him as those of 'extraordinary fashions' (Charleston 1984, 67). Although normally very rare archaeologically in England, sixteen similar stems were found as part of the Gracechurch Street hoard.

Two later stems, <G16> & <G17>, dating from the last quarter of the 17th century were made in an early lead glass. They are heavy vertically ribbed round knobs from three-piece goblets, one of which has a pink residue inside. It has been suggested that such residues may represent the presence of a now degraded silver coin encased within stem, a feature of a number of glasses from the late 17th century (Charleston 1984, 129-30). However, this is unlikely and is equally possible to be a natural weathering decay associated with early lead glass. These stems represent some of the earliest forms of lead glass, which copied styles already common in soda and mixed alkali glass, such the eight soda glass examples recovered from a single pit at High Pavement, Nottingham (Alvey 1973, 69 nos 1-8).

A single fragment of a high quality soda glass goblet lid was also found, <G18>. Such lids have vertical edges, folded shoulders to rest on the goblet rim and a domed top with separate applied finial. The fragment from Number One Poultry only consists of a plain edge and shoulder-fold and it is impossible to relate it to any of the other of the goblet fragments. Although thought to be used to prevent fouling of the wine in the goblet, lids are comparatively rare. They probably served a more decorative function and this example is similar to others dating to the early 17th century found at Basing House (Charleston 1971, 65 no. 20) and Exeter (Charleston 1984b, 273 no. 122).

Five goblet handles, or decorative ears, were found in the assemblage <G19>-<G23>. They consist of an 'E'-shaped curl with an outer overlaid pinched trail, sometimes in a blue glass. These were occasionally applied in pairs to the goblet as a form of decoration, rather than for functional reasons, and are typical of Venetian or Low Country vessels. Four examples, <G19>, <G21>-<G23>, were apparently applied to the goblet bowl and one, <G20>, seems to have been affixed to a stem of indeterminate form. Such decorative features are quite rare, the nearest parallels to these applied to goblet bowls were found at Nonsuch Palace (Charleston forthcoming). Decorative stem handles are even less common, with examples being more prevalent in the Netherlands, such as six similar examples in the Amsterdams Historisch Museum (Vreeken 1998, 117-9 nos 67-72). Unfortunately it is not possible to relate any of these handles to any of the other goblet fragments from the assemblage.

The context also produced a number of less diagnostic goblet fragments, <G24>-<G32>. Fragments from five different goblet bowls occur. One, <G24> is quite shallow, having a broad marvered opaque white trail on the rim and may relate to one of the compound serpent stems. Another, <G25>, is made in a deep blue glass, although it is probable that it originally belonged to a clear glass stem. Three are more common deep bucket-shaped bowls; one plain <G26>, another decorated with optic-blown vertical ribs <G27>, and the final having two applied horizontal trails to the lower bowl <G28>. Fragments from three different plain flaring goblet bases were also found, <G30>-<G32>. Although hard to date accurately, all these fragments probably belong to the first half of the 17th century.

There is one fragment of an entirely different type of goblet. <G29> is the lower shallow bowl from and an applied pedestal vessel. Unlike the majority of goblets that were

made from three different parisons, this consists of just two. The first made up the bowl and second a tall trumpet-shaped pedestal foot directly joined to the bowl. These goblets usually date to the 16th century and are relatively rare in England. Similar other comparable examples have been found at Nonsuch Palace (Charleston forthcoming) and Denny Abbey (Charleston 1980, 210 no. 34).

A total of seven beakers were recovered, four of which are cylindrical <G33>-<G36>. The first, <G33>, is the complete pushed-in base from a plain example, decorated only with a decorative rigaree base-ring. The second, <G34> is an exceptionally fine example, but with a short applied flaring foot. The quality of the metal and the workmanship are suggestive of a Venetian origin. The remaining cylindrical beakers are probably Low Country in origin. The third, <G35>, is a fragment of vertical side decorated with optic bosses or *knobbel*, with more complete parallels coming from Poole (Charleston 1992, 139 nos 50-2). The final cylindrical beaker, <G36>, is decorated with narrow spiral chequered decoration, typical of the southern Low Countries, and Antwerp in particular (Tait 1967). Such beakers were popular during the late 16th and first half of the 17th centuries and relatively common in England, with similar examples at Canterbury (Charleston 1987, 239 nos 6-9b) and Norwich (Haslam 1993, 106 nos 665-8).

The remaining three beakers are all of diverse forms. The first, <G37>, is a complete small pedestal beaker base. The vessel was made through the manipulation of a single parison and this example appears to have been left plain. Such beakers were common English products in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The second beaker fragments, <G38>, are the remains of two small solid bun feet. They most probably belonged to a plain squat beaker, only slightly taller than it was broad. This form of beaker was a typical Low Country form from the first half of the 17th century, although the feet were more usually impressed with a tool to create a 'raspberry pattern'. The final beaker variation, <G39>, is part of the lower coiled base from a Dutch or north German roemer. Although they were the most common drinking vessel in northern Europe, they appear not to have appealed to the English taste and a similar example from Durham is an unusual English parallel (Ellison 1993, 104-5 no. 11).

Two further drinking vessels were recovered. A single example of a thick oval cross-sectioned handle in course potash glass, <G40>, is likely to have belonged to a cylindrical tankard. Although uncommon, similar handles have been found on English production sites, such as at Bagot's Park, Staffordshire (Crossley 1967, 69, nos 17-23). The final vessel, <G41>, is a small handled cup. The body, blown in manganese purple glass, is quite deep and narrow having a small applied opaque white flaring foot. There are the remains of one, of a probable pair, of decorative clear glass looped handles with an overlaid pinched outer trail. This vessel dates to the second half of the 17th century and is unusual archaeologically. Nevertheless, the quality of manufacture indicates that it was an import, and it matches similar illustrations on an order by John Greene to the Venetian Allesio Morelli in 1668 (Hartshorne 1968, plate 32, bottom centre) and an example from Tunsgate, Guildford (Fryer & Shelley 1997, 205 no. 71).

Fragments of between four and seven different posset-pots were found <G42>-<G48>. Posset was a mixture of warm spiced ale and curdled milk, which achieved increasing popularity in the second half of the 17th century, particularly as a remedy for colds and influenza. The vessels used are quite distinctive, having straight-sided bucket-shaped bodies, two opposed applied handles and a short swan-neck spout. There are the remains of four spouts, three in soda glass <G43>-<G45> and one in lead glass <G42>. Likewise there are four fragments of round-sectioned handles <G46>-<G48>, some made from hollow tubes to aid dispersal of heat. One of these, <G48>, is made in an early crizzled lead glass. Both the lead and soda glass posset-pots from Number One Poultry are of an identical plain form to a complete example, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge, which has been identified an early Ravenscroft lead-crystal glass dating to around 1680 (Charleston 1984, 125). Although less common, soda glass possets are also known, including an example illustrated in one of the Greene orders (Hartshorne 1968, plate 32). Posset-pots, although apparently popular in the late 17th and early 18th centuries are rare archaeologically, although soda spouts from them have been found at the Old Hall, Temple Balsall (Gooder 1984, 226 no. 49) and Oxford (Hassall *et al* 1984, 242 nos 8-9).

There are fragments from five bowls <G49>-<G53>. The most unusual has a spherical base and was originally supported by three thin tooled feet, <G49>. The whole vessel is made from a multicoloured dark brown and green chalcedony glass, produced to

imitate agate or other similar semiprecious stones. Chalcedony, or *calcedonio*, glass was produced in Venice after 1500, and continued to be imported into England until the early 18th century (Charleston 1984, 106). John Greene is recorded as ordering '1 doz. clouded calcedonia covered beer glasses' on 28th August 1668, although there is no reference to bowls in a similar material. Archaeologically chalcedony glass is extremely rare in England and this bowl is only the second example excavated so far, the other being a fragment from a small dish or tazza from Acton Court (Courtney forthcoming, no. 53).

Another unusual bowl, <G50>, is represented by a small looped handle attached to a section of curved body. The ground metal colour is opaque white, although the body has splashed blue decoration. This technique involved the rolling of the body parison on a bed of blue glass chips that were picked up on the surface and marvered flat into it. This bowl is probably a Venetian product, as again in 1668 Greene is recorded as ordering '1 doz. speckled enamel'd covered beer glasses' and in 1670 vases 'Speckd enamel/ 1doz. all milk whit' from Morelli in Venice (Charleston 1984, 106). Other bowls similar to this have been found in England at Nonsuch Palace (Charleston forthcoming) and in the Netherlands at Delft (Henkes 1994, 236).

A similar import is a single opaque white looped handle, with outer pinched trail, from a bowl <G51>. This is identical to the more numerous examples from context [16004], and this type is discussed at greater length there. The two remaining bowls are both probably English products. The first, <G52>, consists of the lower base and upper foot from a plain soda applied pedestal form. This is quite hard to date accurately as this form was current throughout the 17th century, although the quality of the metal suggests it may be later, rather than earlier, in date. The second, <G53>, is a fragment from a broad potash rim. Potash bowls such as this were used throughout the late 16th and first half of the 17th centuries, with similar examples coming from Norwich (Haslam 1993, 110 no. 708) and West Bromwich Manor House (Cocroft 1993, 33 nos 65 & 70).

Other serving forms can be seen in the fragments from three mixed alkali dishes <G54>-<G56>. Dishes with flat bases, low wells and broad rims that usually had an under-folded edge were common potash products during the first half of the 17th century. Mixed alkali examples such as these are rarer and probably date from the mid to late 17th century. One example <G56> is decorated with optic-blown bosses, whilst the other two are plain. Similar plain dishes have been found at a number of urban sites such as Norwich (Haslam 1993, 117 nos 710-11).

Potash flasks constituted the largest group of vessels from context [16001]. Between 11 and 18 were found in total, <G57>-<G76>, comprising most of the variant types. Most flask types remained largely unchanged from their medieval predecessors until the mid 17th century and probably some, if not all, of these vessels relate to the original use of the cellar and not its subsequent in-fill. The most numerous flasks were plain globular varieties with pushed-in bases, spherical bodies, vertical necks and everted rims, <G57>-<G68>. A minimum of seven of these were recovered, two of which <G58>&<G59> were made in clear mixed alkali glass suggesting a 17th century date. There are also two globular flasks with mould-blown decoration. The first, <G69>, is in potash glass and decorated with wrythen ribbing. The second, <G70>, a body fragment is made from a heavily crizzled early lead glass and has typically heavy ribbing. This vessel may be a simple flask form or a more ornate decanter jug, although the fragment is too small to be certain. In either case it dates to the last two decades of the 17th century.

The other flask forms are all earlier potash varieties. There are three vessels with folded pedestal bases, <G71>-<G73>, and two more complete small wrythen ribbed oval flasks, <G74> & <G75>, datable to the first half of the 16th century. The final type recovered, <G76>, is the upper portion of much smaller tapered or conical potash flask. Only two other examples of such vessels have so far been recovered in England, from Acton Court (Courtney forthcoming, no. 89) and Gracechurch Street (Oswald & Philips 1949, 35 fig 12). In both these cases, as with the Poultry example, they are also associated with items of distilling equipment. Given their size and this apparent correlation it is likely they were used as a receiver to collect small quantities of distillates from the alembic. <G93> is a fragment from the oval upper arm, slightly flattened on the underside, of such an alembic. The alembic had a domed top leading to a folded shoulder and rested on top of further vessel, or cucurbit, in which the liquid to be distilled was heated. The evaporated liquid condensed on the alembic dome and ran down the sides to the lower folded collecting channel, before being directed down the spout. Although primarily a late medieval design, these forms of vessels continued

in use until the middle of the 17th century when the more efficient copper still worm replaced them. (A comprehensive account of medieval and later distilling equipment can be found in Moorhouse 1972 and Haynes *et al* 1998).

Also numerous were the fragments of between seven and nine square-sectioned case bottles, <G77>-<G85>. All are in a green clear potash glass and are earlier 17th century forms. Such smaller variants of the larger 18th century type are not uncommon on domestic sites, and were certainly produced in England, with a similar large group coming from Basing House (Charleston 1971, 69 nos 41-59). Perhaps more surprising is that there was only a single pushed-in base from a tall cylindrical phial <G86>, which were common items from the second half of the 17th onwards. The final vessel forms from the context were examples of between three and six plain jars that copied the pottery albarello shape <G87>-<G92>. Most were ordinary potash examples which were produced in the 16th and early 17th centuries, whilst two fragments were made in a clear mixed alkali metal <G87>&<G92>. These are probably slightly later in date and are similar to ones found at The Old Hall, Temple Balsall (Gooder 1984, 226, nos 36-7).

The Glass from Context 16004

Context [16004], the cellar fill of building B144, produced the fragments from a minimum of 29 vessels. The assemblage bears many resemblances to that from context [16001]. A wide range of 17th century forms are present, including a particularly significant group of opaque white glass from the second half of the 17th century.

Drinking vessels are in the minority within the group and fragments from only three goblets were recovered. The first, <G98>, is the near complete flaring base, short stem and lower trumpet bowl from a three-piece capstan stem goblet. Made in a high quality metal it is probably a foreign import dating to the second half of the 17th century, and is very similar to an example from Nonsuch Palace (Charleston forthcoming, no. 35).

A more unusual goblet is represented by the fragments of bowl and stem from a three-piece goblet, <G99>. The construction of the vessel, with a thickly ribbed flattened round knob and pedestal base is similar to Venetian examples of early 16th century date. However the bucket shaped bowl with rigaree trail and the nature of its decoration suggest a later date in the second half of the 17th century. As with the bowls discussed below, the opaque white ground of the vessel is a feature of late 17th century. Likewise the splashed streaked blue and dark red that occurs on the bowl, stem knob and base is more typical of this later date. Nevertheless the combination of these decorative features and the goblet form is almost unique and there is no parallel for this vessel archaeologically in England. Given the nature of its decoration and the opaque white ground of the metal, it would not be unreasonable to suggest that this vessel belongs to repertoire of vessel types being imported by John Greene in the late 1660s and early 1670s. The last goblet, <G100>, is represented by a small fragment of flaring base with a folded-under edge, although it is not possible to reconstruct its stem form.

Few beakers were found in this context. Two bases from plain cylindrical beakers without applied base rings, <G101> & <G102>, were recovered and these probably date to the second half of the 17th century. A single fragment of a coiled base from an imported Northern European roemer also was found, <G103>, although it is impossible to tell what variety it came from and to date it accurately within the 17th century. The final drinking vessel, <G104>, is the base and lower side from a small footed cup in opaque white glass. As with the similar example, <G41>, from context [16001] this dates to the third quarter of the 17th century and is likely to be Venetian. It is similar to those imported and illustrated by John Greene in 1668 (Hartshorne 1968, plate 32 bottom centre) and a near complete example from Tunsgate, Guildford (Fryer & Shelley 1997, 205 no. 71).

The most unusual vessels from this context, and virtually without parallel archaeologically in England, are a number of opaque white bowls <G105>-<G113>. Although very fragmentary there are between two and six examples. The most recognisable fragments are the solid bun feet from at least two bowls. The first, <G105>, are two remaining feet made from compressed discs of glass. The second, <G106>, are three smaller and more rounded feet. Both these examples are still attached to portions of the flat base of the bowl. Two examples of a decorative looped handles with overlaid pinched trails, <G107> & <G108>, belong to this group. Although similar to handles that occur on goblet bowls the diameter of the body to which they are attached suggests they came from a bowl. Two fragments are

from opaque white domed lids that sometimes accompanied bowls. One, <109>, is a fragment of the lower edge and fold that would have sat on the vertical bowl rim. The other, <G110>, is the upper rounded finial and arm from an elaborate decorative handle that originally was on the apex of a domed lid. Other fragments from opaque white bowls include a vertical rim <G111> and body pieces <G112>-<G114>.

These bowl fragments are hard to parallel archaeologically. Although opaque white dishes from the earlier 17th century are not uncommon in England, covered bowls such as these are very rare and hard to identify when fragmented. Once again the most similar vessels to these bowls can be seen the illustrated letters of John Greene. In one letter dated 10th February 1670 he orders '*flouer pott glasses*' some of which were to be '*milke white*' (Hartshorne 1968, 233). The accompanying illustration shows a form nearly identical to the fragmentary examples from Number One Poultry (op. cit. plate 32, top centre). This vessel has straight sides with looped and pinched handles and a domed lid. The lid is shown decorated with a triangular finial, which is remarkably similar to the fragment <G110> recovered from this context. The only variation between the Poultry examples and that illustrated by Greene are the bases. In his drawing the bowl appears to have a short pedestal foot rather than being supported by bun feet. Nevertheless there can be little doubt the Poultry bowls are of a similar origin and date.

Fragments from a further six bowls were also recovered. The first, <G115> is similar to those already discussed, being opaque white and supported on a bun foot. The body and rim of the vessel is more everted, rather than straight sided. There is also the fragmentary remains of a single folded loop handle which originally had an overlaid pinched trail. However this vessel differs from the others as the surface is decorated with blue splashed decoration. As with the bowl <G50> from [16001] this bowl is very similar in decoration to vases ordered by John Greene in 1670 that were '*Speckd enamel/ 1doz. all milk whit*' (Charleston 1984, 106)

Further clear soda glass bowls are represented by the rim and body fragments, <G116> & <G117>, of a similar shape to the opaque white examples already discussed, although these do not include elaborate decorative looped handles or lids. A further three potash glass rims are in the assemblage, all from different vessels <G118>-<G120>. These are all broad and widely everted and would have come from a more hemispherical shaped vessel. Potash bowls such as these are more prevalent in the first half of the 17th century with similar examples coming from West Bromwich Manor House, Staffordshire (Cocroft 1993, 33 nos 65 & 70). Likewise fragments from four mixed alkali dishes, <G121>-<G124>, were also recovered. Like similar examples from other contexts at Poultry these probably date to the middle of the 17th century, although a slightly later date cannot be ruled out.

A significant number of more utilitarian storage vessels also occur in this context. Fragments from four potash globular flasks can be identified. These include a neck decorated with optic-blown vertical ribs <G125>, a base with optic-blown mesh <G126> and a rim and base from plain flasks <G127> & <G128>. All these are native products and date to the first half of the seventeenth century. Likewise there are fragments of two rims <G129> & <G130>, a single base <G131> and the lower vertical side from small 17th century square-sectioned case bottles, <G132>. Two complete bases <G133> & <G134>, the latter with a high double kick, from tall cylindrical phials were also recovered, both dating the late 17th century. Seventeen fragments of neck and body from a single wine bottle were also recovered, <G135>. This is an early shaft and globe form dating to the second half of the 17th century. Wine bottles are common finds on urban sites from the late 17th century onwards and just a single example from any of the discussed contexts at Poultry unusual.

The final forms of storage vessel in the context are the remains of several albarello-shaped jars <G136>-<G140>. Two fragments, <G136> & <G137>, are the concave side and rim from an ordinary potash type prevalent during the seventeenth century. Three, <G138> - <G140>, are more unusual in that they appear to be flat bases from three different mixed alkali jars. The are far less common and probably date to later in the 17th century. Also unusual is a single fragment of rim and curved shoulder from a potash globular jar, <G141>, although a similar example was found at Gracechurch Street. The last vessel type to come from this context were the remains of between one and three potash alembics <G142>-<G144>. The first, <G142>, consists of a vertical edge and folded collar from the lower portion of the vessel. The remaining two fragments are sections of oval tubing, probably from the lower end of the alembic spout.

The Glass from Context 16027

The cellar fill context [16027] produced the fragments from a minimum of 14 glass vessels. These were all made in a potash glass and were forms commonly found on sixteenth century sites in England. All the vessels were probably manufactured in forest furnaces in this country, where the excavated remains of similar types are known. These vessels are all in an unstable potash metal, which is prone to heavy weathering and devitrification in some cases.

Only two drinking vessels are present in this assemblage. The first, <G145>, is represented by a small fragment of tubular base-ring from the lower portion of a pedestal goblet. These vessels were made from a single parison of glass that was manipulated to form an everted pedestal stem with an enclosed base-ring and bowl which usually was straight sided and bucket shaped. Similar vessels have been found at the late 16th century production site at Hutton, North Yorkshire (Charleston 1972, 148) and numerous domestic sites, such as Gracechurch Street, London (Oswald & Philips 1949, 30).

A fragment of the lower base, with a slight basal kick and vertical side from a plain cylindrical beaker represents the second drinking vessel <G146>. The lower edge of the base is decorated with a thick applied rigaree trail, partly added for stability but also as the vessels only decoration. Cylindrical beakers in both potash and mixed alkali glass are common forms in the repertoire of most European glasshouses during the 16th and 17th centuries. Nevertheless this fragment is probably English in origin, similar parallels having been found on the native production site at Hutton, North Yorkshire (Charleston 1972, 150 nos 111-2), as well as in domestic contexts, such as at Aldgate, London (Charleston & Vince 1984, 89 no. 89).

The majority of fragments from this context come from utilitarian potash flasks, which can be divided into three variant types. There are at least seven different examples of globular flasks <G147>-<G153>. This is a simple form, the flask has a spherical body and base formed by simple push-in. The necks of the vessels are pulled vertical and usually had slightly everted rim to ease pouring. Five of the flasks from this context are left plain, <G147>-<G151>, whilst two examples have optic-blown wrythen decoration on their necks <G152> & <G153>. The globular form was most common of all flask types and are perhaps the most common find on late medieval and 16th century furnace sites in England, particularly in the Weald (Kenyon 1967, 95, plates xii-xiii).

The second type of flask is represented by a complete base <G154>. The general form was similar to the globular flask, but instead of a simple push-in the vessel had a folded pedestal foot, with quite a high kick. Although less common than globular flasks, pedestal varieties are found in similar production and domestic contexts.

The final form from context [16027] are the remains of two small oval flasks. These, although usually smaller than the globular flask, have a similar form, with vertical neck and simple pushed-in base, although the bodies have been marvered to produce an oval cross-section. One of these examples has been left plain <G155>, whilst the other has heavy optic-blown wrythen decoration <G156>, which stops on the lower neck. This type of oval flask is particularly characteristic of the early to mid 16th century, with three examples having been found on the Mary Rose, which sank in 1545.

The final two vessels are both the remains of the rim and shoulders of two different jars <G157>&<G158>. This form, which is characterised by open small everted rims, sharp shoulders and vertically sided bodies can be seen as an imitation of the pottery form of jar or albarello. Although used by apothecaries, they would have had a wide range of domestic uses and are frequently found in domestic contexts, such as at Exeter (Charleston 1984b, 273 no. 111) and Botolph Street, Norwich (Haslam 1993, 114-5).

This group of glass characterises most of the forms of home produced potash glass current in the second half of the 16th century. Flasks, which would have been used for a number of functions from tablewares to utilitarian storage purposes predominate and these correspond with fragments of at least two jars. The presence of just two drinking vessels should not be considered unusual, as lower quality potash beakers and goblets are rarely found in great numbers during the 16th century. As a whole the group represents the ordinary day-to-day domestic assemblage of the urban household. This assemblage of glass is distinct from the larger one from context [16001] associated with it, as it seems to represent to glass used whilst the cellar was still actively used, whilst [16001] was a later cellar fill.

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