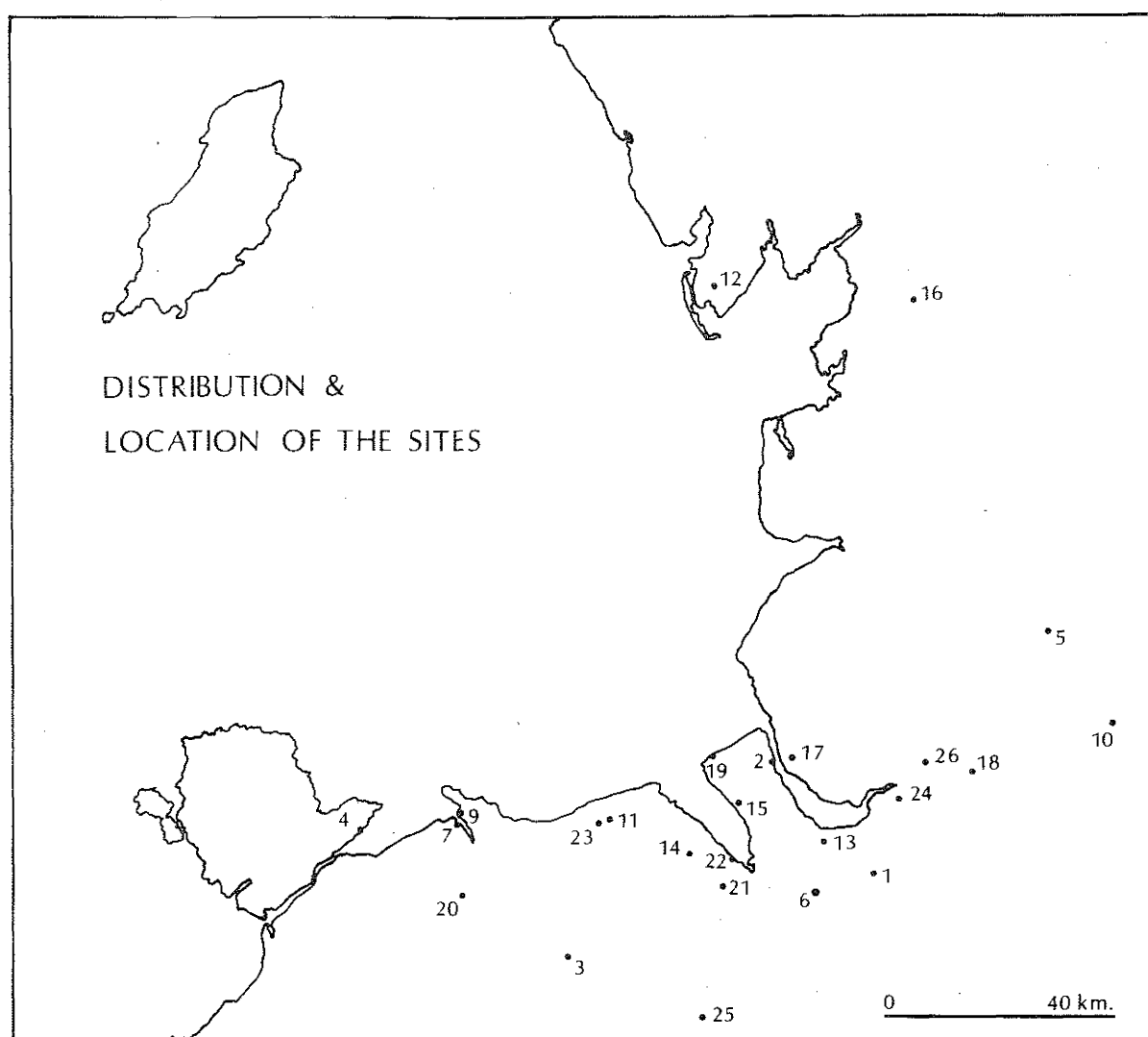


A Note on Continental Imports in the North West 800-1700 A.D.

P.J. Davey and J.A. Rutter

The importation of pottery from the continent, particularly the Saintonge, into the Irish Sea area has been known for some time, its presence in quantity on Welsh castle sites (e.g. Butler 1974; Davey 1977) and in Chester (Hurst 1974a; Davey and Rutter 1975) providing a complement to its omnipresence in Ireland. Recent excavations in the north west provide a more detailed picture of the range of continental wares present and the kinds of site on which they are found. The purpose of this note is to describe some twenty-eight Continental and six British imports now recognised in the region, to discuss their dating and distribution and to consider some of the implications of their presence. The material from twenty-six sites tabulated below has been examined by one or both of the writers with the exception of that from Beaumaris, Conwy, Maenan, Rhuddlan and Valle Crucis for which published accounts have been used (Davey 1977).



1. Ashton 2. Birkenhead 3. Brenig Valley 4. Beaumaris 5. Bury Castle
6. Chester 7. Conwy 8. Dee and Clwyd 9. Deganwy 10. Denton, Manchester
11. Dyserth 12. Furness Abbey 13. Grange-cow-worth 14. Hen Blas 15. Heswall
16. Hornby 17. Liverpool 18. Lymm 19. Meols 20. Maenan 21. Northop
22. Pentre, Flint 23. Rhuddlan 24. Runcorn 25. Valle Crucis 26. Warrington

TABLE ONE

Although its chronology is directly related to the number and type of site excavated in the region, the importation of pottery appears to fluctuate between periods of activity and inactivity. A sequence of six phases can be defined.

Phase 1 800-1150

The fragment of a mid-Saxon red burnished vessel (identified by R.A. Hodges) is best seen as a resumption of the trade in western Continental wheel-thrown fine wares, last in evidence in Chester in the fifth or early sixth centuries A.D. (Information J.C. McPeake and R.A. Hodges).

The few sherds of undeveloped Stamford ware together with the cooking pots and bowls of Chester ware, now ubiquitous on sites in Chester (Carrington 1975; 1977), are the first real indication that Chester has emerged from an aceramic period which affected the rest of the region for up to two more centuries (Knight 1977). Recent excavations, particularly in Lower Bridge Street, Chester, outside the Roman fortress area, have produced structures to go with this pottery and occasional finds of metalwork from other sites are beginning to elucidate the late Saxon archaeology of the town (Mason 1975). The Stamford connection and the distribution of Chester ware types throughout the west Midlands suggests overland rather than Atlantic links during this period, possibly related to the extension of the kingdom of Mercia (Carrington 1975).

Phase 2 1150-1250

Very few contexts which can be reliably dated to this period have been investigated in the region. The best group is that from the early timber buildings at Norton Priory (Greene and Noake 1977), which consists of simple sandy cooking pots, probably the direct descendants of Chester ware, with no glazed wares or imports.

Phase 3 1250-1350

The first major phase of importation is associated with the Welsh campaigns of Henry III and Edward I. Here the historical sequences allow a fairly precise chronology to be defined (Davey 1977, 5-7). The occurrence of Saintonge mottled green ware and its northern French equivalent on the Henrician castles of Dyserth and Deganwy marks the start of this phase which, by the end of the century, includes Saintonge polychrome from four sites, Andenne Ware, Nantes Ware and a variety of northern French mottled wares. At the same time Developed Stamford Ware is in evidence at Runcorn and Chester and Ham Green products are found in small quantities. The dominance of the French connection during this period should probably be related to the Continental possessions of the English kings and Earls of Chester and to the well studied wine trade between Chester and Aquitaine (Wilson 1965; 1970). The preponderance of jugs amongst the finds must be relevant here.

The sites on which imported ware of this period have so far been found are mainly castles and monasteries and such important political foci as Chester and Hen Blas in Clwyd (Davey and Morgan 1977a). For strategic and economic reasons most of these are in coastal or low-lying situations near major routes. As non-urban or open settlement sites have not been investigated it is impossible to assess the degree to which this mainly thirteenth century Saintonge incursion filtered through society and how much the use of such pottery, or any pottery at all, was confined to a special type of user.

TABLE ONE Approximate number of imported vessels listed by ware and site

	<u>Total</u>
<u>France (245 vessels)</u>	
Mid-Saxon Red Burnished	1 6(1?)
Saintonge - Early Polychrome	13 4(2Ju); 6(7Ju); 7(2Ju, 1Cs); 24(1Ju)
Saintonge - Mottled Green Glaze	77 2(1Ju); 4(1Ju); 6(50Ju); 7(20Ju); 9(1Ju); 11(1Ju); 12(1Ju); 24(1Ju); 25(1Ju)
Saintonge - Coloured Glaze	52 6(25Ch, 8Pl, 2Cs, 4Dr, 4Ju); 7(1Ch, 1Mo); 24(1Ch); 25(6Ju)
Saintonge - Unglazed	25 6(3Pi, 18Ju); 12(1Ju); 22(1?); 25(2Ju)
Saintonge - Late Polychrome	14 6(1Bl, 1Ch, 1Cs, 1Ju, 9Pl); 19(1Bl)
North French Mottled Ware	9 6(6Ju); 9(1Ju); 11(1Ju); 24(1Ju)
Martincamp	1 3(1Ju)
Andenne Ware	2 7(1Ju, 1Ja)
Nantes Ware	4 6(4Ju)
Red Wares	6 6(2Pl, 1Ch, 2Cs, 1Ju)
Beauvais - Coloured Glaze	27 6(1Bl, 20Pl, 3DrJu, 1Cs, 1Wh); 13(1Ju)
Beauvais - Slipware	14 6(11Pl, 3Ju)
<u>Spain (39 vessels)</u>	
Hispano-Moresque Lustreware	20 3(1?); 6(12Pl, 4Bl, 1Al); 13(1Pl); 24(1Pl)
Colombia Plainware B	2 6(2Pl)
Isabella Polychrome	2 6(2Bl)
Olive Jars	13 6(12); 17(1)
Polychrome Tiles	2 6(2)
<u>Germany (65 vessels)</u>	
Raeren Stoneware	3 6(2Ju, 1Dr)
Siegburg Stoneware	6 6(5Ju); 13(1Dr)
Cologne Stoneware	8 6(6Dr); 24(1Dr); 26(1Dr)
Frechen Stoneware	36 1(1Ju); 6(20Ju); 24(15Ju)
Westerwald Stoneware	12 6(10Ju); 22(1Dr); 26(1Dr) (During 18th century in quantity at 17 and 24)
<u>Lowlands (48 vessels)</u>	
Wanfried Slipware	3 6(2Pl); 10(1Pl)
Weser Slipware	2 5(1Bl); 6(1Pl)
Dutch Delft	43 6(16Pl, 4Ju, 5Bl, 5Al, 12Ti); 21(1Al); 22(1Al); 25(2Bl)
<u>Italy (5 vessels)</u>	
Italian Majolica	2 6(1?); 17(1?)
Mediterranean Majolica	3 6(1Ju); 7(1Ju, 1Ja)
<u>England (64 vessels)</u>	
Undeveloped Stamford Ware	3 6(1Ju, 2Pi)
Developed Stamford Ware	7 6(4Ju); 24(1Bo, 2Ju)
Ham Green Ware	5 4(1Ju); 6(3Ju); 14(1Ju)
Tudor Green Ware	24 6(1Ch, 12Dr, 4Ju, 2Pl); 15(1Dr); 16(1Dr); 18(1Dr); 26(1Dr, 1Pl)
North Devon Cravel Tempered Ware	23 6(4Bl, 1Ch, 3Ck, 7Pa, 1St); 17(1Bl, 2Ck, 2Pa); 24(2Bl)
North Devon Slipware	2 6(1Pl); 17(1Ju)
	<u>466</u>

Key:-

Al - Albarello Bl - Bowl Bo - Bottle Ch - Chafing Dish Ck - Cooking Pot
Cs - Costrel Dr - Drinking Vessel Ja - Jar Ju - Jug Mo - Mortar Pa - Pancheon
Pi - Pitcher Pl - Plate Ti - Tile St - Storage Vessel Wh - Whistle

700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800

- Mid-Sax. Red bur. ware
- St-mottled gr. gl. ware
- St-Early Polych.
- St-Coloured gl. ware
- St-Ungl. ware
- St-Late Polych. ware
- N. French Mottled ware
- Martincamp ware
- Andenne ware
- Nantes ware
- Beauvais col. gl. ware
- Beauvais Slipware
- French Red-wares
- Hispano-Moresque L'ware
- Columbia Pl'ware B
- Isabela Polych.
- Olive jars
- Polych. Tiles
- Raeren Stoneware
- Siegburg Stoneware
- Cologne Stoneware
- Frechen Stoneware
- Westerwald (17th c.)
- Wanfried Slipware
- Weser Slipware
- Dutch Delft ware
- Italian Majolica
- Med. Majolica
- Undev. Stamford ware
- Dev. Stamford ware
- Ham Green ware
- Tudor Green ware
- N. Devon gravel temp. ware
- N. Devon Slipware

----- Date of imported wares
 ----- Date range of Industry

Phase 4 1350-1450

After 1350 there is a dearth of imported material for a century or more. One problem of interpretation is that there are very few closed archaeological deposits which can be closely dated to this period. The excavation of medieval contexts in Chester, for example, is notoriously difficult (Strickland 1977). Although some of the Saintonge fine green wares may well belong in this phase their absence from contemporary layers at Valle Crucis and Norton Priory and from the Chester Old Market Wall pit group (Rutter 1977) is conspicuous. It is tempting to see the reason for this impoverishment as an economic decline brought about by the Black Death of 1348 and 1349 combined with a dislocation of trade, particularly with France, caused by the Hundred Year's War.

Phase 5 1450-1600

The second half of the fifteenth century sees the resurgence of trade with France represented by the late Saintonge polychrome and fine coloured glazed wares together with the first group of Hispano-Moresque products. It is during the sixteenth century, however, that the pattern of importation, its sources and types, begins to change. The emphasis moves steadily northwards. From France the thirty-four vessels from the Beauvaisis, the four from Nantes and the jug fragment from Martincamp provide a counterweight to the late Saintonge imports, which are nevertheless still numerically dominant. From further north still are derived the twelve or so examples of German stoneware and the Delft altar jugs. This northwards shift may be due in part to a stagnation of the French and Spanish earthenware industries combined with the political difficulties experienced with that region during the Tudor period. In any case the technologically superior stonewares and higher class tin-glazed products must have contrasted sharply with their more primitive southern counterparts. The discovery of imported wares on open sites, which otherwise display very poor material assemblages, marks a significant development during this period. In particular the recovery of Spanish and French material from an upland hafod site in the Brenig Valley, Clwyd, is noteworthy.

Phase 6 1600-1700

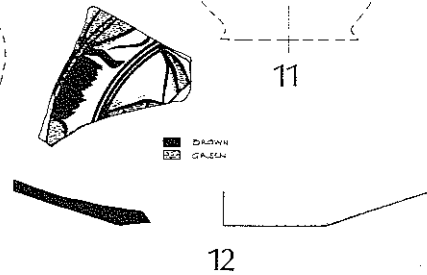
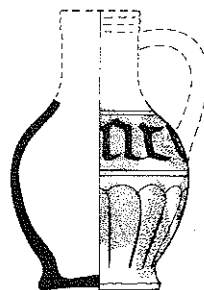
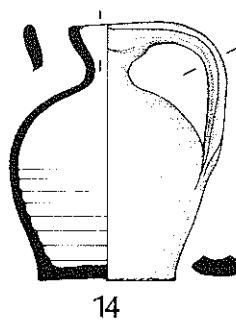
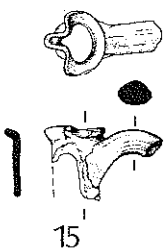
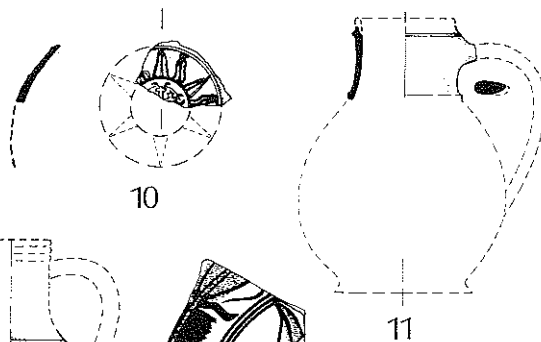
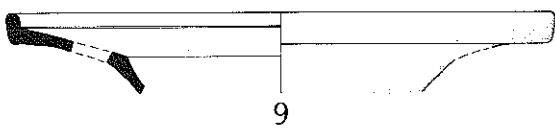
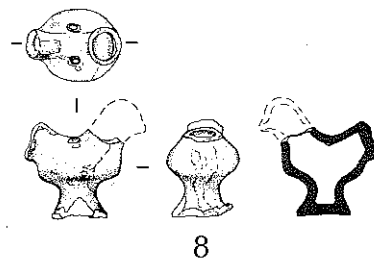
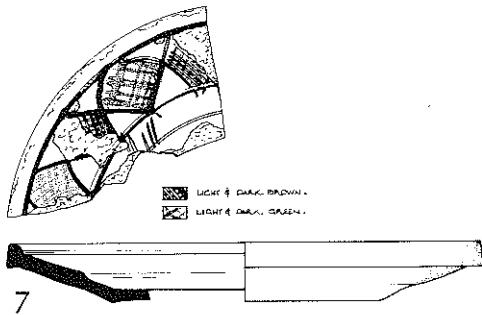
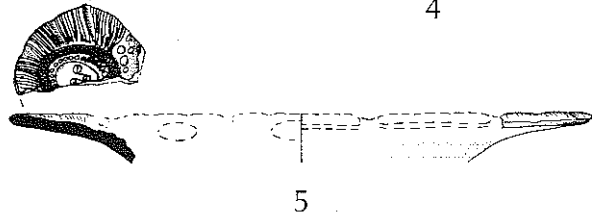
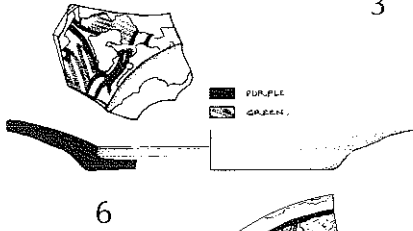
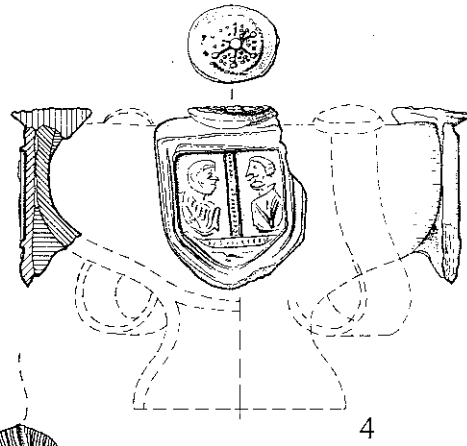
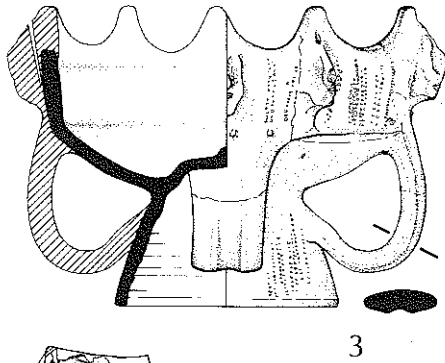
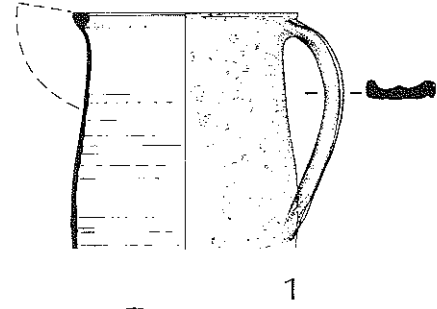
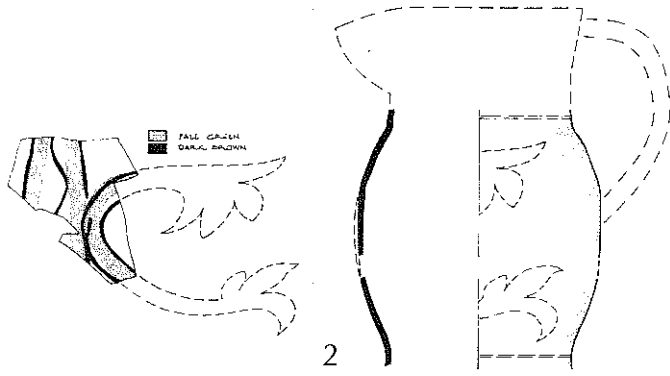
The sixteenth century trends observed above become accelerated over the following century. Importation from France becomes a trickle. A few pieces of late Saintonge, a handful of sherds of green-glazed red-ware, possibly from the Marseilles region, some late lustre-ware, a few olive jars and two vessels each in Colombia Plainware B and Isabela polychrome contrast strongly with the large quantities of Dutch delft and German stoneware arriving. The internal coastal trade is represented by the occurrence of North Devon gravel tempered ware and slipware on a number of sites. Norton village boasts the first stratified discovery of Chinese porcelain from a deposit of around 1640.

Catalogue of Illustrated Examples (from Chester unless otherwise stated)

FRENCH WARES

Saintonge

1. Rim and handle of a jug; pale buff fabric with external mottled green glaze: unprovenanced (Crosvenor Museum 451.M.1977). Thirteenth-early fourteenth century.
2. Body fragment of a jug; pale buff fabric, external brown and green painted decoration coated with a clear glaze: Northgate Brewery phase I, 1972-3, Inv.no.280 (Davey 1973, 26, fig.40). Early polychrome, late thirteenth-early fourteenth century.



1:4

3. Chafing dish; hard, coarse off-white to buff coloured fabric, decorated originally with eight applied masks and stabbing, and glazed alternately green and orange on the exterior. On the inside there are traces of burning: Watergate Street., 1894 (Quellyn Roberts collection - report forthcoming).
Cf. Hurst 1974a, 239-242, type C1A. First half of the sixteenth century.
4. Moulded shield medallion of a chafing dish; coarse buff fabric, decorated with two opposing figures and details painted in manganese purple and copper green: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.1447 (Davey and Rutter 1975, 15, fig. 4, no.3). Cf. green glazed shield, Godstall Lane, Chester and polychrome shield from High St., Lincoln (Hurst 1974a, 244-245, nos. 35 and 37; type C.V.). Second half of the sixteenth century.
5. Scalloped rim fragment of a bowl; off-white fabric, decorated with an applied moulded mask painted in manganese purple and copper green: Meols, Wirral (Grosvenor Museum 452.L.1977). Similar to a pair of bowls from Castle St., Plymouth, and four bowls from northern Holland, three of which were found in association with early seventeenth century slipwares (Hurst 1974a, 230-233; type B). Late polychrome, late sixteenth-early seventeenth century.
6. Base and part of the flange of a plate; pink fabric with red inclusions, internally white slipped and painted in purple and green under a pale green tinged glaze; underside turned: Northgate Brewery phase II, 1974-5, Inv.no.434. Cf. vessels from Southampton (Platt 1975, nos.1106 and 1098). Late polychrome, late sixteenth-early seventeenth century.
7. Part of the rim and body of a plate; off-white fabric with a light brown coloured outer surface, internally decorated with brown-purple and green designs and coated with a thin, clear glaze: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.498 (Davey and Rutter 1975, 15, fig.4, no.2). Late Polychrome, second half of the sixteenth century-early seventeenth century.

Beauvaisis

8. Base of a whistle in the form of a bird; light pink-buff fabric with red inclusions, partially green glazed; the body is perforated in two places, but the head, which would have been the mouthpiece, is unfortunately missing. By placing the fingers alternately over the holes, it may have been possible to produce a simple little tune: Princess St., 1939 (Grosvenor Museum 453.L.1977). This is a different type to the Saintonge whistles illustrated by Hurst, all of which have the mouthpiece in the tail (Hurst 1974a, 253-4; type F). Sixteenth-early seventeenth century.
9. Rim of a plate; off-white fabric, with an olive green glaze extending from the interior over the rim: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.1507 (Davey and Rutter 1975, 19, fig.6,no.3). Sixteenth century.
10. Part of a circular medallion from the shoulder of a drinking jug; pale buff fabric, decorated in relief with a central 'IHS' monogram and an outer border of rays, light green glazed: Northgate Brewery phase II, 1974-5, Inv.no.432. Cf. Hurst 1972a. A parallel for the design of this medallion is the central motif of a Passion plate illustrated by Chami and Fourest (1973, no.164), one of six known in France, dated 1511. First half of the sixteenth century.
11. Neck of a drinking jug; buff fabric, orange-brown glazed exterior: Grange Cow Worth, Merseyside, 1967 (Grosvenor Museum collection). First half of the sixteenth century.
12. Base of a plate; hard buff fabric, internally red and white slipped with sgraffito decoration and spots of green in a clear glaze; exterior turned: Nicholas St., 1974, Inv.no.174. Cf. once and double slipped plates in Fay 1973, 28-33. Sixteenth century.

13. Base and shoulder of a small jug; hard buff fabric, externally red and white slipped with lettering and design in sgraffito around the base; clear yellow tinged glaze with patches of cobalt blue and copper green: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.184 and 1019, cf. small jug illustrated by Fay (1973, no.301). Sixteenth century.

Other French Wares

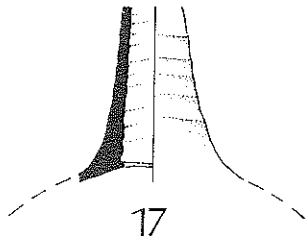
14. Small jug; hard buff fabric with splashes of yellow glaze on the exterior: Chester, unprovenanced (Grosvenor Museum 456.L.1967). Probably made at Mantes or in the Loire area; cf. jug found in a deposit dated to the second quarter of the seventeenth century from the garderobe shaft at Dover Castle (Mynard 1969, 36, fig.11,no.11). This type was made from the late fifteenth century throughout the sixteenth, and similar vessels were made in the Saintonge (e.g. Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Inv.no.72,171,105, from Port Berteau; information from J. Chapelot).
15. Flagon neck and handle; sandy red fabric coated with a buff slip and green glazed: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.1073. Sixteenth-early seventeenth century.
16. Dish base; sandy red fabric, internally buff slipped and green glazed: Crook St., 1974, Inv.no.1299. Sixteenth to seventeenth century.
17. Costrel neck, hard red-brown fabric: Lower Bridge St., 1974-5, Inv.no.502. A similar vessel was found in the garderobe shaft at Dover Castle (Mynard 1969, no.12). First half of the seventeenth century.

SPANISH WARES

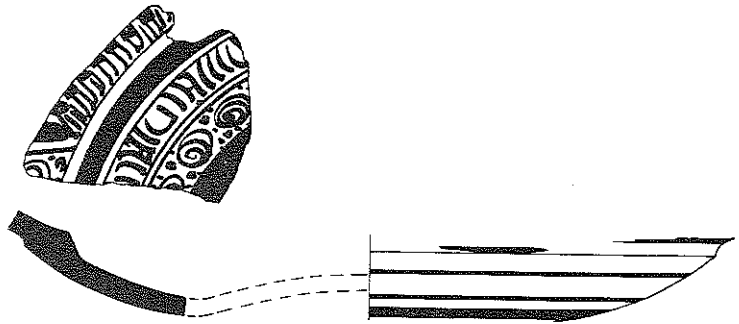
18. Fragment of a large plate; buff fabric, tin glazed and decorated with a bright yellow gold lustre in the form of imitation Arabic lettering and other motifs: Hamilton Place, 1973 (Davey 1974, 37, fig.10). Valencian Hispano-Moresque lustreware - early sixteenth century.
19. Dish base; buff fabric, tin glazed and crudely finished: Lower Bridge St., 1974-5, Inv.no.458. 'Colombia Plainware B' (Goggin 1968, 117-126, pl. 1a and pl.3), probably made near Seville. Early seventeenth century.
20. Bowl rim, buff fabric, tin glazed and decorated on the interior with thin blue horizontal bands separated by a band of imitation Arabic lettering in purple and blue close to the rim and a wide band of purple towards the base: Crook St., 1973-4, Inv.no.1298. 'Isabela Polychrome' (Goggin 1968, 126-128, pl.1k). Mid-seventeenth century.(Information relating to 19/20 from R.G. Thompson).
21. Base of a small olive jar; pink-brown sandy fabric with a thin buff slip over the ridged exterior: Crook St., 1973-4, Inv.no.448. According to Goggin (1960, 21-30, fig.9), this type is the smallest of the range produced and belongs to the middle period - c. 1580-1800.

GERMAN STONEWARES

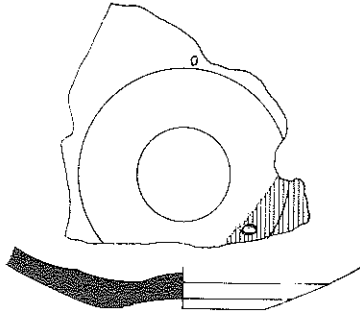
22. Frilled base of a jug; very hard fabric, with a lighter brown toned interior and a glossy tan exterior: Browns basement, Eastgate St., 1960. (Grosvenor Museum 454.M.1977). Vessels of this type appear quite frequently in the paintings of Bruegel the Elder (e.g. The Peasant Dance, c. 1567: Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna) and were widely exported from the Rhineland. Raeren, late fifteenth-early sixteenth century.
23. Body sherd of a tankard; very hard light buff fabric, decorated with moulded scenes in panels round the sides, with a shiny tan salt glaze: Grange Cow Worth, Merseyside, 1967 (Grosvenor Museum collection). Cf. the vessel illustrated by Dreier (1968, 130-131, no.377), dated 1559. Siegburg, sixteenth century.



17



18



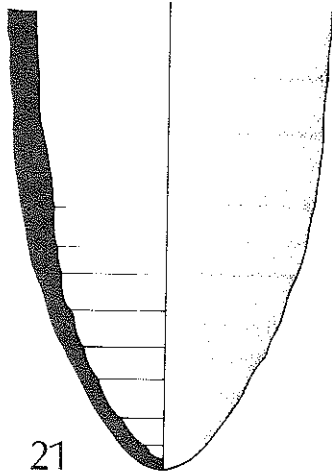
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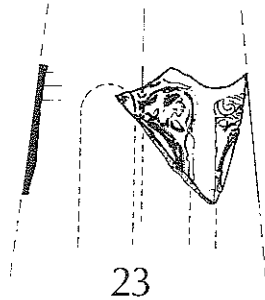
PURPLE.
BLUE.



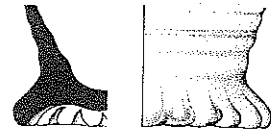
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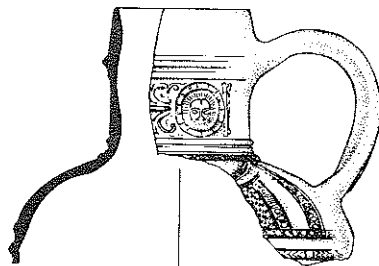
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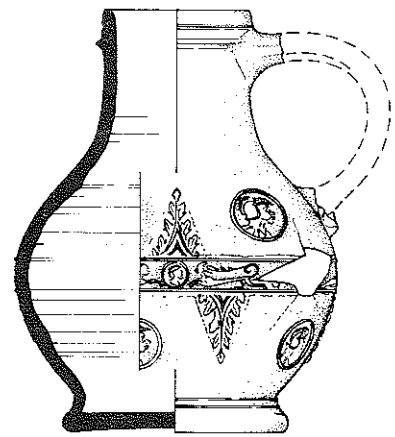
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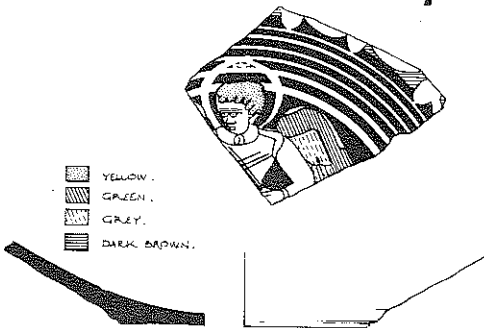
22



25



24



26



CREAM.
GREEN.
DARK BROWN.

27



BROWN.
GREEN.

28

1:3

Pa

24. Bellarmine jug; very hard light grey fabric, with a mottled, rich brown glazed exterior decorated with a large applied mask, medallions with alternate acanthus leaves and a moulded strip round the girth: Crook St., 1964 (Grosvenor Museum 455.L.1977). Cf. Bellarmine with similar medallions (Dreier 1968, no. 373), c. 1530; Hurst 1974b. Cologne, mid-sixteenth century.
25. Rim and handle of a jug; very hard grey fabric with a lightly blue tinged glaze, decorated with applied moulded pads and incising: Godstall Lane 1899 (Grosvenor Museum collection 244.L.1966)..Cf. vessel illustrated by Dreier (1968, 132, no.379a), of which the frieze around the girth is dated 1589. Westerwald, late sixteenth-early seventeenth century.

LOW COUNTRIES SLIPWARE

26. Base and wall fragment of a plate; hard orange-brown fabric, internally decorated with trailed white and red slip designs around a central figure of a white slipped and incised angel with brown shaded hair and green patches on the wings and chest, thin green tinged glaze over the interior only: St. Michael's St., 1926 (Grosvenor Museum 456.L.1977). Cf. the plate decorated with an angel and dated 1615 in the Victoria and Albert Museum (Dreier 1968, 129, no.368). Wanfried, late sixteenth-early seventeenth century.
27. Base and wall fragment of a plate; hard orange-brown fabric, internally decorated with a broad red slip band and white slipped scrolls and bands around a central design which may have been an angel similar to that on no. 26; there are green patches on the scrolls and the interior is coated with a thin green tinged glaze: Dee and Clwyd, 1954 (The exact location of this site is uncertain). (Grosvenor Museum 457.L.1977). Dated vessels of this type are fairly common; the earliest known is 1584, but the majority fall between 1604 and 1632. Central designs vary from figurative to floral and geometric patterns (Hurst 1972b). Wanfried, early seventeenth century.
28. Fragment of a bowl; quite hard pale pink fabric, internally white slipped, decorated with trailed orange-brown slip bands and a single green band: Bury Castle 1976-7, Inv.no.4B/3 (Bury Museum). Weser, seventeenth century.

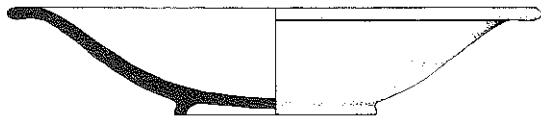
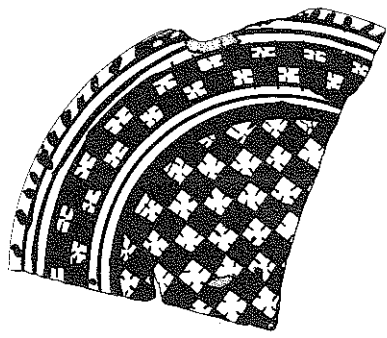
DUTCH WARES

29. Altar jug; hard buff fabric with a blue tin glaze, decorated on the exterior in a dark inky cobalt blue with the 'IHS' monogram, a single band of antimony yellow around it: Watergate St., 1894 (Quellyn Roberts collection - report forthcoming). South Netherlands jugs and altar vases were imported into this country from the late fifteenth century into the early part of the sixteenth (Hurst 1971, 362-364, fig.19).
30. Rim and base fragment of a dish, buff fabric, with a thin green tinged glaze on the exterior and a good white tin glaze on the interior decorated with a chequer pattern in a dark inky blue. The base ring is perforated for a hanging loop: Watergate St., 1894 (Quellyn Roberts collection - report forthcoming). This dish can be closely paralleled with a northern Netherlands vessel illustrated in Korf (1973, 35, no.47.) and dated to the beginnings of the seventeenth century.
31. Part of a tile; 14-15mm. thick, buff streaked red fabric, stained white tin glaze on the upper surface, decorated with a pomegranate design outlined in blue painted in with yellow, brown-orange and acid green: Chester: unprovenanced (Grosvenor Museum 53.L.1973). This is the same design as the tiles illustrated in Korf (1963, 70-71, no.112, pl.4.) and datable to the first half of the seventeenth century.

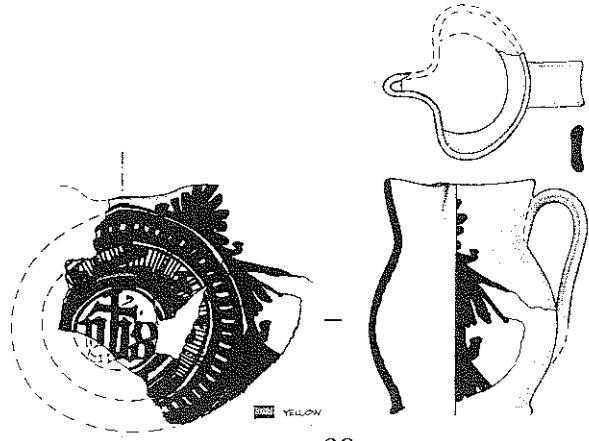
ENGLISH WARES

Stamford

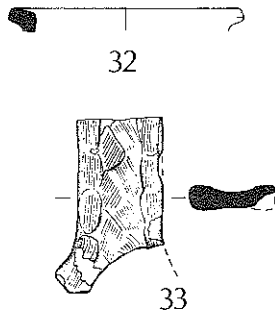
32. Rim fragment of a spouted pitcher; hard fine buff fabric, coated with



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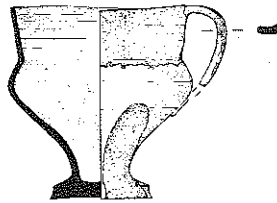


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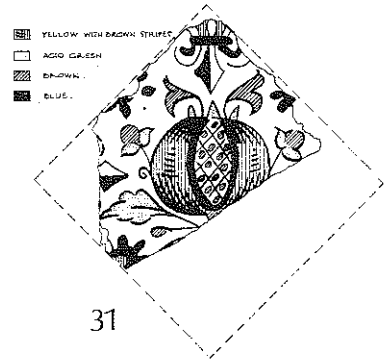


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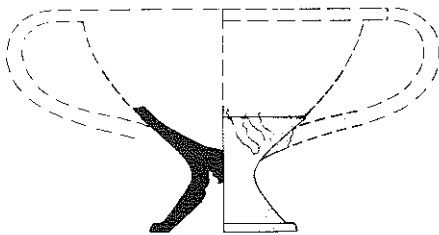
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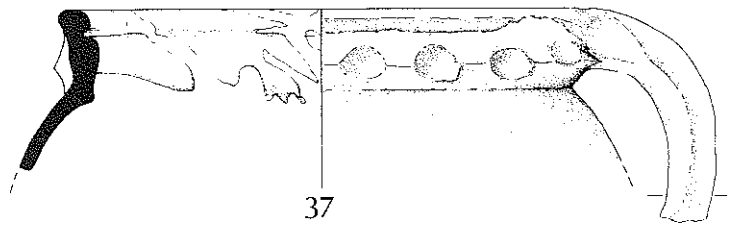
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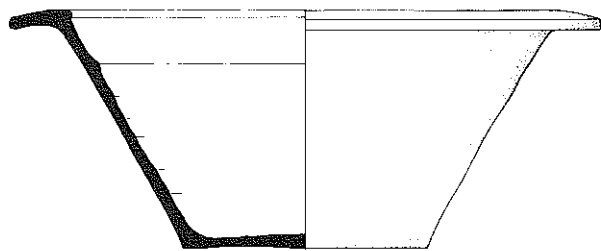
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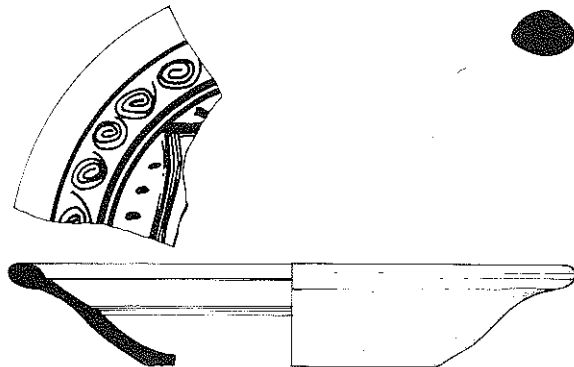
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EP

a green tinged yellow glaze: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.1158. Identified by K. Kilmurry as Fabric A, glaze 5 and datable to the first two-thirds of the eleventh century.

33. Strap handle fragment from a jug; hard light grey fabric, coated with a streaked and mottled bright green glaze. The upper surface is decorated with thumb impressions and combing: Chester, unprovenanced (Grosvenor Museum 458.M.1977). Developed Stamford ware, early to mid thirteenth century.

Tudor Green Ware

34. Single handles cup; hard, brittle pale buff fabric, internally and partially externally glazed a bright mottled green. This cup was fired upside down, as a trickle of glaze extends from the foot onto the body, and in several places there are scars where it stuck to its neighbour in the kiln: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.881. The shape is almost certainly derived from continental stoneware prototypes. Similar shallow cups and drinking bowls were produced at Siegburg from the fourteenth century (Beckmann 1974, nos. 110 and 111, 157-164) and pedestalled bowls and cups were made at Beauvais starting in the first period of stoneware production there, dating from the late fourteenth into the fifteenth century (Morrisson 1972, Pl.6, 12 and 13, no. 143,1). Masters of this type of cup have been found at Farnborough Hill kiln site in Hampshire, and it is a Holling form B1a (Holling 1971, 72-74, fig.2), datable to the late fifteenth century.
35. Rim and body fragment of a dish; hard pale buff body, internally coated with a light mottled green glaze which extends over the rim: Goss St., 1973, Inv.no.1490. Cf. Holling 1971; the size of this vessel makes it comparable to the seventeenth century A2 and A3 forms, but the outward sloping rim is the same as that on the earlier A1 forms. Late sixteenth or seventeenth century.

North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware

36. Pedestal base of a chafing dish or table salt, with the stub of one handle; brown, heavily gritted fabric, internally green-brown glazed with splashes of glaze on the exterior, knife trimmed, separately made base: Chester Cathedral (Grosvenor Museum 460.L.1977). Cf. complete chafing dish (max. diameter 11", height 7") from Jamestown, Virginia, U.S.A., of late seventeenth century date (Watkin 1960, 51, fig.20) and the smaller pedestal bases or table salts (fig. 31) to which group this belongs; also two examples from the mid-seventeenth century deposit at Ballyhack Castle, Co. Wexford (Fanning and Hurst 1975, 109-110, fig. 4, nos. 19 and 20). By analogy a date of mid to late seventeenth century is suggested.
37. Rim with lid seating and handle from a large storage vessel; brown fabric heavily gritted, with a lighter brown coating to the exterior, and a thick green tinged brown glaze on the interior, trailing over the rim. Around the neck is a thick applied thumbed strip: Watergate St., 1894 (Quellyn Roberts collection - report forthcoming). Cf. the food storage jar from Lewes, Delaware in Watkin 1960, fig. 25. Various sizes of this type reached America in the second half of the seventeenth century and are described as being "essential for preserving, pickling foods and for brewing beer" (Watkin 1960).
38. About half of a large bowl with a lid seating beneath the rim; pink-brown heavily gritted fabric, internal green tinged brown glaze: Crook St., 1973-4, Inv.no.1027. This vessel comes from one of a good sequence of pits dating from the second quarter into the latter part of the seventeenth century.

North Devon Slipware

39. Fragment of a dish; hard brown fabric, internally white slipped and

decorated with sgraffito whirls and combing, the clear yellow glaze extends from the interior over the rim: Chester, unprovenanced (Grosvenor Museum 459.L.1977). Cf. Watkin 1960, 32-33; two plates illustrated on these pages, in the top right-hand corners, compare closely with the design on the fragment from Chester. By analogy with these vessels found in Jamestown, Virginia, a date sometime at the end of the seventeenth century is suggested.

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Cette étude est un catalogue des pièces importées au Moyen Age du nord-ouest de l'Angleterre et du nord du Pays de Galles. Elle passe également en revue les importations des autres régions de l'Angleterre, de la France, de l'Espagne, des Pays-Bas et de l'Italie. La plupart des pièces sont ensuite décrites en détail.