

**TWO POST-MEDIEVAL
EARTHENWARE POTTERY
GROUPS FROM FULMODESTON**

East Anglian Archaeology 19

Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Norfolk Museums Service, 1983

**Two
Post-Medieval
Earthenware
Pottery Groups
from
Fulmodeston
near
Fakenham,
Norfolk**

by Peter Wade-Martins

with illustrations by
Susan White

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Cover Illustration: A selection of the Fulmodeston pottery.
Photo: David Wicks. Ref. CDE 34.

Contents

List of Plates	iv
List of Figures	iv
Contributors	iv
Acknowledgements	iv
I The Excavation	1
II The Pottery	2
Group 1 Introduction	4
Group 1 Catalogue	4
Group 2 Introduction	18
Group 2 Catalogue	18
Bibliography	38
Index	39

List of Plates

Pl. I	Pottery in layer 7, Trench A	Pl. V	Selection of Group 2 pots
Pl. II	Pottery sherds under excavation in layer 7	Pl. VI	'Ring vase', No. 254 from Group 2
Pl. III	Warming pot or pomander, No. 87	Pl. VII	Selection of saggars and a group of collapsed pots, all from Group 2
Pl. IV	Selection of Group 1 pots		

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Location map	Fig. 20	Group 2: pipkins and bowls with handles
Fig. 2	Plan of excavation site	Fig. 21	Group 2: pipkins and pipkin handles
Fig. 3	Section of Trench A	Fig. 22	Group 2: jar with 'bucket' handle, jars without handles and jars with strap-handles
Fig. 4	Group 1: large handled storage jars	Fig. 23	Group 2: jars without handles
Fig. 5	Group 1: smaller jars	Fig. 24	Group 2: jars without handles and large storage jars with handles
Fig. 6	Group 1: large pipkins	Fig. 25	Group 2: large storage jars with handles
Fig. 7	Group 1: smaller pipkins and chafing dishes	Fig. 26	Group 2: costrels, bung-hole pot, sprinkler pots and large decorated jar with strap-handles
Fig. 8	Group 1: pancheons and bowls	Fig. 27	Group 2: pancheons and bowls
Fig. 9	Group 1: dripping pans	Fig. 28	Group 2: larger pancheons and bowls
Fig. 10	Group 1: large jugs	Fig. 29	Group 2: dripping pans
Fig. 11	Group 1: smaller jugs	Fig. 30	Group 2: chafing dishes and colanders
Fig. 12	Group 1: jugs with dark green glaze	Fig. 31	Group 2: 'ring vase', horn, jar with suspension holes, ?warming pot or pomander, 'chicken feeder', jars with narrow necks, bottles and tankards
Fig. 13	Group 1: bottles, bung-hole pots, standing costrels and tankards	Fig. 32	Group 2: saggars and kiln rings
Fig. 14	Group 1: 'stewpot', 'milk-churns', fire-cover and measures		
Fig. 15	Group 1: warming pots or pomanders, sprinkler pots, colander and roof tiles		
Fig. 16	Group 2: jugs		
Fig. 17	Group 2: jugs		
Fig. 18	Group 2: jugs		
Fig. 19	Group 2: lids and roof tiles		

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I. The Excavation

In June 1974, while builders were digging trenches for a septic tank in a piece of open ground adjacent to No. 24 Croxton Road, Fulmodeston (Site 1105, Fig. 1), deposits of pottery were uncovered. The Norfolk Archaeological Unit was informed immediately, and, consequently, it was possible to observe the trenches before they were backfilled. It was apparent that the trenches had been cut through levels containing a high proportion of complete earthenware vessels, many of which were kiln wasters. In the following September an excavation was organised over three weekends with the help of members of the then newly-formed Norfolk Archaeological Rescue Group.

Trench A was opened along the western edge of the site where observation of the builders' trenches suggested that much of the material lay (Fig. 2). Running east-to-west across this trench was a wide pit or ditch filled with clay and silt (Fig. 3). There was much pottery in this feature, mostly from the lower part of layer 7 and also the thin layer 8 (Plates I and II). This pottery is described in this report as 'Group 1' and is characterised by the high number of complete vessels and the absence of saggars. The pit was preceded by two small ditches 13 and 15 and a pit (14), none of which contained any dating evidence (Fig. 3).

To the east *Trench B* was excavated in an area not disturbed by builders' trenches. In this was a pit with

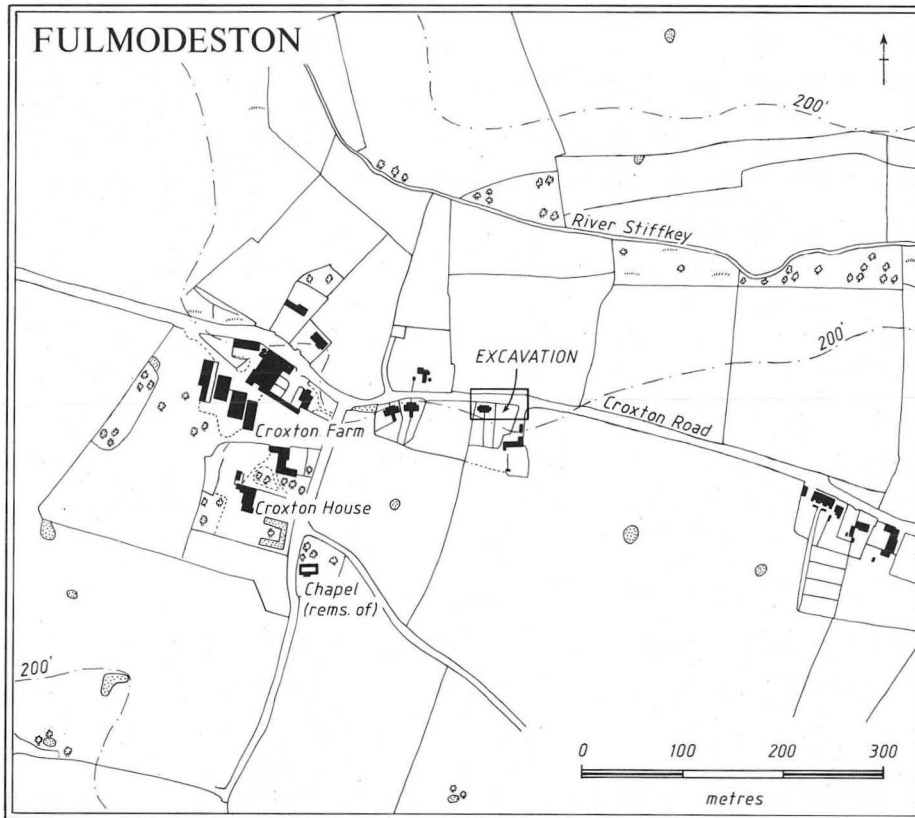


Fig. 1. Location map showing the position of the excavation on Croxton Road, Fulmodeston. To the west of the excavation is the hamlet of Croxton with its ruined church. Scale 1:7,500.

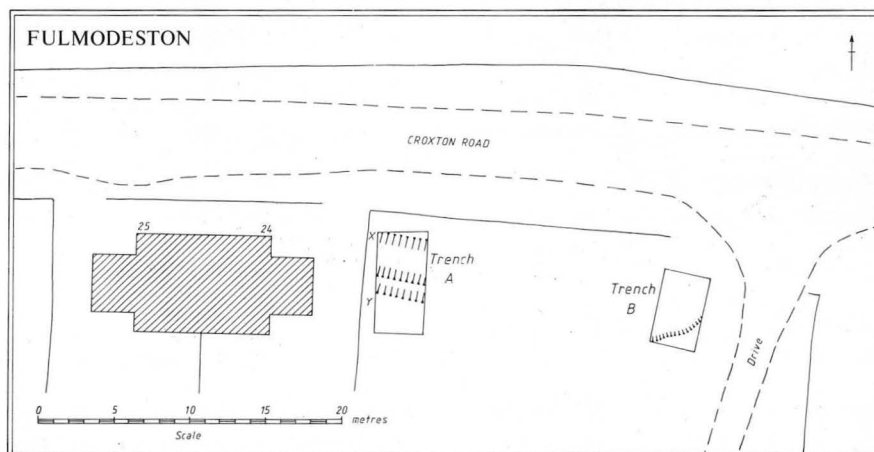


Fig. 2. Plan of excavation site adjacent to 24, Croxton Road, showing Trenches A and B. Scale 1:500.

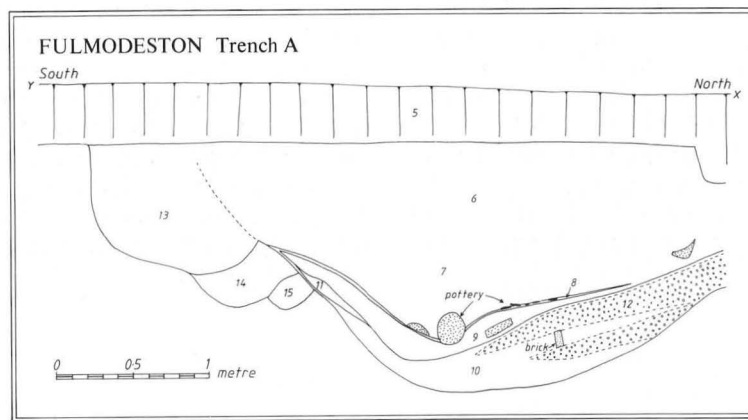


Fig. 3 Section of part of the west side of Trench A. Scale 1:50.

Contexts in Trench A:

5. Topsoil.
 6. Dark reddish-grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay.
 7. Very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay, containing many pottery sherds.
 8. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silt with preserved vegetation and some sherds.
 9. Very dark greyish-brown (2.5Y 3/2) silt.
 10. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silt with much preserved vegetation.
 11. Grey (5Y 5/1) sandy silt.
 12. Very dark grey (5Y 3/1) sandy silt with many small flints.
 13. Dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2) clay. *Ditch pre-dating the pit or ditch just described as contexts to 6 to 12.*
 14. Very dark grey (5YR 4/1) silt. *Small pit.*
 15. Very dark grey (5YR 4/1) sandy clay. *Ditch preceding 13.*
- Layers 6-12 represent fill of large pit, with the pottery deposit mostly in the lower part of layer 7 which accumulated over primary deposits of silt (9, 10 and 12). The pit was preceded by features 13, 14 and 15.

vertical sides filled almost entirely with pottery and very little soil except near the top. This pottery is described as 'Group 2'. It was almost all in a fragmentary condition and contained a large number of saggars fragments, only a small proportion of which were retained. This pit was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.5m before water level prevented further hand digging. The pit was then tested to a further 1m mechanically without reaching bottom.

Between these two trenches the area had been recently much disturbed by the insertion of the septic tank, so the relationship between the two groups could not be ascertained stratigraphically. Small pockets of undisturbed ground were dug over in this area, and these produced unstratified material.

All the pottery illustrated in this report was sealed and is described as Groups 1 or 2. Most of the pots have cracks or some distortion indicating that they are kiln wasters. None shows any sign of use.

After the excavation, trial trenches were dug quickly by machine over the southern part of this property and in the unploughed field to the west of No. 25 without encountering any more features (these trenches were not planned). Fieldwalking in the field to the east and south of the property produced no further evidence of kiln material. So, while the pottery groups represent debris from pottery making, the kiln site itself has so far not been identified. No magnetometer surveys have been carried out.

II. The Pottery

The red earthenware pottery in the two groups is sufficiently dissimilar to leave little doubt that these

groups were deposited at different times; however, in the absence of stratigraphic information, an assessment of their relative dates depends entirely on a study of their typology. Dating is not easy because there is no comparable group excavated in East Anglia, and there is little information available at the moment about the introduction of particular vessel types into the region. Consequently, no attempt has been made in this report to identify the dates of these groups with any precision. The largest collection in the region to be published is in Jennings 1981 (157-186), but this is mostly unstratified material from building sites in Norwich. The excavation in 1973 in Norwich of an apparently well-dated context in Pottergate (Carter *et al.* 1974, 43-54) showed that the local production of glazed red earthenware did not begin until after 1507 (Jennings 1981, 157). It was presumably in production by the mid-sixteenth century (although no sealed and dated sixteenth-century group has yet been found) and continued throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Pottery of this general type is described as 'Red Ware' by Clarke and Carter (1977, 238-257) and ascribed to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, although there is no reason why a sixteenth-century date should be excluded. Indeed, the similarity between the jugs in Group 1 and medieval jugs does strongly suggest that this pottery does date to the sixteenth century. The arrival of the saggars and the introduction of the tankard fired in a saggars or similar container, which seems to have taken place between the deposition of Groups 1 and 2, can be dated only rather loosely to the sixteenth century. Saggars were used in Yorkshire in the fifteenth century for making Cistercian Ware, for example at Potovens (Brears 1967, 19 and 34),

but exactly when they were first used in East Anglia is not yet clear. The jugs in Group 2 are further removed from the medieval jug-making tradition than those in Group 1. The varied, more developed, range of vessels in Group 2 also suggests that this is the later group. While both groups appear to belong to the sixteenth century, the time interval between them is at present unclear. The date of this material can only be determined when further well-stratified and dated Post-medieval pottery groups in the region have been published. The fabric of the two groups

is similar, usually being red oxidised and sandy with rounded quartz and sparse angular flint inclusions. The tankards in Group 2 were apparently fired in saggars because they have a dark grey reduced fabric, unlike the rest of the vessels. The saggars have a similar fabric, but they are dark grey with chalk inclusions.

No sherd count has been attempted for the pottery types in the two groups, because the material was too selectively collected for the results to be of value. This is particularly true for Group 2.

Group 1 Introduction

(Plate IV)

The importance of this group lies in its wide range of vessel types in complete or near-complete form.

The majority of the jugs (Figs. 10-11) represent, in both shape and glaze, continuity from the late medieval Grimston-type Ware tradition. They are, however, distinguishable from the medieval forms: the strap-handles are simpler, but there is an absence of thumbing around the bases and the sides are perhaps more baggy than the characteristic thirteenth/fourteenth-century types. The glazes also are yellower. The shapes are closer to those in the fifteenth-century group excavated from a well at Grimston in 1970 by Keith Wade (forthcoming).

A group of very distinctive jugs with dark green glaze (Fig. 12) stand out from the others: their elegant shapes with tall, slightly thinner necks, their decoration and the frequent absence of pouring lips suggest that they were intended to be a different class of jug altogether.

The larger storage jars (Fig. 4), the smaller jars with and without handles (Fig. 5), the pipkins (Figs. 6-7, Nos. 21-3), the tripod cooking pot (Fig. 7, No. 24) and the tripod skillet (Fig. 7, No. 25) were all variants of the wide-mouthed jar with a fairly elaborate rim section developed in different ways for specialised use from the medieval cooking pot.

The chafing dish was, however, a late medieval innovation developed in the sixteenth century. The Fulmodeston examples are unusual with their slashed perforations in the base. Examples from Norwich and elsewhere usually have round holes between the bowl and the hollow pedestal below (Jennings 1981, 178).

The wide pancheons were, presumably, used for cheese making, although none has a pouring lip (Fig. 8, Nos. 29-34), but the smaller bowls (Fig. 8, Nos. 35-42) may have served a variety of purposes. The costrels (Fig. 26, Nos. 202-6) were probably made as tableware as well as water carriers.

There are, in addition, several quite specialised types. The purpose of the unusual tall bottles (Fig. 13, Nos. 70-2) is not known. The bung-hole pots or 'cisterns' may have been used in beer making (Fig. 13, Nos. 73-4). There are two large churns possibly for milk (Fig. 14, Nos. 80-1). There are a number of similar fire-covers, one of which is illustrated (Fig. 14, No. 82). None of these has vent-holes, which is unusual. Other pieces of kitchen ware include jars, possibly made as measures (Fig. 14, Nos. 84-6), colanders (Fig. 15, No. 91) and a 'stewpot' (Fig. 14, No. 79). The most puzzling objects (Fig. 15, Nos. 87-8; Plate III) have been interpreted as warming pots for holding hot embers. It is possible they were made as pomanders, but the heavy handles suggest they were for holding something hot. For the gardener there are two fragments of sprinkler pots (Fig. 15, Nos. 89-90).

Two fragmentary vessels may have been tankards (Fig. 13, Nos. 77-8), although this type is much more characteristic of Group 2. Roof tiles (Fig. 15, Nos. 92-4) were being used in the stacking of the kiln, and they may also have been produced at Fulmodeston.

One feature very characteristic of some of the types in this group is the heavy round-sectioned handle; it occurs on chafing dishes, colanders, a 'stewpot', 'milk-churns' and fire-covers.

Group 1 Catalogue

Large handled storage jars

- Fig. 4, Jars with pairs of horizontal lug handles, decorated with finger impressions, completely attached around the neck just under the rim. Lid-seated rims; No. 3 has finger impressions on the rim. Three to four decorative horizontal grooves on or below the shoulder. Internal and external dark greenish-brown glaze which is sparse on the rims and near the bases.
- Nos. 1-3
- No. 4 Similar shape to Nos. 1-3 (although all the surviving examples of this type lack rims); completely attached pairs of handles are set on the body below the shoulders; dark greenish-brown glaze on interior and on upper part of exterior.
- No. 5 Only example of jar with strap-handle joining rim to shoulder; sparse dark greenish-brown internal and external glaze.

Smaller jars without handles

- Fig. 5, Various forms of out-turned rims with lid seating mostly with decorative grooves on shoulder or body; glaze, varying from deep brown to greenish-brown, occurs on interior except rims; there is some accidental splashing on exteriors.
- Nos. 6-11

Smaller jars with strap-handles, or chamber pots

- Fig. 5, Usually the rims on these do not have a lid seating. As a group, they have shapes more globular than Nos. 6-11; glazed as Nos. 6-11.
- Nos. 12-14

Large pipkins

- Fig. 6, Rims mostly have lid seating; globular shapes with four to six decorative grooves; glazed brown internally and externally, but sparse on rims, except for greenish-brown on Nos. 17-18.
- Nos. 15-19
- No. 20 A more developed rim and enough deep decorative grooves to give the body a ribbed appearance; greenish-brown external glaze.

Smaller pipkins

- Fig. 7, Similar to Nos. 15-19, although the rims are a little more elaborate; glazed greenish-brown internally and externally, although the colour of glaze is lost on No. 23.
- Nos. 21-3

Tripod cooking pot with strap-handle

- Fig. 7, Glazed internally and externally (colour of glaze lost).
- No. 24

Tripod skillet

- Fig. 7, A shape similar to No. 38 but larger, with feet and pouring lip; glazed internally (colour of glaze lost).
- No. 25

Chafing dishes

- Fig. 7, The bases of the bowls have either one or two slashed cuts to provide ventilation
- Nos. 26-8



Plate I. Pottery lying in layer 7, Trench A, from the east. *Photo: Peter Wade-Martins. Ref. BPR3*



Plate II. Another view of pottery under excavation in layer 7. *Photo: Peter Wade-Martins. Ref. BPR25*

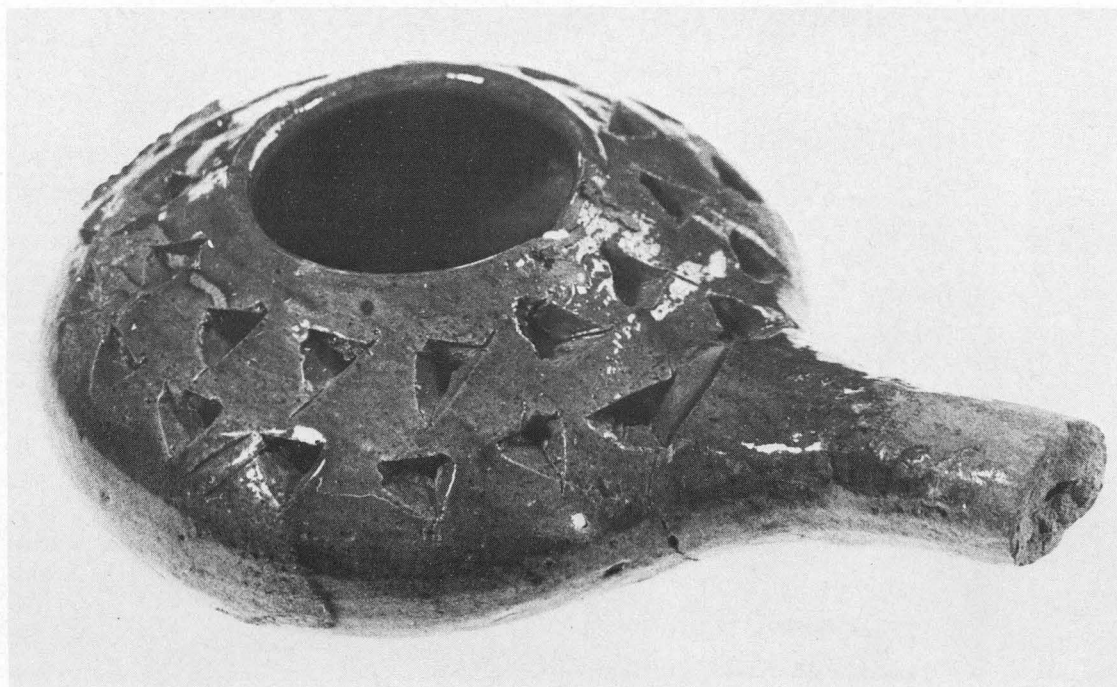


Plate III. Warming pot or pomander, No. 87 (Fig. 15). *Photo: David Wicks. Ref. BVN10*



Plate IV. A selection of Group 1 pots. Photo: David Wicks. Ref. BVN3



Plate V. A selection of Group 2 pots. Photo: David Wicks. Ref. BVN14

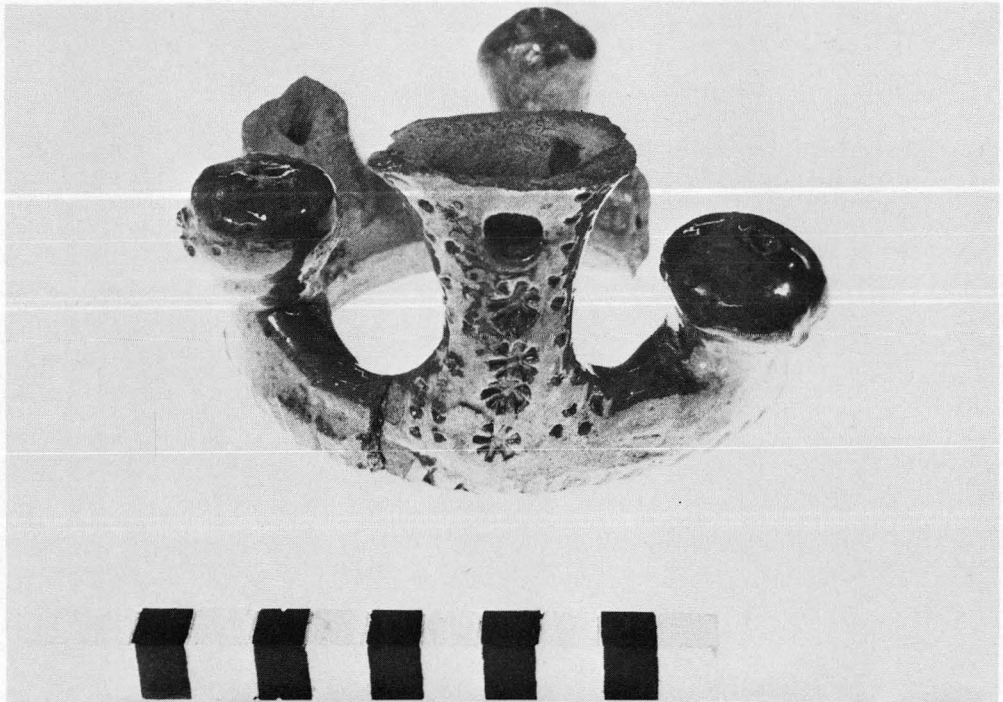


Plate VI. The 'ring vase', No. 254, from Group 2. *Photo: David Wicks. Ref. BVN26*



Plate VII. A selection of saggars (one with kiln ring adhering), a tankard in a collapsed upturned jar and a group of collapsed pots, all from Group 2. *Photo: David Wicks. Ref. BVP10*

from the pedestals. A triangular vent and a circular hole are both cut out of the sides of each pedestal. These vessels are glazed light greenish-brown internally and externally, but sparsely glazed on pedestals.

Pancheons and bowls

Fig. 8, Nos. 29-36 A wide range of shapes and sizes, with incised decoration on the rims of Nos. 33-4. All are glazed internally, although sparsely on rims; there is much variation in the colour of the glaze, from olive brown to dark green.

Nos. 37-42 A range of bowls. No. 38 has a handle as on pipkins. No. 39 has a pronounced rib under the rim, less pronounced on No. 40. All have light brown internal glaze.

Dripping pans

Fig. 9, Nos. 43-7 Dishes with flat bases, simple upturned sides, pouring lips at both ends and short handles on one side. Two examples (Nos. 45 and 47) have finger-tip decoration on rims. All are glazed internally light brown except for deep green on No. 47.

Jugs

Figs. 10-11, Nos. 48-63 A range of sizes from large (No. 48) to small (No. 63) and shapes from baggy (Nos. 49-50) to fairly elegant (No. 60). All have a simple pouring lip. Most have decorative incised grooves on body and occasionally on the neck (No. 48). All are externally glazed, mostly light brown with some almost greenish-brown.

Jugs with dark green glaze

Fig. 12, Nos. 64-9 These jugs are covered with a striking dark green glaze, also on Nos. 70-2, and they have forms distinctive from Nos. 48-63. They have taller necks and are particularly well-finished. No. 64 has prominent finger-tip decoration on the strap-handle, and Nos. 64-6 have looped grooves on neck and wavy lines below. With the exception of No. 67, these jugs do not have lips. The neck and rim of No. 69 are oval in plan. External glaze is sparse near base, and there is some attempt at internal glazing.

Jars or bottles

Fig. 13, Nos. 70-2 Tall narrow-necked bottles, jars or vases with external dark green glaze.

Bung-hole pots or cisterns

Fig. 13, Nos. 73-4 One large and one small example with bung-holes near base; external greenish-brown glaze on both, and internal glaze on No. 74.

Standing costrels

Fig. 13, Nos. 75-6 There are pairs of pierced lugs on necks and decorative horizontal grooves below;

external greenish-brown glaze.

Tankards or mugs

Fig. 13, Nos. 77-8 Incomplete profiles with handles missing. There is a dark green glaze on No. 77, and none on No. 78. The light colour of the fabric suggests that neither of these were fired in a saggar, unlike the tankards in Group 2.

'Stewpot'

Fig. 14, No. 79 Only one example of this type was recovered. It has a flat base, inward-sloping sides, heavy horizontal D-shaped handles and decorative grooves; external and internal greenish-brown glaze.

'Milk-churns'

Fig. 14, Nos. 80-1 Upright jars with obliquely-set D-shaped handles, rims with lid seating and decorative grooves on the body; external and sparse internal greenish-brown glaze.

Fire-cover or curfew

Fig. 14, No. 82 Heavy fire-cover with single D-shaped handle and decorative groove above base; unglazed. None of the examples has vent-holes, which is unusual. It could be a pancheon lid, but if so it is rather heavy.

Jars or measures

Fig. 14, Nos. 83-6 Upright wide-mouthed jars with lid seating on rims and decorative grooves; greenish-brown internal and sparse external glaze.

Warming pots or pomanders

Fig. 15, Nos. 87-8 (Plate III) These are oval-shaped with inturned sides and long heavy round-sectioned hollow handles. No. 88 is perforated with triangular holes and round holes, No. 87 with round holes only; No. 88 has a green external glaze, and No. 87 has a greenish-brown glaze. They could be for holding hot charcoal as warmers or herbs as pomanders. The long heavy handles suggest that the former use is more likely.

Sprinkler pots

Fig. 15, Nos. 89-90 The top and bottom of two sprinkler pots; dark green external glaze on No. 89.

Colanders

Fig. 15, No. 91 The colanders have three legs, horizontal D-shaped handles and circular holes punched from inside; light brown glaze on interiors, except for rims; sparse glaze on exteriors.

Roof tiles as kiln furniture

Fig. 15, Nos. 92-4 Rectangular tiles usually with nail or peg holes; sparse glaze derived from other items in the kiln, often with stacking scars.

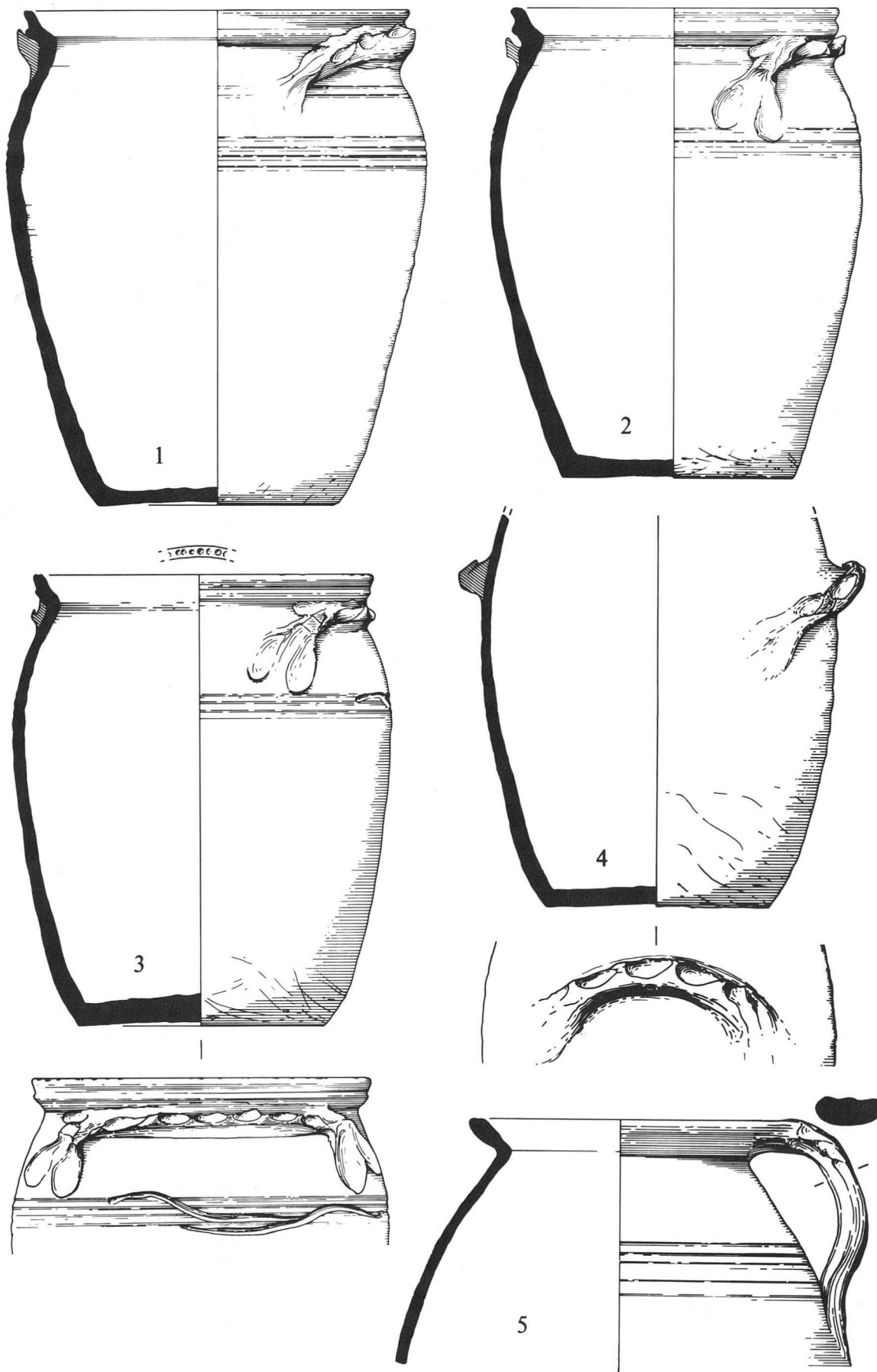


Fig. 4. Group 1: large handled storage jars. Scale 1:4.

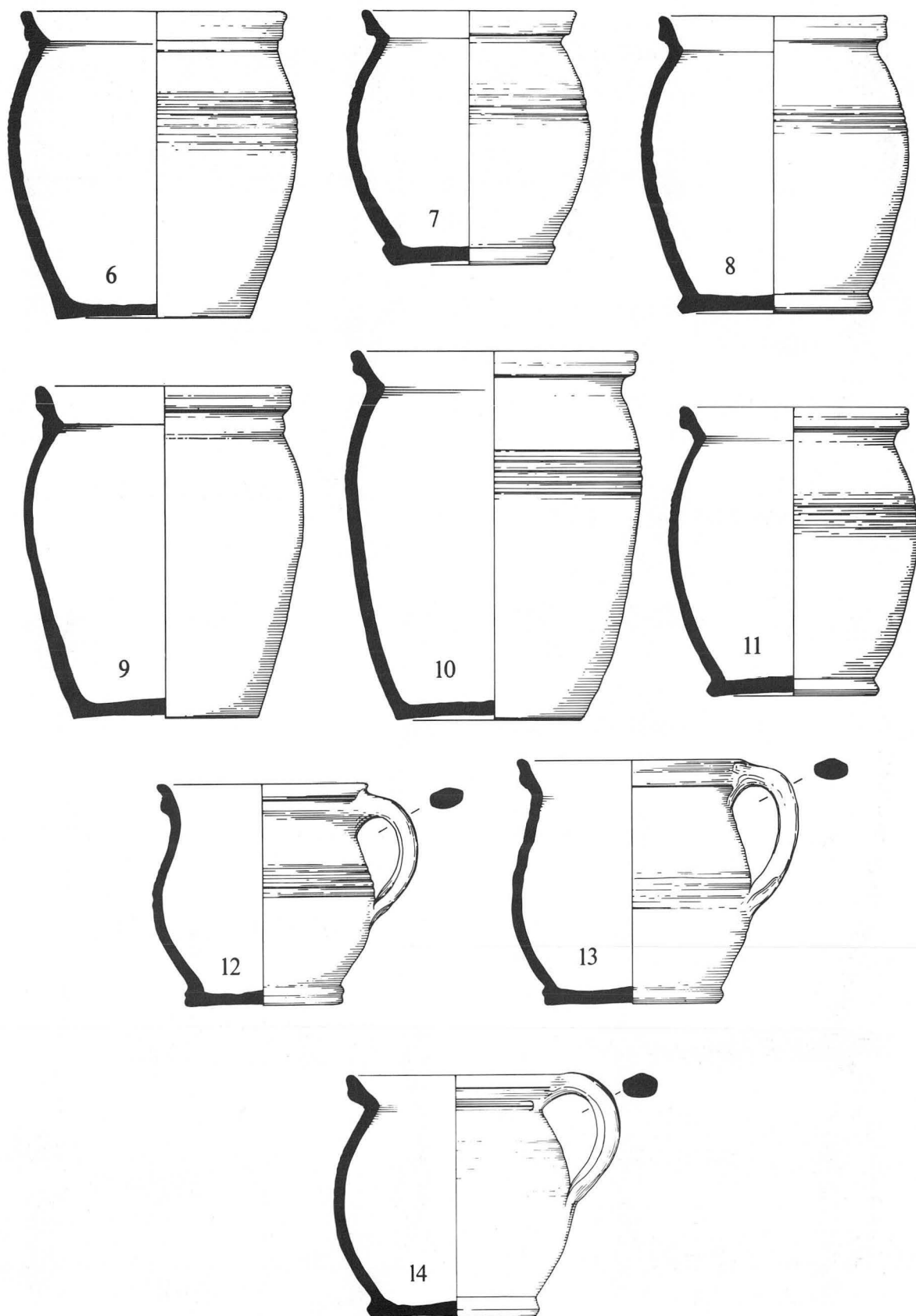


Fig. 5. Group 1: smaller jars. Scale 1:4.

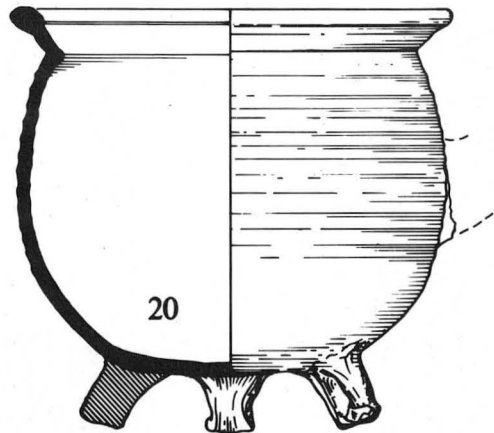
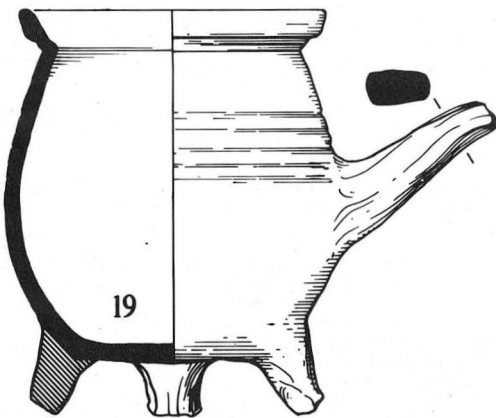
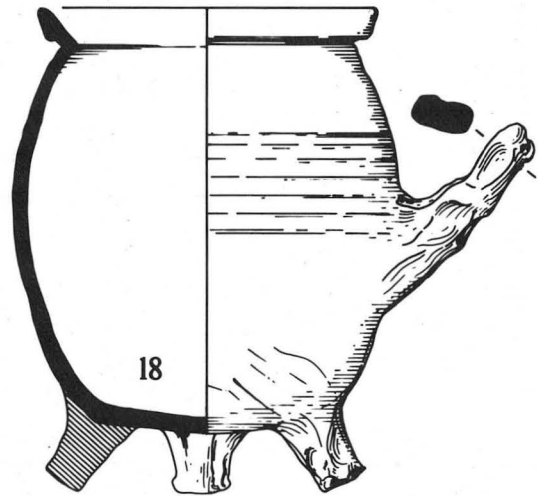
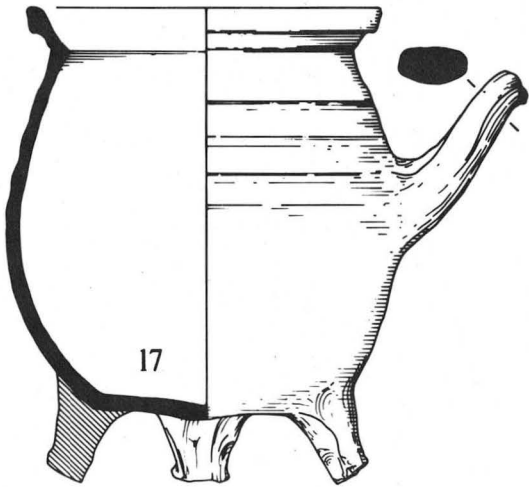
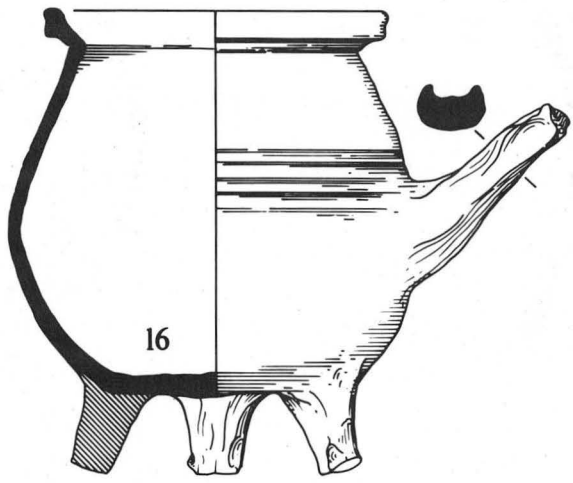
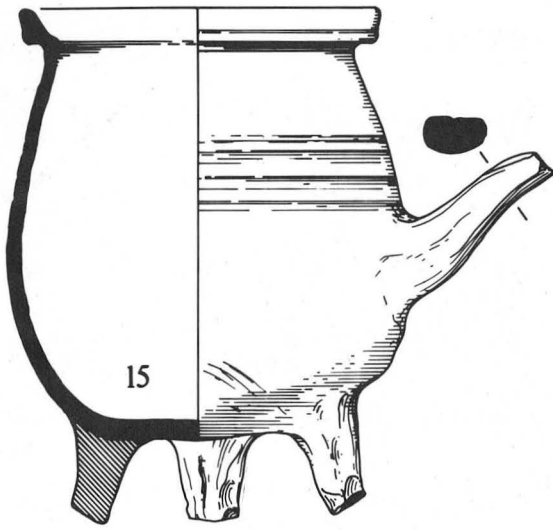


Fig. 6. Group 1: large pipkins. Scale 1:4.

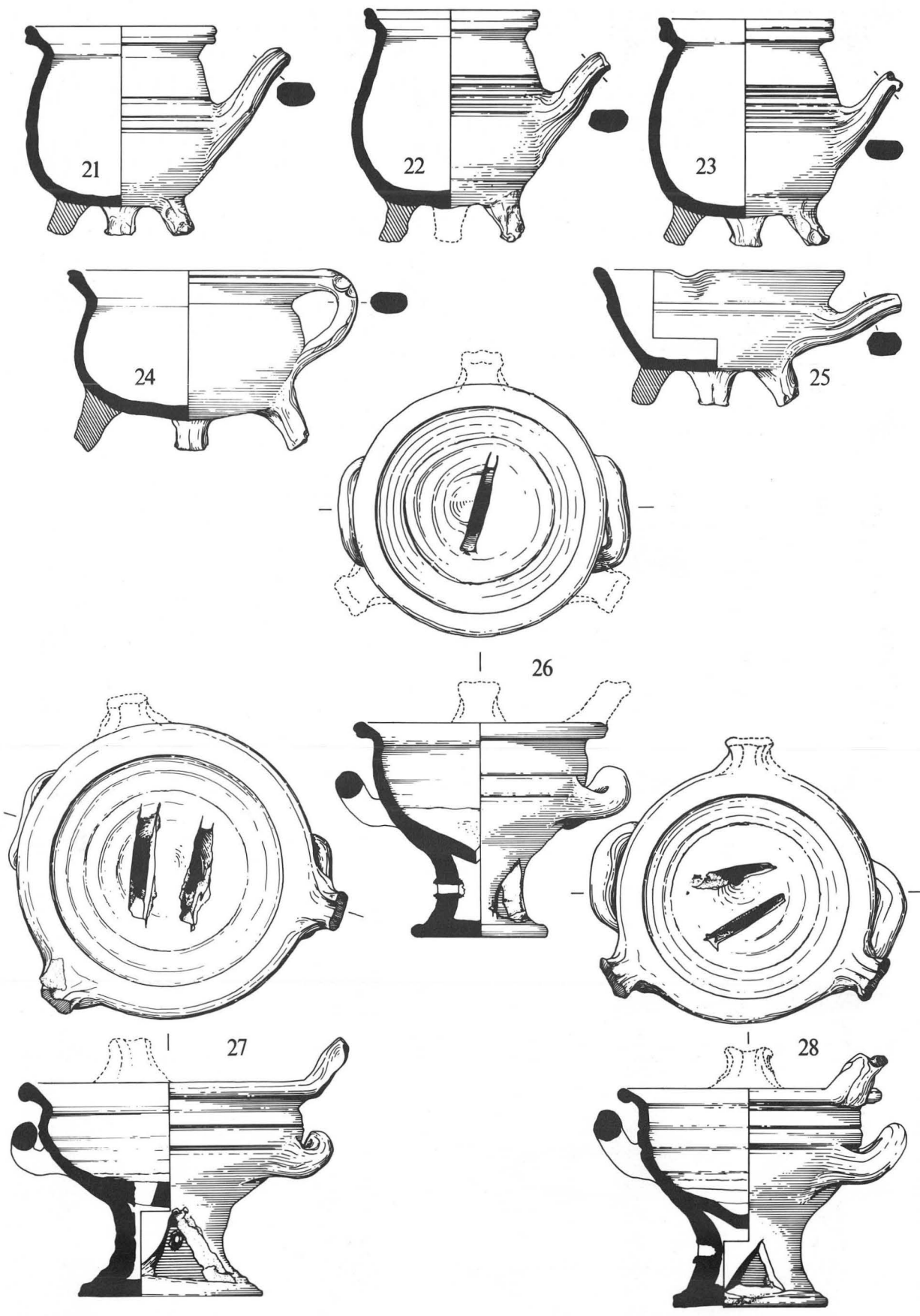


Fig. 7. Group 1: smaller pipkins (21-5) and chafing dishes (26-8). Scale 1:4.

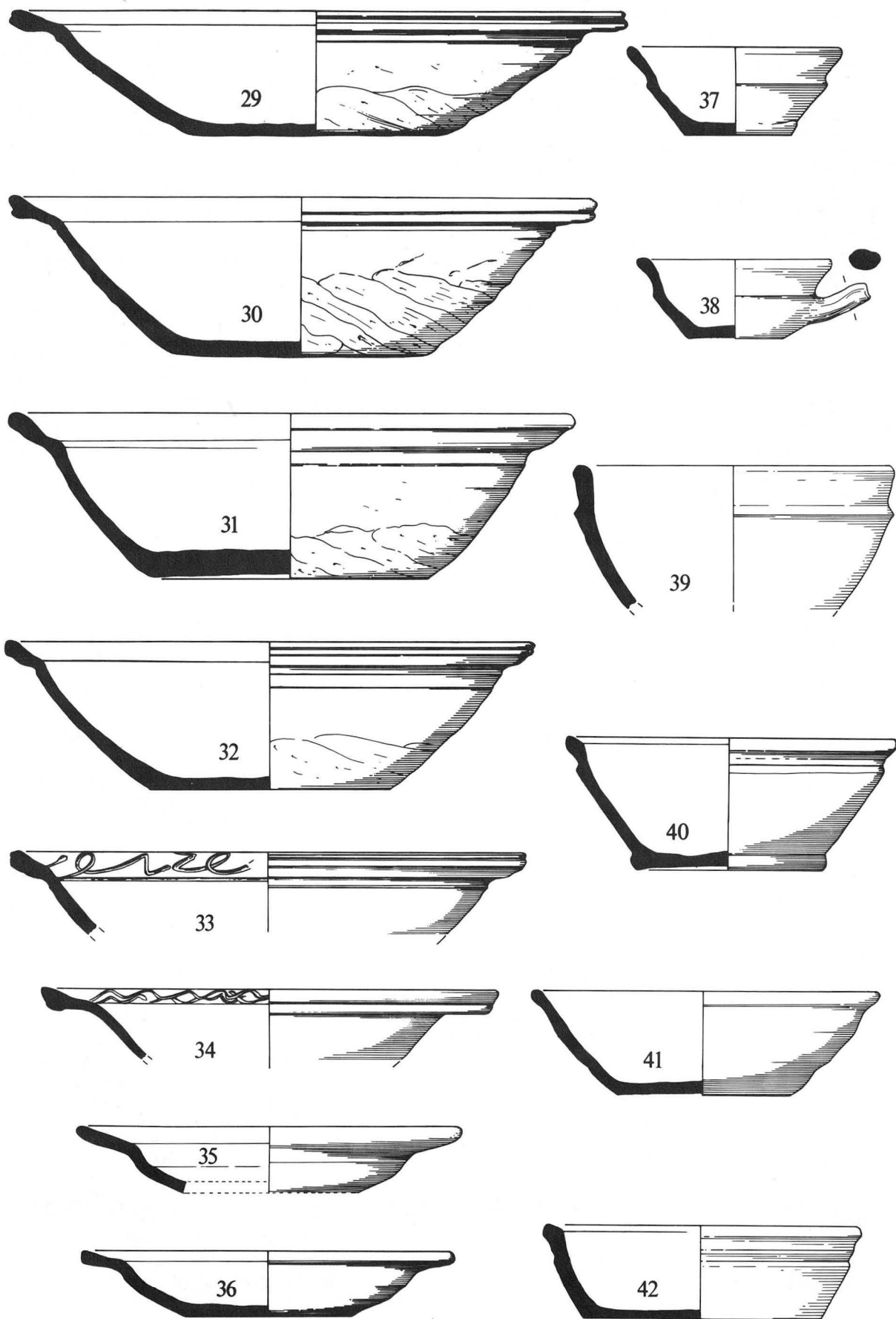


Fig. 8. Group 1: pancheons (29-36) and bowls (37-42). Scale 1:4.

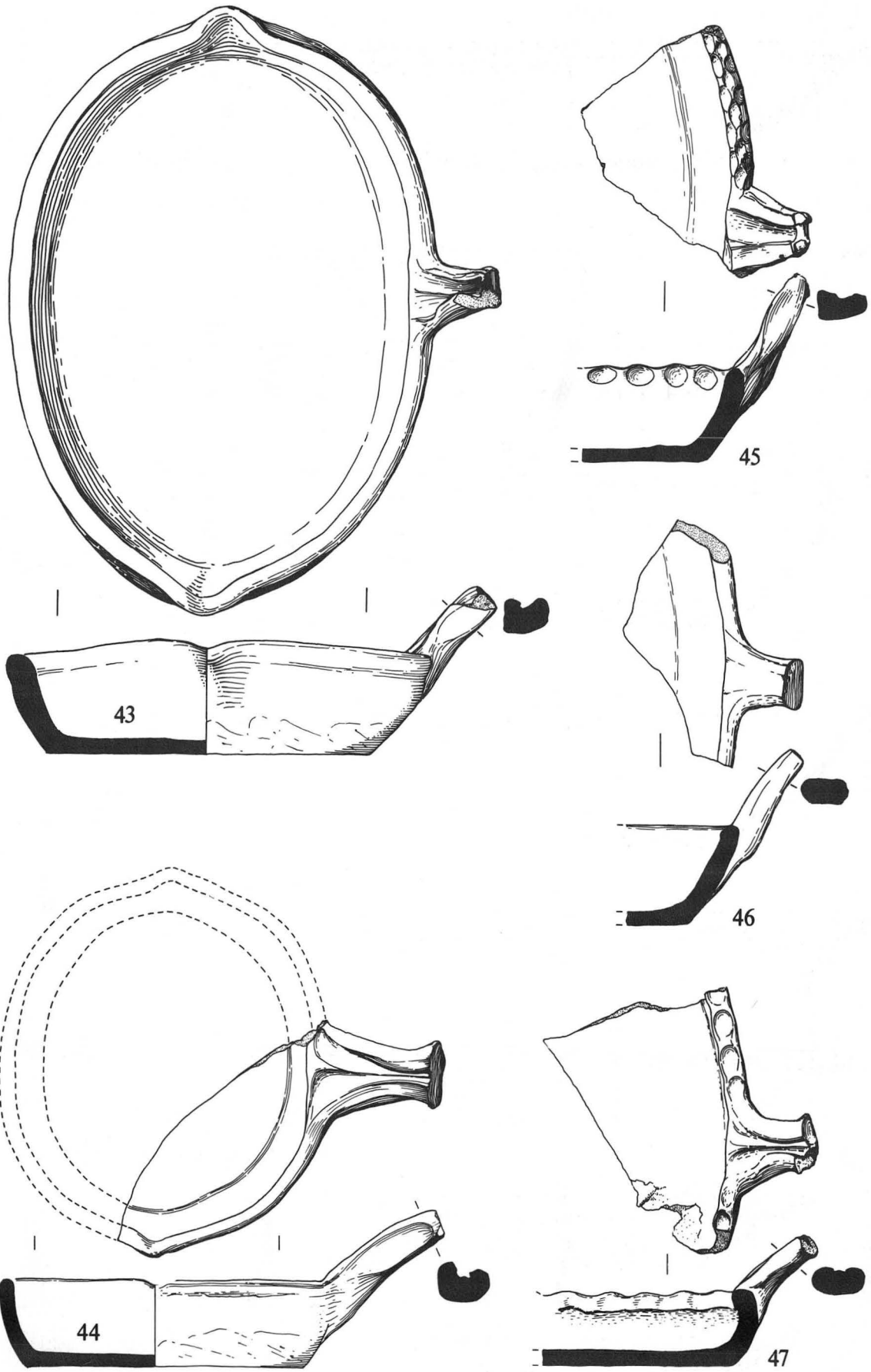


Fig. 9. Group 1: dripping pans. Scale 1:4.

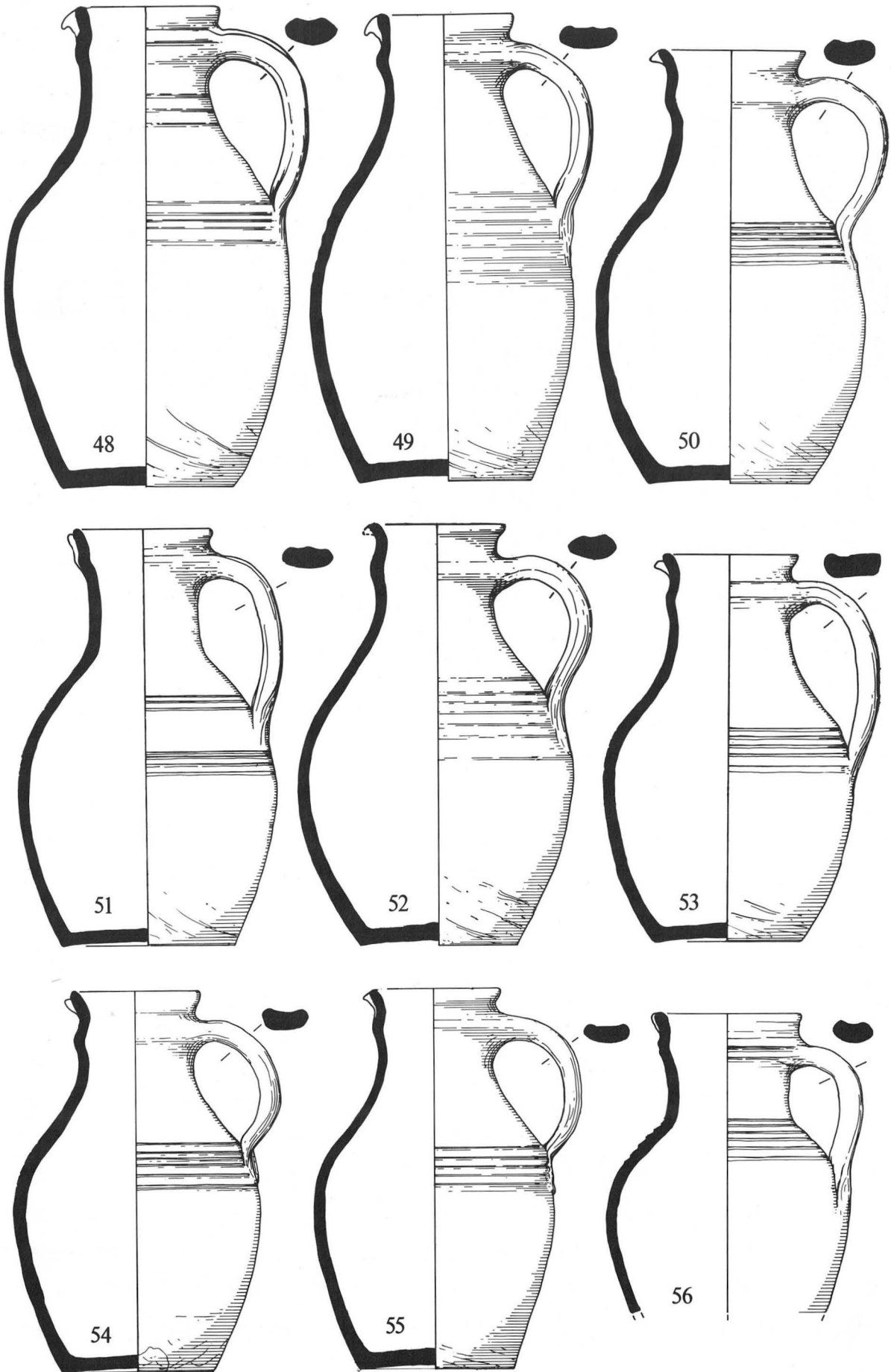


Fig. 10. Group 1: large jugs. Scale 1:4.

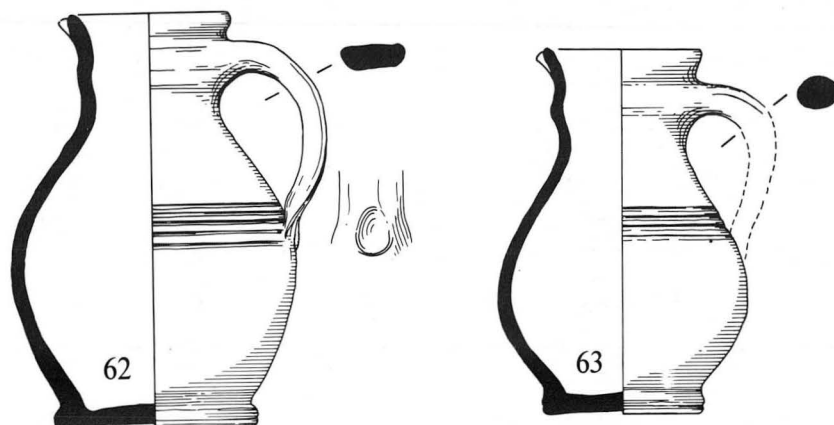
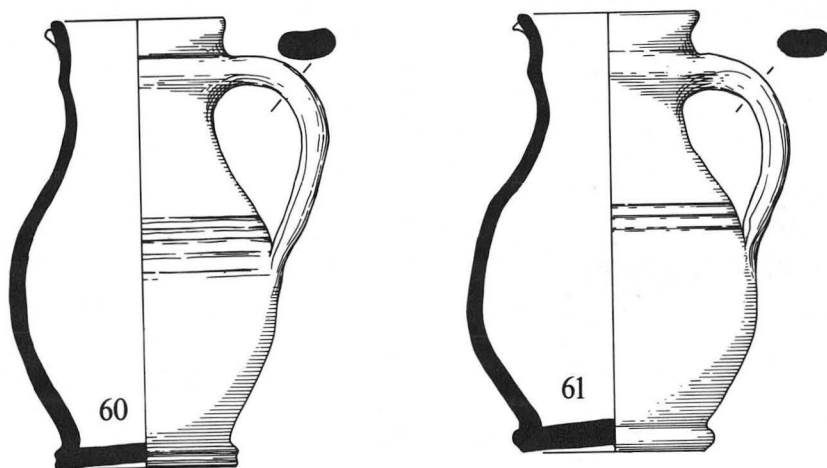
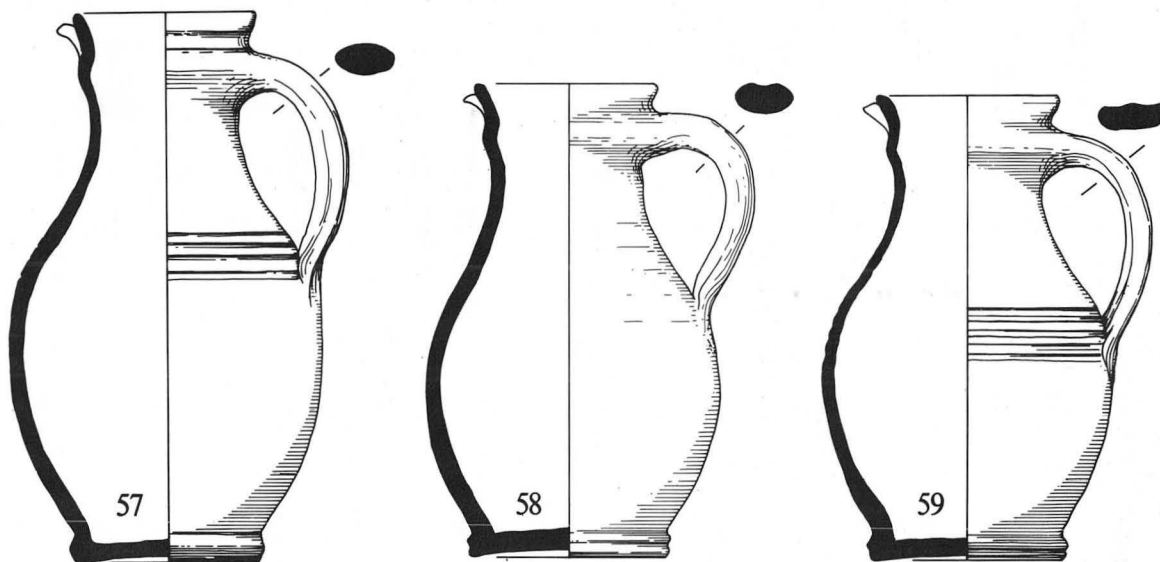


Fig. 11. Group 1: smaller jugs. Scale 1:4.

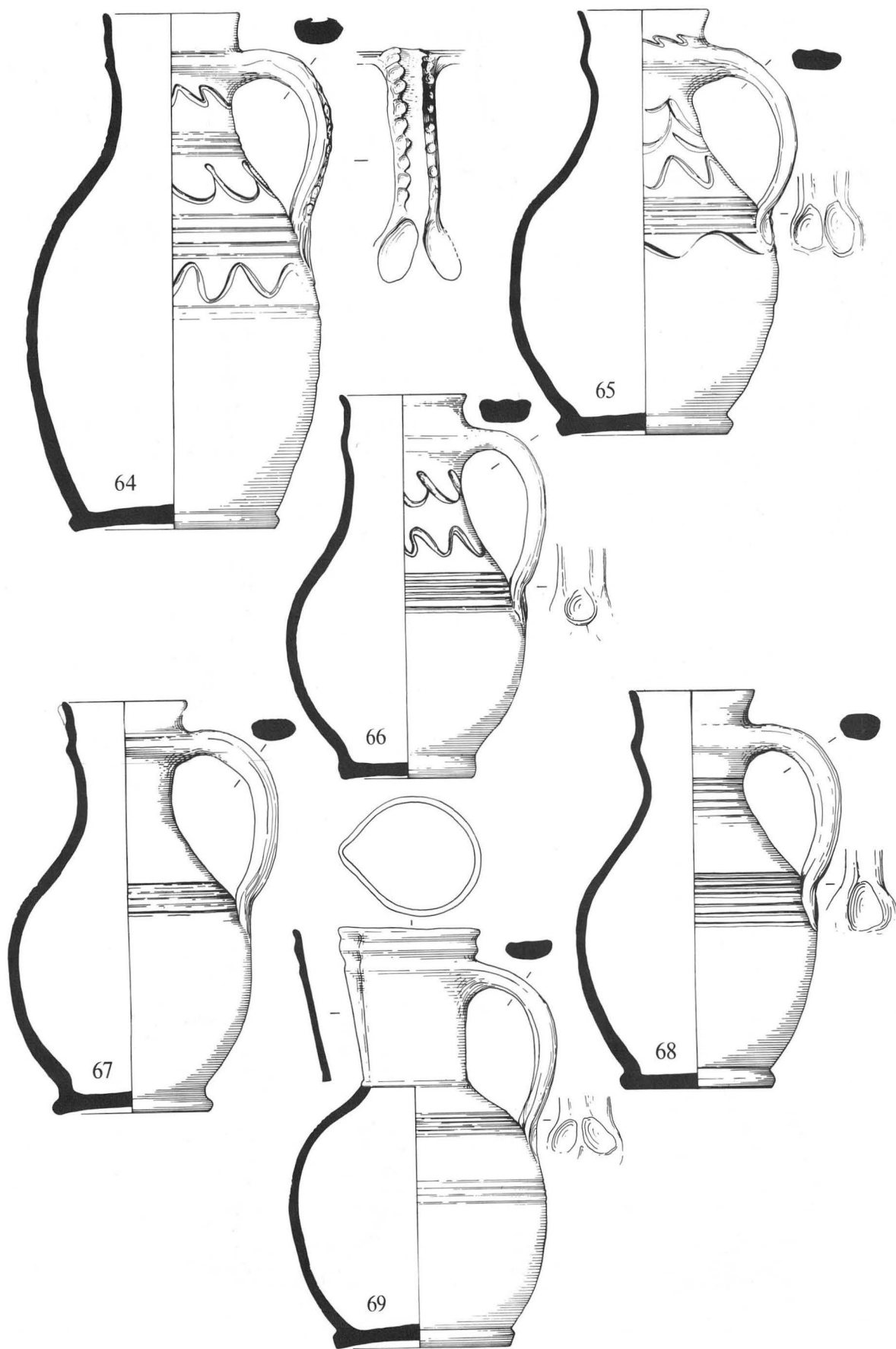


Fig. 12. Group 1: jugs with dark green glaze. Scale 1:4.

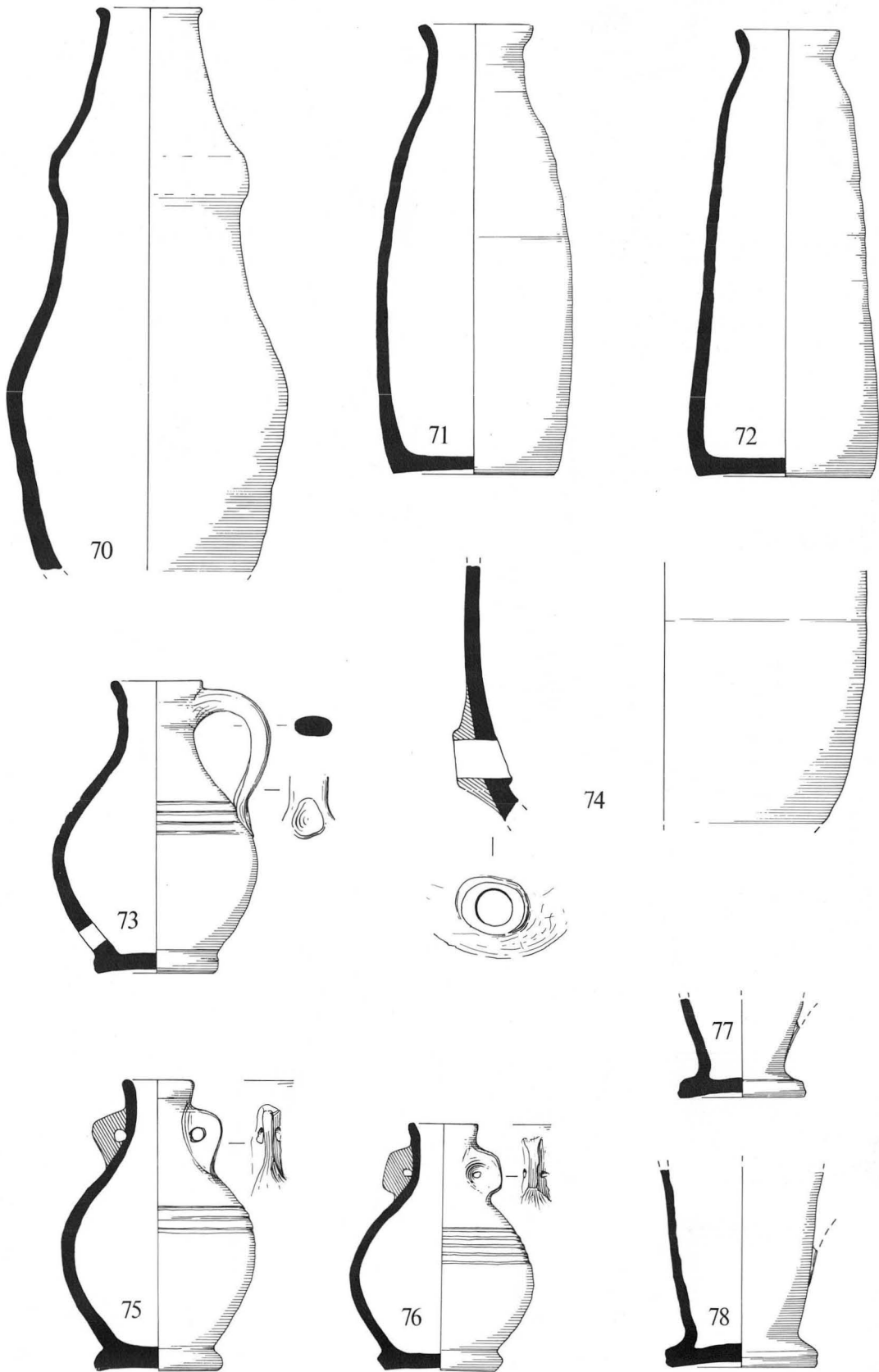


Fig. 13. Group 1: jars or bottles (70-2), bung-hole pots or cisterns (73-4), standing costrels (75-6) and tankards (77-8).
Scale 1:4.

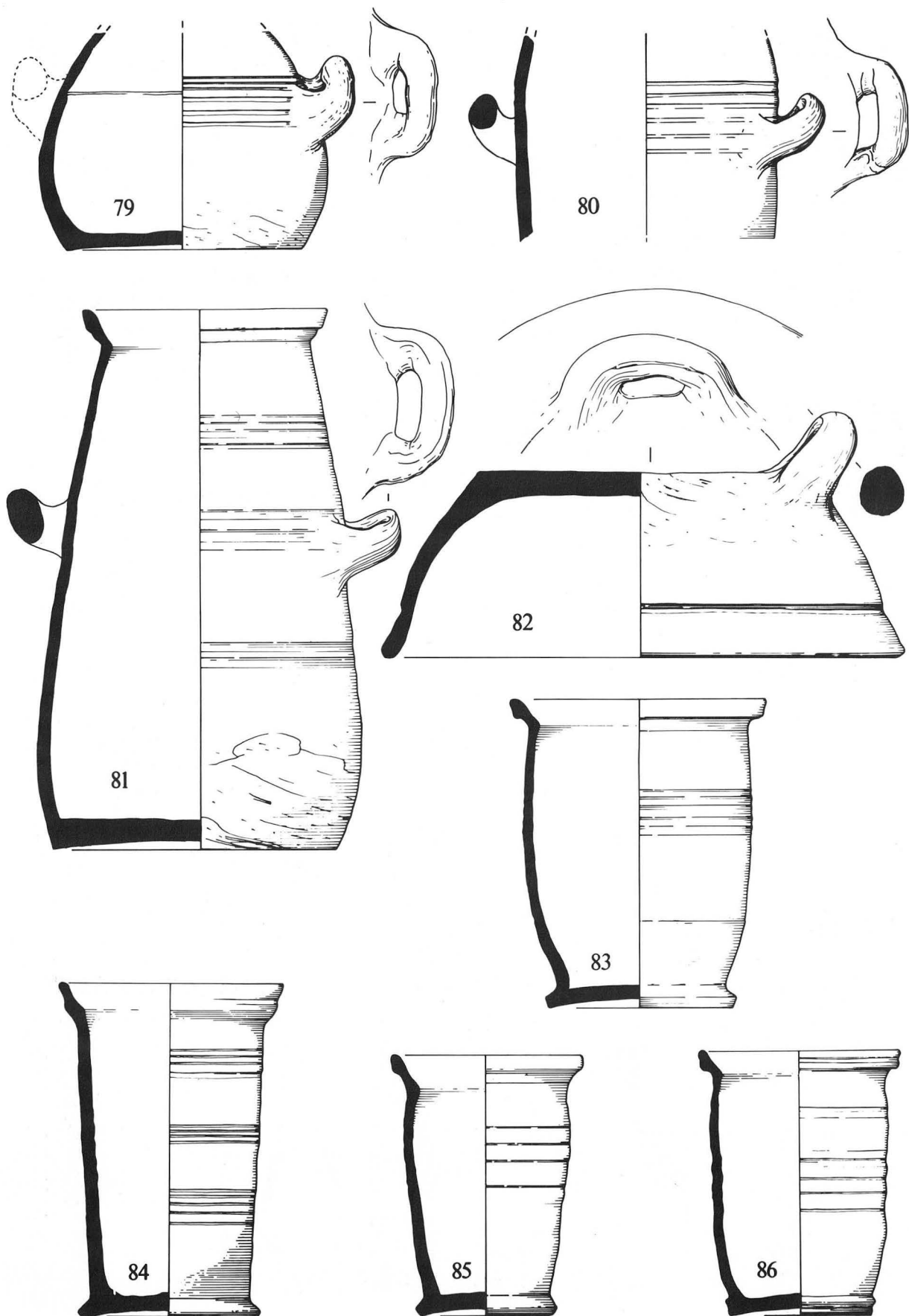


Fig. 14. Group 1: 'stewpot' (79), 'milk-churns' (80-1), fire-cover (82) and measures (83-6). Scale 1:4.

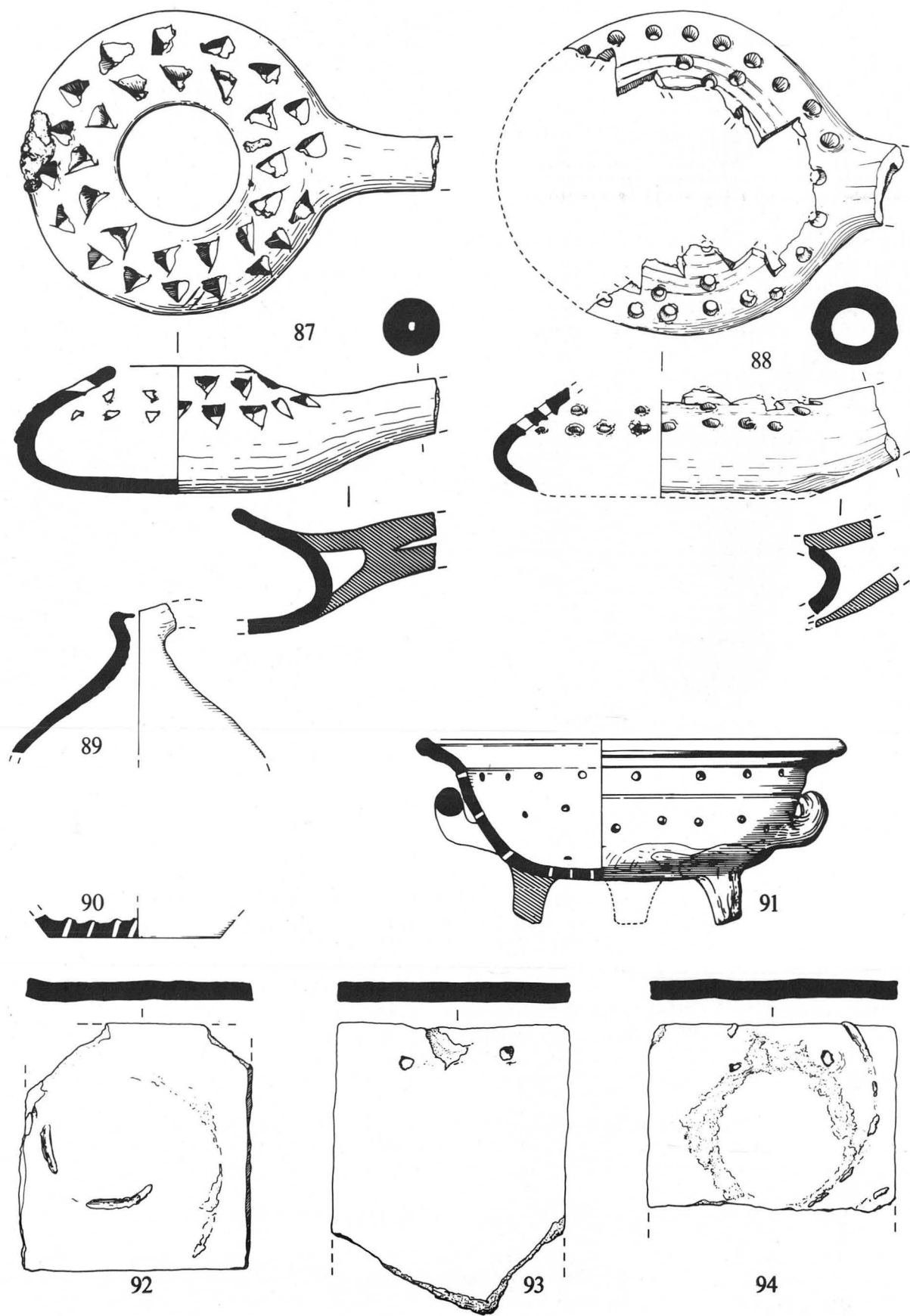


Fig. 15. Group 1: warming pots or pomanders (87-8), sprinkler pots (89-90), colander (91), and roof tiles as kiln furniture (92-4). Scale 1:4.

Group 2 Introduction

(Plate V)

The shapes of the jugs in Group 2 (Figs. 16-18) are less baggy and more squat; the smaller jugs, especially No. 98, show this most clearly. No. 109 is, however, an exception.

Lids (Fig. 19, Nos. 110-27) are a particular feature of Group 2. These were used presumably on the full range of pipkins and jars. The pipkins have solid and also tubular handles (Figs. 20-1); the jars were made with and without handles (Figs. 22-5). The most remarkable of these jars has a bucket handle (No. 157). The thumbing around the base of this and No. 158 may have been derived from similar decoration on Seigburg stoneware. The large jars with pairs of handles attached to the neck (Fig. 25, Nos. 195-6) are more highly decorated than they are in Group 1. The jars are also found in a greater range of sizes with much more variety of rim form.

Most of the chafing dishes have unperforated bowls to hold hot water or burning oil instead of charcoal (Fig. 30, Nos. 244-6). One, however, had small holes pierced through into the pedestal (Fig. 30, No. 247); this is the more usual form in the region (Jennings 1981, 178).

There is again a wide selection of panchcons and bowls (Figs. 27-8) including skillets (Fig. 20, Nos. 144-6). The dripping pans are also similar to those made before (Fig. 29), although one (No. 237) was apparently rectangular rather than oval. Three tall bottles (Fig. 31, Nos. 262-4) may have been similar to the bottles in the earlier group. There is one bung-hole pot (Fig. 26, No. 207) and several colanders (Fig. 30, Nos. 248-53). The costrels (Fig. 26, Nos. 202-6) exhibit a greater variety of form; some have pierced lugs as before (Nos. 202-4) while others have attached loops (Nos. 205-6).

The oddments include a small and very tantalising sherd possibly from a warming pot (Fig. 31, No. 257), but this interpretation is very uncertain. There is a 'chicken feeder' (Fig. 31, No. 258), a horn (Fig. 31, No. 255) and a remarkable 'ring vase' decorated with floral stamps (Fig. 31, No. 254; Plate VI); this is the only example of stamped decoration found in the Fulmodeston collection. Incomplete pieces which are difficult to identify include the base with suspension holes (Fig. 31, No. 256) and sherds of jars with narrow necks (Fig. 31, Nos. 259-61).

The tankards (Fig. 31, Nos. 265-8; Plate VII) are very dark green, almost black, in colour; they tend to be uniform with only slight differences in the decorative grooves, although No. 265 is a little different from the rest.

A very large number of saggar fragments was found (Fig. 32; Plate VII), although there were relatively few complete or near-complete examples. Their fabric with chalk inclusions is different from the other kiln products. They were quite roughly made with holes crudely cut out of the sides. It seems that they were only used for firing tankards; no other type of vessel exhibits such clear evidence for being fired in a reducing atmosphere. Roof tiles were also used as kiln furniture (Fig. 19, Nos. 128-35).

Group 2 Catalogue

Jugs

Figs. 16-18, Nos. 95-109
cf. Nos. 48-63

The jugs are more even in size than those in the earlier group, although No. 99 is squat and No. 109 is taller than the rest. Most are decorated with throwing ridges on the upper part of the body and sometimes on the neck; however, No. 100 has incised grooves. A brownish-green glaze is limited to an external bib on the body under the spout (obviously caused by holding the handle while dipping the jug into the glaze) except on No. 109, where the glaze is spread in a rather patchy way over the upper half of the body.

Lids

Fig. 19, Nos. 110-127

There is a wide range of shape to the central knob; some knobs, such as those on Nos. 114, 116 and 120 are flowery, while others such as on Nos. 118 and 122 are simple. All are glazed either green or brown on upper surfaces only. No. 111 is larger than the rest, but it is insufficiently preserved for its unusual profile to be reconstructed.

Roof tiles as kiln furniture

Fig. 19, Nos. 128-35
(cf. Nos. 92-4)

The rectangular tiles mostly have pairs of nail or peg holes, and they are partly covered with glazes derived from other objects in the kiln.

Pipkins with hollow handles

Fig. 20, Nos. 136-43

The hollow handles were not used on pipkins in Group 1, where the only hollow handles are on warming pots. With this cavity the thick handle would not distort in firing; the cavity would also cool the handle while the pipkin was in use. In longitudinal section these handles are sufficiently trumpet-like to show that they did not have wooden handles pushed into them.

Pipkins with solid handles

Fig. 21, Nos. 147-56
(cf. Nos. 15-23)

These solid handles are similar to those used in Group 1. Both types of pipkin are decorated with throwing ridges over much of the body, and there is a patchy brown glaze on interiors and exteriors. Nos. 153-6 show a range of solid handles not represented on the complete examples of pipkins.

Bowls with handles

Fig. 20, Nos. 144-6
(cf. No. 38)

A group distinguished from other bowls (e.g. No. 30) not just by their handles but also by virtue of being lipped. A functional difference is, therefore, indicated. They are glazed brown or green on the interior only.

Jar with 'bucket' or 'basket' handle

Fig. 22,
No. 157 Similar in profile to other jars but with a simpler rim section than most, this vessel (the only one of its kind) is distinguished both by its thumbed base and, more particularly, by its bucket handle. That the pouring lip is off centre may be significant. It has a green internal and external glaze. This vessel must have had a specialised use. The thumb impressions around the base are repeated in a somewhat different form in No. 158.

Jars without handles

Figs. 22-4,
Nos. 158-9
and 165-188
(cf. Nos.
6-11) There is a very wide range of jars. They vary from small (No. 183) to large (No. 165). Some are plain (No. 182) while most are decorated with incised lines on the upper part of the body; one (No. 177) has wavy line incisions between horizontal lines. The width of the range is most noticeable in the rim forms. They are patchily glazed green or brown on interior or exterior.

Jars with strap-handle or chamber pots

Fig. 22,
Nos. 160-4
(cf. Nos.
12-14) These jars also exhibit a range of shape and rim form, although in this case the brown or green glazing is found mostly on the interior only; one illustrated example has glaze on the exterior.

Large handled storage jars

Fig. 24,
Nos. 189-94
(cf. No. 4) Jars with horizontal handles attached to body. They are decorated with incised horizontal lines and in one case wavy lines. The handles, semi-circular in shape and thumb-impressed, are placed low down on the pot over the decoration. The jars are glazed greenish-brown on exterior and sometimes on interior as well.

Fig. 25,
Nos. 195-6
(cf. Nos. 1-3) Jars with horizontal handles completely attached around the rim and neck; these handles are reminiscent of those in Group 1, although their curve is less pronounced and they are finished with a single large thumb impression at each end. Some have wavy-line decoration between horizontal lines. They are glazed greenish-brown on interior and exterior.

Fig. 25,
Nos. 197-201
(cf. No. 5) Jars with strap handles; one has thumb impressions on the handle and another has impressions on the rim. These are glazed greenish-brown either on interior or exterior.

Costrels

Fig. 26,
Nos. 202-4
(cf. Nos. 75-6) Costrels with holes pierced through lugs. These are green-glazed on the exterior.

Fig. 26,
Nos. 205-6 Costrels with loops on the shoulder. These have a wider neck and are bigger than the previous type. They have a brownish-green glaze on the exterior.

'Bung-hole' pot or cistern

Fig. 26,
No. 207 One only example of this type. It has a greenish-brown glaze on exterior.
(cf. Nos. 73-4)

Sprinkler pots

Fig. 26,
Nos. 208-12
(cf. Nos.
89-90) Four examples of sprinkler tops and one of a perforated base. No. 210 was elaborately made with a projecting top and with wavy-line or loop decoration. The perforations in the base are square-shaped. They have a greenish-brown glaze on exterior.

Large decorated jar with strap-handle

Fig. 26,
No. 213 This vessel stands out from the rest, and may not have been made by the same potter. The glaze is lighter brown; the finger-tip rosette is not repeated on other vessels, and it is also unusual in that it had two handles. The rosette was placed on the body on top of a band of horizontal lines. There are thumb impressions on the surviving handle.

Pancheons and bowls

Figs. 27-8,
Nos. 214-36
(cf. Nos.
29-42) A wide range of shapes, although none of the larger vessels in this group is complete. Nos. 220-221 have wavy lines on the rim, and there is knife trimming on some of the exteriors. Some have horizontal grooves (e.g. No. 235) but most are plain. Glaze ranges from dark green to brown and is limited to interiors only.

Dripping pans

Fig. 29,
Nos. 237-43
(cf. Nos.
43-7) Dripping pans are shaped much as they were in the earlier group with pouring lips at each end and with a relatively small handle to one side. Some sherds have thumb impressions along the top of the rim. There is greenish-brown glaze on interiors, sometimes on exteriors but not usually underneath.

Chafing dishes

Fig. 30,
Nos. 244-6
(cf. Nos.
26-8) Chafing dishes for holding hot water were made, with their pedestals, as a single piece; then the base of the bowl was constructed by inserting a previously-thrown disc with upturned sides. In two of the examples it can be seen how this disc had been cut from a lump of clay remaining on the wheel. (See sections of these chafing dishes in Fig. 30). The join between the disc and the sides of the bowl were covered with a ring of thumb impressions inside the dish. The horizontal handles were made from loops of clay similar to the loops on the costrels and on the colanders; they are different from the heavier D-shaped handles on the chafing dishes in Group 1. The dishes are glazed greenish-brown on interior and exterior.

Fig. 30,
No. 247
(cf. Nos.
26-8)

There is one fragment of a chafing dish for holding charcoal showing that hot water chafing dishes had not entirely replaced these. This had the more usual arrangement of round holes pierced through the base of the bowl instead of slashes as in Group 1. It has a greenish-brown glaze on the interior and exterior.

Colanders

Fig. 30,
Nos. 248-
253 (cf.
No. 91)

Colanders on three feet with pairs of horizontal D-shaped handles. The holes were pushed out from the inside with a round-sectioned slightly tapering instrument on No. 249 and probably from the outside on the other illustrated ones. All are glazed yellowish-orange on the interior with only a few patches on the exterior.

? 'Ring vase'

Fig. 31,
No. 254
(Plate VI)

A most remarkable object which is extremely difficult to interpret; it is probably best seen as an intrinsically decorative piece. It consists of a horizontal hollow ring with three tall and three short alternating hollow vertical projections. The three short ones are complete; they have bulbous tops each with a small hole pierced in, probably to allow gases to escape during firing. Of the three tall projections, one is missing, one is broken off near the ring, and the other is sheared away at the point where the sides flare out. On the outside of the ring is a row of vertical incisions; there are also rosette stamps (shown full size in the drawing) on the outer surfaces of all of the preserved projections—one each on the short ones and four on the tall one. Triangular impressions are also pecked over the outside surface of this tall projection, and there is a circular hole punched through the side. There is a patchy covering of greenish-brown glaze.

Horn

Fig. 31,
No. 255

One hollow sherd is interpreted as part of a horn, possibly a drinking horn, unless it is from some larger object. The marks inside show that it has been turned on a wheel and then twisted and bent to be like a cow's horn. The outside has been trimmed and smoothed longitudinally. There is a brown external glaze.

?Jar with suspension holes

Fig. 31,
No. 256

A base with two projecting pierced lugs; this might be paralleled with Dutch tin-glazed earthenware; holes in these may be for suspending a decorative plate flat against a wall.

Fragment of a ?warming pot or pomander

Fig. 31,
No. 257
(cf. Nos. 87-8)

A small green-glazed fragment of a vessel with triangular holes.

'Chicken feeder'

Fig. 31,
No. 258

A circular vessel with a central and at least one outer compartment; the broken edges suggest there was a second, but this appears to have been broken off deliberately. There is a yellowish-green glaze on the interior only.

Jars with narrow necks

Fig. 31,
No. 259

Its reduced appearance suggests that this was fired in a saggar; it is a well-fired pot with a dark green glaze. There are traces of a handle on the shoulder.

Fig. 31,
No. 260

This vessel has a narrow neck, but only a small unglazed fragment survives.

Fig. 31,
No. 261

This piece has been roughly cut away along its lower edge, so its original profile was lost before firing. It has a greenish-brown glaze and incised horizontal decoration.

Jars or bottles

Fig. 31,
Nos. 262-4
(cf. Nos.
70-2)

Fragments of three tall vertically-sided bottles with an olive green glaze. The surviving rim fragment appears to have had a handle. Nos. 263-4 may be bases of tankards heavier than Nos. 265-8.

Tankards

Fig. 31,
Nos. 265-8
(Plate VII)
(cf. Nos.
77-8)

The four examples of tankards represented here show only minor variations in shape and decoration. Decoration is confined to horizontal ribbing near the base and where the handle joins the body. These were fired to a very dark green, nearly black, colour, either in saggars or in upturned pots serving the same purpose (Plate VII; centre of bottom row).

Saggars and kiln rings (kiln furniture)

Fig. 32,
Nos. 269-77
(Plate VII)

Many examples of saggars were found in this group. They were placed in the kiln open-end downwards, and the shapes of vessels stacked on top of them can be seen from glaze runs on their upper surfaces. Holes are cut out crudely in the sides. These saggars are uniformly grey in colour.

Separate rings were used in the kiln as spacers. These were cut off a vessel with a cheese-wire. Two were found stuck to the top of saggars (Nos. 270 and 272, Plate VII: left end of bottom row); another (277) was separate. Sometimes pots and tiles were used in place of saggars. It seems that on this site saggars were used mostly for producing tankards (Nos. 265-8) although at least one other vessel (No. 259) was fired the same way.

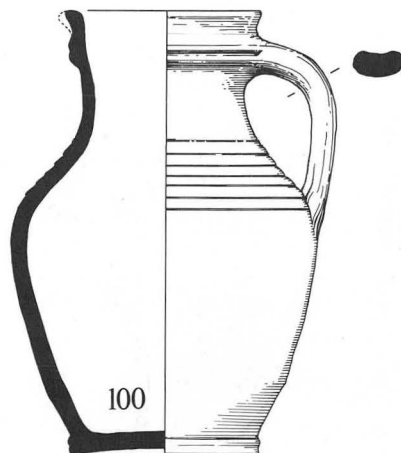
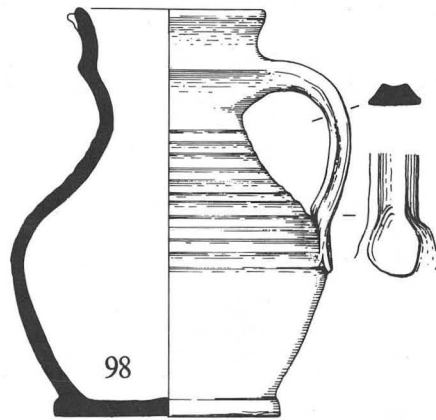
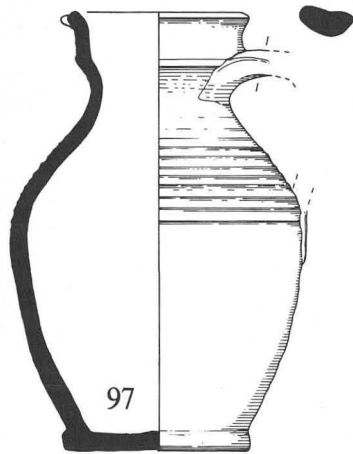
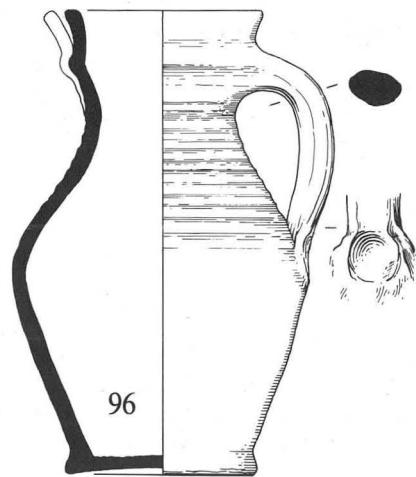
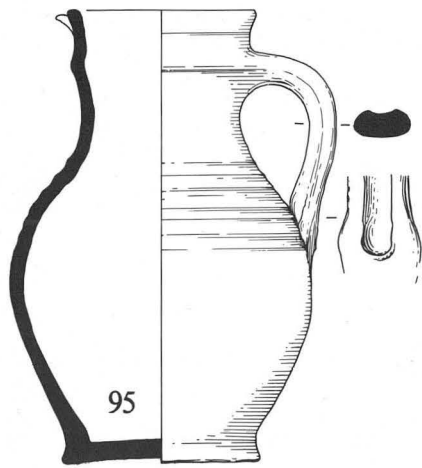


Fig. 16. Group 2: jugs. Scale 1:4.

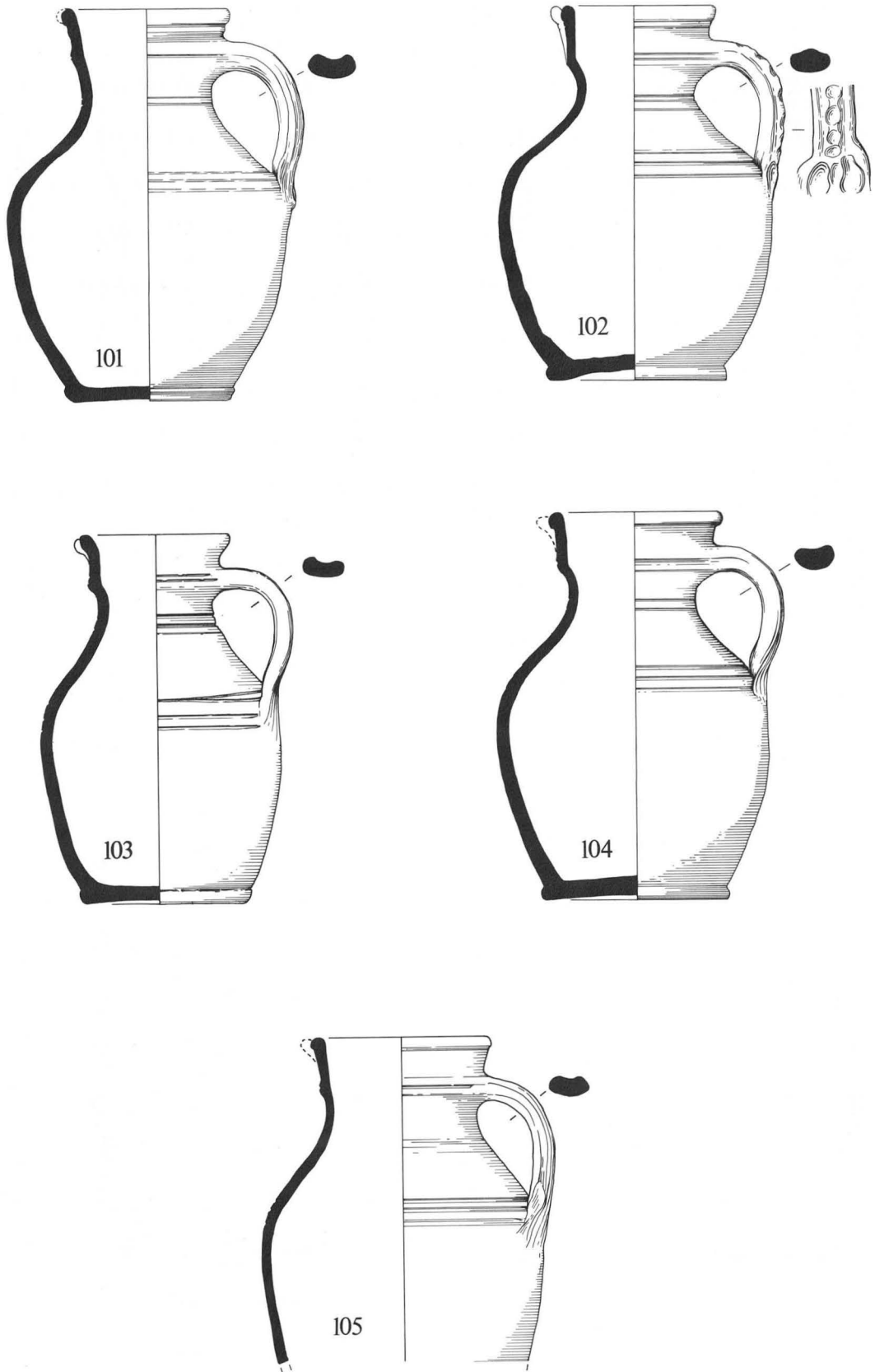


Fig. 17. Group 2: jugs. Scale 1:4.

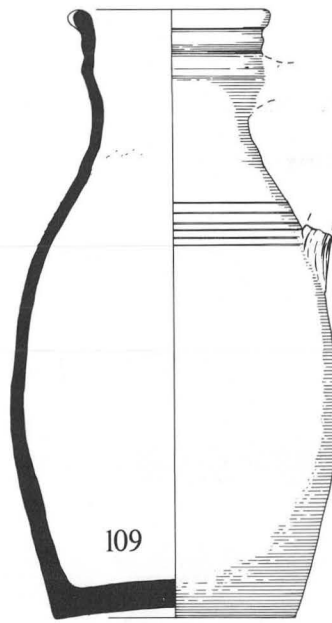
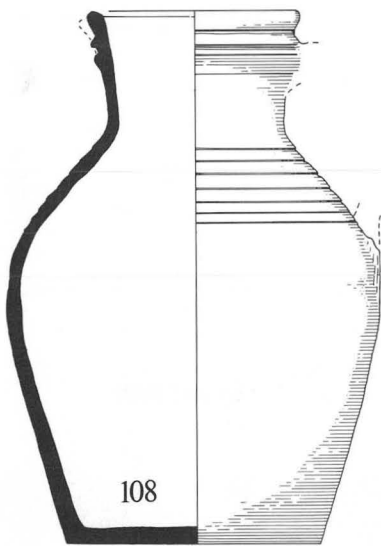
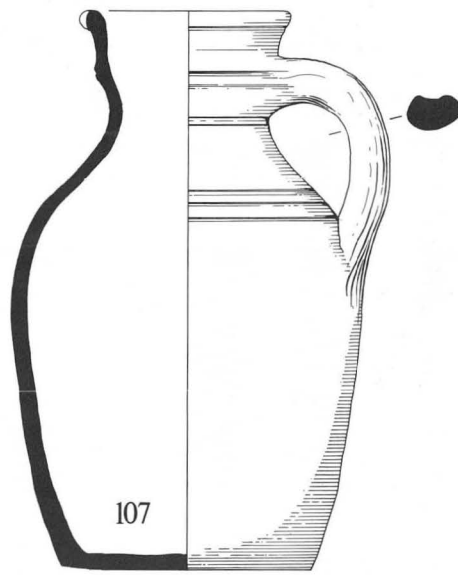
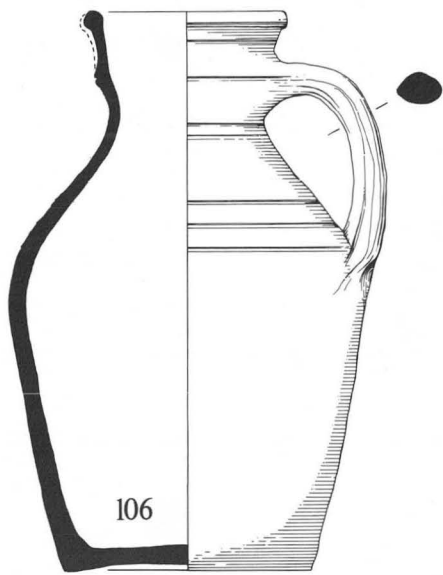


Fig. 18. Group 2: jugs. Scale 1:4.

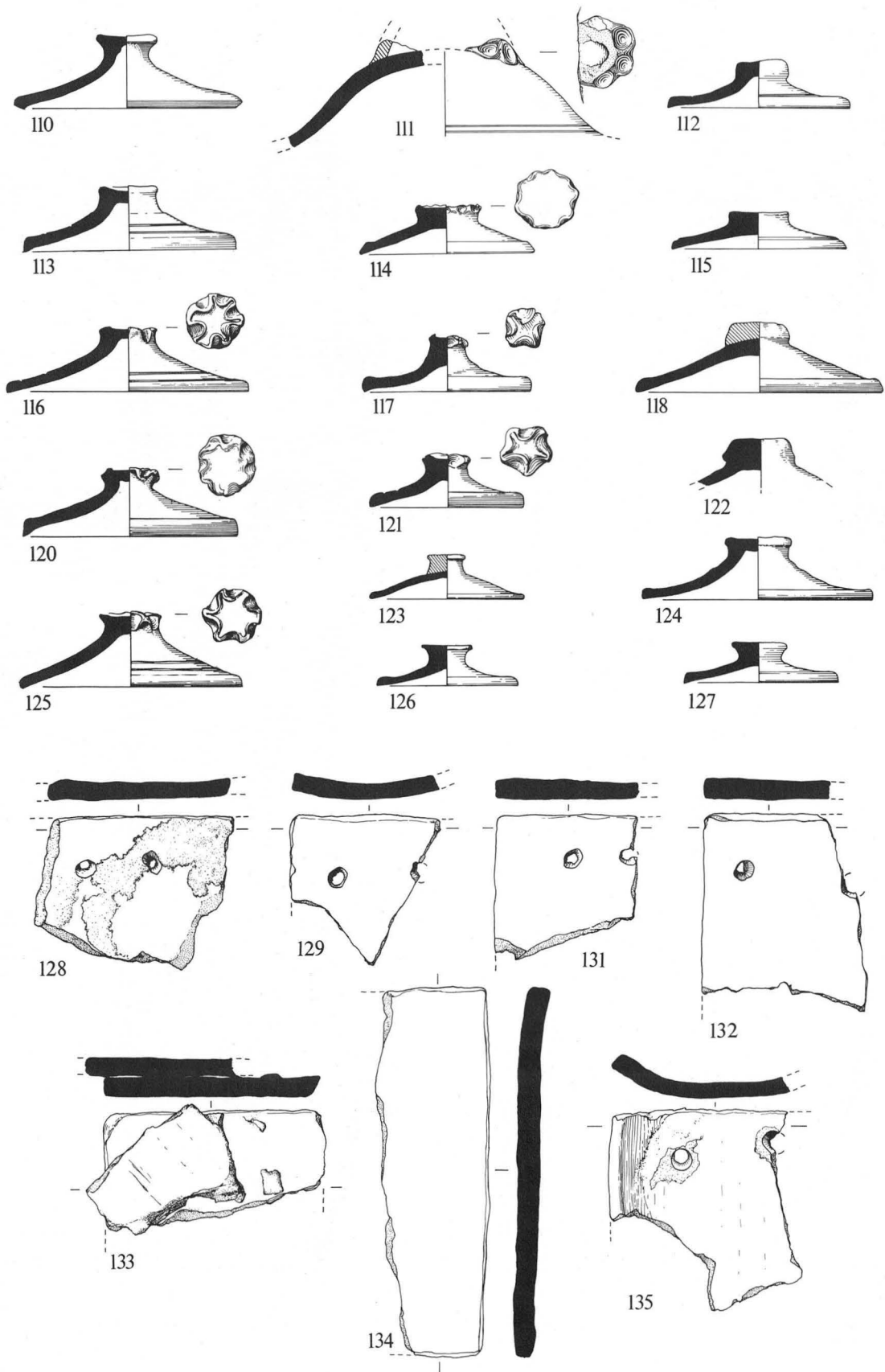


Fig. 19. Group 2: lids (110-27) and roof tiles as kiln furniture (128-35). Scale 1:4.

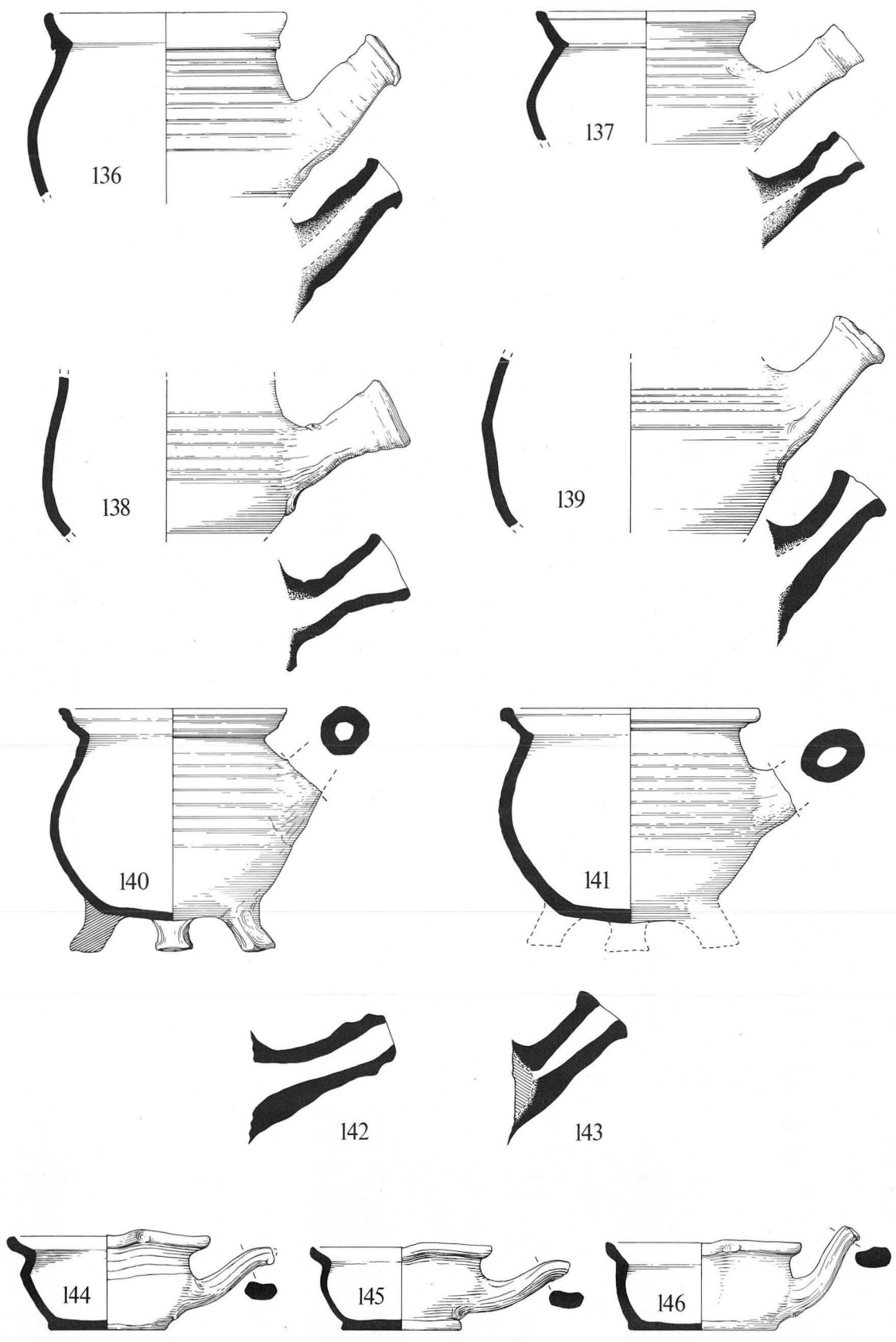


Fig. 20. Group 2: pipkins (136-43) and bowls with handles (144-6). Scale 1:4.

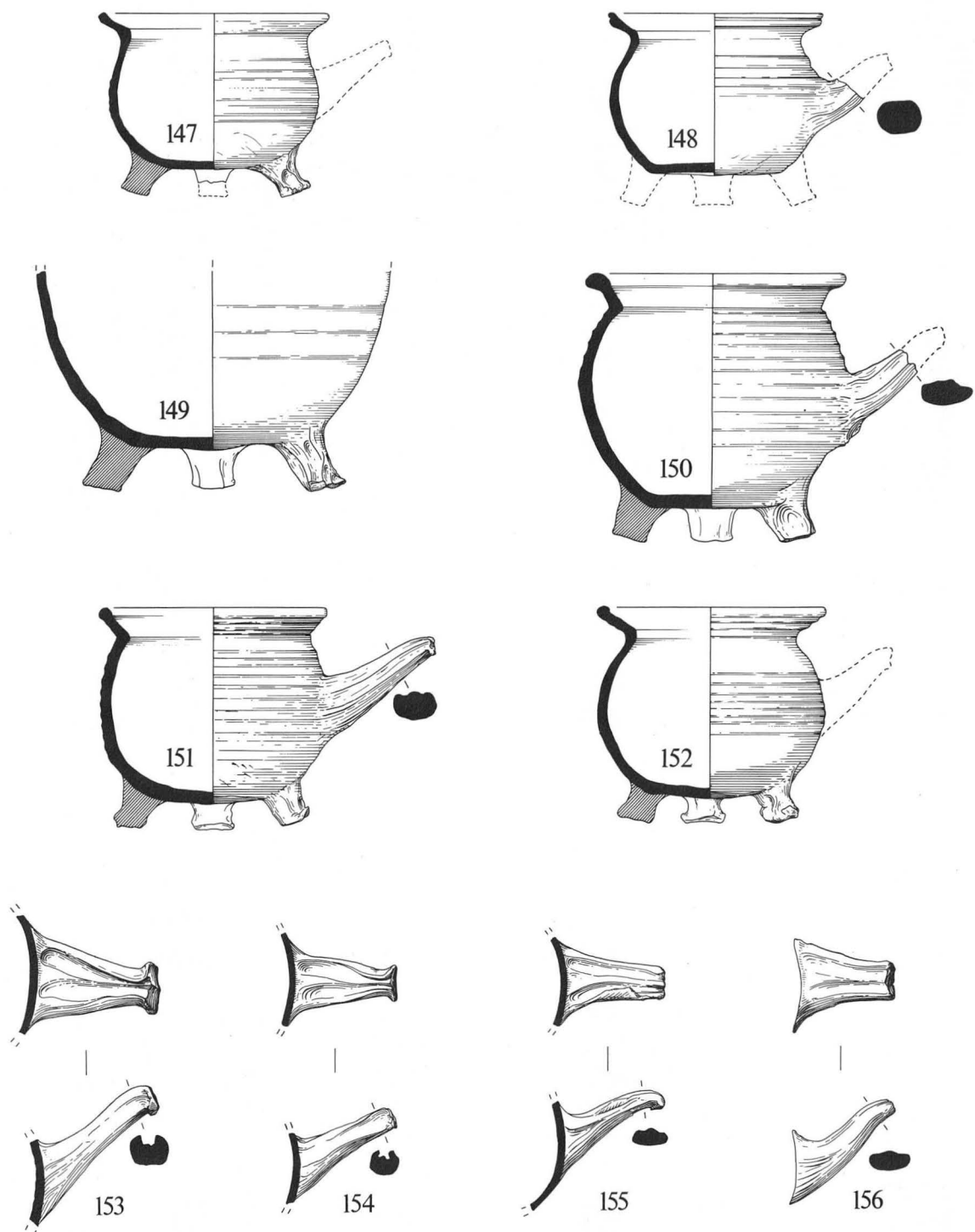


Fig. 21. Group 2: pipkins (147-52) and pipkin handles (153-6). Scale 1:4.



Fig. 22. Group 2: jar with bucket or 'basket' handle (157) and jars without handles (158-9) and jars with strap-handles (160-4). Scale 1:4.

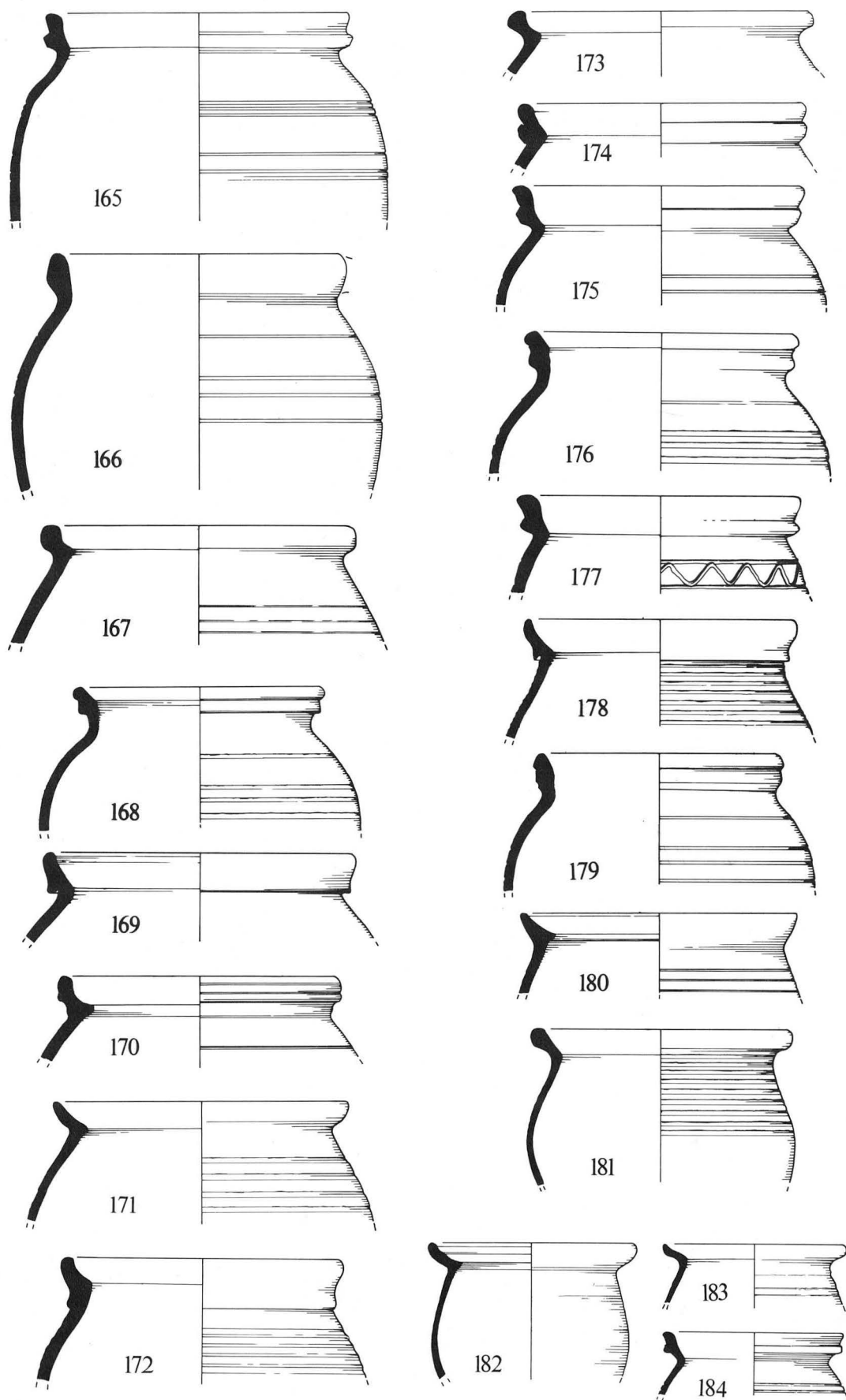


Fig. 23. Group 2: jars without handles. Scale 1:4.

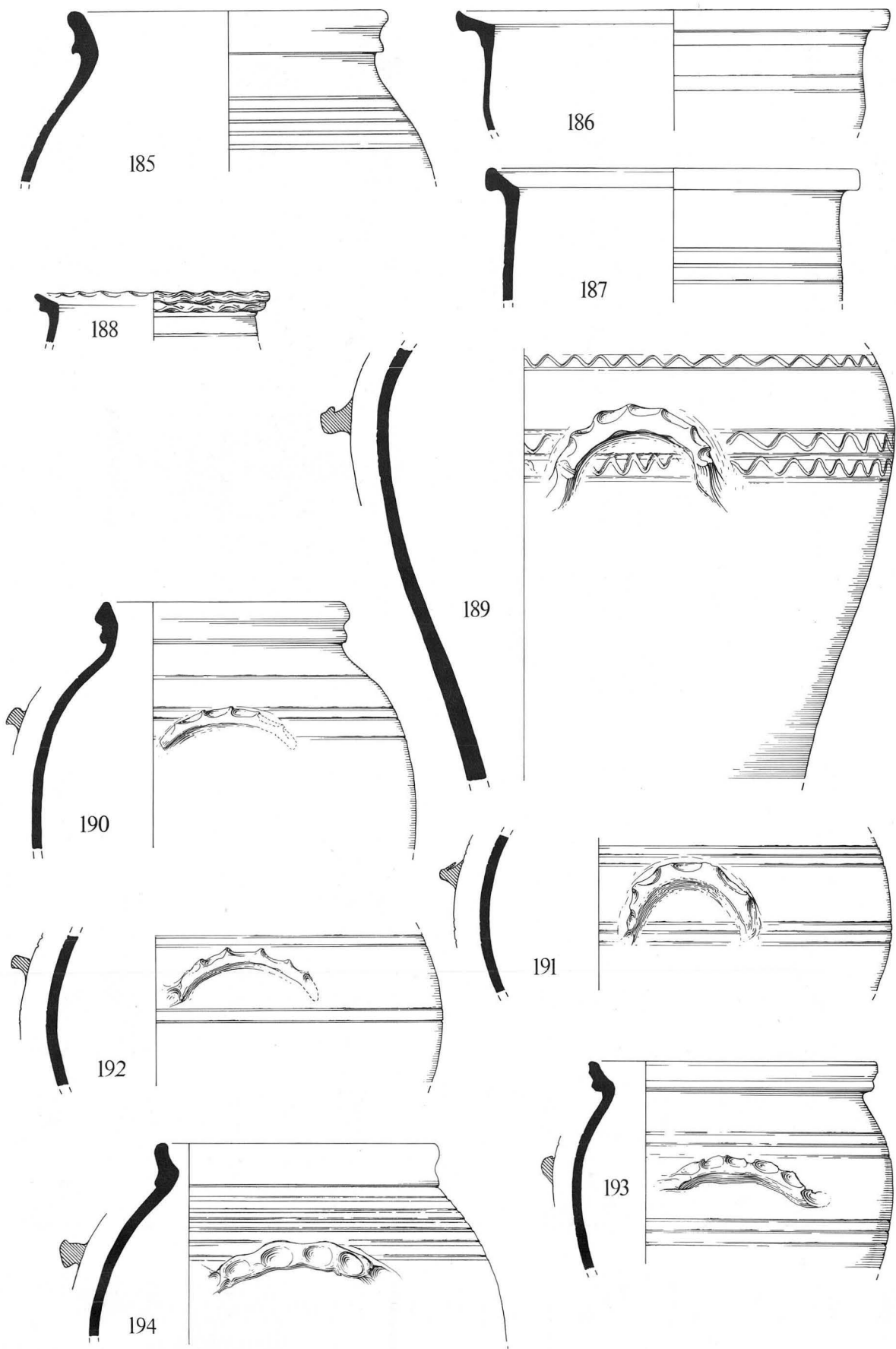


Fig. 24. Group 2: jars without handles (185-8) and large storage jars with handles (189-93). Scale 1:4.

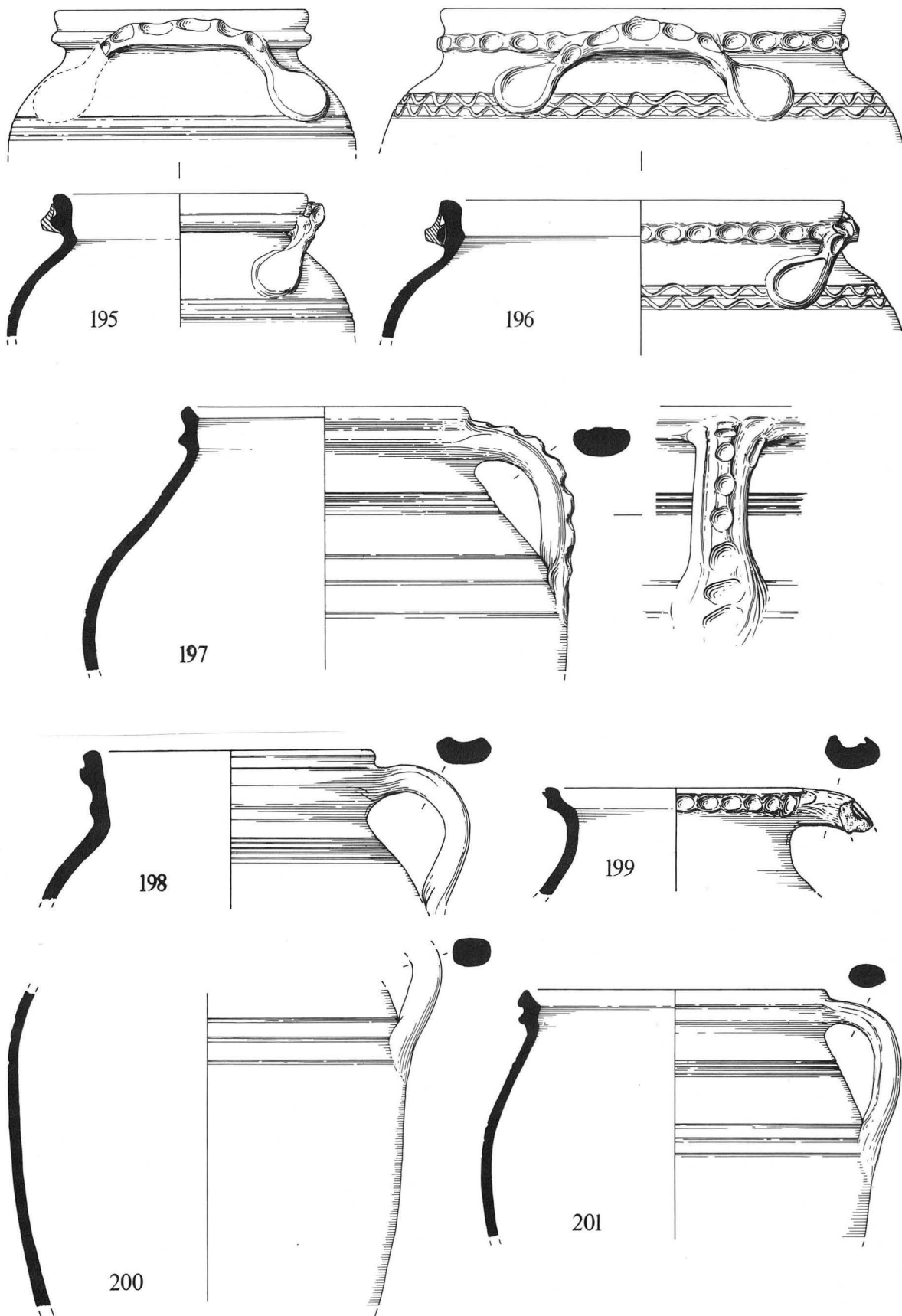


Fig. 25. Group 2: large storage jars with handles. Scale 1:4.

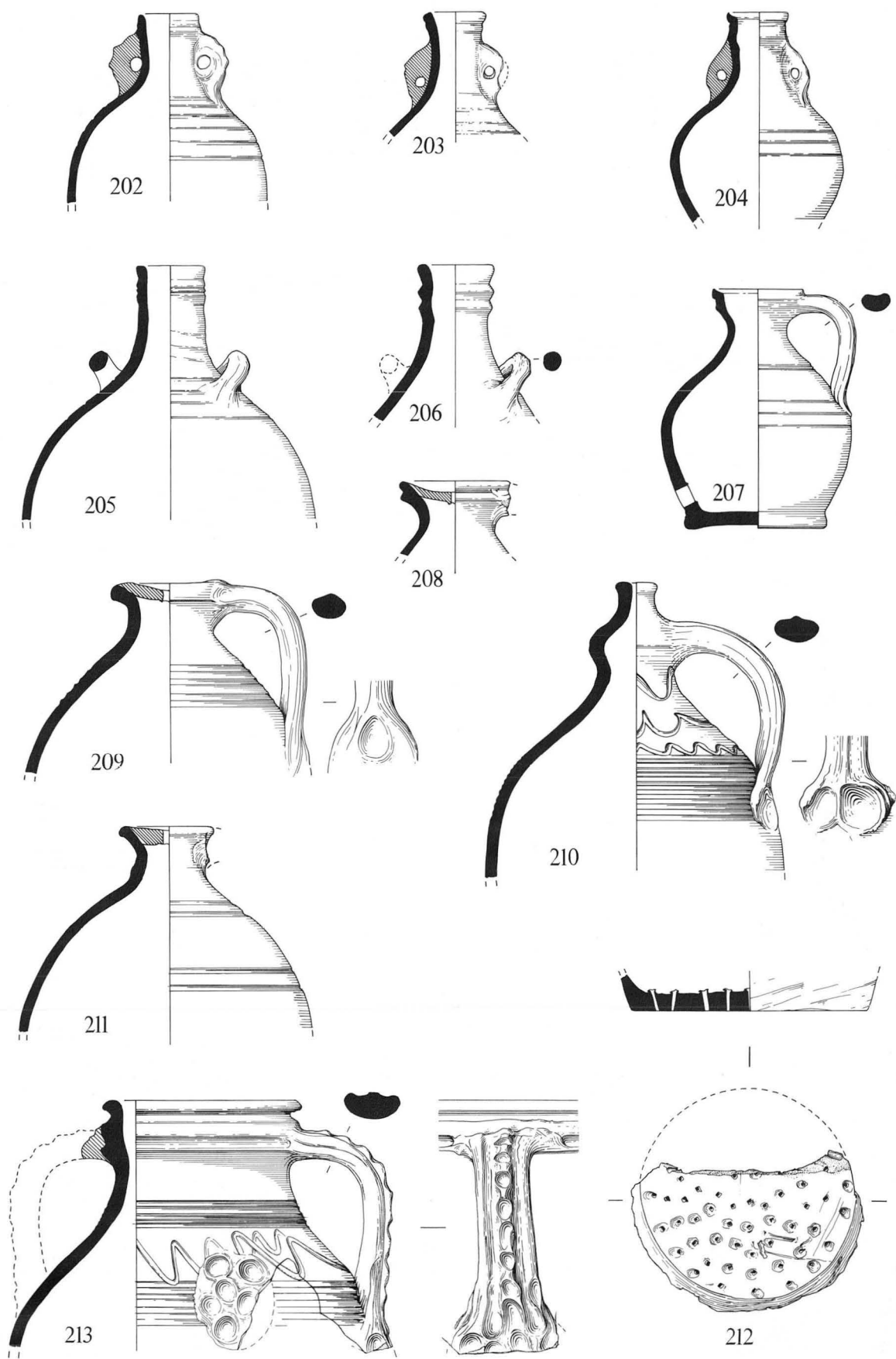


Fig. 26. Group 2: costrels (202-6), bung-hole pot or cistern (207), sprinkler pots (208-12) and large decorated jar with strap-handles (213). Scale 1:4.

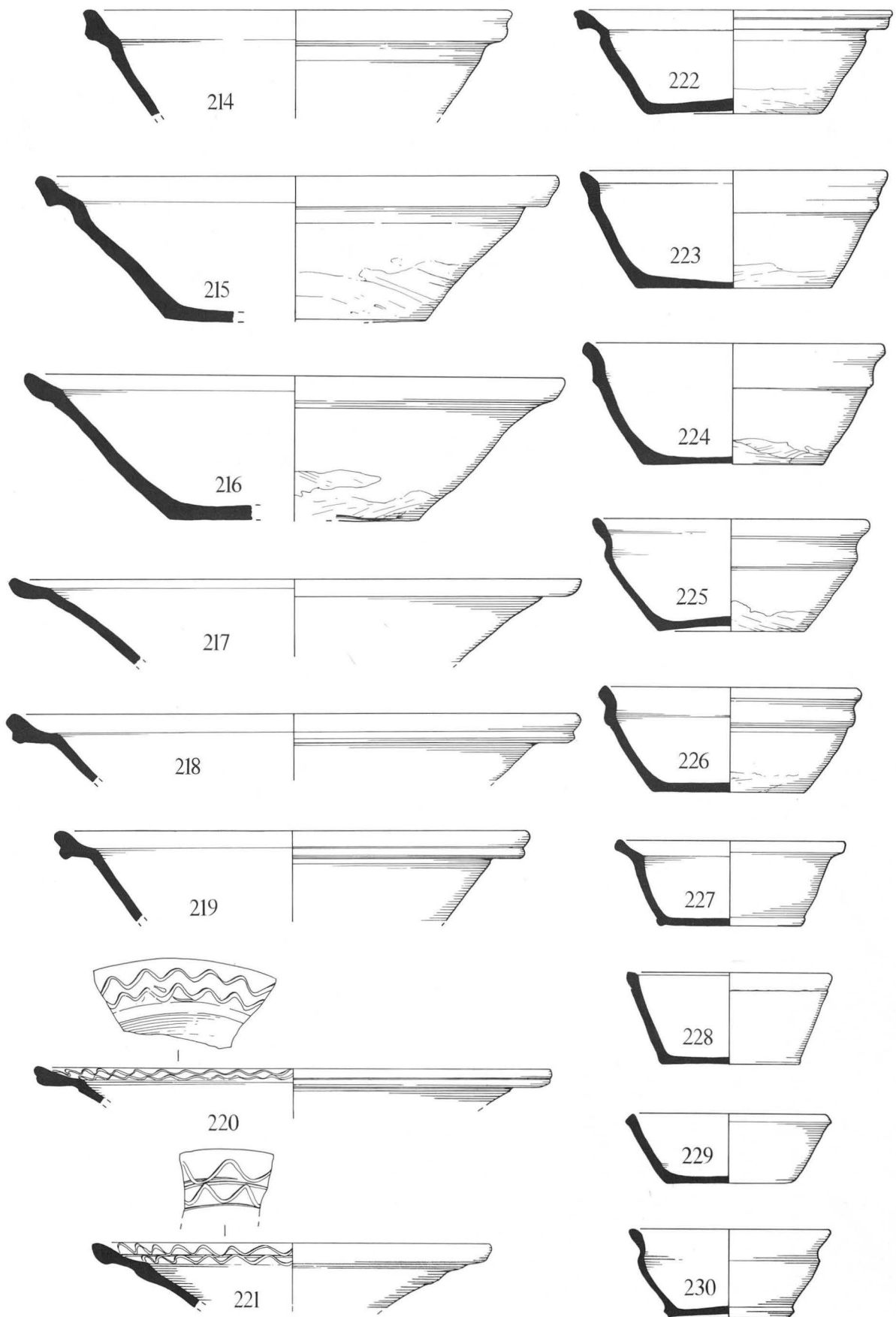


Fig. 27. Group 2: pancheons and bowls. Scale 1:4.

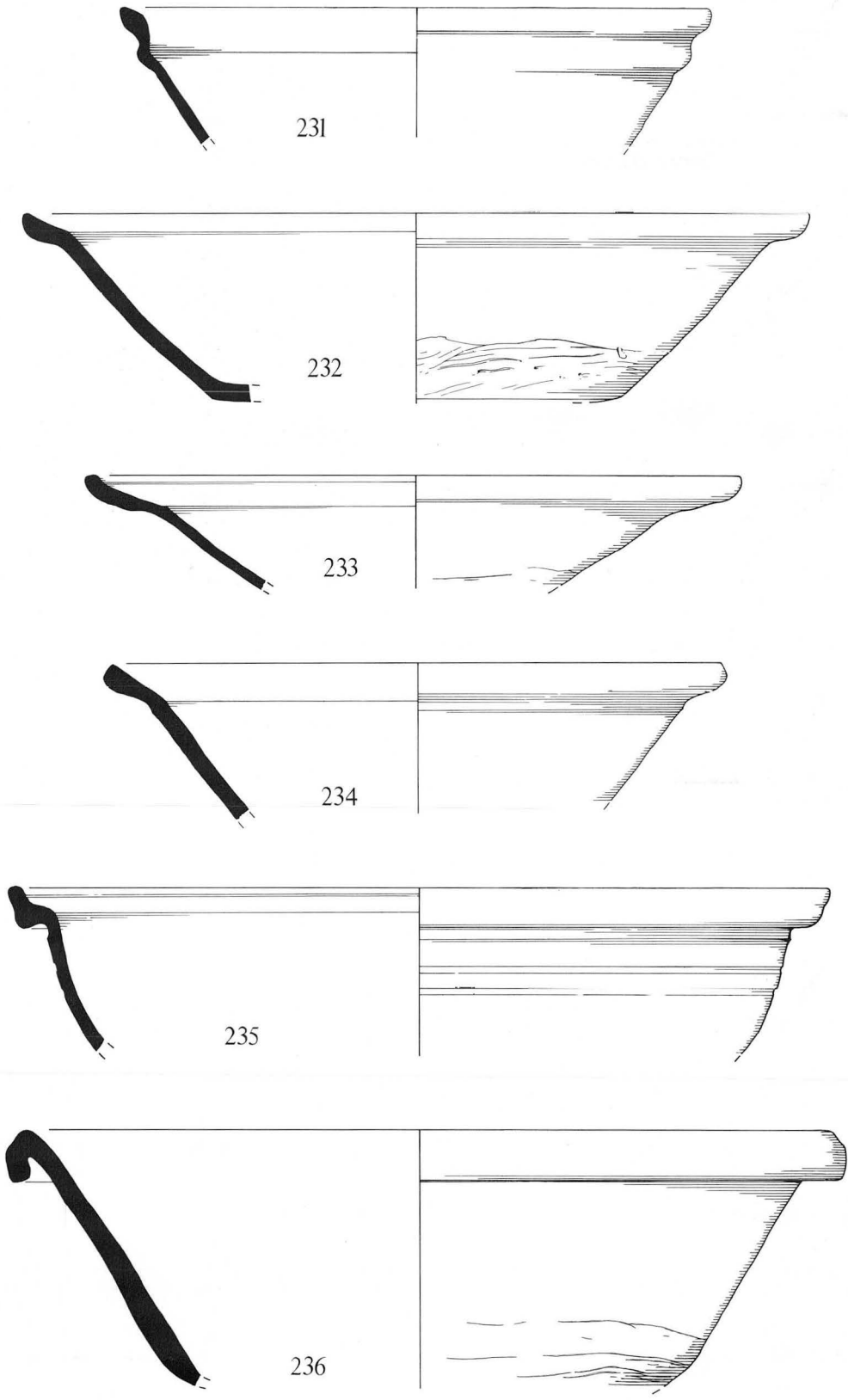


Fig. 28. Group 2: larger pancheons and bowls. Scale 1:4.

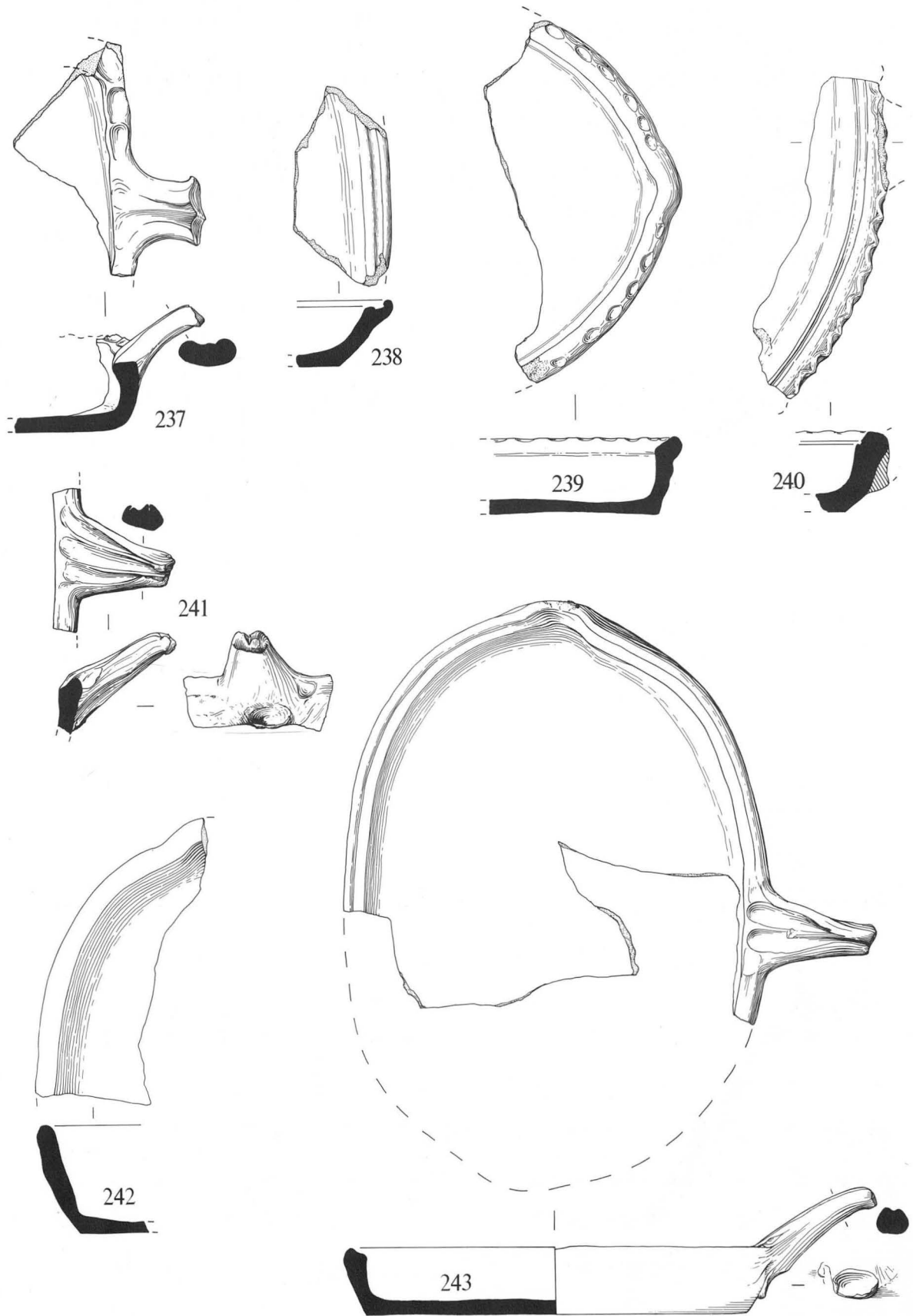


Fig. 29. Group 2: dripping pans. Scale 1:4.

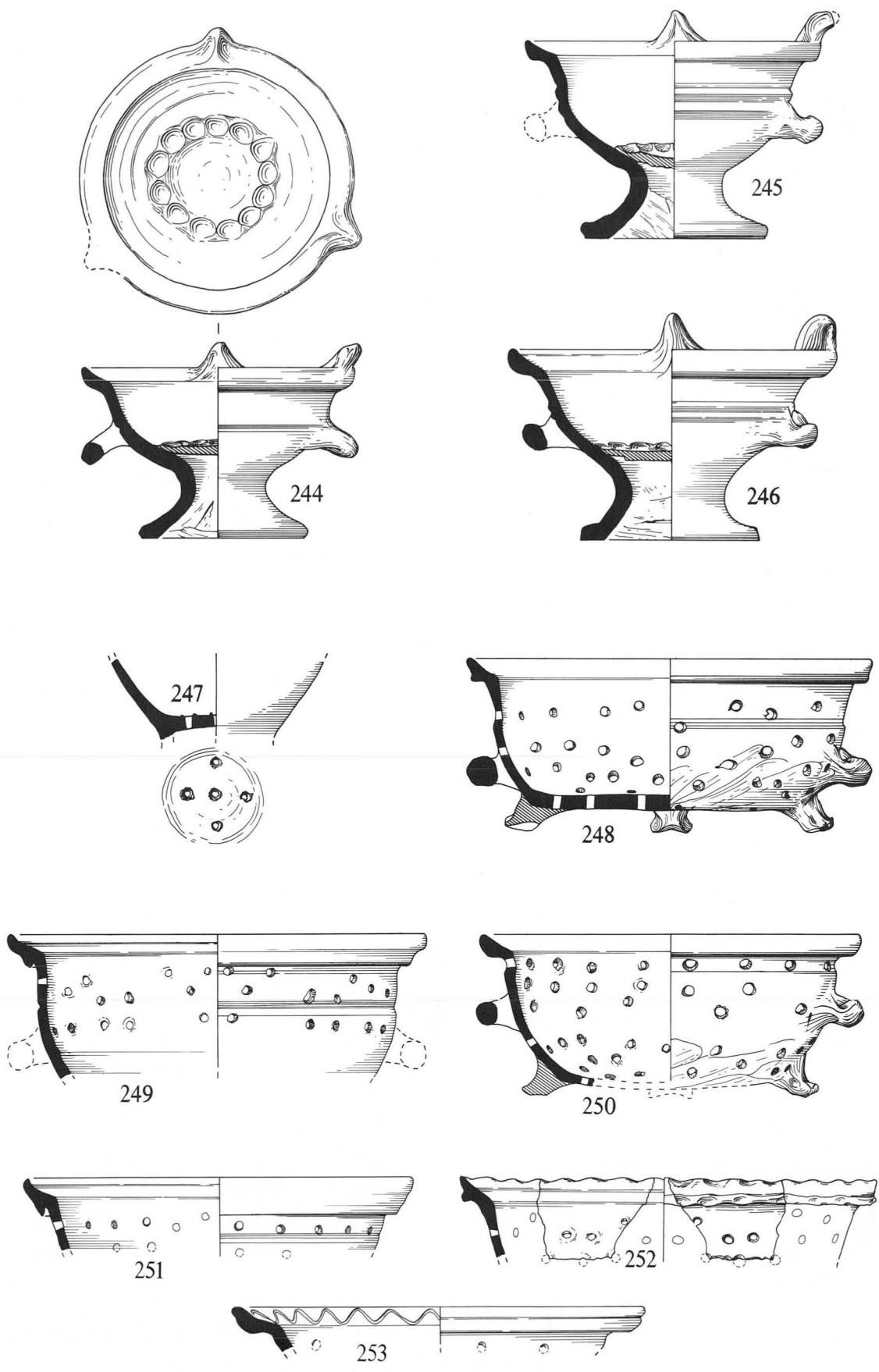


Fig. 30. Group 2: chafing dishes (244-7) and colanders (248-53). Scale 1:4.

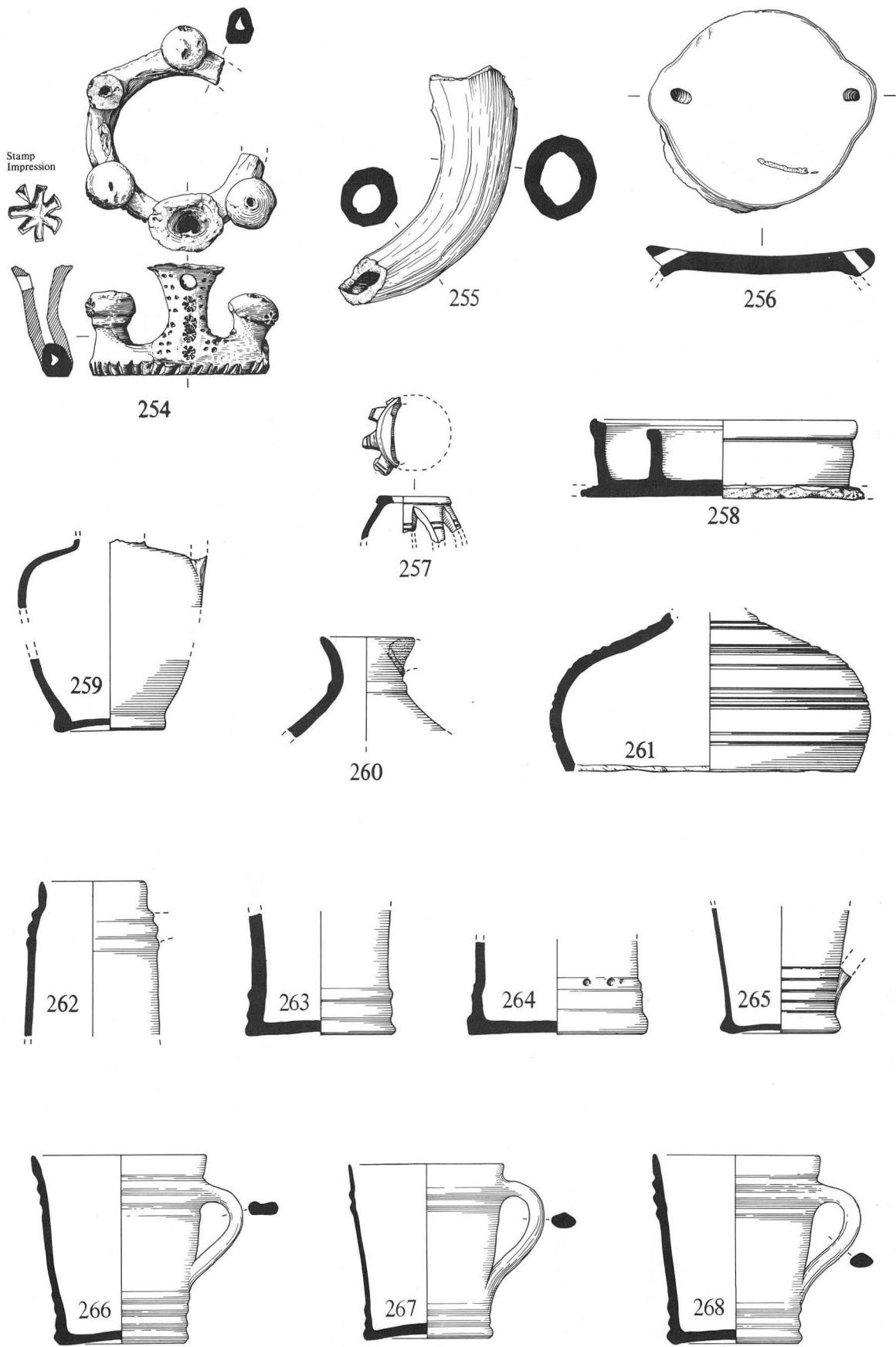


Fig. 31. Group 2: 'ring vase' (254), horn (255), jar with suspension holes in base (256), fragment of ?warming pot or pomander (257), 'chicken feeder' (258), jars with narrow necks (259-61), jars or bottles (262-4) and tankards (265-8). Scale 1:4 except for the stamp on No. 254 at 1:1.

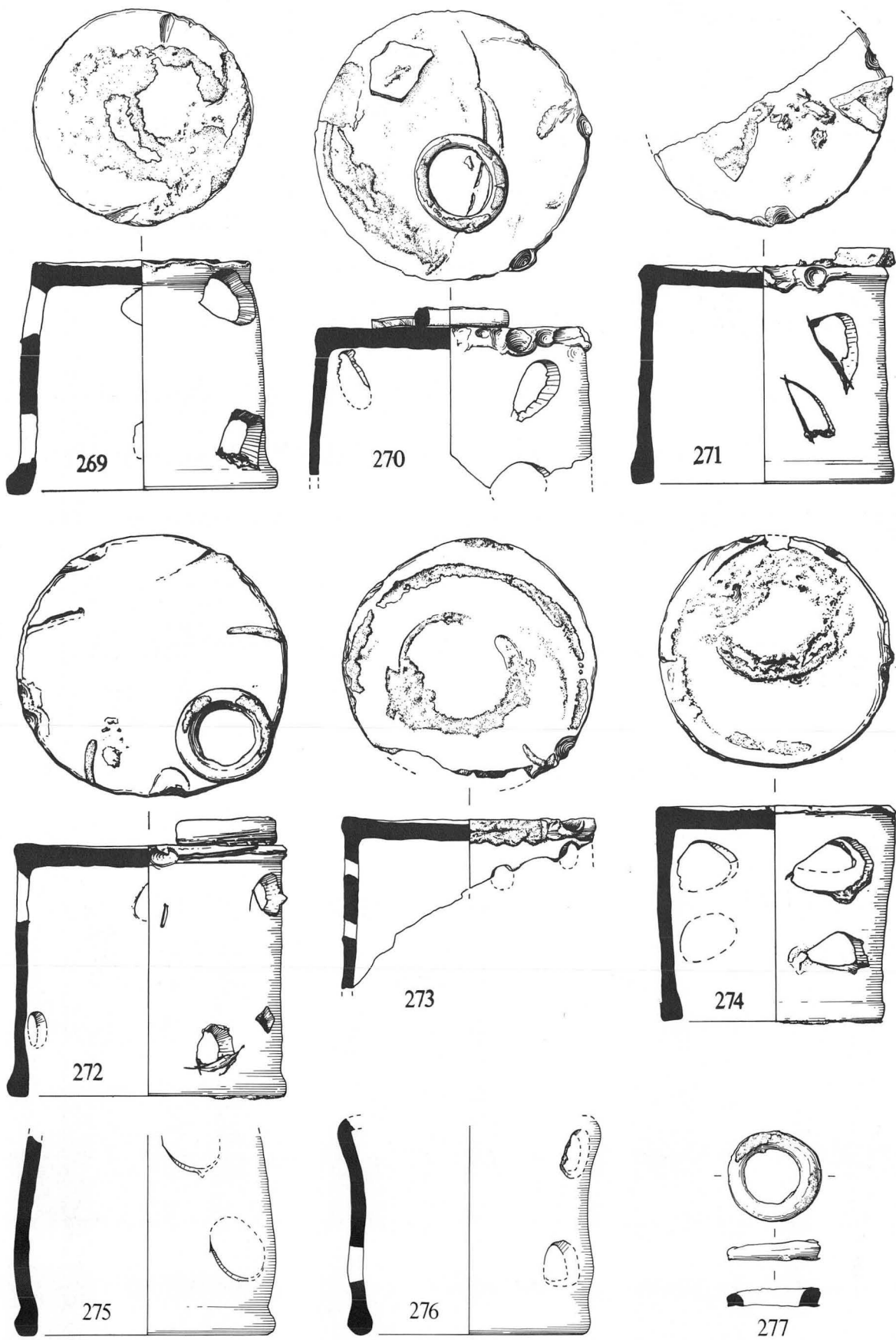


Fig. 32. Group 2: saggars (269-76) and kiln rings (272 and 277). Scale 1:4.

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1. Accession number: NCM 735.974. A few pots dispersed during the initial drain laying were later purchased: NCM 443.979.

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Index

- Bottles, 4, 5, 15 (Fig.13), 18, 20, 36 (Fig.31).
Bowls, 4, 5, 10 (Fig.8), 18, 19, 25 (Fig.20), 32-3 (Figs.27-8).
Bung-hole pots ('cisterns'), 4, 5, 15 (Fig.13), 18, 19, 31 (Fig.26).
- Carter, A., 2.
Chafing dishes, 4, 9 (Fig.7), 18, 19-20, 35 (Fig.30).
Chamber pots, 4, 19.
Chicken feeder, 18, 20, 36 (Fig.31).
Clarke, H., 2.
Colanders, 4, 5, 17 (Fig.15), 18, 20, 35 (Fig.30).
Cooking pots, 4.
Costrels, 4, 5, 15 (Fig.13), 18, 19, 31 (Fig.26).
- Dripping pans, 5, 11 (Fig.9), 18, 19, 34 (Fig.29).
- Fire-covers, 4, 5, 16 (Fig.14).
- Grimston (N), 4.
- Horns, 18, 20, 36 (Fig.31).
- Jars, 4, 6 (Fig.4), 7 (Fig.5), 18, 19, 20, 27-30 (Figs.22-5), 31 (Fig.26),
36 (Fig.31), Pl.VII.
Jennings, S., 2.
Jugs, 2, 3, 5, 12 (Fig.10), 13 (Fig.11), 14 (Fig.12), 18, 21-3
(Figs.16-8).
- Kiln rings, 20, 37 (Fig.32), Pl.VII.
- Lids, 18, 24 (Fig.19).
- Measures, 4, 5, 16 (Fig.14).
Milk-churns, 4, 5, 16 (Fig.14).
- Norwich (N), 2, 4.
- Pancheons, 4, 5, 10 (Fig.8), 18, 19, 32-3 (Figs. 27-8).
Pipkins, 4, 8 (Fig.6), 9 (Fig.7), 18, 25 (Fig.20), 26 (Fig.21).
Pottery (other than Fulmodeston), Cistercian Ware, 2; Grimston
Ware, 4; Red Ware, 2; Seiburg stoneware, 18.
- Saggars, 2, 3, 4, 18, 20, 37 (Fig.32), Pl.VII.
Skillets, 4, 18.
Sprinkler pots, 4, 5, 17 (Fig.15), 19, 31 (Fig.26).
Stewpots, 4, 5, 16 (Fig.14).
- Tankards, 2, 4, 5, 15 (Fig.13), 18, 20, 36 (Fig.31), Pl.VII.
Tiles, 4, 5, 17 (Fig.15), 18, 20, 24 (Fig.19).
- Vases, 18, 20, 36 (Fig.31), Pl.VI.
- Wade, K., 4.
Warming pots (?pomanders), 4, 5, 17 (Fig.15), 18, 20, 36 (Fig.31),
Pl.III.

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| Report No.19, | 1983 | Two Post-Medieval Earthenware Pottery Groups from Fulmodeston |

Contents

TWO POST-MEDIEVAL EARTHENWARE POTTERY
GROUPS FROM FULMODESTON
