

Prehistoric ploughing and post-medieval occupation at 7--9 Holland Street, Bankside, Southwark

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The large finds assemblages from selected 17th and 18th century features

Three features from the site, the ditch/sewer (S5) in period 4 and the two cesspits (S7) and (S12) in period 5, contained substantial assemblages of finds including pottery and glass. These assemblages were coherent and closely dated, indicating that they represent material used to deliberately backfill these three features when they went out of use. They can be assumed to represent material that was circulating locally at the end of the 17th century (S5) and during the mid-18th century (S12) and at the end of the 18th century (S7). Marked differences are apparent in the make-up of these assemblages.

BUILDING MATERIAL, by Ian Betts

Ditch/sewer (S5) (period 4)

A large quantity of building material was recovered from the linear ditch and provides some evidence for the appearance of local buildings. This included numerous peg roofing and floor tiles with a lesser quantity of brick and other building material types. The floor tiles are a mixture of medieval and post-medieval types. The earliest are two Penn floor tiles, from Penn in Buckinghamshire, dating to the period 1350–90 (fabrics 1810, 2894). One is decorated with Eames (1980) design 2460 (Hohler 1942, design P107). Most of the later tiles are Low Countries imports (fabrics 1813, 2318, 2320, 2850, 3063, 3246, 3268).

Seven tin-glazed floor tiles were found (fabrics 2196, 3067, 3078), and three have the so-called ‘Tudor rose’ pattern painted in blue on white (<T3>, fig 23). Those from (S5) were probably made at either Pickleherring or Rotherhithe at some time between *c* 1618 and 1650. Another decorated tin-glazed floor tile has a very worn geometric polychrome design. This is probably of late 16th to mid-17th century date, as are the other three tin-glazed tiles.

Decorative stoves were an indicator of wealth in London during the 16th century, and an incomplete German-made stove tile (fabric 3098) was recovered from the ditch fill. The inscription in the border below the figure has been interpreted as: ‘Count Jurgen of Lower Saxony’, <T8> (fig 23). Jurgen was one of the electors of the Holy Roman Emperor (G Egan, *pers comm*).

More mundane building material from the ditch fills included peg and pantile roofing tile. Also from the ditch are various pieces of red post-medieval brick, and a few pieces of stone, including ashlar blocks cut from Reigate stone, grey slate (probably roofing material), and a possible paving slab cut from Purbeck limestone from Dorset. There are also broken pieces of Reigate stone, Purbeck limestone and white and pink granite. This is an unusually early occurrence of this stone type in London, as granite does not normally appear in the archaeological record before the 19th century. There are also three pieces of shaped mortar, one of which is curved in a shape suggesting it may have been used along the crest of a roof to hold a ridge tile in place.



Fig 23 7–9 Holland Street. Tiles from the backfill of ditch/sewer (S5): decorated tin-glazed floor tile <T3> and decorated German stove tile <T8>.

Cesspit (S7) (period 5)

The ceramic building material provides some evidence for the appearance of local buildings. The primary fill of this pit included a pantile, Dutch paving bricks dating to 1450–1666 and a tin-glazed tile <287> dating to 1720–50. The upper fills contained tin-glazed floor tiles, including <T4> (fig 24). Three tin-glazed wall tiles were also found in the cesspit fill (fabric 3078, 3086). Two have landscape scenes in a circular border, including <T6> (fig 24), which could be either English or Dutch, and <T7> (fig 24), which is typical of London landscape tiles of around 1720–50. The third tile has plain white tin glaze. There are also two plain glazed wall tiles. Found associated with the wall tile were a glazed Low Countries floor tile (fabric 3063), a complete pantile (fabric 3202?) <T1> (fig 24) (a rare survival in London), a few fragmentary London-made red bricks (fabric 3033) and two small hard yellow Dutch bricks (fabric 3036, cf Betts 2009, 174; Smith 2001, 36–37).



Fig 24 7-9 Holland Street. Tiles from cesspit (S7): complete pantile <T1>, decorated tin-glazed floor tile <T4> and two decorated tin-glazed wall tiles <T6>-<T7>.

Cesspit (S12) (period 5)

Building material included a near-complete English or Dutch decorated tin-glazed floor tile (fabric 3067) <T5> (fig 25) found within the feature.

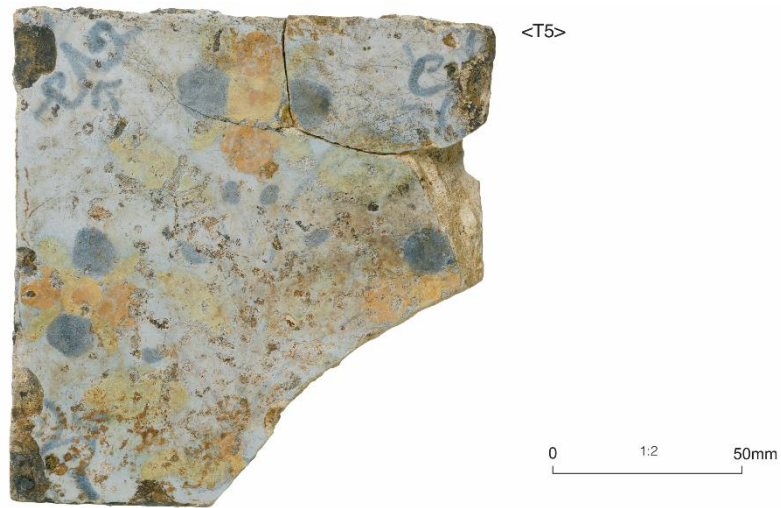


Fig 25 7–9 Holland Street. Decorated delft floor tile <T5> from cesspit Structure 12.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE, by Tony Grey

Ditch/sewer (S5) (period 4)

The backfill of the ditch produced a larger number of clay pipe stems and bowls. In common with the other material from the ditch, the material spans a range of dates, with the earliest pipes dated to 1610–40, but the majority of the material is consistent with a date of deposition at the end of the 17th century. A dump of brick rubble produced several pipes with half or more of their long stems still attached to the bowl, suggesting minimal redeposition and perhaps indicating a household clearance dump. Makers' marks included AA on one pipe.

Cesspit (S7) (period 5)

An assemblage of 120 clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the primary organic fill and the earlier backfill of the pit. Those from the primary fill dated to 1740–1820, while those from the backfill were dated 1780–1820, although there were also earlier pipes within the assemblage. Makers' marks included AA on four pipes of 1680–1740 date together with a crowned A <258>, possibly for Anthony Andrews working from 1694–1716, an IA on a 1730–60 pipe a WS on a 1740–1800 pipe, EB <235>, AO crowned <204>, HB <222> for Henry Blundell working from 1745–64 in Borough, MS <240>, PA <219>, PB <242>, and fifteen pipes of type AO26 dated 1740–1800 marked TG, a T and crown <226>. Decorated pipes included two with the feathers of the Prince of Wales (possibly tavern related) (eg <CP1>) and four with the royal (Hanoverian) coat of arms (eg <CP2>) (fig 26).

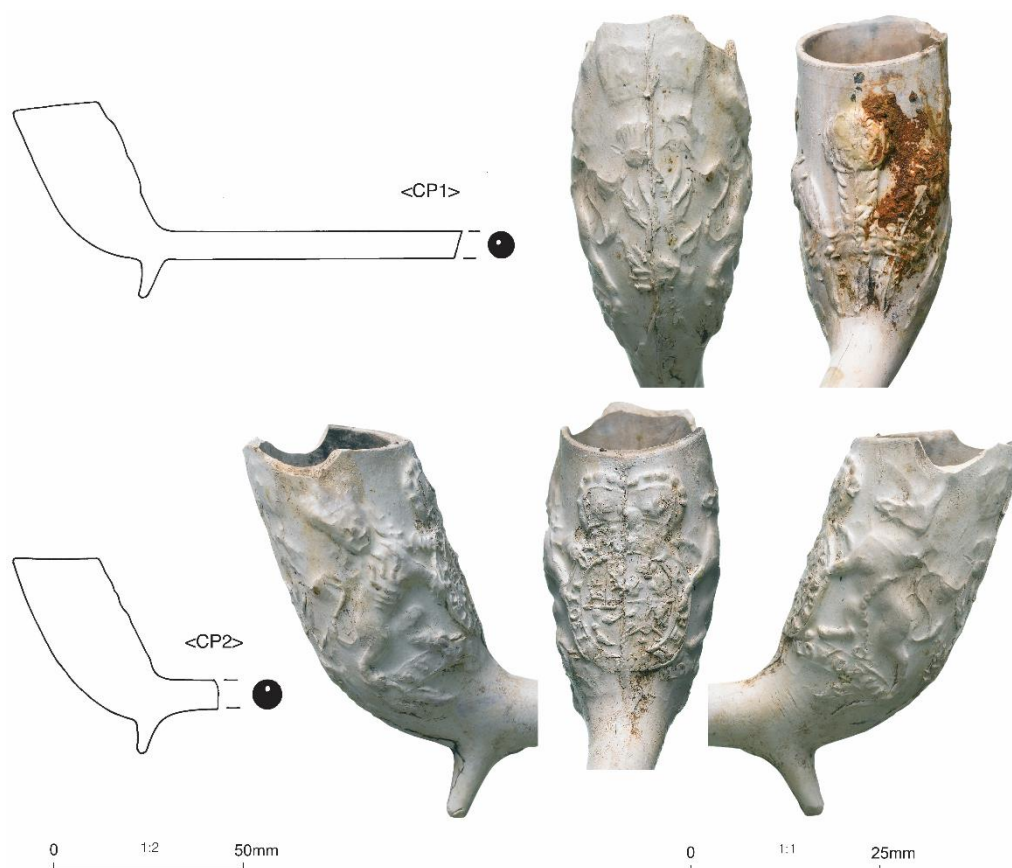


Fig 26 7–9 Holland Street. Clay tobacco pipes from cesspit (S7) decorated with the feathers of the Prince of Wales <CP1> and the royal (Hanoverian) coat of arms <CP2>.

Cesspit (S12) (period 5)

Also recovered was a large assemblage of clay tobacco pipes, including 76 pipe bowls, eighteen mouthpieces and 131 stems. Twenty of the pipes were marked IA and a further nine may be from the same maker. One pipe was marked IG, one was marked IS, two bore an IS crowned, one an SR and 23 were marked WS.

POTTERY, Nigel Jeffries

Ditch/sewer (S5) (period 4)

A large quantity of late 17th century ceramics was recovered from the ditch. Some 931 vessels (reconstructing from 2583 sherds and weighing 89.877kg) were discarded among a series of fills. The well-preserved nature of many vessels indicates this material had not travelled far from original place of use and may well have been derived from Buildings 1–4.

Discussion of the particular elements of the ceramics is therefore achieved by general source and function rather than pottery by fabric or by context. The proportion of fabrics and the different forms represented are discussed below. Taken on its own, the pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire border is most frequent (212 vessels), though overall it is the products from the London-made pottery industry, notably tin-glazed wares (289 vessels) and coarse red earthenwares (178 vessels) that dominate. Rhenish stonewares supply the fifth most common source among this second phase of the ditch (68 vessels).

London-made tin-glazed wares feature strongly. Together with Rhenish (FREC) and London-made stonewares (LONS) found, there is an overall emphasis for pottery used as

alcohol containers, with dining and decorative tablewares. The various industries and forms represented and the different styles of decoration applied all combine to suggest deposition in the last decade of the 17th century. Chronological refinement is aided by the Fulham-made stoneware jug with a medallion bearing the initials H C, for Henry Crosse, the Fleet Street publican of the Cock ale-house until his death in 1681 (Green 1999). The dotted border applied to the medallion matches an example found from and produced at the Fulham pothouse (*ibid*, catalogue M125, 229).

London-made tin-glazed wares

London-made tin-glazed wares supply over one-third of the pottery by vessel count (289 vessels). The glaze is often significantly discoloured from the organic conditions in which the pots were deposited and consequently it remained difficult to isolate decorative detail. Overall, four different 17th century decorative styles are present (TGW C, D, F and H; see Orton 1988).

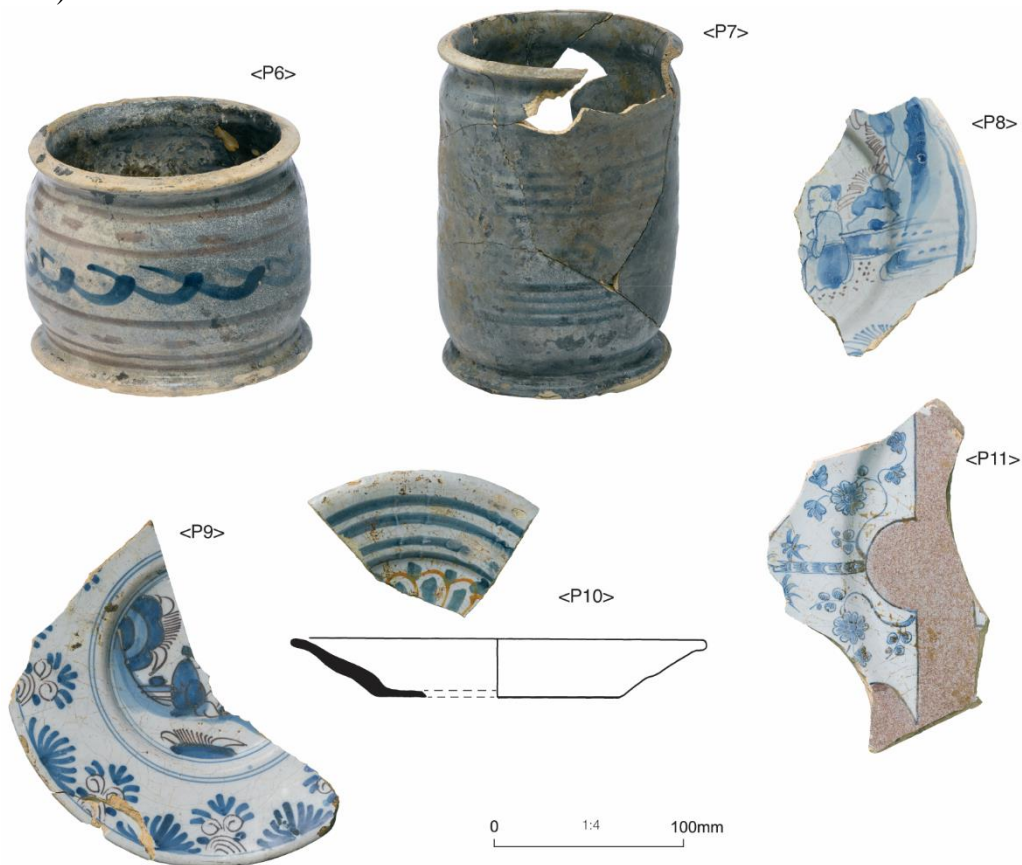


Fig 27 7–9 Holland Street. London-made tin-glazed ware from ditch/sewer (S5): cylindrical jars <P6> and <P7> (a second), plates <P8> and <P9>, a possible example of a pre-1670s tin-glazed ware plate <P10>; and a London- or Wincanton-made tin-glazed ware octagonal dish with manganese ground panel decoration <P11>.

The best represented forms among the plain tin-glazed wares (TGW C; 99 vessels reconstructed from 300 sherds) are ointment pots, chamber pots and porringers. Orton (1988) isolated three progressions of the last form (shapes A–C) from the kiln waste material from Mark Browns Wharf with shapes A (in [170], [182] and [206]) and C (in [103]) present in the ditch. Porringer shape A (*ibid*, fig 131, nos 1275–9) is the more common (24 vessels), a form

noted by Orton (*ibid*, 311) as being dated by Noël Hume (1977) to 1650–70. Although chamber pots comprise 23 vessels, these are largely restricted to the fragmented vessels located in context [299], and considering what a significant proportion of the tin-glazed industries output was focused on manufacturing these pots their infrequency here is somewhat surprising. Ointment pots were also popular (eleven vessels) and are similar in size and in shape to those illustrated by Noël Hume (*ibid*, fig 4 in particular nos 8–12, 62–3) and are therefore largely contemporary with ditch abandonment. Also among the TGW C is a tea bowl (in contexts [118], [148] and [299]) identical to the two examples found in the Earl of Bolingbrooke's privy in Spitalfields (this feature was sealed *c* 1700; Harward *et al* 2015, 129) that appears to represent a relatively uncommon output of the industry. Cylindrical jars are also widespread among the tin-glazed wares, including one with cable decoration across the middle portion of the pot between manganese banded line painted decoration <P6> and another, <P7>, badly discoloured, which appears to possess four-line blue-banded decoration on the upper and lower portions of the vessel; whether this continues on the central part of the vessel is difficult to ascertain (fig 27).

The most significant group (57 vessels) of tablewares is decorated with 'Chinese landscape scenes' dated to the last quarter of the 17th century, with plates most likely to depict the 'Chinaman in grasses' image (TGW F: Orton 1988, 327; Garner 1948, plate 26b; Britton 1987, 135). Most are octagonal in shape or are similar to Britton's plate shape J (Britton 1987, 197) with well-preserved examples located in contexts [158], [170], [182], [206], [293] and [299]; <P8>, <P9> (fig 27). The development of this style is significant in many ways. First, the switch that the tin-glazed industry made from making chargers decorated in the Anglo-Netherlandish style to becoming the first potteries in Britain to manufacture plates can be situated within the general changes in social dining during this period. Secondly, the first appearance of the plate shape and the Chinese style imagery used to decorate them was a direct response to increasing competition from Chinese porcelain plates (and teawares) with a similar decorative shift occurring in Dutch delftware around the same time (Dam 2004, 67, 73–7). Finally, well-preserved rounded bowls with flanged or hooked rims in this style occur in contexts [183] and [206]; although this form does not feature in either Britton (1987) or Noël Hume (1977), the numbers in which they are found from archaeological excavations in London clearly demonstrate their importance to the tin-glazed ware industry.

Trying to isolate pre-1670s examples of tin-glazed plates has generally proved elusive from sites in London, although <P10> (fig 27) certainly shares the attributes of a plate in terms of shape, but given its depth and the small base footprint, might be best considered a dish.

The latest dated piece is a London or Wincanton-made tin-glazed ware octagonal dish with manganese ground panel decoration in the Chinese style (TGW J) <P11> (fig 27). Archaeological examples of ground panel tin-glazed wares are rare, and this dish represents the most complete recently excavated example from London.

Surrey-Hampshire Border wares

Responsible for supplying London with a range of utilitarian vessels from the mid-16th century, it is generally accepted that the white-fired products of the Surrey-Hampshire Border ware industry ceased production around *c* 1700 (Pearce 2007, 1), when the manufacture of red earthenware achieved ascendancy here. The composition of the Surrey-Hampshire Border wares found in this ditch is nevertheless dominated by with yellow (BORDY) or green-glazed (BORDG) whitewares that supply up to 145 vessels out of 212 Border wares found, suggesting that whiteware production continued at some pace even during the last quarter of the 17th

century. Generally, these pots are noticeably more fragmented than the rest of the pottery in this ditch (average weight per vessel 71.2g compared with 91.9g overall), suggesting these wares were circulated for some time before being discarded. Both the red- and white-fired products are represented by a relatively narrow range of forms common to this industry, notably flared dishes, porringers, and different shaped tripod pipkins. Examples of the last include a smashed tripod pipkin with an external lid-seated rim in context [206], a deposit that generally contained the better-preserved Border whitewares. Chamber pots (another important output) and drinking vessel forms are not found in this ditch fill. Among the more unusual vessels are a condiment dish, a shallow flared skillet or frying pan (<P12>, fig 28; see Pearce 2007, 113–17), and a miniature chafing dish (<P13>, fig 28). Surrey-Hampshire Border whitewares with brown glaze (BORDB) are limited to a rounded or barrel-shaped mug (Pearce 2007, fig 72, nos 530–5, 123–4) found broken in both contexts [184] and [294].

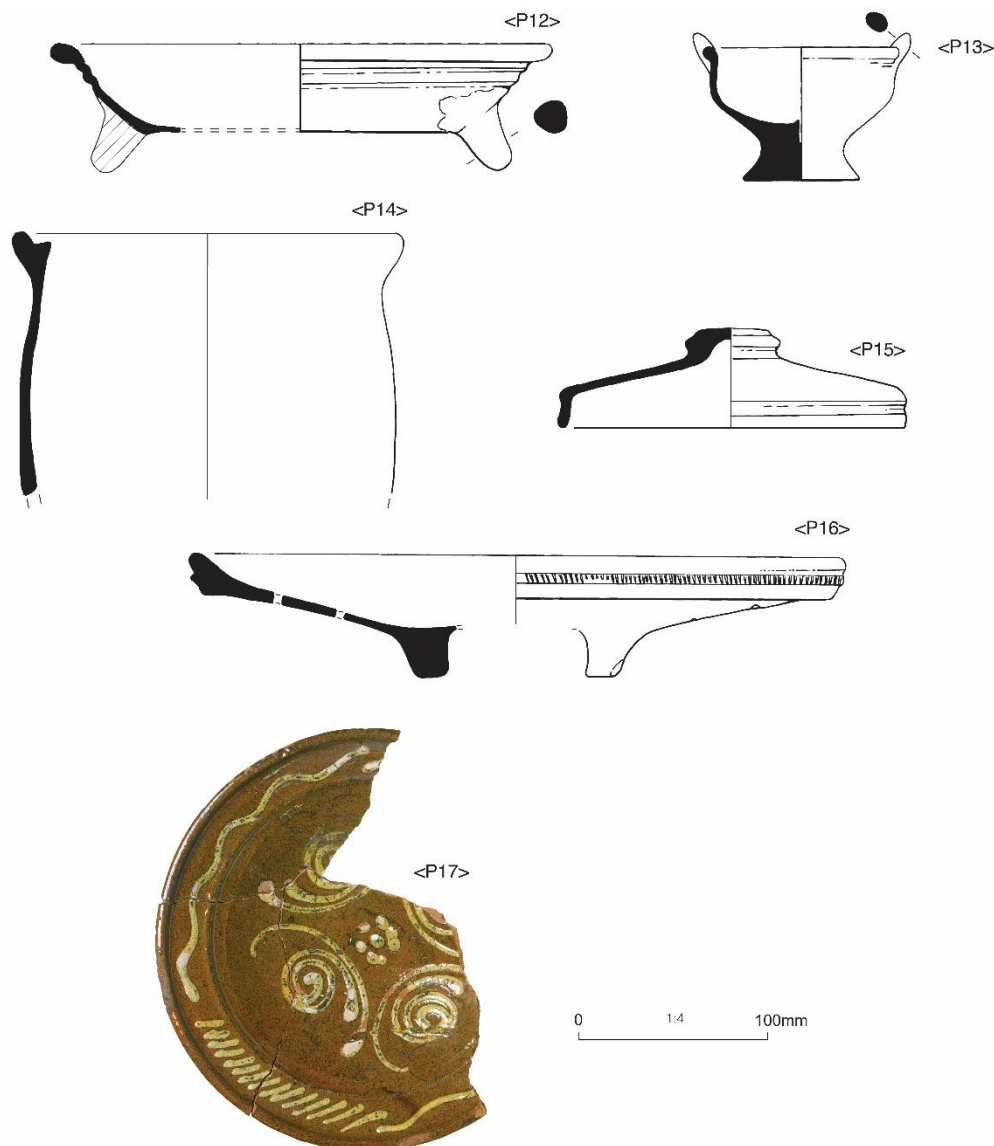


Fig 28 7–9 Holland Street. Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware shallow flared skillet <P12>, Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware miniature chafing dish <P13>, Surrey-Hampshire Border redware internal lid-seated jar <P14>, coarse red earthenware collared lid <P15>, Low Countries whiteware with yellow glaze colander <P16> and Dutch slipware bowl <P17>, all from ditch/sewer (S5).

In addition to these few white- and redware cooking vessels, a Surrey-Hampshire Border redware (RBORB) internal lid-seated and glazed jar <P14> (fig 28) also appears to reflect a limited form among the pothouses of the Surrey-Hampshire borders, and may have served an industrial function.

London-made 'coarse' red earthenwares

Among the most common type of pottery found in post-medieval assemblages in London are coarse red earthenwares (PMR: 122 vessels) made in a variety of pothouses along the south bank of the Thames, clustered around Woolwich, Deptford, Southwark and north Lambeth (Divers 2004, 93–5). In this ditch a relatively narrow range of different shaped bowls, dishes, and storage jars is represented. Generally, one-handled flared bowls are most common, with a number of smashed examples retrieved from context [140] similar to those illustrated in Divers (2004, fig 71, nos 4–9, 102–3), in addition to the upper portions of a number of larger deep bowls (probably once two-handled). Dishes also form a large proportion of the PMR, with flanged (*ibid*, fig 72, nos 13–15, 104) and flared dishes (*ibid*, fig 72, nos 16–18, 104) together with deeper dishes or panchcons (from context [103]) once used for a range of kitchen functions from dairying to baking. Storage jars with their characteristic thickened thumbled rims were also found (notably contexts [170] and [182]), together with another important output of this industry, unglazed flowerpots and saucers. Cooking vessels are limited to a dozen or so vessels, with tripod pipkins in particular clustered in contexts [140], [170] and [299]. Among the less common outputs is the reconstructable collared lid <P15> (fig 28) found smashed among a number of contexts and the complete base and lower profile from an industrial pedestal beaker (in [148]); *ibid*, fig 77 nos 1–3, 111).

Continental and Far Eastern pottery

Imported pottery from Continental Europe and the Far East (only five Chinese blue-and-white porcelain vessels; not discussed further) supplies only a small proportion of the pottery in this ditch. The best preserved of all the imported ceramics are Frechen stoneware (FREC) Bartmann jugs (Hurst *et al* 1986, 214–21; Gaimster 1997). These relatively well-preserved vessels include five jugs with an eight-petalled rosette medallion (all five located in context [140]; also examples in [206] and [294], with another bearing the arms of the City of Amsterdam [300] and completed by a jug with a mirror image fleur-de-lis medallion applied [299]. These designs are the most usual of all medallions identified in London, characteristic of production during the last half of the 17th century (Noël Hume 1991, fig 5, 56–7). Part of a medallion from one Frechen stoneware jug found in the final backfilling of Structure 5 might depict the arms of the Duchy of Jülich-Kleve-Berg (Gaimster 1997, cat no 68, 220, 368). A few Westerwald stoneware (WEST) globular mugs or gorges (matching the examples supplied by Gaimster 1997, fig 121, 264–5) provide the other Rhenish sourced pottery discarded here, often decorated with cobalt blue and manganese painted decoration under the glaze.

Low Countries whiteware with yellow glaze (LCWWY) is represented by only one vessel, a one-handled, tripod based, colander (<P16>, (fig 28) with a collared rim. A small cluster of Dutch redwares (DUTR) and slipwares (DUTSL) is also present, and includes a number of slipware carinated bowls, best represented by the vessel with its characteristic Dutch style collared rim and footring base <P17> (fig 28).

Other sources of supply

A small quantity of London (LONS: probably Fulham-made) stoneware was retrieved from the ditch, with two gorges (Green 1999, types 168–73) found in contexts [96] and [103], and a jug (<P18>, fig 29) in context [206]. Another unusual feature is the stamp on a Midlands purple stoneware (MPUR) butter pot or storage jar (<P19>, fig 29), associated with the Daniel family who worked as potters at Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, between 1549 and 1787 (Egan 1992, 99).



Fig 29 7–9 Holland Street. Applied facemask and rosette decoration from a London stoneware jug <P18> and the stamp from a midland purple butter pot or storage jar <P19>, from ditch/sewer (S5)

Cesspit (S7) (period 5)

A large quantity of pottery was recovered from the lower fills, with up to 479 vessels discarded here (reconstructing from 2073 sherds and weighing 10, 8621g). Over 173 vessels were of tin-, with the plain white variety (TGW C; 54 vessels) mostly as chamber pots (33 vessels, see Noël Hume 1977, fig 18, nos 2–8, 101–3). The two well-preserved porringers (shape C, Orton 1988, fig 132, nos 1285–6, 312) retrieved are of a form noted by Orton (*ibid*, 311) and Noël Hume (1977, fig 14, no 3, 90–1) as dated to 1680–1710. TGW C also included apothecary wares, principally as ointment pots that conform well to Noël Hume's catalogue of these vessels (1977, fig 4, specifically nos 10–12, 62–3). Biscuit-fired tin-glazed wares (TGW BISC) also feature, chiefly as rounded bowls.

It is the products of the Surrey-Hampshire Border red- (RBOR) and whiteware industry (BORDB) that supplied the largest quantity of chamber pots (47 in total). Distinctive flat-topped chamber pots are found almost exclusively in Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware with brown glaze (BORDB), with three in Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG CHP2: see Pearce 1992, plate 11, bottom row, left) although the remaining 25 vessels are best described as one-handled jars typical of RBOR production during the 18th and 19th centuries. Two RBOR stool pans complete the hygiene wares in this cesspit.

Plate requirements are almost exclusively met by the tin-glazed ware pothouses, with a few Chinese blue-and-white porcelain plates and a soup plate <P29> (fig 30) providing the only variation. The London-made tin-glazed ware plates (50 vessels) are present in a number of decorative styles (largely in TGW H). All appear individually decorated, rather than

forming matching sets, with a few polychrome and manganese decorated plates, probably representative of Lambeth production, including two plates with a swan providing the main theme: one in manganese decoration <P30> (see also Garner 1948, plate 39 C), and one in blue <P31> (fig 30).

Completing the tin-glazed wares is the complete lower two-thirds of a rare Dutch delftware vase <P32> (fig 30), directly copying shapes made in Chinese porcelain (beaker vase; see Oriental Ceramic Society 2003, cat no 1, 6). The underneath of the base displays the 'SVE' initials of the famous Dutch delft potter Samuel Van Eenhoorn, who operated the De Grieksche A pothouse here between 1678 and 1686 (Van Dam 2004, eg 33, 76–7; 85). This piece must have been curated for almost a century before it was disposed of within the cesspit.

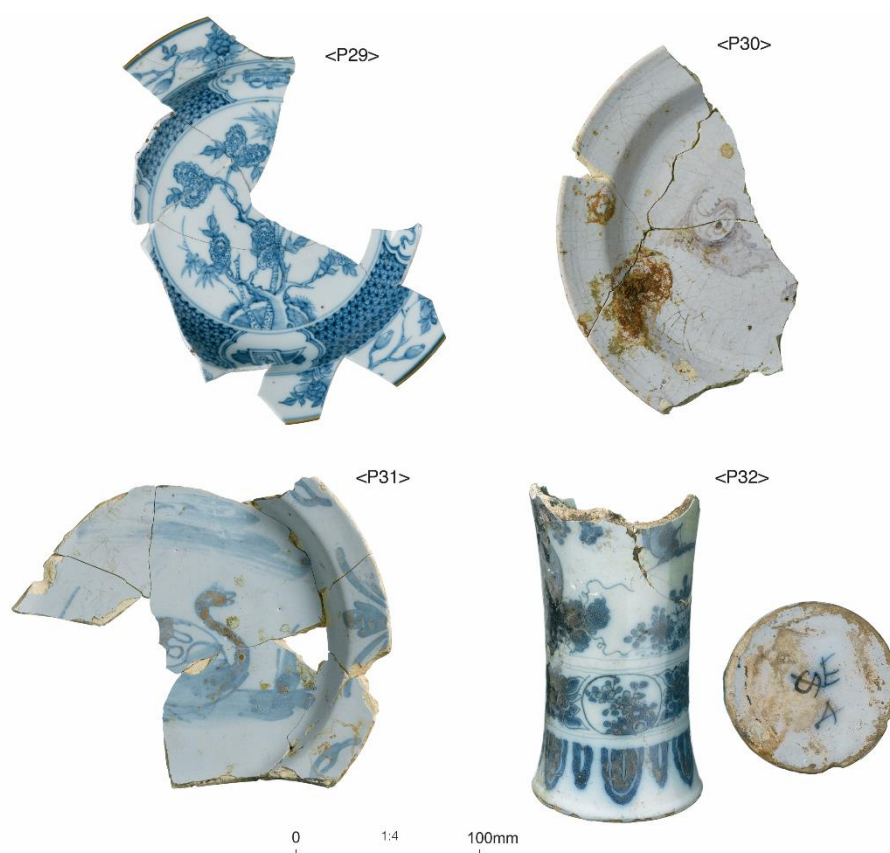


Fig 30 7–9 Holland Street. Chinese blue-and-white porcelain soup plate <P29>, two London-made tin-glazed ware plates from cesspit (S7) each depicting a swan as the central theme <P30>–<P31>, and Dutch delftware vase <P32> copying a Chinese form, the base bearing the initials of potter Samuel Van Eenhoorn and his De Grieksche A pothouse, all from cesspit (S7).

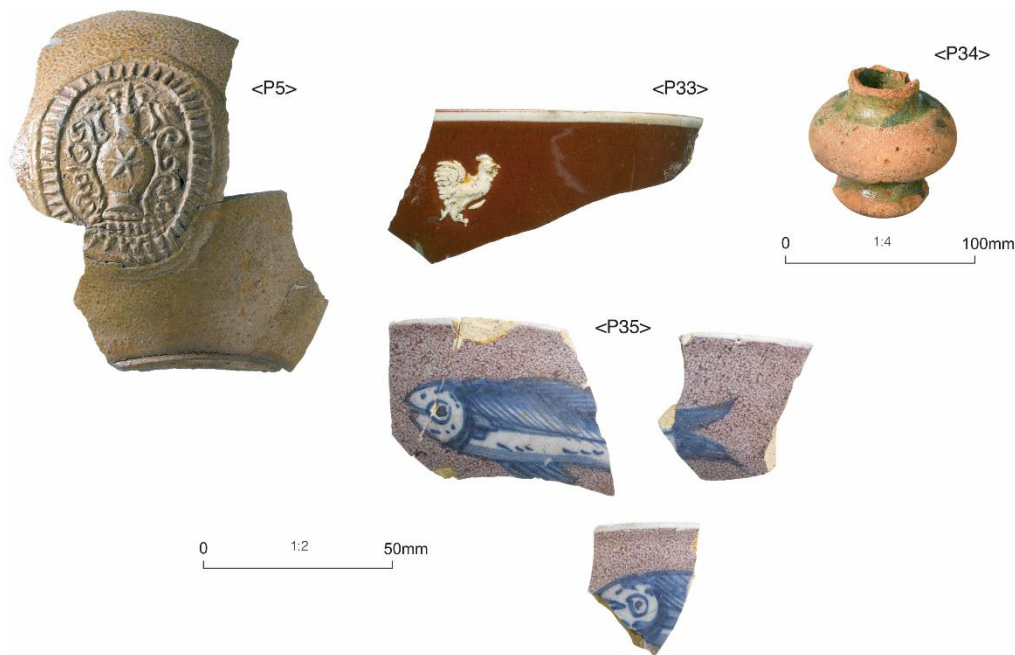


Fig 31 7–9 Holland Street. London- (Fulham-) made stoneware gorge with applied medallion <P5>, detail of a Staffordshire-type ‘fine’ redware rounded bowl with applied relief decoration in pipe clay depicting a cock <P33>, Spanish mercury jar <P34> and detail of London-made tin-glazed ware with exterior manganese ground panel decoration rounded bowl <P35> from cesspit (S7).

Other decorative finewares include a range of individual vessels made in Staffordshire and Nottingham. The Staffordshire-type ‘fine’ redwares (STGR) include a small coffee cup, and a rounded bowl with applied relief decoration <P33> (fig 31).

Delicate white salt-glazed stonewares (WSWG: Noël Hume 1991, 115–17) provide a large proportion of the tea drinking vessels, with the usual range of tea bowls (eighteen vessels) and saucers (nine vessels) found alongside a sugar caster and two smashed teapots (including one tripod-based example). The remaining tea drinking vessels discarded comprise a relatively large quantity of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain (CHPO BW), with a number of tea bowls (eight vessels) and saucers (four vessels) in similar, if mismatched designs common to the first half of the 18th century. The ceramics are completed by a small quantity of pottery from Continental Europe, largely Westerwald stoneware, together with a Spanish-made mercury jar <P34> (fig 31).

Other pottery used for drinking includes London-made stoneware (LONS) tankards of the new and plainer style that emerged from Fulham in the early 18th century (Green 1999, 132–5). Some are stamped with the AR (for Queen Anne) ale measure mark, a system introduced by Parliament in 1700 (*ibid*, 135). A rounded mug or gorge (<P5>, fig 31), and the two tankards inscribed with the name of the landlord Henry Bayley of the Paul’s Head in Lawrence Lane (<P3> and <P4>, fig 20). This functional group is completed by a few combed slipware (STSL) mugs, the base of one of which is sooted, together with a two-handled posset pot, again with a sooted base.

A significant proportion of the London-made redwares (PMR) are a number of well-preserved, unglazed, flowerpots similar to examples published elsewhere (Divers 2004, fig 78, nos 1–3, 112–13), in addition to the usual range of utilitarian rounded dishes (mostly in context [107]) and one- and two-handled bowls (including two well-preserved examples of the last in context [107]) put to a variety of uses within a household.

Pottery from the final fill of the cesspit [106] was more fragmented, and mostly characterised by London-made tin-glazed ware plates with a variety of decorative designs applied during the first half of the 18th century, and a tin-glazed with manganese ground panel decoration (TGW J) rounded bowl <P35> (fig 31), probably a Lambeth product. Among the remaining utilitarian pottery found here are a few well-preserved PMR flared dishes (Divers 2004, fig 72, nos 16–18, 104).

Cesspit (S12) (period 5)

Cesspit (S12) produced the best-preserved pottery assemblage of any from the site. The fills produced up to 72 vessels (reconstructed from 675 sherds and weighing 26.322kg), with three vessels surviving complete, including a Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) carinated bowl <P20> and a Surrey-Hampshire Border redware pipkin <P21> (fig 32). Although one vessel was marked with the date of 1748, there was an absence of any mid-18th century or later dated pottery (such as creamware). London-made tin-glazed wares (TGW: 23 vessels) and ‘fine’ white salt-glazed stonewares (WSWG: 21 vessels) are the most frequent, with the remainder (less than ten vessels each) largely dividing equally between Surrey-Hampshire Border wares, London-made ‘coarse’ red earthenwares (PMR) and imported Chinese blue-and-white porcelain (CHPO BW). The overwhelming proportion of this assemblage is therefore made up of pottery made in London and its immediate environs, or from the Midlands, as is the case in most of the comparable assemblages of this date observed from the metropolis.



Fig 32 7–9 Holland Street. Complete pottery vessels from cesspit (S12): Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware with green glaze carinated bowl <P20>, a Border redware with brown glaze pipkin <P21> and Staffordshire- or Bristol-made mottled ware concave-sided bowl <P28>.

Overall little variety in form is represented, with the deposit mostly containing earthenware handled and rounded bowls, tin-glazed ware plates, chamber pots, and a number of stoneware teawares. The large group of white salt-glazed stonewares provided the last group (as handled cups, saucers, teapots, tea and slop bowls) with decorated tin-glazed wares supplying plates for dining (twelve vessels), and undecorated tin-glazed wares the chamber pots for hygiene (up to five vessels). The presence of two tin-glazed ware plates with the same matching decoration of a spray of flowers in a vase or basket (a popular theme on Chinese blue-and-white porcelain) hints of bulk purchases with aesthetics in mind, although clear sets of tin-glazed plates with exactly the same decoration are rare among archaeological assemblages. Consumption of alcohol is hinted at through the two white salt-glazed stoneware and tin-glazed ware tankards found.

The London-made tin-glazed wares could be further broken down into a number of decorative styles (largely TGW BLUE, TGW C and TGW H) with plates and chamber pots common. The twelve plates are largely of *c* 1675–1725 manufacture, and here the Britton plate shape I is best represented (Britton 1987, 194) with either line banded or intersecting arc rims. Pieces include Chinese inspired designs, including <P22>, and two matching plates <P23>–<P24> (fig 33).

The European landscape used on one plate <P25> (fig 33: Britton plate shape I) depicting two joined towers was undoubtedly copied from London-made tiles, which in turn were inspired and adapted from Dutch tile patterns. The remaining two plates are more unusual. The first <P26> (fig 33; Britton plate shape H) might be a product of either Liverpool or one of the Bristol tin-glazed pothouses. The second, and latest-dated plate in the group, is a Britton plate shape J <P27> (fig 33) with Chinese style decoration common to the third quarter of the 18th century, in addition to the initials L.H.M and the date of 1748 located underneath the base. Similarly, initialled vessels are depicted in Britton (Britton 1987, 125, 134, 141, and 154–5), where they have been found to be marriage commemorations. Completing the tin-glazed tablewares is a blue-and-white saucer dish. A number of substantially complete plain (TGW BLUE and TGW C) chamber pots (up to five vessels) and ointment pots (two vessels) served sanitary and hygiene functions.

After TGW, the next most frequent type of pottery found here is the large group of either dipped (SWSL) or plain white salt-glazed stonewares found (SWSG). These often delicate ‘fine’ stonewares supply the bulk of the tea drinking vessels with a number of smashed or substantially reconstructable tea bowls (four vessels), saucers (three vessels) and slop bowls (three vessels) in SWSG, with the one unusual form identified as a sugar bowl. The four one-handled cups (not teacups: this is an early 19th century form) in both SWSL and SWSG are best described of the porringer shape are likely to have been used for taking hot drinks. This group is completed by the three teapots, one of which is substantially complete. The remaining tea drinking vessels comprise a small quantity of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain (CHPO BW), with a tea bowl and two rounded (or slop) bowls in similar, if mismatched, landscape decoration, with the most complete bowl depicting a lone fisherman in a landscape setting. The remaining pottery used for drinking comprises a few SWSL and SWSG tankards together with a largely reconstructable tin-glazed ware tankard with green and red polychrome decoration that identically matches an example in Garner (1948, plate 36a). A product of the Lambeth pothouses and dated to the first decade of the 18th century, the last example bears the painted inscription ‘Union’, marking the Union of England and Scotland in 1708.



Fig 33 7–9 Holland Street. Tin-glazed ware plates from cesspit (S12): London-made and decorated with a perched peacock <P22>, basket of flowers motif <P23>–<P24> and two joined towers and a line banded rim <P25>, Bristol- or Liverpool-made with Chinese style decoration <P26> and a London-made commemorative plate <P27> with initials and date on the base.

Products of the Surrey-Hampshire Border redware industry (RBOR) and locally produced coarse red earthenwares (PMR) provide much of the remainder of the pottery assemblage. Among the last group, the substantial remains of a number of utilitarian one- and two- (looped) handled flared bowls are common, and include a rare marked example with the initial ‘V’ inscribed into the body. The Surrey-Hampshire Border wares found here include two smaller-sized one handled bowls (one with a flared rim) in red Border ware with brown glaze (RBORB) together with three smashed rounded bowls in a shape that seems to fall

outside the published précis of this industry (Pearce 1992; 2007). Pottery for cooking is limited to the complete Border redware pipkin found. Completing the group is a mottled ware (STMO) concave-sided bowl <P28> (fig 32), a product of either Bristol or Staffordshire.

GLASS, by Lyn Blackmore

Ditch/sewer (S5) (period 4)

The fills of the ditch produced 68 items (201 fragments) of accessioned glass and 229 fragments (8.573kg) of bulk glass, with some pieces scattered through more than one fill. Tablewares including beakers and wine glasses/goblets form the majority of the assemblage.

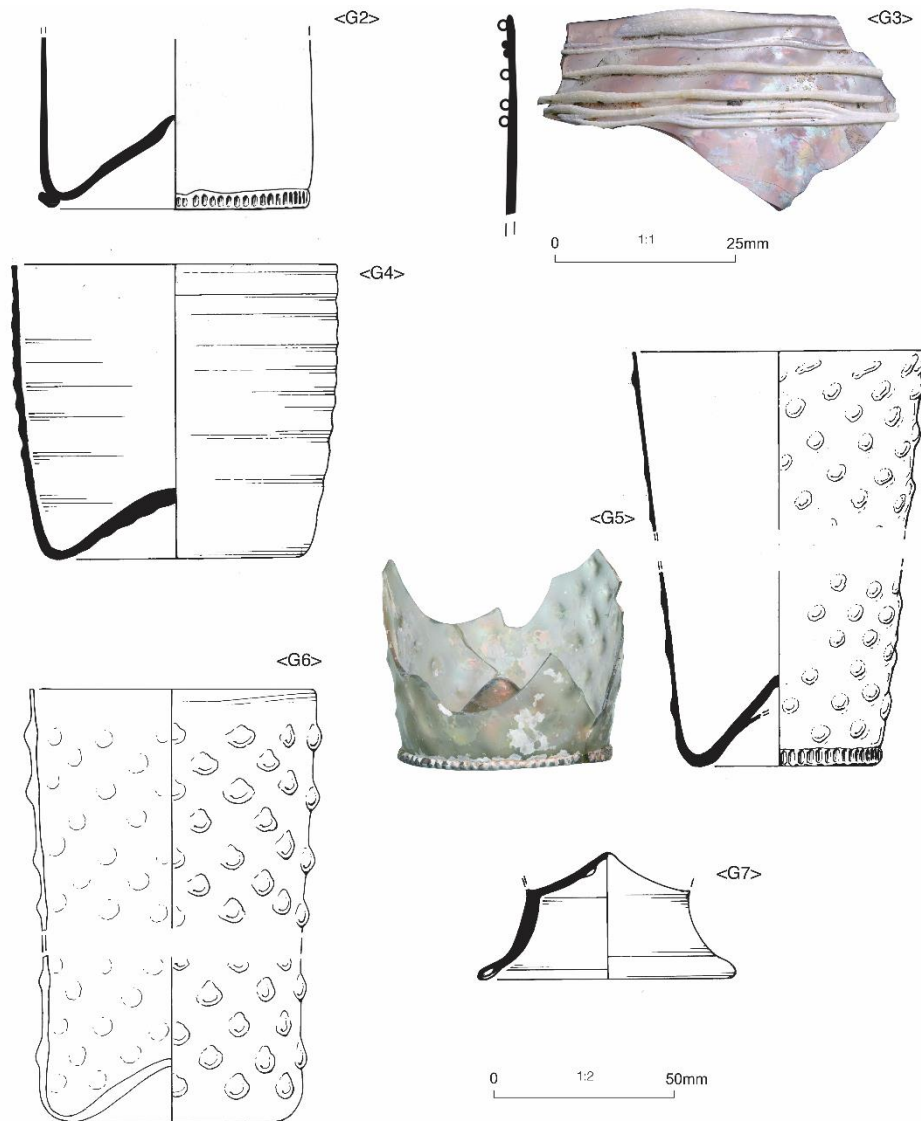


Fig 34 7–9 Holland Street. Glass beakers from ditch/sewer (S5): <G2>–<G7>.

Beakers are the dominant vessel type, with 65 fragments from 24 vessels. Most fall into three main categories: cylindrical beakers (<G2> and <G3>, fig 34), squat cylindrical beakers

(<G4>, <G5> and <G6>, fig 34) and Römer-type beakers (including <G8>, <G9> and <G10>, fig 35). A complete pedestal base <G7> was also present (fig 34).

At least 30 fragments (234g) from twelve 16th–17th century non-leaded wine glasses were also found. They comprise Anglo-Venetian forms with knopped stems belonging to Willmott's (2002) groups 10 (including <G11>, <G12>, <G13> and <G14>, fig 36) and 11 (including <G15>). On the whole, the forms are quite plain, with no examples of *vetro a fili* or *vetro a retorti* decoration in the *façon de Venise* style. Most of the feet have plain rims but two are folded (<363>, <440>).

Also present in the ditch were eighteen fragments of leaded glass (229g) from eleven vessels, with four complete squat inverted baluster, or 'taper' stems, including <G16> and <G17> (fig 36; Brain 2000, 3) that are a development of the earlier inverted baluster stems (Willmott 2002, 59–60; types 10.3, 10.4). This was the first English form to be produced in the new lead crystal glass, notably by Ravenscroft (by c 1675; Buckley 1913, 34; pl 9; Charleston 1984, 113–18, fig 22; Brain 2000, 3; Watts 2009, 100). <G16> is crizzled and could represent production on or near the site. Other pieces of the same general type but with a higher lead content and possibly of slightly later date include goblet <G18>, which has a more elongated baluster stem that is narrow and rounded at the top; it probably dates to c 1680/90–1725.

Additional glass vessels include a jug or decanter <G19>, sherds from a jar <G21> and a large fragment from a bell jar <G23> (fig 37). Forty small fragments from two alembics or other form of distillation apparatus were also found (Moorhouse 1972, 89–104; Willmott 2002, 101–3; Charleston 2005, 227).

In all, 117 sherds from up to 43 bottles (7.802kg) were recovered from the various ditch fills. Shaft-and-globe bottles dating to between c 1660 and 1680 are the main group, with 45 fragments from eleven examples (3.299kg). Two examples (from context [140]) are substantially complete, with full profiles. The smallest has split vertically, giving a near complete half section (height 208mm) (fig 38).

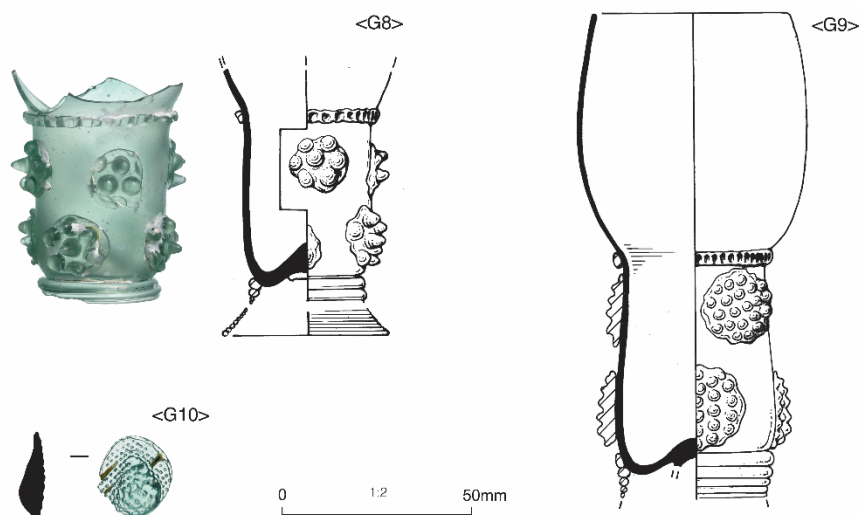


Fig 35 7–9 Holland Street. Glass Römer-type beakers from ditch/sewer (S5): <G8>–<G10>.

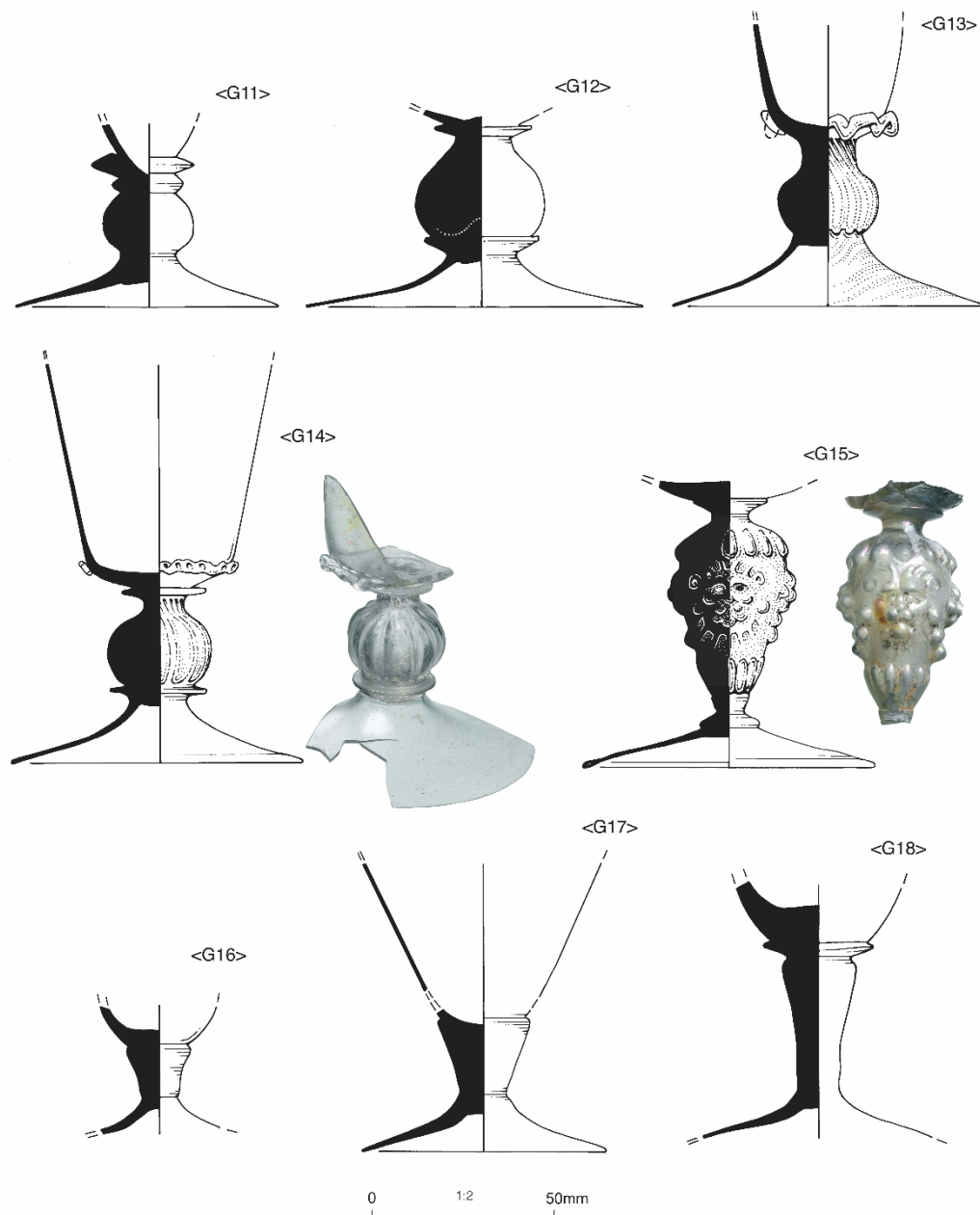


Fig 36 7–9 Holland Street. Wine glasses/goblets from ditch/sewer (S5): Anglo-Venetian forms <G11>–<G15> and English forms <G16>–<G18>.

In addition, there are eleven sherds from five shaft-and-globe/onion bottles (1.044kg). Two have applied seals, of which <G26> (fig 38) is a large roundel with raised rounded border (external diameter 41 x 43mm); the central area contains a dolphin/sea creature facing left over the initials 'DB'. Dolphins figure on two seals illustrated by Biddle and Webster (2005), one of Richard Church, dated 1678 (*ibid*, 271), the other from Cambridge with the initials EC and date 1684 (*ibid*, 272). The other seal, <G27> (fig 38) is large with a slightly asymmetrical stamp (external diameter c 41mm) containing the embossed letters 'I I H' over a shield within a beaded border. The shield is bisected horizontally, the upper field containing three floral motifs (?vine, opposed fleur-de-lis and ?rose) over a skull and cross-

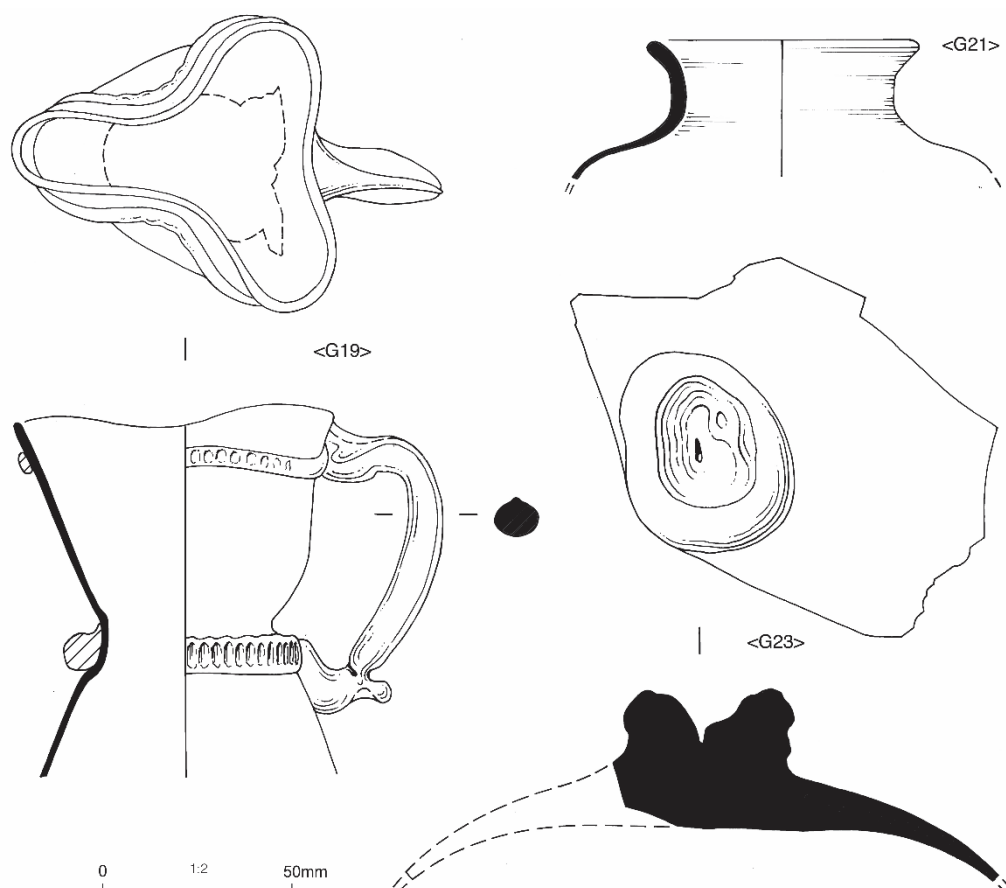


Fig 37 7–9 Holland Street. Other glass vessels from ditch/sewer (S5): a jug <G19>, a jar <G21> and a large fragment from a bell jar <G23>.

bones. No direct parallels for them have been found in the corpora presented by Ruggles-Brise (1949), Dumbrell (1983) or Biddle and Webster (2005). The ten onion bottles represented (thirteen sherds, 1.636kg) are probably of late 17th century date. Later bottle forms are rare, but include eight fragments from five mallet bottles and the base of an early cylindrical bottle; the former date to after 1725, the latter to after *c* 1735.

Eleven or twelve case bottles are also represented (45 sherds, 344g), either in a dark green or blue-green glass, and some 56 fragments from 24 phials (515g), mainly in natural blue and natural green glass. At least fourteen of these are of the ‘bell-shaped’ form that is typical of the 17th century, and especially the period *c* 1675 (fig 37; cf Noël Hume 1991, 72–3, nos 3, 8). The ditch fills also produced 37 fragments (161g) of window glass, including six examples with grozed edges.

Cesspit (S7) (period 5)

The fills of the pit also produced 52 items of accessioned glass. The composition of the group differs from the ditch/sewer (S5) in that only one beaker is represented. Goblets are more common, and most are of leaded glass. Other household items are represented by sherds from a jug/decanter in dark green glass (<G20>, fig 40), a handle from a jug/posset pot (<362>), parts of a possible flask (<369>), four jars (<354>, <358>, <481>, <506>) and a lamp in opaque white glass (<G22>, fig 40). Another fragment could be from the rim of a hanging lamp or an alembic (<503>). In addition, there are a small glass button (<368>) and a gaming counter (<359>).



Fig 38 7–9 Holland Street. Shaft-and-globe bottles from the backfill of ditch/sewer (S5) with seals <G26>–<G27> from shaft-and-globe/onion bottles from the same feature.



Fig 39 7–9 Holland Street. Selection of late 17th century 'bell-shaped' phials from ditch/sewer (S5).

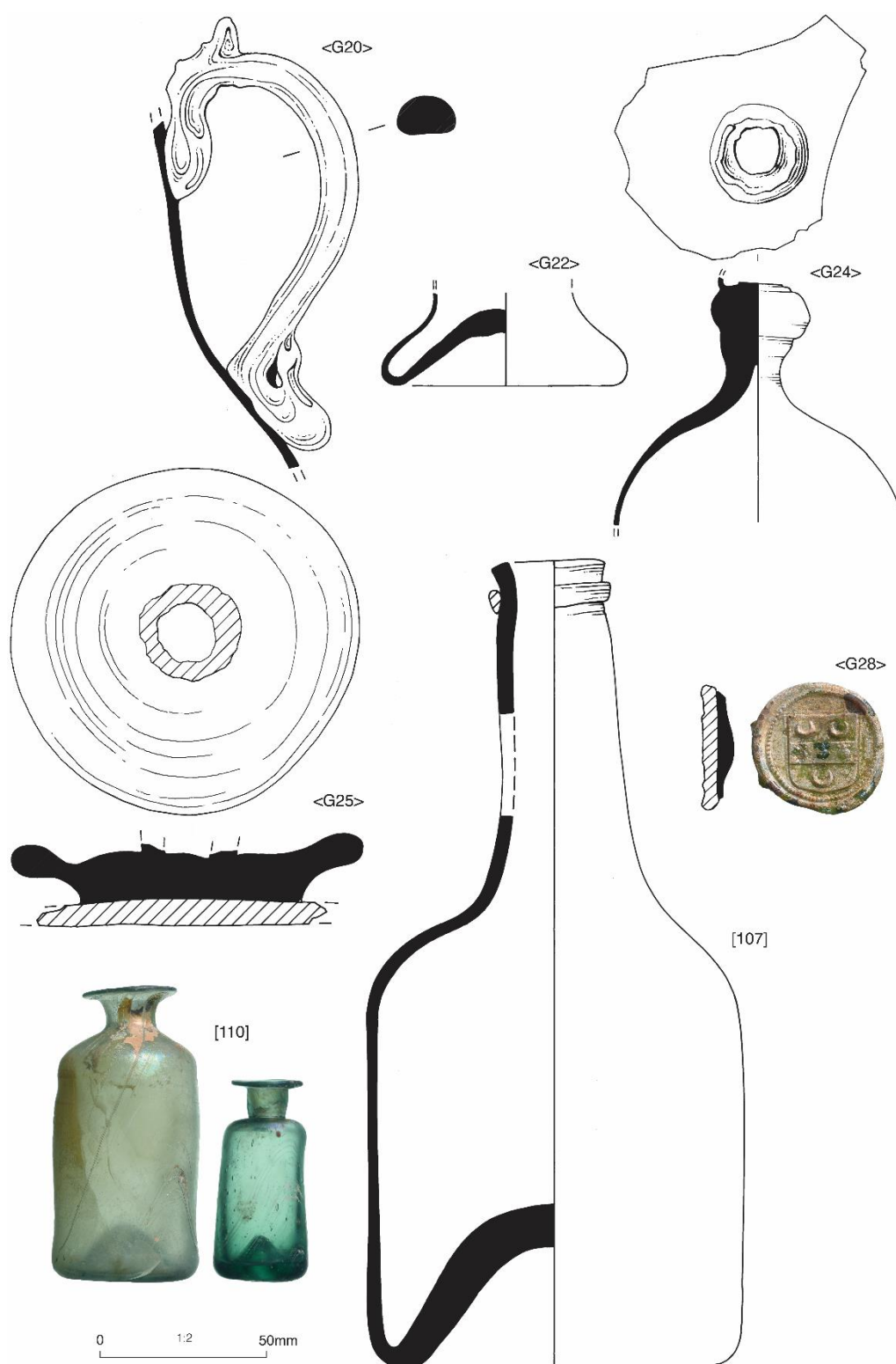


Fig 40 7–9 Holland Street. Glass from cesspit (S7): jug/decanter <G20>, lamp <G22>, bell jars <G24> and <G25>, bottle seal <G28>, a mallet bottle from [107] and two cylindrical phials from [110]

Horticulture is represented by twelve large fragments (1.521kg) from ten bell jars (including <G24> and <G25>, fig 40), glass dome-shaped cloches made in one piece and used to protect early garden plants from cold and frost and hasten their growth. The body is usually concave towards the base, flaring out to the folded and flattened rim, while the handles are usually hollow spherical knops. That on <G24><482> (fig 40) differs in that the rounded knop has an elongated neck; it is roughly finished with sub-rounded pontil scar on the flattened top. This form of handle seems to have been used for the smaller jars; one of the two larger jars has a large, crudely formed ring-shaped handle, while <G25> (fig 40) has a large dished pad (diameter *c* 100–103mm) with a large scar from the missing knop (diameter 29mm).

The 142 fragments (19.792kg) of bottle glass comprise shaft-and-globe/onion, onion, mallet and squat cylindrical forms, with some early cylindrical bottles but very few forms dating to before *c* 1725; also present are sherds from a bladder onion bottle, one octagonal bottle and part of a smaller cylindrical bottle in natural green glass. Of note are a near-complete mallet bottle from [107] (fig 40) and a probable squat cylindrical bottle with applied seal <G28> (fig 40) showing a shield-shaped plaque within a beaded border (external diameter 38 x 40mm, weight 18g). The plaque has a central band of three fruits/shells, with two standing crescents above and one below. The glass behind has been chipped away, as if to make a gaming piece.

Thirty phial fragments (410g) derive from 24 probable examples, mostly of cylindrical type with base diameters of *c* 23–50mm. Two, from [110], are of tall cylindrical type with bases of 20mm and 33mm (fig 40).

Cesspit (S12) (period 5)

The glass accessions include fragments of drawn trumpet wine glass <2>, a handled posset/jelly glass with pedestal base <3> and a jelly glass <1>; there is also part of a possible hanging lamp <325>. The bulk glass (3.758kg) includes a complete onion bottle, two complete/near-complete small mallet bottles and 37 fragments from five other mallet bottles, one early cylindrical bottle, three cylindrical bottles, two undiagnostic bottles, and four phials.

ACCESSIONED FINDS, by Julian Bowsher

Ditch/sewer (S5) (period 4)

Among the diverse assemblage of accessioned finds from the backfilling of ditch (S5) were items related to dress, kitchen, general household, fixtures from buildings and furnishings, leisure items and even (probably domestic) manufacturing waste. Most of the bulk leather items, virtually all shoe fragments, also came from these fills.

There was little evidence for dress as such but large fragments of cloth <300>, lace <299> and fibre braid <301> were noted. Leather from footwear was more durable and included numerous shoe fragments including a quarter with a latchet extension that may represent an unfinished item of local manufacture, a strap from a (usually) wooden-soled ‘patten’ typical of the 16th century as well as a larger piece possibly from an ankle boot.

Kitchen items include eight knife parts, all cutlery/table knives (fig 41). Two are fragmentary corroded blades <86>, <313> and the rest were represented by handles made of turned bone and wood. Most are oval in section (<S5>, <S6>, <S7>) though <S9> is rectangular. One of the handles had a scale tang <148> though the rest are whittle tanged, which was increasingly common from this date. There is also a whittle-tanged wooden handle <S10> of similar type. There are also two tin-coated copper-alloy spoons; one has a trifid

style top with a broken bowl <183> but the second is a finer but plain shafted spoon <S11> (fig 41). Of particular interest is the fact that both carried the same maker's mark; a heart over the initials GG. This maker appears well known, albeit unidentified,¹ although he may have been based in the City. An incomplete small footed wooden ?bowl <S27> (fig 41) was also found.

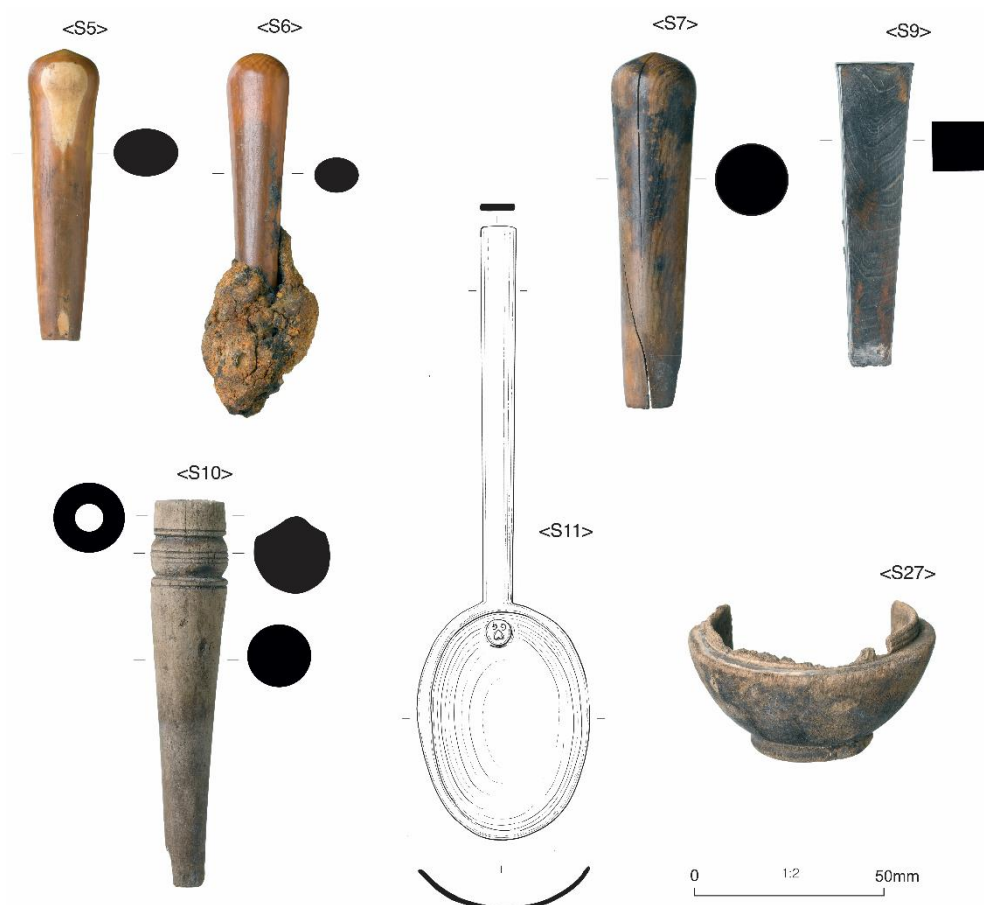


Fig 41 7–9 Holland Street. Kitchen items from ditch/sewer (S5): ivory and wooden knife handles <S5>, <S6>, <S7>, <S9> (ivory), and <S10> (wood); copper-alloy spoon <S11> with maker's mark (heart over GG); wooden bowl <S27>

Household security was revealed by two locks, one a small simple plate lock <98> with its latch bent over may have come from an internal doorway. More interesting is a spherical padlock <S13> with a rotary mechanism (fig 42). A further essential household item was a copper-alloy latten candlestick <S12> (fig 42). This piece, complete though damaged, was made in three parts: base, drip pan and stem/socket. The lower two elements are ?forged while the stem/socket is cast. The base has a double rim, the stem is baluster shaped and top of socket has a lip. Inside the base are the initials W/TI in a triangular arrangement that suggests a marriage piece rather than a maker's mark: thus T W and his wife I. The development of latten candlesticks (Brownsword 1985) suggests a date in the second half of the 17th century. Another common household item is a wooden scrubbing brush <S26> (fig 42).

¹ Hilton Price 1908, 59, who also notes that one example had been found in 'Horsleydown', p.79.

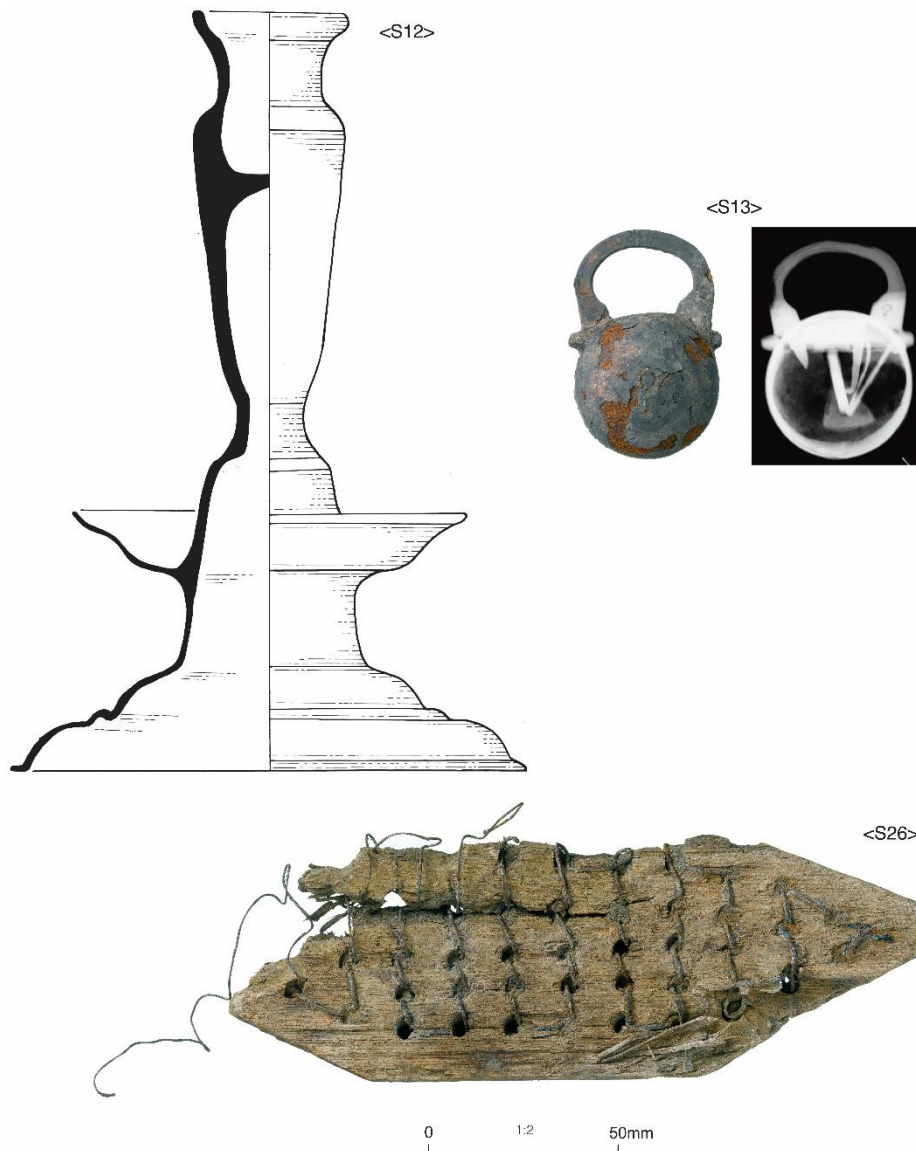


Fig 42 7–9 Holland Street. Household items from ditch/sewer (S5): latten candlestick <S12>; iron padlock <S13>; wooden (scrubbing) brush <S26>

Fixtures included many lead comes and associated leisure items included a lead bird feeder trough for a bird cage <S18> and a wooden bowling ball <S25>, together with three alleys (marbles) of chert/chalk <S20>, <S21>, <S22> (fig 43). An interesting find, which may have bridged leisure and industry, was the triangular gnomon of a sundial <S19> (fig 43) with two broken tenons that will have fitted into the dial plate set into a horizontal pedestal dial, perhaps some 100mm in diameter, like garden sundials of today. The angle of this gnomon approximates to the latitude of London (51.5 degrees N) and it would have been placed in a well-appointed garden or courtyard.² Another gnomon, though a little finer, was found in excavations on the Limehouse docklands of the north bank.³ The fills also contained a number of pieces of smithing hearth bottoms, iron and fuel ash slag, which may have represented local, perhaps ‘cottage’, industry.

² The authors are grateful to Dr Gloria Clifton, Head of the Royal Observatory, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich for commenting on this piece.

³ Site code VIT96, published by G Egan in Tyler 2001, 82 and fig 21.

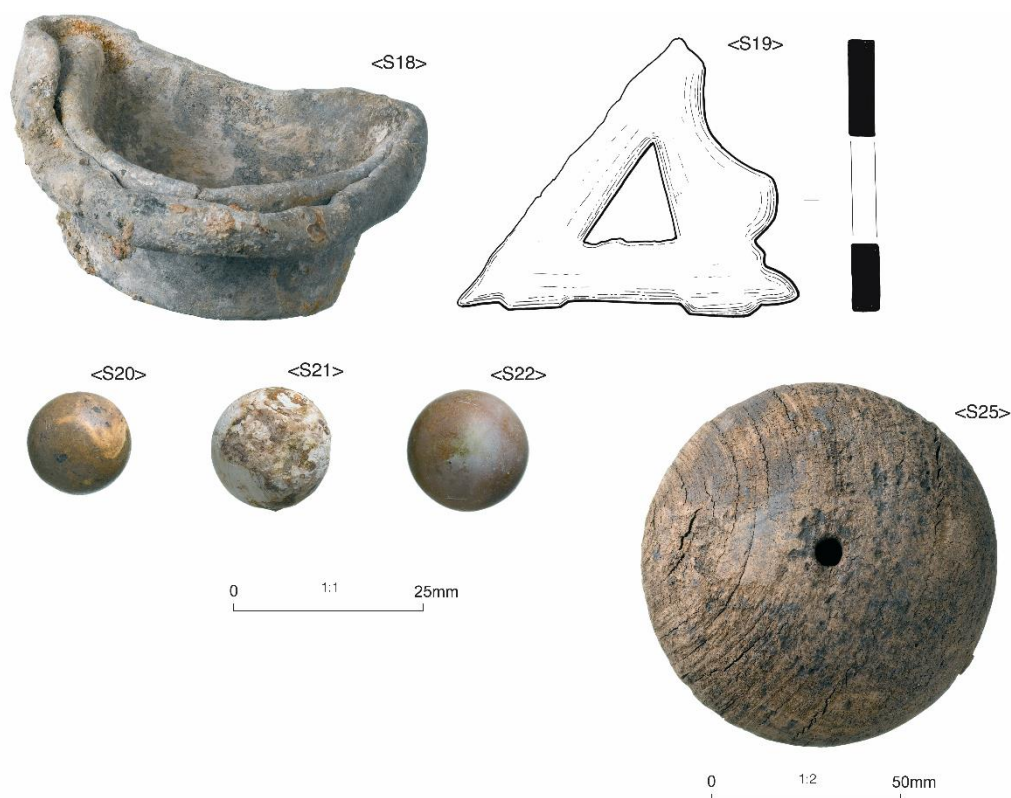


Fig 43 7–9 Holland Street. Items associated with leisure from ditch/sewer (S5): lead bird feeder <S18>, copper-alloy gnomon <S19>, playing alleys <S20>, <S21>, <S22> and wooden bowling ball <S25>

Cesspit (S7) (period 5)

The small finds from the fills of this feature comprised a varied 18th century collection. Items associated with dress included a fragment of a fine piece of fabric <298> that may have from the edging of a garment; two later 18th century buckles <S1>, <S2> (fig 44), both decorated and of small rectangular spindle type that may have come from shoes or breeches; a bevelled copper-alloy button <125>, a wooden button with traces of a textile covering <S3> (fig 44); another object made of shell inlay that may have been a spangle <293>, a common dress or garment adornment, and a copper-alloy wound wire headed pin <128>.

Other finds included an antler horn pistol grip handle <S8> (fig 44) that may have been a ‘carving knife’; a coarse sandstone hone <294>, that could have been used to sharpen any household implement; small fragmentary remains of a wooden ?bowl <143>, two fragmentary thimbles <120>, <127>, both closed or domed types used primarily for lighter domestic work; a chert/chalk alley <S23> (fig 44) and a fragment of metal wire <296>.

Further evidence for the appearance of local buildings included lead came fragments, to hold window glass, <103> was reeded with the initials EW flanked by rosettes; unfortunately no date was apparent. Another interesting fixture was a small domestic copper-alloy ‘cup’ hook with a (broken) screw attachment <S15> (fig 44). Threaded fixtures like this were just beginning to appear by the end of the 18th century. Four ‘curtain rings’ – a generic term for (usually) copper-alloy rings with bevelled edges that were distinctly not finger-rings and were used for a variety of household attachments – were also found (<122>–<124>, <126>).



Fig 44 7–9 Holland Street. Finds from cesspit (S7): copper-alloy buckles <S1> and <S2>, wooden button with textile covering <S3>, antler handle <S8>, copper-alloy cup hook <S15> and stone playing alley <S23>

Cesspit (S12) (period 5)

Finds recovered included a ceramic wig curler <278>, and a lead weight <45>.

7–9 HOLLAND STREET. CATALOGUES OF ILLUSTRATED FINDS

Catalogue of illustrated tile

ROOFING TILE, by Ian Betts

<T1> Pantile (fig 24)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

Complete pantile (fabric 3202?). It measures 355 x 233 x 12–14mm and has a nib measuring c 53 x 19–20 x 10mm projecting from the middle top edge.

<T2> Pantile (fig 17)

-, [111]; period 5, S8

Incomplete pantile, somewhat unusual in being steeply curved. It measures 346 x 223 x 13–15mm and has a nib on the underside measuring 57 x 17 x 12mm.

FLOOR, WALL AND STOVE TILES

<T3> Delft floor tile (fig 23)

<289>, [299]; period 4, S5

Incomplete tin-glazed floor tile, one of seven from Structure 5 (fabrics 2196, 3067, 3078) with the so-called 'Tudor rose' pattern painted in blue on white. This was the most popular tin-glazed floor tile design made by the London tilemakers. It was produced at a number of different pothouses, but based on thickness, this was probably made at either Pickleherring or Rotherhithe at some time between c 1618 and 1650.

<T4> Delft floor tile (fig 24)

<285>, [106]; period 5, S7

Incomplete tin-glazed floor tile, showing part of a blue and yellowish-brown border, with an oriental style 'Wan-Li' corner. Similar tiles were made at Pickleherring, Southwark in c 1618–50 (Tyler *et al* 2008, 56–57, fig 76 D15/1–D15/2). The decorated tile has been cut along one edge after firing to allow insertion into the floor.

<T5> Delft floor tile (fig 25)

<44>, [63]; period 5, S12

Near-complete English or Dutch decorated tin-glazed floor tile (fabric 3067) with a worn flower design painted in blue, yellow, orange and pale green on a pale bluish-white background and a barred ox-head corner motif in each corner.

<T6> Delft wall tile (fig 24)

<283>, [106]; period 5, S7

Incomplete tin-glazed wall tile with a landscape scene in a circular border, showing barrels being unloaded from a ship. This tile, which could be either English or Dutch, has distorted barred ox-head corners caused by movement of the glaze during firing.

<T7> Delft wall tile (fig 24)

<284>, [106]; period 5, S7

Incomplete tin-glazed wall tile with a landscape scene in a circular border, showing a tower with three sailing boats in the background. This tile is typical of London landscape tiles of around 1720–50. A tile with a very similar design is illustrated by Horne (1989, 27, no 71).

<T8> Stove tile (fig 23)

<282>, [219]; period 4, S5

Incomplete stove tile (fabric 3098). The inscription in the border below the figure has been interpreted as 'Count Jurgen of Lower Saxony'. The tile is unusual in having a black coloured glaze above a thin layer of white slip; normally lead-glazed stove tiles have a bright green glaze. The blackening is the result of heat damage as the underlying clay matrix next to the glaze is also discoloured. It is not known whether this heating happened during manufacture, or is the result of the heat it was subjected to when set into a stove. The stove tile is of German manufacture, and is part of a flat panel that suggests a mid-16th century date, although it could be earlier.

BRICK

<T9> Decorative curved brick (fig 12)

<488>, [307]; period 4, B1

Decorative curved brick, cut to shape after firing, with white plaster attached, ?originally used in an ornamental chimney stack or a decorative half column. Fabric (type 3033) and thickness (50–52mm) suggests a 15th- or 16th-century date.

<T10> Decorative curved brick (fig 12)
 <489>, [307]; period 4, B1
 As <T9>.

Catalogue of illustrated clay tobacco pipe, by Tony Grey

ASSEMBLAGE SUMMARY

A total of 231 clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising 78 bowls, 135 stems and eighteen mouthpieces were recovered from the 17th to 19th-century phases. These included 39 pipes bearing makers' marks and nineteen decorated items (Grey 2009a). Only the illustrated examples are catalogued here.

Catalogue

<CP1> Clay pipe bowl (fig 26)
 <205>, [107]; period 5, S7

Bowl type AO26 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969); decorated with the feathers of the Prince of Wales (possibly tavern related). *c* 1740–1800.

<CP2> Clay pipe bowl (fig 26)
 <214>, [107]; period 5, S7

Bowl type AO26; decorated with the royal (Hanoverian) coat of arms. *c* 1740–1800.

<CP3> Clay pipe bowl (fig 19)
 <196>, [99]; period 6, OA6

Bowl type cf AO26; with shield bearing arms quartered with pellets on either side of heel surmounted by S (meaning *slegste* for standard/ordinary quality) with crowned DR moulded in relief on base of heel. Dutch pipe from Gouda: late 18th/19th century (Atkinson 1972).

<CP4> Clay pipe stem (fig 19)
 <187>, [90]; period 6, S15

Stem only from pipe marked T WOOTTEN No 12 MAID LANE BORO along both sides of stem. Maker: Thomas Wootten, 1820–46, Southwark.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery, by Nigel Jeffries

ASSEMBLAGE SUMMARY

A large assemblage of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site, amounting to 6748 sherds and a total weight of 275.3kg. The bulk of the collection dates to the later 17th century, with smaller groups of mid-18th and 19th century date. Illustrated items are briefly catalogued below.

Catalogue

<P1> Plate (fig 18)
 -, [93]; period 5, S9

Tin-glazed ware plate (TGW, Britton plate shape I: Britton 1987, 194) decorated with panelled floral buds and a blue blob within a semi-circle framing a central floral spray pattern and an oversized insect, probably a fly. Dated *c* 1680–1750.

<P2> Slop/rounded bowl (fig 18)

-, [93]; period 5, S9

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) slop/rounded bowl. Post-dates *c* 1720.

<P3>, <P4> Two tankards (only one illustrated, fig 20)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

Two London-made stoneware (LONS) tankards inscribed with 'HENERY BAYLE AT YE PAUL HEAD IN ST LAWRENCE LANE'. Both are of a similar measure size, bear a Queen Anne ('AR') circular excise stamp, with the more complete tankard also burnt around its base, indicating its contents had been heated over the fire at least once. Dated *c* 1702–14.

<P5> Rounded mug/gorge (fig 31)

-, [110]; period 5, S7

Stoneware (LONS) rounded mug or gorge (Green 1999, 132–5, types 168–73) bearing a medallion depicting a vase with a star in its middle section, although no match appears in Green's précis of the Fulham pothouse (*ibid*, appendix 4). Dated *c* 1675–1775.

<P6> Cylindrical jar (fig 27)

-, [146]; period 4, S5

Tin-glazed ware (TGW) cylindrical jar, used for storage of dry herbs etc. Contemporary references described them either as gally pots, small Jarrs, and midle stall Jarrs (Britton 1990, 91). Most conform to the same general decorative theme, with banded lines in blue or manganese applied to the top and bottom portions of the pots flanking the middle cable pattern. The style appears to start *c* 1630 on jars and is applied to these forms until around the first quarter of the 18th century. This example has cable decoration across the middle portion of the pot between manganese banded line painted decoration.

<P7> Cylindrical jar (fig 27)

-, [146]; period 4, S5

Tin-glazed ware (TGW) cylindrical jar, as <P6>. This example is badly discoloured, and appears to possess four line blue banded decoration on the upper and lower portions of the vessel, whether this continues on the central part of the vessel is difficult to ascertain. Dated *c* 1630–80.

<P8> Plate (fig 27)

-, [299]; period 4, S5

London-made tin-glazed ware (TGW F) plate with landscape decoration. Britton plate shape J (1987, 197). Last quarter of the 17th century.

<P9> Plate (fig 27)

-, [299]; period 4, S5

London-made tin-glazed ware (TGW F) plate with 'Chinaman in grasses' image (Orton 1988, 327; Garner 1948, plate 26b; Britton 1987, 135). Britton plate shape J (*ibid*, 197). Last quarter of the 17th century.

<P10> Plate (fig 27)

-, [103], [116]; period 4, S5

Possible example of a pre-1670s tin-glazed ware (TGW) plate. Though the vessel certainly shares the attributes of a plate in terms of shape, given its depth and the small base footprint it might be best considered a dish. Trying to isolate pre-1670s examples of tin-glazed plates has generally proved elusive from sites in London.

<P11> Octagonal dish (fig 27)

-, [148]; period 4, S5

Tin-glazed with manganese ground panel decoration (TGW J). Archaeological examples of ground panel tin-glazed wares are rare, and this dish represents the most complete recently excavated example from London. Decorated in the Chinese style, the series of reserved panels display an image of floral sprigs (the reserved panels here are similar to Garner 1948, plate no 49b) flanking a centrally positioned bamboo tree, an image that is likely to have been replicated as the main base theme. Of a style dating to the mid-18th century, although it cannot be ruled out that it is a product of the short-lived Wincanton pottery in Somerset (Garner 1948, plate no 60c), which specialised in making ground panel wares; it is also known that the Lambeth High Street pothouses also manufactured panel wares during the same period. It is likely that this vessel is of a shape often referred to in the 1699 inventory of the Pickleherring pothouse, Southwark, as a clapmashes (butter, half butter, clucawdle, sawcer and small clapmashes are referred to here; see Britton 1990, 68–70), based on the Dutch Klapmuts, a sailors hat with an upturned brim with the dishes or shallow bowls therefore similarly shaped (Britton 1990, 85). This term was used by The East India Company of the Netherlands (VOC) to describe a shape of Chinese porcelain bowl they regularly imported (Sheaf and Kilburn 1988, 37 and pl 62, 49).

<P12> Shallow flared skillet (fig 28)

-, [175]; period 4, S5

Shallow flared skillet or frying pan in Surrey-Hampshire Border ware with a green glaze (BORDG). See Pearce 2007, 113–7. Dated *c* 1550–1700.

<P13> Miniature chafing dish (fig 28)

-, [206], [219]; period 4, S5

Miniature chafing dish in Surrey-Hampshire Border ware with a yellow glaze (BORDY). Dated *c* 1550–1700.

<P14> Internal lid-seated jar (fig 28)

-, [149]; period 4, S5

Internal lid-seated and glazed jar with brown glaze (RBORB) that also appears to reflect a limited form among the pothouses of the Surrey-Hampshire borders, and may have served an industrial function. Dated *c* 1550–1800.

<P15> Collared lid (fig 28)

-, [149], [150], [167]; period 4, S5

Collared lid in coarse red earthenware (PMR); a form among the less common outputs of this industry. Found smashed among a number of contexts. Dated *c* 1480–1900.

<P16> Colander (fig 28)

-, [206], [219], [293]; period 4, S5

One-handled, tripod based, colander with a collared rim in Low Countries whiteware with yellow glaze (LCWWY), found spread among five ditch deposits (contexts [98], [206], [219], [280] and [293]). Examples of this fabric are rare from London sites and it is therefore

difficult to more precisely pinpoint the exact origins and affinities of this colander, which is abraded, suggesting it had been in circulation for some time or was well used. Dated *c* 1480–1650.

<P17> Bowl (fig 28)

-, [219]; period 4, S5

Dutch slipware (DUTSL) carinated bowl, with characteristic Dutch style collared rim and footring base. Dated *c* 1500–1650.

<P18> Jug (fig 29)

-, [206]; period 4, S5

London stoneware (LONS: probably Fulham-made) jug, with an applied face mask and an oval medallion bearing a rosette design in imitation of the Bartmann jug. This vessel must be related to the early phase of Fulham production, although no example of the medallion appears in Green's précis of this pothouse (Green 1999, appendix 4).

<P19> Butter pot or storage jar (fig 29)

-, [118]; period 4, S5

Midland purple stoneware (MPUR) butter pot or storage jar with a stamp. Although complete, the top part stamp is for the most part illegible, with the lower portion revealing the letters '...[DANIEL]...'. Stamped pots bearing this (sur) name have been published by Geoff Egan (1992, 97–100) and were linked to the Daniel family, several members of which were working as potters at Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, between 1549 and 1787 (*ibid*, 99). The use of stamps on these pots appears to be a late 17th to early 18th century phenomenon, a response to a 1662 Act 'for reforming abuses committed in the weight and false packaging of butter' (*ibid*, 99) with the stamp making it possible to trace the maker of the container if its capacity was incorrect. The recently excavated Daniel stamp found from Wolseley Street, Southwark (DFS08, context [6]) adds to one of only a handful of excavated examples from London.

<P20> Carinated bowl (fig 32)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

Complete carinated bowl in Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG). Dated *c* 1550–1700.

<P21> Pipkin (fig 32)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

Complete Surrey-Hampshire Border redware with brown glaze (RBORB) pipkin. Dated *c* 1580–1800.

<P22> Plate (fig 33)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

London-made tin-glazed ware (TGW) plate; Britton (1987) plate shape I. Decorated with a Chinese-inspired design, depicting a perched peacock with a floral spray arching over it and an oversized insect, with the rim decorated with intersecting arcs. Stylistically, the various decorative elements used here matches well to London-made examples (for example, Britton 1987, cat no. 120, 142). Dated *c* 1675–1725.

<P23>—<P24> Two plates (fig 33)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

Two matching tin-glazed ware (TGW) plates; Britton (1987) plate shape I. Decorated with spray of flowers erupting from a vase or basket, imitating a popular theme on contemporary Chinese blue-and-white porcelain plates. Dated *c* 1675–1725.

<P25> Plate (fig 33)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

London-made tin-glazed ware (TGW) plate; Britton (1987) plate shape I. The European landscape depicting two joined towers was undoubtedly copied from London-made tiles, which in turn were inspired and adapted from Dutch tile patterns. Dated *c* 1675–1725.

<P26> Plate (fig 33)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

Tin-glazed ware (TGW) plate; Britton (1987) plate shape H. The plate is centrally decorated with a pinwheel surrounded by panels depicting Chinese gardens (including a willow tree): this plate shape and decoration might be a product of either Liverpool or one of the Bristol tin-glazed pothouses. The style used seems to hark back to the Kraak style used on Chinese porcelain in the early part of the 17th century. Dated *c* 1650–1800.

<P27> Plate (fig 33)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

Tin-glazed ware (TGW) plate; Britton (1987) plate shape J, with Chinese-style decoration common to the third quarter of the 18th century (a tree stump overarched and flanked by floral sprays, an insect and a parrot or peacock perched in the top left), in addition to the initials L.H.M in a triangular arrangement (ie L at the top splayed over the letters H and M) and the date of 1748 located underneath the base. Similarly initialled vessels are depicted by Britton (*ibid*, 125, 134, 141 and 154–5), where they have been found to be marriage commemorations, with the letters organised with the initials of the man first, in this case ‘H.L’, with the first name of the bride therefore beginning ‘M’.

<P28> Concave-sided bowl (fig 32)

-, [63]; period 5, S12

Mottled ware (STMO) concave-sided bowl. A product of either Bristol or Staffordshire this vessel was thrown away intact and was therefore still usable. Dated *c* 1650–1800.

<P29> Soup plate (fig 30)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

Chinese blue-and-white porcelain (CHPO BW) soup plate, decorated with panels of one of the Taoist eight Precious Objects (the three bounded scrolls), a central theme depicting a citrus tree, flanked by bamboo (to the left) and a chrysanthemum (to the right) and rim decorated with a tree peony with buds. External symbols are also present, in the form of sacred fungus. Dated *c* 1590–1900.

<P30> Plate (fig 30)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

London-made tin-glazed ware (TGW) Britton shape G plate, with manganese decoration depicting a swan as the central theme. ?Lambeth product. Dated *c* 1675–1750.

<P31> Plate (fig 30)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

London-made tin-glazed ware (TGW) Britton shape G plate, with decoration in blue depicting a swan as the central theme. ?Lambeth product. Dated *c* 1675–1750.

<P32> Vase (fig 30)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

Dutch delftware (DTGW) vase directly copying shapes made in Chinese porcelain (beaker vase; see Oriental Ceramic Society 2003, cat. no. 1, 6). The underneath of the base displays the ‘SVE’ initials of the famous Dutch delft potter Samuel Van Eenhoorn; the separate ‘A’ denotes it as a product of the De Grieksche A pothouse, which was operated by Van Eenhoorn between 1678 and 1686 (Van Dam 2004, eg 33, 76–7; 85). This example is divided into three main decorative themes. The lower portion closest to the base has a series of stiff pendant leaves, with the middle lower part a frieze alternating between a Chinese symbol and an enclosed floral spray emerging from a rock, with the main upper portion projecting an overall foliate theme with a Chinaman fishing. The various decorative elements are more akin to the Ming transitional period of Chinese porcelain production, some 30 years or so earlier than when this delft vase was made.

<P33> Rounded bowl (fig 31)

-, [107]; period 5, S7

Staffordshire-type ‘fine’ redware (STGR) rounded bowl, with applied relief decoration in pipe clay depicting a cock and a flower or tree with a white banded slip applied just below the rim (Noël Hume 1991, 122–3). Dated *c* 1725–50.

<P34> Mercury jar (fig 31)

-, [110]; period 5, S7

Spanish-made mercury jar (MERC). Dated *c* 1500–1800.

<P35> Rounded bowl (fig 31)

-, [106]; period 5, S7

Tin-glazed with exterior manganese ground panel decoration (TGW J) rounded bowl, probably a Lambeth product, with at least two blue painted stylised fish depicted, although the use of fish on tin-glazed wares is normally associated with char pots made at this time. Dated *c* 1735–70.

Catalogue of illustrated glass, by Lyn Blackmore

ASSEMBLAGE SUMMARY

A large assemblage of hand-collected glass was recovered from the site, amounting to *c* 33% of the 511 accessions. Also present are a good-sized assemblage of bottle glass, a medium-sized assemblage of phials, and a small amount of window glass. Almost all the period 4 finds are from the ditch sewer (S5), which contained 68 items (201 fragments) of accessioned glass and 229 fragments (8.573kg) of bulk glass, with some pieces scattered through more than one fill. The main period 5 group is from cesspit S7 ([163]), which contained 195 fragments of bulk glass (20.339kg) and 52 accessions.

Waste and objects from the sieved finds were accessioned, but as a rule the sieved bulk glass was not recorded (contexts [90], [107], [110], [111], [165]). Most of the finds date to the later 17th and early 18th centuries. Most accessions are from period 4, whereas the largest amounts of bulk glass are from period 5 deposits. There is some evidence for glass production, but finished bottles and table wares (beakers and wine glasses) dominate the accessioned finds, with smaller amounts of other domestic items and horticultural/industrial

forms. Where possible, the terminology used below is consistent with that used by Willmott (2002, 132–3). Catalogued items are considered by function, commencing with drinking vessels; within this the entries are usually ordered by period, land use, feature and accession number. As a rule, base measurements are taken at the point where the base rests on a flat surface, rather than the outer diameter, which is usually greater. Only the illustrated material is presented here, but a full catalogue of the material can be found within the site archive.

CATALOGUE

Production waste

<G1> Glass waste (fig 22)

<485>, [110]; period 5, S7

Perfume bottle (H 80mm). Flattened flask-like form with pedestal base (W 22mm, Th 11mm); oval lower body (W 41mm, H 39mm, Th 28mm), narrow elongated narrow upper body neck expanding slightly to the top (L 29mm, W 24mm, Th 20mm), before constricting to a cylindrical neck with flat-topped rim (Diam 16mm, H 80mm). One complete example and 26 identical, near complete, mostly with damaged rims. Colourless glass with grey-brown tinge. Weight of complete example 65g; total weight 1.336kg.

Beakers: 16th to late 17th century

Plain cylindrical beaker (Willmott type 1.1, c 1550–1670)

<G2> Glass beaker (fig 34)

<437>, [206]; period 4, S5

Complete kicked base (Diam 70mm, body thickness at base 2mm) with applied rigaree base-ring (ext Diam 75mm; Willmott 2002, fig 5a); the end of the trail flattened in the underside. Weight 66g. Possibly same as <432>.

Cylindrical beaker with optic-blown ribs and spiral thread trail (Willmott type 1.6, c 1600–50)

<G3> Glass beaker (fig 34)

<452>, [300]; period 4, S5

Rim sherd in pale purple-coloured glass with opaque white glass spiral thread below rim to a depth of 17mm (Diam 70mm, c 18% present; Th 0.5–1.5mm). Weight 3g.

Squat cylindrical beaker with optic-blown horizontal ribs (Willmott type 3.2, c 1650–1700).

<G4> Glass beaker (fig 34)

<424>, [183]; period 4, S5

Complete profile, nine fragments, natural green glass (Diam at rim 90mm, c 75% EVE; Diam at base 70mm, c 75%; H 80mm). Weight 90g.

Squat cylindrical beaker with staggered optic-blown bosses (Willmott type 3.3, c 1600–1700)

<G5> Glass beaker (fig 34)

<397>, [140]; period 4, S5

Squat cylindrical beaker with staggered optic-blown bosses (Willmott type 3.3). Rim and complete base (non-joining) with milled rigaree base ring (D 2–5mm) and pontil scar; clear greyish metal (Diam at rim 80mm, Diam at base 50mm plus trail). Total height uncertain, and possibly a cylindrical form. Three fragments; weight 51g.

<G6> Glass beaker (fig 34)

<409>, [169]; period 4, S5

<422>, [183]; period 4, S5

<450>, [300]; period 4, S5

Rim (<409>; Diam 80mm, weight 10g) and virtually complete base, plain edge (Diam 55mm); clear greyish metal, as <409>? Three fragments, combined weight 49g.

Pedestal beaker (Willmott type 5, c 1550–1650)

<G7> Glass beaker (fig 34)

<395>, [140]; period 4, S5

Complete kicked base and pedestal foot of flaring form with folded, enclosed base ring (Diam 70mm, H of pedestal 23mm); made of a single paraison of natural green glass. Weight 37g.

Römer-type beaker with raspberry prunts (Willmott type 7.2, c 1600–1700+)

<G8> Glass beaker (fig 35)

<376>, [117]; period 4, S5

<381>, [118]; period 4, S5

Complete cylindrical body/base (Diam 34mm, H 43mm) with frilled rigaree trail (D 3mm) at the junction with the bowl and part of applied piled coiled base (Diam 48mm). The raspberry pads (Diam c 13–66mm) in two staggered alternating rows have between four and seven very protruding prunts. Two fragments natural green glass, combined weight 36g.

<G9> Glass beaker (fig 35)

<323>, [1]; period 4, S5

<379>, [118]; period 4, S5

<448>, [299]; period 4, S5

Complete cylindrical body (Diam c 40mm, H 56mm) with two staggered rows of four raspberry pads (Diam 18–23mm) around it and narrow rigaree trail (D 2–4mm) at junction with the rounded bowl with slightly inverted rim (H 70mm, Diam 60mm). Base of piled coil form, mainly missing (cf Willmott 2002, fig 46). Slightly bubbly natural blue-green glass. Total 14 frags, 63g (six fragments <323>, 6g; <348>, 2g; seven fragments <379>, 55g).

<G10> Glass beaker (fig 35)

<429>, [206]; period 4, S5

Single raspberry pad (Diam 20x22mm) with all-over grid of very small, closely-spaced low prunts. Weight 2g.

Wine glasses/goblets: 16th to late 17th century

Round-knopped stem (Willmott type 10.5, c 1500–1700)

<G11> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<380>, <384>, [118]; period 4, S5

Whole stem (H 21mm) with slightly asymmetrical hollow knop (Diam 25mm), rounded collar (Diam 18mm) below bladed merese (Diam 26mm); part of flaring bowl (probably trumpet-shaped), and most of foot (Diam 72mm); colourless glass with grey tinge. Combined weight 43g.

<G12> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<425>, [183]; period 4, S5

Whole stem and c 80% foot (Diam 96mm), with slightly baluster-shaped hollow knop (H 29mm, max Diam 32mm) between mereses (upper bevelled, Diam 27mm; lower flat, Diam 28mm). Weight 30g.

Ribbed round-knopped stem (Willmott type 10.6, c 1670s (c 1550–1700))

<G13> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<415>, [170]; period 4, S5

Whole slightly baluster-shaped stem (H 25mm) with asymmetrical knop (max Diam 28mm), the ribs rising from the junction with the foot and wrythen at the top; part of foot (Diam 90mm) and part of bucket-shaped bowl with applied frilled trail around base angle; colourless glass with greenish-grey tinge. Weight 90g.

<G14> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<418>, <419>, [182]; period 4, S5

<427>, [183]; period 4, S5

Whole stem (H 31mm) with asymmetrical hollow knop (Diam 27mm) between irregular mereses (upper Diam c 20mm, lower Diam 24mm), most of foot (Diam 80mm) and applied trail around base of bucket-shaped bowl; three non-joining rims (H c 130mm, depth of bowl over 80mm, Diam 80mm). Extremely thin colourless glass. Nine fragments, combined weight 44g.

Lion mask stem, mould-blown (Willmott type 11.1, c 1550–1650)

<G15> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<439>, [219]; period 4, S5

Complete stem (H 52mm), between flat mereses (upper Diam c 22mm, lower Diam 18mm) and 80% of foot (Diam 80mm); bowl form uncertain, but probably U-shaped (Willmott 2002, types a, b). The stem has well-defined opposed lion masks and rosettes with gadrooning above and below (similar to Willmott 2002, fig 64 but narrower and more elegant). Colourless glass with grey tinge; five fragments, weight 35g.

Wine glasses/goblets: late 17th to 18th century

Tapered/squat inverted baluster stem

<G16> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<386>, [118]; period 4, S5

Whole stem (short H 15mm, Diam at top 18mm, Diam at base 11mm) with part of pressed in flaring/funnel-shaped bowl; crizzled colourless glass with grey tinge. Weight 12g.

<G17> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<385> [118]; period 4, S5

Whole stem (H 22mm, Diam at top 24mm, Diam at base 13mm) with most of foot (Diam 66mm) and part of pressed in flaring/funnel-shaped bowl; colourless glass with grey tinge. Four fragments; weight 33g.

Elongated inverted baluster stem

<G18> Glass goblet (fig 36)

<447>, [299]; period 4, S5

Solid stem (complete; H 35mm, Diam at top 20mm, Diam at base 11mm) with part of foot, slightly asymmetrical upper merese (bevelled; Diam 29mm) and part of flat-based, flaring bowl; colourless glass with high lead content. Weight 51g.

Other table wares

Decanters, jugs and related finds

<G19> Glass jug (fig 37)

<442>, [293]; period 4, S5

Jug with constricted neck and complete Italian-style trefoil rim with pinched lip (max dimensions 75 x 75mm; Willmott 2002, type 17.1); heavy applied cordons, one with slight crimping just below the rim and a thicker milled band just below the neck. Complete rod handle with rat tail down the back springing from the rim and running to the lower cordon. Twelve fragments colourless leaded glass with grey tinge, weight 121g. ?Late 17th or early 18th century.

<G20> Glass ?jug (fig 40)

<356>, [110]; period 5, S7

Jug? Complete heavy handle (oval section, W at centre 18mm) and part of body, from a large narrow-necked jug or decanter. The upper end of the handle (W 26mm) is folded over into an elongated tapering pad that is attached to the neck, with a tool-pinched thumb stop at the top (L 61mm, max W 30mm, max Th 14mm); the lower is folded back on itself with a void between the two layers, both of which are pressed into place with a flat tool (W c 9mm). Dark green glass; weight 142g.

Household

Jars

<G21> Glass jar (fig 37)

<399> [140]; period 4, S5

Large cylindrical jar with complete everted rim (Diam 67mm; ext Diam 72mm), cylindrical neck (H to top of rim 22mm) with slightly sloping shoulder, one base fragment (Diam c 80mm) and seven body fragments (Diam c 113mm); height uncertain. Pale green glass. Ten fragments, weight 76g (laminating).

Lighting

<G22> Glass lamp (fig 40)

<364>, [110]; period 5, S7

Near-complete hollow base with squat profile (Diam 65mm, external Diam 74mm) with three non-joining fragments of the trumpet-shaped stem; opaque yellowish-white glass. Eight fragments; weight 68g.

Bell jars

<G23> Glass bell jar (fig 37)

<441>, [280]; period 4, S5

Raised, straight-sided oval ring knop (Diam c 45mm x 55mm, max H 25mm) with part of thick walled rounded body; possible production waste? Weight 226g.

<G24> Glass bell jar (fig 40)

<482>, [107]; period 5, S7

Top of a small jar; necked knop (max Diam 30mm, H 34mm) with pontil scar on the flattened bun-shaped top; green glass. Weight 87g.

<G25> Glass bell jar (fig 40)

<346>, [107]; period 5

Knop handle comprising a large, dished pad (Diam c 100–103mm) with a large pontil scar at the centre (Diam 29mm).

Wine bottles and other bottles

Shaft-and-globe/onion bottles (c 1675–85)

<G26> Glass seal (fig 38)

<403>, [140]; period 4, S5

Large roundel with raised rounded border (ext Diam 41 x 43mm); the central area (Diam 28 x 30mm) contains a dolphin/sea creature facing left over the initials 'DB'. Dolphins figure on two seals illustrated by Biddle and Webster (2005), one of Richard Church, dated 1678 (*ibid*, 271), the other from Cambridge with the initials EC and date 1684 (*ibid*, 272); the latter is a good match for the creature on <G26>.

<G27> Glass seal (fig 38)

<420> [182]; period 4, S5

Large roundel with slightly asymmetrical stamp (ext Diam c 41mm, int Diam c 36mm) containing the embossed letters 'I I H' over a shield within a beaded border. The shield is bisected horizontally, the upper field containing three floral motifs (?vine, opposed fleur-de-lis and ?rose) over a skull and cross-bones. Weight 18g.

<G28> Glass seal (fig 40)

<352> [110]; period 5, S7

Large roundel with shield-shaped plaque within a beaded border (ext Diam 38 x 40mm; int Diam 33mm). The plaque has a central band of three fruits/shells, with two standing crescents above and one below. The glass behind has been chipped away, as if to make a gaming piece. Weight 18g.

Catalogue of illustrated accessioned finds, by Julian Bowsher

DRESS ACCESSORIES

<S1> Copper-alloy buckle (fig 44)

<129>, [110]; period 5, S7

Incomplete, missing pin. 48mm x 48mm, foliate scrolling decoration on upper face. Late 17th century.

<S2> Copper-alloy buckle (fig 44)

<130>, [110]; period 5, S7

Incomplete, missing pin 34mm x 28mm, moulded decoration on upper face. Late 17th century.

<S3> Button (fig 44)

<297>, [107]; period 5, S7

Complete, textile on wood. Diam 27mm, though distorted, plano-convex with central hole wood – ?oak (*Quercus*), covered with dark (?) cotton.

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS

<S4> Ivory knife handle (fig 17)

<76>, [340]; period 5, S8

Ivory handle, whittle tang. L 59mm, oval bulbous top, 11.7mm x 10.7mm and circular bottom Diam 8mm. Corrosion from blade at bottom.

<S5> Ivory knife handle (fig 41)

<77>, [117]; period 4, S5

Ivory handle, whittle tang. L 77mm, oval bulbous top, 9mm x 16mm and oval bottom 10.3mm x 9.8mm.

<S6> Ivory knife handle (fig 41)

<78>, [165]; period 4, S5

Ivory handle, whittle tang. L >63mm, oval top 18.3mm x 12.4mm, bottom uncertain due to corrosion from blade.

<S7> Ivory knife handle (fig 41)

<79>, [299]; period 4, S5

Ivory handle, whittle tang. L 93mm, round top, Diam 22mm tapering to 14mm.

<S8> Antler knife handle (fig 44)

<80>, [107]; period 5, S7

Antler handle, whittle tang, pistol grip. L 99mm, oval top Diam 29.5mm x 26.3mm to 19mm.

<S9> Ivory knife handle (fig 41)

<146>, [176]; period 4, S5

Stained ivory handle, whittle tang. L 80mm, rectangular top 21mm x 14mm to square bottom 11.5mm.

<S10> Wood knife handle (fig 41)

<147> [182]; period 4, S5

Wooden handle, whittle tang, turned, moulded. L 101mm, circular, tapers from 19mm to 10mm.

<S11> Copper-alloy spoon (fig 41)

<140>, [184]; period 4, S5

Plain shaft, L 160mm, oval bowl L 61mm, W 45mm, with maker's mark; heart over GG.

<S12> Copper-alloy candlestick (fig 42)

<50>, [300]; period 4, S5

Copper alloy (latten), complete, though damaged. 'Marriage initials' W / I T within base. H 218mm, basal Diam 134mm, internal Diam of cup 26mm. Second half of the 17th century.

<S13> Iron padlock (fig 42)

<314>, [206]; period 4, S5

Ball type with vertical circumferential seam below attached hasp, keyhole in centre. Diam ball 39mm, H of hasp 21mm. X-ray shows rotary mechanism, with hasp hinge on right and internal latch on left.

<S14> Iron pintle (fig 12)

<101>, [443]; period 4, S1

Horizontal L 45mm with barb on side, upright rectangular L 34mm.

<S15> Copper-alloy cup hook (fig 44)

<119>, [107]; period 5, S7

Thread to rear broken, surviving W (front to back) 12mm, H 23mm.

LEISURE

<S16> Pewter tankard (fig 21)

<49>, [110]; period 5, S7

Complete, though corroded, holed and distorted, one-pint pewter tankard. H 158mm, W uncertain due to distortion. Rim lip, ring, 38mm below top, base plinth 23mm. Handle has thumb platform with initials F/HH, ending in a curl. Excise stamp, crown over AR, just below the rim. Around the centre of the wall: 'Henry French at ye Faulkon Inn on ye Bank Side Southk'. *c* 1702–14.

<S17> Pewter tankard (fig 21)

<48>, [107]; period 5, S7

Complete, though corroded, holed and distorted, half-pint pewter tankard. H *c* 90mm, W uncertain due to distortion. Rim lip, ring, *c* 62mm below top, base plinth 10mm. Handle has thumb platform and ends in a curl. Around centre of the wall, within wreaths and swags: 'Hancox Whitehouse at y 2 Brewers H[]n in Crucifix Lane Southw'. Around the lower wall: 'Now [] at ye Red Lion Gravill lane Southk'. ?Late 18th century.

<S18> Lead bird feeder (fig 43)

<107>, [140]; period 4, S5

D-shaped trough, H 27mm, W 56.5mm (front to back 40mm), front rim folded over, cf Egan 2005, 128–9.

<S19> Copper-alloy gnomon (fig 43)

<118>, [103]; period 4, S5

Upright triangle, front angle 52°, L 43.7mm, H 35.7mm, Th 3mm. (?) broken tenons at base.

<S20> Stone playing alley (fig 43)

<281>, [176]; period 4, S5

?Chert, Diam 13.8mm.

<S21> Stone playing alley (fig 43)

<280>, [206]; period 4, S5

Chalk, Diam 16.3mm.

<S22> Stone playing alley (fig 43)

<295>, [299]; period 4, S5

?Chert, Diam 16.2mm.

<S23> Stone playing alley (fig 44)

<279>, [107]; period 5, S7

Harder type of chalk than above, Diam 18.5mm.

<S24> Wooden ball (fig 8)

<47>, [380]; period 2, OA2

Wooden (Pomodiae) ?skittle ball, with a shallow carved cross (30mm) as an identification/owners mark. The ball was a rustic home-made item carved from a single piece of wood, seen by grain lines across the wood, which has left faceted knife marks all over it. After burial in the ground and subsequent drying it has split along the grain. Diam 53mm (2 1/8").

<S25> Wooden bowling ball (fig 43)

<145>, [140]; period 4, S5

Oak (*Quercus*) bowling ball, Diam 100mm (4").

OTHER GOODS

<S26> Wooden brush (fig 42)

<149>, [293]; period 4, S5

Oak scrubbing brush, flat with pointed ends, bristles missing but wires threading them survive through holes, damaged. L 183mm (estimated original L 220mm), W 63mm, Th 19.

<S27> Wooden bowl/container (fig 41)

<152> [300]; period 4, S5

Lower part of a bowl- or globular-shaped container. There is a flange around its top, into which the lid would have fitted, and it has a simple ring foot. It was very carefully made, probably for keeping a high-status object within. It was spindle made, almost certainly to cater for the specific properties of the wood. Although it is a fine-grained hardwood, the species could not be determined after burial and conservation. H 36mm, Diam top 64mm, Diam foot 33, H 34.