

Pottery, the Port and the Populace: the Imported Pottery of London 1300–1600 (Part 1)

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SUMMARY

This paper seeks to set the imported pottery of London within a socio-economic context. It presents a chronological overview of the different wares against a background of the evolving topography and trade of the port of London and the demographic growth of the city, in an attempt to understand better the means by which different wares reached London and by whom they may have been used. The survey is presented in two parts, the first of which here comprises a general introduction and an overview of the ceramic trends to 1480.

INTRODUCTION

This paper¹ comprises an overview of the trends in the late medieval and early post-medieval pottery imported into London as suggested by the finds from recent excavations, mainly by the Museum of London Archaeology Service², both on the waterfront and on consumer sites of differing status. Part 1 presents the historical and archaeological background, and then attempts to place the various imported wares found in the City from the 14th century to 1480–1500 within the wider context of London's trade; brief mention is also made of earlier finds. The period 1480–1500 to 1600 will be considered in part 2, which will also contain a fuller discussion and a gazetteer of the sites referred to (Blackmore in prep. (a)). Inevitably there is some overlap between parts 1 and 2, as the longevity of each ware varies, and a few pieces, possibly heirlooms or carefully curated objects, were discarded in contexts dating to the early 16th century; as some of these contexts also contain wares and/or forms introduced after 1480, they will be mentioned again in part 2. It must be stressed that this survey is by no means comprehensive, partly due to reasons of space, and partly because many assemblages remain either unstudied or unquantified, making it impossible to present comparative figures for London as a whole³.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Since the 1970s numerous excavations have been carried out along the north bank of the Thames

which have explored the evolution of the main river frontage from the Roman period to the 15th century. These have shown that as each timber revetment was built out into the Thames, the space behind it was reclaimed, as a controlled operation and presumably within a short space of time, with dumped soil and assorted domestic rubbish (Schofield 1984, 100–103). These infill deposits are complemented by smaller finds groups from foreshore deposits which accumulated in front of some of the waterfronts. The date of the different waterfronts, and thus of the associated finds groups, has been established by a combination of relative stratigraphy, scientific dating methods (dendrochronology and radiocarbon analyses), coins and other datable objects such as pilgrim badges. Thus a ceramic chronology was evolved for the City, which has gradually been supplemented and refined by finds from other sites in the London area as a whole. The fabric codes and dating of the imported wares are listed in Appendix 1.

Aspects of the pottery and other finds from the waterfront deposits and elsewhere in the City have been published in a review of the ceramic sequence for London to c.1450 (Vince 1985) and in a series of monographs and articles on the local wares. Much preparatory work was carried out on the imports from these same sites, but many finds (both old and more recent) remain unresearched and a comprehensive study of the different imported wares has not yet been embarked on⁴; some London finds have, however, been published in papers on Spanish pottery (Hurst 1977a; Vince 1982), German stonewares (Gaimster 1987), continental stovetiles

(Gaimster *et al.* 1990) and single pieces of interest (*e.g.* Gaimster and Nenck 1991; Blackmore 1992). Imported wares have also been discussed in site-specific pottery reports (*e.g.* Thorn 1975; Dawson 1979; Blackmore in prep (b)).

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PORT OF LONDON FROM TO c.1200–1600

The location of the sites noted below is presented in Fig. 1 (details such as address and site code will be included in part 2 of this survey). The greater part of the early medieval commercial waterfront was located at the western end of the city, between the Fleet valley and London Bridge. The main hub of activity was at Queenhithe (site 5); the Steelyard (site 10) was the Hanse depot from the late 12th century onwards, while Vintry (site 7) was the main landing point for wines from France (Rouen and Bordeaux) from the late 13th century, if not earlier (Schofield 1984, 77). Other sites between Blackfriars and London Bridge include Baynard's Castle (sites 1, 2), Trig Lane (site 3), Sunlight Wharf (site 4), Bull Wharf (site 6), Dowgate (site 8), Swan Lane and Seal House (sites 11, 12).

An important feature in the changing topography and management of the port of London was London Bridge, which was rebuilt in stone between 1176 and 1209. The nineteen piers of the new structure and the time needed to raise the drawbridge made navigation beyond the bridge more difficult, and by the 15th century large boats were increasingly obliged to moor downstream, their cargoes being brought upstream by lighter (Bird 1957, 29). Some of the wharves between London Bridge and the Tower date from the medieval period; these include Fresh Wharf (site 13), Billingsgate (site 18), Custom Quay and the Wool Quay (sites 30 and 31); of these the most important was Billingsgate, although it never achieved the same status as Queenhithe. Other quays developed in the late medieval and Tudor periods.

The Custom House was constructed by 1382 (Tatton-Brown 1974; 1975), and the first port books were introduced in 1428–9, but until c.1600 detailed records of London's trade are patchy (for a summary of sources see Clarke 1983). During the reign of Mary, reforms were aimed at improving the administration of the customs system. In London this led to the establishment of what later became known as the Legal Quays, which handled almost all London's overseas trade, while the port books superseded the enrolled Particular Accounts and became the principal record of London's customs accounts (Dietz 1972, ix–xi)⁵. The only complete records for London are those for 1567–8; many records for 1571–2 are incomplete, while those for 1587–8 lack details of the aliens' trade (*ibid.*, xiv).

The various London docks and wharves were measured and described in a survey of 1559 (*ibid.*, 156–160); most were located between London Bridge and the Tower, but upstream were Queenhithe, Three Crane Wharf (Vintry), Thomas Johnson's Quay (site 9), the Steelyard and Busshers Wharf (see Seal House, site 12). A subsequent assessment of the Legal Quays in 1584 (*ibid.*, 160–161) shows that while some wharves were used for a variety of merchandise, others were used more specifically for trade with single countries. Many of these connections had probably developed during the early Tudor period, if not before. Flemish goods were traded through Old Thrustans Quay (site 19) and Somers Quay (site 17), where Flemish merchants also lived. Trade with France was based at Greenberries Quay (site 29), although wines were still imported via Vintry; wares from Portugal were brought into Yongs Quay and Bear Quay (sites 21, 27), where there were warehouses belonging to Portuguese merchants. Other connections were quite new; by 1573 Buttolph Wharf (site 16) was leased to the Russia (Muscovy) Company, which was established in 1553. The Legal Quays of 1559 continued in use until the Great Fire, although by the late 15th/16th century Bear Quay, Sabbes Quay, Smarts Quay and Gaunts Quay were described as ill-equipped or unfit for merchandise (*ibid.*, 161–3). After 1666 their extent was reduced to the stretch between London Bridge and the Tower (Dietz 1972, x). The only official landing place on the south bank in the Tudor period was at Bridgehouse (site 41), close to St. Olave's church (*ibid.*, 164).

To the east of the Tower lay the 17th-century naval victualling yard established on the site of St. Mary Graces; further downstream are Deptford and Woolwich, which were established as Royal Dockyards in 1513 (Bird 1957, 31); Blackwell and Ratcliffe also gained importance as docks for London in the 16th century. As demonstrated by investigations in 1990 in advance of the Limehouse Link roadway and excavations at Stepney High Street (Blackmore 1982), 16th-century and later imported wares are widely distributed over this area. The majority are Italian, Spanish or German, presumably brought back by sailors and merchants living in the area.

LOCATION OF ASSEMBLAGES, c.1300–1600

The following overview lists some, but by no means all, of the ceramic groups with imported wares which merit further study. These can be broadly classed as those associated with building complexes, and those which are derived from such sites but discarded elsewhere in dumped deposits.

Establishments most likely to have used imported pottery include those where some element of display

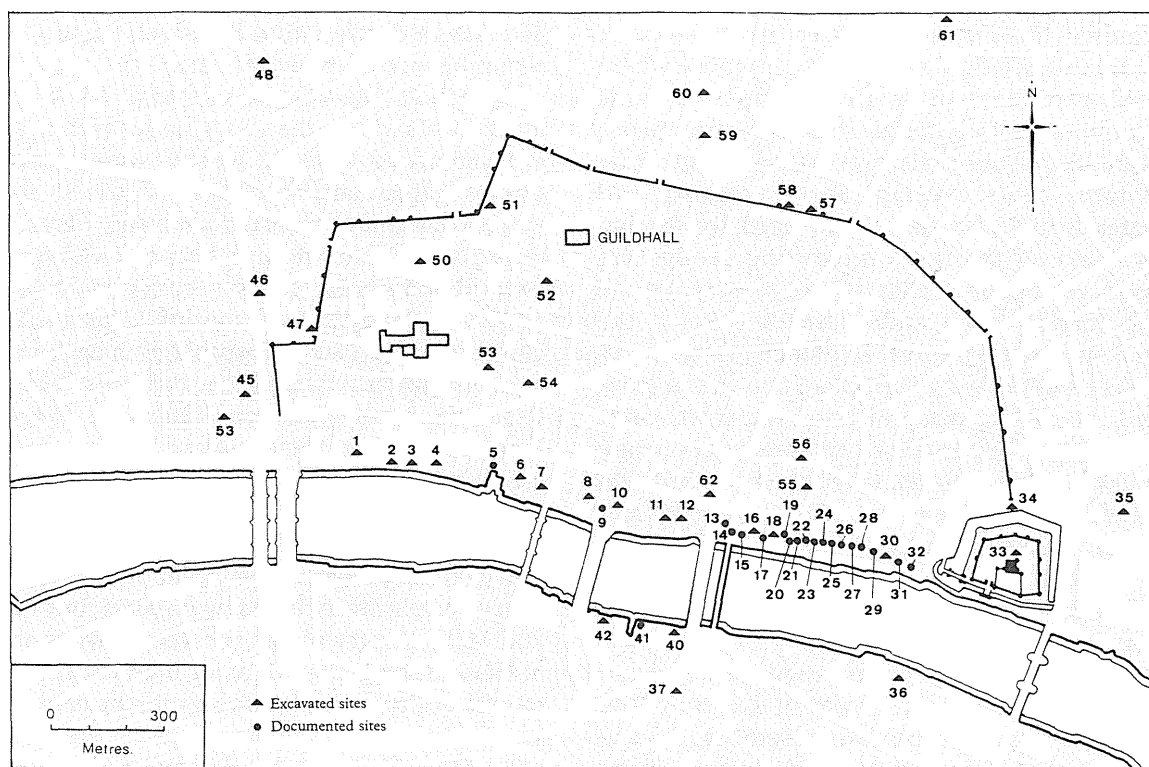


Fig. 1. Sites mentioned in the text (City and immediate environs only illustrated)

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| 1. Baynard's Castle and Dock | 32. Galley Quay |
| 2. Baynard's Castle south-east tower | 33. Tower of London |
| 3. Trig Lane | 34. Tower Postern |
| 4. Sunlight Wharf | 35. St. Mary Graces |
| 5. Queenhithe | 36. Abbots Lane (The Rosary and Fastolf Place) |
| 6. Bull Wharf | 37. St. Thomas Hospital |
| 7. Vintry | 38. 223-227 Borough High Street |
| 8. Dowgate | 39. 224-246 Borough High Street |
| 9. Thomas Johnson's Quay | 40. Montague Close |
| 10. The Steelyard | 41. Bridgehouse |
| 11. Swan Lane | 42. Winchester Palace |
| 12. Seal House (Busshers Wharf) | 43. City of London Boys' School |
| 13. Fresh Wharf | 44. Whitehall Palace |
| 14. Gaunts Quay | 45. Bridewell Palace / Tudor Place |
| 15. Cocks Quay | 46. Fleet Prison |
| 16. New Fresh Wharf (Buttolphe Wharf) | 47. Ludgate Hill |
| 17. Sommers Quay | 48. St. John's Clerkenwell |
| 18. Billingsgate | 49. St. Mary's Clerkenwell |
| 19. Old Thrustans Quay | 50. Newgate Street |
| 20. Dyse Quay | 51. Noble Street |
| 21. Yongs Quay | 52. Milk Street |
| 22. Smarts Quay | 53. Gateway House, Watling Street |
| 23. Raffe's Quay | 54. Watling Street |
| 24. Gibsons Quay | 55. St. Mary-at-Hill |
| 25. Sabbes Quay | 56. Eastcheap |
| 26. Thrustans Quay | 57. Broad Street |
| 27. Bear Quay | 58. Chapel House |
| 28. Crown Quay | 59. River Place |
| 29. Greenberries Quay | 60. Finsbury Pavement |
| 30. Custom Quay | 61. St. Mary Spital |
| 31. Old Wool Quay | 62. Miles Lane |

was required (institutions; palaces, mansions and merchant houses; religious houses), and those where imported wares arrived as a by-product of some other trade or as functional objects (warehouses, houses and shops; hospitals; prisons), although there is inevitably some overlap. Some cooking and tablewares would also have been used by foreign visitors. Some of the more interesting groups are from wells, cesspits and cellars where pottery is more likely to survive intact and/or where there is the potential of a stratigraphic sequence. In general, however, properties were kept clean and urban rules enforced the carting away of domestic waste after *c.* 1200. Make-up deposits for new constructions are problematic in that material may have been brought in from elsewhere in London, but destruction layers may in some cases provide a close relationship between artefact and property. For further detail on the buildings of London see Schofield (1984; 1995 *passim*).

One of the few sites in use throughout the entire period under review is the Tower of London (site 33), where the most important assemblage comprises a sequence of early 16th- to 18th-century wares discarded inside the Broad Arrow tower (Nelson *in prep*). Another key assemblage is that from the Tower Postern, the southern half of a gate just to the north of the Tower (site 34; Whipp *in prep*). This cellared structure was abandoned in the 15th century. A small amount of rubbish accumulated inside and around it during the mid- to late 15th century, while the main cellar fill dates to the first quarter of the 16th century; some of this material may be derived from the Tower of London. The uppermost levels date from the later 16th to the early 17th century (Blackmore *in prep* (b)).

Most of the palaces and mansions investigated, or the finds groups from them, date to the late 15th and 16th centuries. One of the earliest is Edward II's moated house known as The Rosary (Bluer 1993), built *c.* 1325 on the south bank between London Bridge and Tower Bridge. The site was redeveloped in the mid-15th century, when a second moated house, known as Fastolf Place, was constructed. A large amount of 15th- to 17th-century pottery, including numerous imports and one of the best groups of stoneware from London, was recovered from an excavated length of moat and other features on the site (Stephenson 1993), which is referred to below by the current site name of 'Abbots Lane' (site 36).

Rebuilding of what became known as Baynard's Castle (site 2) started *c.* 1428 and continued under Henry VII *c.* 1501 (Dyson 1989, 9–12); Bridewell Palace (site 45) was built by Henry VIII on the west bank of the Fleet between 1515–1523 (*ibid.*, 5–9; Gadd and Dyson 1981). Some of the many imports from the nearby City of London Boys School (site

43) may be derived from Bridewell Palace, although a number are of medieval date. The redevelopment of Whitehall (site 44) was started in 1514 by Wolsey and continued into the 1530s under Henry VIII. The excavations of 1960–62 yielded some good Tudor groups (Green and Thurley 1987, 67–8), including almost one ton of assorted earthenware and stoneware pottery from Wolsey's kitchens which was used as hardcore under Henry's tennis court (Glanville 1989, 270; Huggins *forthcoming*). Outside London, closely datable Tudor assemblages have been recovered during excavations at the palaces of Greenwich, Richmond and Nonsuch (Glanville 1989, 270). Numerous other 16th-century houses and associated features have been investigated, some of which will be referred to in part 2 of this survey.

London abounded with religious houses, many of which have been excavated in part. The medieval groups generally include few imports, but late 15th- and 16th-century pieces are frequently represented in Dissolution groups or associated with subsequent modifications of the buildings for private use. One of the most important sites is the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary Graces (site 35; Grainger *et al.* *in prep*), which has a continuous sequence of local and imported wares from *c.* 1350; numerous imports were present in the 16th- and 17th-century levels, when the site was adapted firstly for private use and then as a victualling yard for the Royal Navy (Blackmore *in prep* (c)). Smaller assemblages include those from Winchester Palace (site 42; Goffin *in prep*), St. Mary's Clerkenwell and St. John's Clerkenwell (sites 48, 49; Blackmore *in prep* (d)).

Hospitals, which had been evolving from the 12th century, mainly within the sphere of religious houses (*eg.* St. Mary Spital, site 61), were also reorganised after the Dissolution, and the hospitals of St. Thomas the Apostle, Bridewell and Christ's were incorporated by Edward VI in 1553. St. Thomas, in Southwark, was founded in 1215; it became a wealthy establishment, and by the 16th century owned the whole of St. Thomas parish. The large assemblage of late 15th- to mid 16th-century pottery recovered from excavations to the south of St. Thomas Street (site 37) includes a quantity of imported pottery and tile, with some types quite rare in London. These may derive from part of the communal apartments of the Master and Brethren, rooms of which were being leased out from 1537, possibly earlier (Dawson 1979, 63).

Imported wares have also been recovered from numerous excavations, such as Milk Street (site 52) and Watling Street within the City (site 54; Schofield *et al.* 1990), in the Fleet Valley (McCann 1993, 92–100) and in Southwark. The last include properties in Borough High Street where, from the mid-14th century (if not earlier), there were numerous hostels (*eg.* sites 38, 39; Goffin 1991).

The source of the rubbish used as infill in the medieval waterfronts is problematic, but investigation of the associated buildings and documentary research into the neighbouring properties (Dyson 1989; Schofield and Dyson in prep) may provide some answers. It is now thought, for example, that the late 14th-century group of high status finds from the so-called 'Baynard's Castle Dock' may have derived from the nearby Beauchamps Inn, which in 1359 became the royal wardrobe of Edward III (Dyson 1989, 12). There are also dumped groups from other sites in and around the City, such as in the marshy area along the eastern bank of the River Fleet, which was gradually reclaimed from the 12th century and where dumped deposits were also laid in the late 13th to 14th century as make-up dumps against the City Wall (McCann 1993, 57; 68; Blackmore 1993, 128–130). In the early 14th century, rubbish was dumped in a terminal of the City Ditch at Ludgate Hill (site 47). This assemblage can be numismatically dated to after 1302–10, while documentary sources show that properties had been erected over the former ditch by c. 1340 (Vince 1985, 89); the general date of the pottery assemblage is 1300–1325.

The construction of lengths of stone wall along the waterfront from the 15th century (and in some cases in the early 14th century) not only changed the evolution of the port of London, but also had repercussions on the City's methods of waste disposal. As the reclamation process ceased, infill material was no longer required and from the late 15th century previously unused areas outside the City walls (such as Moorfields), abandoned structures (*e.g.* the Tower Postern) or features such as the City Ditch were increasingly used as rubbish dumps. This was also necessary in order to reclaim land for the burgeoning population. These areas have produced important groups of finds which reflect the changing economy of the City, although the stratigraphic sequence of dumping cannot be so clearly defined as in the earlier waterfront deposits, largely due to the lack of dendrochronological dating. While the source of the material cannot be traced back to specific households, some groups are nonetheless quite distinctive in their composition; the assemblage from Finsbury Pavement (site 60), for example, yielded an unusually high proportion of Dutch and Spanish pottery; a number of Spanish vessels were also found nearby at River Place (site 59).

Excavations of the City Ditch at Capel House (site 58) and Broad Street (site 57) showed that dumping took place over a period of time before the ditch finally went out of use in the early to mid-17th century. At Broad Street the main assemblage is of mid 17th-century date, with a high proportion of Dutch and German wares (J. Pearce pers.

comm.); other imports were quite limited. At St. John's Clerkenwell, the later 16th- and 17th-century levels were found to contain a large number of bird pots, some of Dutch origin, others possibly local copies; here perhaps a Flemish community can be postulated, but in all such cases documentary work is required to aid the interpretation of the material archive.

POTTERY AND TRADE c.1300–1500

The trade of London

From the 12th century until c.1500 the development of London's trade was dominated by the merchants of Cologne, of the western group of the Hanseatic League, trading from their base at the Steelyard (Carus-Wilson 1973, 88; Clarke 1983, 23–4). The wine trade with France was well established by 1155, when the Vintners company was founded, and merchants from Rouen enjoyed special privileges in London. In the 13th century the emphasis shifted to Gascony (*ibid.*, 19), and in c.1300 the importation of wines from Bordeaux to London was facilitated by the construction of large cellared houses at the Vintry. The early 14th century was a period of rapid economic growth, and in 1303 privileges were extended, as part of the *carta mercatoria*, to all foreign merchants, giving them the right to trade and live where they wished in England (Capper 1862, 24–26; Jarvis 1976, 273–4; Clarke 1983, 18)⁶.

By the early 14th century Flemings and Italians also had interests in the City and its trade; Lombard Street was so-named as early as 1318 after the north Italian merchants and bankers who lived in the area (Ekwall 1954, 58; 83). Recent research into the Italian community in early 14th-century London shows that Italians were resident in various wards of the City, and suggests that while there were clusters in certain areas, they were free to live where they chose (Dempsey 1993, 16). The more well-known were bankers and merchants, but there were also a number of spicers, pepperers and apothecaries, especially around Soper Lane, Bucklersbury Corner and The Ropery, by Dowgate. Italian expertise in the early field of medicine was recognised in London, and this may account, to some extent, for the acceptance of Italian merchants (twenty of whom were recorded as citizens of London between 1307 and 1327), in the commercial affairs of the City (*ibid.*, 15). By c.1350, however, financial losses suffered by the Italians under the campaigns of Edward III led to control of merchant banking in the city being taken over by Londoners (Schofield 1984, 81).

As other English towns involved in the wool trade

declined, so the rôle of London expanded, and by 1330 the city handled *c.* 40% of the national wool export (Carus-Wilson 1973, 92). The mid 14th century, however, saw the beginning of an economic slump caused partly by the Hundred Years War (1337–1453) and aggravated by the Black Death; further plagues struck the City in 1362, 1369 and 1375, and the population of London *c.* 1380 has been estimated at *c.* 20,000, approximately half that of 1180 (Clout 1991, 12; 44–5). The need to raise funds for the war, however, prompted the production and export of English cloth, and contributed both to the renewed growth of London and to the rise of the Hanse. During the 14th century the German merchants became increasingly powerful in London, especially after the Cloth Custom, designed to raise revenue for the Hundred Years War, was created in 1343 by Edward III (Carus-Wilson 1973, 92–4). The Hanse reached the peak of their commercial influence in 1474, when they acquired, through the treaty of Utrecht, trading privileges equal to those of English merchants.

In the attempt to control and protect the course of the export trade in the principal English commodities (wool, tin, lead, hides and leather), a fixed market (the Staple) was established in the reign of Henry III (1216–72) as the centre of English overseas trade. This was variously located at Antwerp, Bruges, St. Omer and Calais, but from 1348–1558 it was in Calais, which had the advantage of being on the Continent, but under English control (Southgate 1965, 56–7), and during the reign of Edward III the Merchants of the Staple became a recognised organisation. At about the same time, the Merchant Adventurers, who had existed since the 13th century, also became organised as a body comprised of several different city-based groups. Of these the Merchant Adventurers of London were trading with North Germany. The Merchant Adventurers gradually established trading bases abroad, mainly exporting woollen cloth; in time they became a powerful and wealthy body, ultimately ousting the Hanse from English trade (Carus-Wilson 1973, 104–6).

Political alliances fostered direct trade with Portugal from an early date, while there was some direct Anglo-Spanish trade from the 13th century onwards. Most commercial imports from Iberia to Britain, however, were on Italian and Catalan vessels coming from the Mediterranean (Childs 1993, 35). An understanding of trade between London and Spain is complicated by Flemish and Italian interests (*ibid.*, 35–8), and much trade with Spain was carried out in Bruges (Hurst and Neal 1982, 83), where there was also a Venetian depot for the distribution of oriental goods, notably spices. The main route between Venice and Bruges was via the Brenner Pass and the Rhine valley, but by the 14th century

there was also an annual voyage of ‘The Flanders Galleys’ from Venice to trade with ports in southern England (mainly Southampton, Sandwich and London), the Netherlands and northern France (Southgate 1965, 55–6). By the 15th century a certain amount of goods, including ‘*erthynpottes*’ was transhipped from Southampton to Salisbury and London (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 17–18; 29).

Throughout the 14th and 15th centuries therefore, most English foreign trade was carried out by foreign merchants, and specifically the Hanse, in continental towns, notably Bruges and Antwerp. From the later 14th century English trade was increasingly channelled through London, and the city became the national market for imported commodities of all kinds; even in the late 15th century, two out of every three cargoes were brought into London on foreign vessels (Jarvis 1977, 59)⁷. As cheap foreign goods became increasingly available local craftsmen began to fear for their livelihoods; already in the later 14th century there was growing antagonism towards foreign traders as English merchants perceived their interests to be at risk (Capper 1862, 34–5). In 1464, Edward IV moved to protect national interests by placing restrictions on foreign commercial activities, while traders in London were further protected by legislation prohibiting the importation of various items, of which the following might include ceramic vessels: chafing dishes, hanging candlesticks, counterfeit basins, dripping pans, ewers, ladles, saucers and ‘any painted ware’ (*ibid.*, 49–50).

The imported pottery

Turning now to the pottery, the imported wares of the mid 12th century show close trading links between England, the Low Countries and Germany, but less contact between England and Northern France (Vince 1985, 42–3). From the late 12th century, however, there was a decline in the volume of imported material, and a change in emphasis to Northern France, the main pottery source being **Rouen** (MOLAS fabric codes ROUE; ROUL); other wares were possibly from **Paris** (NFM) (*ibid.*, 47–48). It would seem, however, that North French wares were never imported in bulk, even after close trading links had been established with Calais. North French wares continue to be found as rare sherds in early 14th-century groups, but from *c.* 1270 they were superseded by pottery from the **Saintonge** (*ibid.*, 54; 79), arriving as a by-product of the Gascon wine trade through Bordeaux. Saintonge became the most common imported ware, although the number of vessels represented on most sites is quite limited, and it has been estimated that there was no real increase in the amount of imported pottery in

use by c.1300 (*ibid.*, 51–4; Fig.18). The first types to appear are tall ovoid and baluster jugs with a mottled green glaze (SAIM); some are decorated with applied thumbled strips and are similar to finds dated c.1270 in Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 26). A complete jug of this type was found together with eight other near complete late 13th- to early 14th-century vessels in the fill of a well near the site of the famous Tabard Inn in Borough High Street, Southwark (Goffin 1991; see below, Aardenburg).

Archaeological deposits of the early 14th century contain both the mottled green-glazed Saintonge wares and jugs with overall even green glaze (SAIG) or with polychrome decoration (SAIP) (Fig. 2, Nos. 1, 2), the latter sometimes in combination with applied masks (Vince 1985, 54; 56; Fig.22, Nos.5, 6; Pearce *et al.* 1985, 18–19). Both types are present in the group D2 deposit (mid 14th-century) at the Custom House (Thorn 1975, 144; Fig.22, Nos.380–6). Polychrome jugs have been found in Southampton and elsewhere in contexts dating to the 1280–90s (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 26; Pearce *et al.* 1985, 19), but it would appear that they were carefully curated, since complete vessels have been found in 14th-century wells, e.g. as at Newgate Street (site 50: Vince 1985, Fig.22, No.6) and cesspits; an example from Montague Close, Southwark (site 40) is shown in Col. Pl.3a (Orton 1988, 362–3). Polychrome vessels may be under-represented in the ceramic record as undecorated sherds from fragmented vessels will have been recorded simply as Saintonge (SAIG, SAIN, SAIU). A few rare finds have *sgraffito* decoration under the glaze (SAIC, noted at Billingsgate, Swan Lane and Vintry) (Fig. 2, No. 3).

The wine trade suffered during the Hundred Years War, but *pégaux*, which first appeared in London in the late 13th century, continue to be common until the early 15th century (Fig. 2, No. 4; Vince 1985, 59; 79); mortars were also imported from France, some perhaps as a by-product of the salt trade of La Rochelle (see Clarke 1983, 21–3). As may be expected, a range of both North French and Saintonge wares, including three mortars, was found in excavations at the Vintry and at the nearby Sunlight Wharf, but Saintonge ware is found on sites across the whole of the London area, including a *pégau* in a late 14th-century deposit in the Fleet Prison⁸.

Despite the rôle of the Hanse in London's trade, German wares are surprisingly rare before 1350. **Rhenish proto-stoneware** jugs and beakers (EGS) occur sporadically in mid to late 13th-century groups. A number were recorded in a waterfront dump of c.1270 at Swan Lane, while a complete example was found in a pit in Miles Lane (site 62; Vince 1985, 54; Fig.22, No.1; Pl.IVA). A few early

Siegburg (SIEG) vessels were found in the mid 14th-century dumps at the Custom House. Some are described in the report as Siegburg earthenware, but appear from their form to be proto-stoneware. They include two jugs with thickened rims from group D2 (Thorn 1975, 144, Nos.375–6), and a jug and a cooking pot from group C2 (*ibid.*, Nos.116–18). Siegburg stonewares comprise part of what was described as a straight-sided jug from group D2 (Thorn 1975, 121; 144, No.374)⁹ and part of a jug or costrel found in group C2 (possibly contemporary with D2). A small amount of Siegburg stoneware was found in the Black Death cemetery of c.1350 at St. Mary Graces; sherds were also present in the pre-1350 waterfront sequence at Billingsgate. It would appear, however, that Rhenish wares did not regain a real foothold in the pottery market until after 1350. This has led to the suggestion (Vince 1985, 54) that there may have been a hiatus in the importation of Rhenish wares between the late 13th and mid-14th century. At present the evidence is insufficient to argue to the contrary; indeed even the proto-stonewares may not have been traded vessels as such, but used by visiting German merchants.

From c.1350 Rhenish wares became more common, probably due to the growing commercial influence of the Merchants of Cologne (Hanse) who, with their control of the sea ports in Flanders and the Netherlands, were increasingly well-placed to organise the widespread distribution of Rhenish stonewares (Gaimster 1987, 340). A rare form, present in the Trig Lane group 10 (c.1360) is the biconical jug of Beckmann (1974) type 91 (Fig. 2, No. 5; cf. Hurst *et al.* 1986, 179, No.260); this type is dated to c.1350–1450. A distinctive form, present in groups dated to c.1360 and c.1380 at Trig Lane is the tall baluster-shaped jug¹⁰, which appears both with and without neck cordon; only the former are termed *Jacobakan* by Clevis (1992), although the term has been used somewhat indiscriminately in England. The base of a probable *Jacobakan* jug was found in the group B dump (later 14th century) at the Custom House (Thorn 1975, 121; Fig.6, No.31)¹¹. The London dating, for all these types, is in good agreement with that in the Netherlands, where *Jacobakannen* have been found with associated coin hoards of the 1370s and 1380s (Janssen 1988, 314–23; 329–31).

The *Jacobakan*-type jug continues into the mid-15th century in London, as on the continent (Gaimster 1987, 343), appearing alongside, and then gradually being superseded by the small funnel-necked beaker or *Trichterhalsbecher* and by Langerwehe jugs (Vince 1985, 58–9). The former can now dated to as early as 1375 in Holland (Janssen 1988, 323–7; Ruempol and van Dongen 1989, 96), although they continue into the 16th century. Both drinking jugs and beakers are present

is from an early 13th-century waterfront deposit at Seal House (Vince 1985, 48). A large long-necked Mediterranean *amphora* with a red slip over the upper body was found in the group D2 dump (mid-14th century) at the Custom House (Thorn 1975, 147, Fig.22, No.388). Some such containers were of considerable size; Childs (1993, 37) notes the import to London of a *jarre* containing 30lb of manna, and another containing 20lb of treacle; both arrived on a Venetian ship in 1389.

Merida-type micaceous wares (SPAM) first appear in contexts dated to the early to mid 14th century (Vince 1985, 64; 81). A jug rim was recorded in the group D2 dump (mid 14th century) at the Custom House (Thorn 1975, 144; Fig.22, No.387), while part of a standing costrel was found in a chalk-lined pit at St. Mary Graces with other pottery dated *c.*1350–1500. By the 15th century Portuguese merchants were specialising in the sale of oriental goods in Antwerp and a wide range of different micaceous redwares is found in London and elsewhere in England. Recent studies of these and other Spanish wares should help to elucidate many of the problems currently faced in determining their provenance (Gerrard *et al.* forthcoming).

The earliest imported *albarelli* are of **Green-glazed Magrebi** type (MAGR: Col. Pl.3c), **Alkaline Glazed ware** (ALKG) and **Early Andalusian Lustreware** (ANDA). These may have had a dual function, being primarily containers, but also displayable; they occur as very rare sherds in late 13th- and early 14th-century waterfront dumps (Vince 1985, 54; Fig.22, Nos.2–4). City finds include a polygonal *albarello* found at Milk Street and an alkaline-glazed ware from Newgate Street (both from contexts dated 1270–1350). Part of an Andalusian lustreware *albarello* was present in a pre-Black Death cemetery group at St. Mary Graces.

Quality tablewares of the earlier 14th century are so rare that they cannot be taken as evidence for direct trade with their countries of origin, although some could have been imported on a small scale by entrepreneurial merchants (or passengers). Others were probably brought in as personal possessions by aliens, or as souvenirs by travelling English dignitaries. The earliest imported tablewares are of Early Andalusian Lustreware, which occur as rare sherds in late 13th- and earlier 14th-century waterfront groups (Vince 1985, 54; 81). Other finds include a sherd of Andalusian lustreware found in the City ditch at Ludgate Hill (*c.*1300–1325), and two bowls found in the group C1–2 dumps (mid-14th century) at the Custom House (Thorn 1975, 125; 129; Fig.8, No.66; Fig.11, No.52). These are similar to a more complete find from a cesspit at Leadenhall, dated to the 14th century (Hurst 1977a, 76–77; Fig.25, No.1).

Later alkaline-glazed wares decorated in blue and

black, possibly from Syria or Egypt, also occur in 14th-century and later contexts; they include a fluted bowl found in group 15 (1440) at Trig Lane (Col. Pl.3c: Vince 1985, 54; 64; 81; Fig.33, Nos.5–6). The ware is also represented in a 14th-century context at St. Mary's Clerkenwell. These types may have reached London, either directly or through Bruges, through the trading of Venetian merchants, who were regularly visiting Beirut and the orient in the mid-15th century (Southgate 1965, 56; Childs 1993, 36).

Despite the documented Italian community, early Italian pottery is rare in London, with only a few findspots of **Archaic maiolica** (ARCH) from waterfront contexts dated to 1250–1400; some early finds were recorded as **Mediterranean maiolica** (MEDM; Vince 1985, 81), but it is clear that different sources are involved. These may appear as early as the late 13th century, but they are mainly found in 14th- to 15th-century contexts (Vince 1985, 54; 64). At Trig Lane, sherds from three jugs and two *albarelli* come from deposits which have been given the date range of *c.*1260–1300, while a bowl was found in the group 15 dump of *c.*1440. Jug sherds were found in the City ditch at Ludgate Hill (*c.*1300–1325) and at Billingsgate (context dated 1380–1400). This rarity is perhaps not surprising; even in Southampton, where Italian merchants were trading from the 13th century, there is virtually no Italian pottery older than the late 15th century (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1979, 29).

From the late 14th century the rapid proliferation of Siegburg and Langerwehe stonewares was matched, to a lesser extent, by a gradual increase in goods from Spain; these include ceramic containers (both full and empty) and quality tablewares. Some pottery may have been brought in via Bruges, others by English merchants visiting San Lucar in the later 15th century, or by agents of the Castilian merchants who were then based in London (Childs 1993, 35). Documentary sources indicate that in 1429, amongst others, a total of 720 empty 'Malaga' jars (*olle de malik vacue*) were imported to London on a ship from Flanders, while a further 192 'Malaga' jars came in on Italian vessels; imports of Malagan dishes and jars are also recorded in 1442 and 1445, coming into London on Venetian vessels (*ibid.*, 36–7). A range of 14th- to 15th-century Spanish amphorae and bowls from the City of London Boys' School and Sunlight Wharf (amongst others) have been recorded under the umbrella code SPOW.

Bowls, jars and *albarelli* from Andalusia occur as occasional sherds in later 14th- and early 15th-century waterfront deposits (e.g. Fig. 3, No. 14; Vince 1985, 59; Fig.33, Nos.1–2); *albarelli* and pedestal jugs have also been found in late 14th- and 15th-century contexts in the Fleet prison (Blackmore 1993, 130; 134), while from the 15th century,

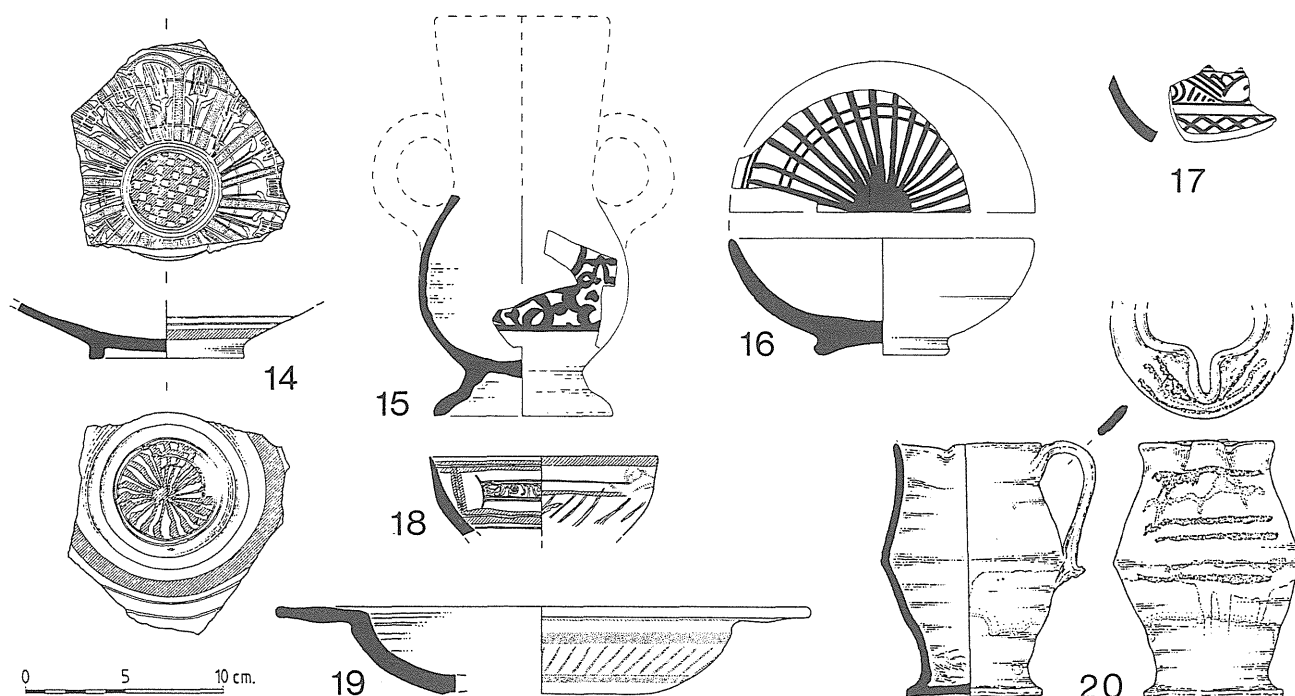


Fig. 3. No. 14: Andalusian lustreware dish (site 3); No. 15: Late Andalusian lustreware jug or vase (site 34); Nos. 16, 17: Valencian lustreware bowl and dish (sites 43 and 3); Nos. 18, 19: Paterna Blue (site 34); No. 20: Italian white-slipped jug (site 56). Scale 1:4.

jugs, vases and dishes are found in **Late Andalusian Lustreware** (ANDA). As noted in other towns, however, most finds occur in late 15th- or early 16th-century contexts, showing that these wares were carefully curated for some time before being discarded (Gerrard *et al* forthcoming). Finds include fragments of dishes from St. Mary Graces and the Tower Postern, which are similar to examples from Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, Nos. 1288, 1330) and Sluis (Hurst and Neal 1982, No. 51) and pedestal jugs or vases, three of which were found in the lower fill of the Tower Postern. One of these (Fig. 3, No. 15) has a Moorish-style panel design very like that on a vase found in 1904 in Cheapside (Hurst 1977a, 82, Fig. 27, No. 13); the others resemble the lustreware jugs from the Dissolution backfill of a late 15th- or early 16th-century drain at Barking Abbey (Jennings forthcoming). A ring-handled vase from an early 16th-century group at Noble Street has a grid pattern in blue; the lustre decoration has disappeared. The rim of a ?14th-century lid was found in a large post-medieval dump at Vintry.

Valencian Lustreware (VALE) first occurs in a late 14th-century group at Billingsgate (Vince 1985, 59); it becomes more frequent in the 15th century. The earliest finds of **Mature Valencian Lustreware** (VALM) are from contexts dated to c. 1440, although production in Spain would appear to have commenced by c. 1412 (Gerrard *et al* forthcoming); the end date is unclear, since there is some confusion between late mature wares and early late wares (*ibid.*).

Bowls and dishes are the most common forms throughout, although the lustre rarely survives; several examples are paralleled at Sluis (Hurst and Neal 1982). The largest medieval groups are those from the City of London Boys' School (mainly 15th-century; e.g. Fig. 3, No. 16) and Trig Lane (group 15; e.g. Fig. 3, No. 17). The latter includes two dishes with rosette scrolled decoration in blue typical of 1425–1475 (Vince 1985, 59–64; Fig. 33, Nos. 3, 4; Pl. IVB). Mature lustrewares with predominantly copper lustre and little blue are infrequently found; they include a complete pedestal jug with three bands of devolved vine leaves and a mock heraldic design on the front (Col. Pl. 3d, MoL acc. 23043; Hurst 1977a, 93; Fig. 31, No. 39). This late 15th-century piece was found together with South Netherlands maiolica and local Tudor redwares in a chalk-lined cesspit at Gateway House, Watling Street, backfilled c. 1500 (site 53).

Paterna Blue (PATB), produced near Valencia, is very rare and has only been identified in London and Southampton (Gerrard *et al* forthcoming). To date, there are three or more vessels, which may be of Paterna origin. These comprise a complete bowl from a rubbish pit at St. Mary-at-Hill (site 55), dated 1400–1450 (Col. Pl. 4a; Vince 1985, 64; Hurst *et al* 1986, 38–9; Fig. 16, No. 36), and four fragmented vessels from the Tower Postern (Fig. 3, Nos. 18, 19; Col. Pl. 4b). Two have scrolls and zig-zags similar to the above and an albarello from Sluis (*ibid.*, No. 35; Hurst and Neal 1982, No. 79); the others have simpler geometric designs.

Italian pottery is as rare in London in the 15th century as in the preceding century, and some at least was transhipped through Southampton rather than arriving directly. Thomson and Brown (1992, 177) note that in 1427 four cases of painted pots were sent on to London by sea, and this was surely not an isolated case. The ‘painted pots’ referred to in the literature may include Archaic maiolica and **Italian white-slipped ware** (ITALS: probably from Pisa). So far, as in Southampton, the stratified finds are from late 15th- and 16th-century contexts. They include a whole biconical jug painted in green and brown, from a cesspit fill at Eastcheap (site 56) dated 1480–1500 (Fig. 3, No. 20; Vince 1985, 64 Fig.32, No.7; see above, Siegburg) and part of a similar jug, found in the earliest cellar fill of the Tower Postern. An example from Lambeth (Orton 1988, 349; No. 1588) is more like the Southampton finds (Thomson and Brown 1992, Fig.1, No.8), with a squatter profile similar to the Ligurian types (Lavagna *et al.* 1990, 79–80; Fig.8, PL7245; Benente *et al.* 1993, 15; 21; Fig.4, No.7). Sherds from *albarelli* with similar decoration have been found in contexts dated to 1500–1550 at Broad Arrow Tower, at the Postern and in 16th-century deposits elsewhere in the City, while a small *albarello* was found with late 15th-century pottery (including Merida-type ware, Siegburg and Langerwehe stoneware) in a barrel well just outside the Fleet prison (Blackmore 1993, 130; 134).

DISCUSSION

The aim of this paper is to set the imported pottery of London within a wider context and to consider how and when it reached London, the significance of where it was found, whether it is possible to establish by whom it was used, and to what extent, if at all, it reflects wider events. At this point the evidence to 1500 can be briefly summarised; a fuller consideration will follow in part 2.

As outlined above, the means by which imported pottery reached England are complex, but it would appear that the main trends in London do reflect the general upswings and downswings of contemporary trade (Orton 1985, 25–7). The period 1250–1350 was a time of national economic growth, yet imported pottery forms a very minor component of most assemblages in London. The main source was France, with a shift from northern France to the Saintonge in the late 13th century; a few Iberian and Mediterranean wares are also found, but Rhenish wares are rare. From 1350–1480, a period of apparent economic decline, the quantity of pottery imported to London increased, but probably only in proportion to the amount of pottery in general use, while the emphasis shifted to the Low Countries and the Rhineland (Vince 1985, 58). The

Gascon wine trade, although damaged by the Hundred Years War and the loss of the province in 1453, continued into the 16th century, but the amount of French pottery imported, although in itself apparently stable, never matched that of the stonewares and Low Countries earthenwares. The widespread distribution of the latter across the whole of the London area can be explained by the influence of the Hanse network and the wool trade between England and the Low Countries and Germany, and demonstrates an efficient marketing system supplying a cheap and available commodity. The importation of Spanish pottery increased slightly from c.1400, but Italian and Mediterranean wares remained comparatively rare, even in the 16th century. In the early to mid-15th century waterfront groups studied by Vince, it was found that Valencian wares were more common than those from Andalucia (Vince 1985, 59–64), but more recent research has demonstrated that Late Andalusian wares equal those from Valencia until the early 16th century, probably as a result of the trade contacts established with Andalucia in the 15th century.

Turning to the consumers, it would appear that London in the earlier 14th century was receptive to foreigners and that the distribution of the population, indigenous and immigrant, was governed by craft or mercantile interests, with persons of all social levels residing together in the same area (Schofield *et al.* 1990; Dempsey 1993, 19)¹². If, as argued by Dempsey, the Italians were well integrated in their local host communities, then it is likely that other immigrants were also, although this has not been systematically researched (*ibid.*, 20). How the distribution of nationalities in the City evolved in the later 14th and 15th centuries remains to be established.

As for the overall quantities of pottery, the largest group of imported wares (based on estimated vessel equivalents) in the 13th- to 15th-century waterfront assemblages studied by Vince (1985, 57; Figs.23, 28), was that from Trig Lane group 11, where imports comprise 8.3% of the identifiable material. As yet no quantified assemblages from the City have exceeded this, probably due to the rules governing rubbish disposal. Cheapside, for example, was the most desirable area in the City, being close to the riverfront and the commercial and civic centre of London. During the 13th to 16th centuries the area was socially mixed, but it included the residences of some of London wealthiest citizens (Schofield *et al.* 1990, 189–93). Despite this, stratified 13th- to 15th-century imports from four recent excavations are limited to small amounts of Saintonge, Dutch redware and Merida-type ware (*ibid.*, 212; 219) although these include some near complete vessels. An assessment of the general distribution of imported wares across the City, based

on the evidence currently available, suggests that the families of most citizens are likely to have used Dutch redwares, and probably Siegburg stoneware, at least once in a generation; some Saintonge jugs would also seem to have been widely distributed, but these were not necessarily for general domestic use. The Southwark well group (Goffin 1991) was deposited some time before the first documented inn in Southwark, but it is tempting to view this group within a commercial context. The Saintonge polychrome jugs and other quality wares from Spain and the Mediterranean are rare and their use would appear to have been confined to establishments of some standing. As shown by archaeological and documentary research into sites in the Cheapside area, however, finds from features such as cesspits do not necessarily reflect the status of the properties near which they were sited (Schofield *et al.* 1990, 176; 189). It is thus difficult to apply the ceramic evidence without more detailed study of the historical sources but, pending further quantitative analyses of large assemblages, the figures given in 1985 remain a valid guide to the general ceramic trends in the City to the mid-15th century.

To conclude, the basic ceramic chronology to 1500 presented ten years ago (Vince 1985) has well withstood the test of time. However, there is now a much larger and more wide-ranging sample than was previously available, both from waterfront sites and from the hinterland. Some have been mentioned above, but many others await study. These assemblages offer both the possibility for specific ware studies and, if studied by neighbourhood and in conjunction with documentary research, the opportunity to reach a better understanding of the use and distribution of imported wares in London.

APPENDIX 1. MUSEUM OF LONDON FABRIC CODES AND DATE RANGES FOR THE MAIN IMPORTED POTTERY TYPES, c. 900–1650

Code	Ware	From	To
AARD	Aardenburg-type ware	1250	1400
ALKG	Alkaline-glazed ware	1270	1450
ANDA	Andalusian lustreware	1250	1450
ANDE	Andenne ware	1000	1200
ARCH	Archaic Maiolica	1270	1350
BADO	Badorf ware	900	1200
BLGR	Blue-grey ware	1000	1200
CITG	Central Italian tin-glazed ware	1450	1550
CUENCA	Cuenca ware	1400	1600
CUER	<i>Guerda Seca</i> tin-glazed ware	1350	1600
DUTR	Dutch red earthenware	1270	1650
DUTSD	Dutch slip-decorated ware	1400	1520
DUTSG	Dutch <i>sgraffito</i> ware	1450	1600+?
ITALS	Italian slipware	1400	1550
LANG	Langerwehe stoneware	1360	1500
LCGR	Low Countries grey ware	1350	1650?
MAGR	Magrebi ware	1270	1350
NFM	North French monochrome	1170	1300
NFRE	Misc. North French wares	900	1200

NORG	Normandy glazed ware	1050	1250
NORM	Normandy gritty ware	1050	1250
PATB	Paterna Blue	1400	1600
REDP	Red-painted ware	970	1250
ROUE	Early Rouen ware	1170	1300
ROUL	Late Rouen ware	1250	1350
SAIC	Saintonge clear-glazed <i>sgraffito</i> ware	1250	1350
SAIG	Smooth green-glazed Saintonge ware	1280	1350
SAIM	Mottled green-glazed Saintonge ware	1250	1650
SAIN	Saintonge ware	1250	1500
SAIP	Saintonge polychrome ware	1280	1350
SAIPM	Saintonge late polychrome	1500	1650
SAIU	Unglazed Saintonge ware	1250	1650
SIEB	Brown-slipped Siegburg stoneware	1450	1500
SIEG	Siegburg stoneware	1300	1600
SIEGR	Siegburg green-glazed stoneware	1400	1500
SPAM	Spanish (Merida-type) red micaceous ware	1270	1650
SPGR	Spanish green-glazed wares	1250	1500
SPOA	Misc Spanish amphora (not OLIV)	1200	1900
SPOW	Misc. med Spanish wares	1250	1500
VALE	Early Valencian lustreware	1380	1450
VALM	Mature Valencian lustreware	1430	1500

Footnotes

1. This paper is a more detailed version of that given at the conference on late medieval imported pottery held by the MPRG in Southampton 1993.
2. Until 1991 the archaeology of London to the west of the River Lea was mainly catered for by the Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum of London (DUA) and the Department of Greater London Archaeology (DGLA). These two organisations were merged in 1991 to form the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MOLAS).
3. In most cases only the first occurrence of each ware or form type is quoted with specific reference to a site; where a number of sites could be quoted, a representative example is given. With the exception of a few sherds now in the MOLAS reference collection, published imports have not been re-examined. A number of imported pieces are held in the Museum of London reserve collections; many have a general provenance, but the necessary archaeological information was often not recorded at the time of their discovery. For this reason they are not mentioned in this general overview.
4. It was originally intended to publish the imports from City excavations to 1985 in the same series as the local wares, but financial constraints at the time meant that this work was not completed. Since then the collection has been considerably augmented by finds from Greater London and from more recent excavations, giving a better sample but new logistical problems in conducting the research.
5. These books did not supersede the enrolled Particular Accounts (Dietz 1972, xi; *Calendar of Close Rolls 1422–9 i* (1933) 428–9).
6. The primary aim of this charter was to agree a new system of increased customs duties (Jarvis 1976, 273). The merchants specifically mentioned were from Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Navarre, Lombardy, Tuscany, Provence, Catalonia, Aquitaine, Toulouse, Quercy, Flanders and Brabant (Rymer *Foedera* II, 747–8).

7. For goods imported by the foreign merchants of London in 1420-21 see Clarke (1983, 18-9); a still wider range is quoted in an account of trade in the reign of Henry VI (Capper 1862, 37-49).
8. Interestingly, the prison moat constructed *c.*1260 was said to be wide enough for a boat containing one tun of wine (McCann 1993, 59).
9. This neck sherd (from the mid 14th-century group D deposit) was said to be from a straight-sided jug of Beckmann (1974) type 79 (Thorn 1975, No. 374); it was also stated, however, that the 'lower portion of the same form' was found in the later 14th-century group B deposit (*ibid.*, 121, No. 31); see footnote 11.
10. The earliest dating of the *Jacobakan* in London is problematic. Sherds from two vessels were found in group 7 contexts at Trig Lane, which on the basis of the pottery have been dated to *c.*1340. This group, however, has no independent dating evidence, and it is not impossible that some finds are closer in date to *c.*1360, when the next waterfront was constructed (Vince 1985, 86). This is supported by the fact that one jug (fourteen sherds) is also represented in the group 10 dump (thirty-six sherds).
11. See also footnote 9. Neither sherd appears to be from a straight-sided jug (cf. Hurst *et al.* 1986, No. 262). The neck appears to be from a *Jacobakan* of Clevis (1993) type s1-kan-7, while the base is of Clevis type s1-kan-1 (Gaimster 1987, 341). This poses problems for the dating, as it was concluded from the similarity of the finds from groups D2, C1 and C2, and from the documentary evidence, that these groups have a general mid 14th-century date, probably before *c.*1340; group B was stratigraphically later, but cut into group C deposits and caused some redeposition (Tatton-Brown 1975, 105-7; Thorn 1975, 150-151). If No. 374 (Thorn 1975) is from a *Jacobakan*, then the dump in which it was found may be later than was thought; or the sherd is intrusive; the earliest dating of this form in the Netherlands is pre-1363 (Clevis 1993, 55; Janssen 1988, Figs. 6, 7). Group B, however, should date to *c.*1370-80, which fits well with documentary references to the new Custom House dated 1382 and 1383. *c.*1375-80 (Tatton-Brown 1974, 141).
12. This trend was doubtless fostered by the establishment of the first livery companies in 1327, and their proliferation thereafter. By the later 14th century, membership of a trade became an essential prerequisite for citizenship of the City (Capper 1862, 30).

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Résumé

Le but de ce papier est de placer la poterie importée à Londres dans son contexte socio-économique. Un tableau chronologique des différentes céramiques est présenté dans le contexte changeant topographique et commercial du port de Londres et de la croissance démographique de la ville, nous permettant ainsi d'essayer de mieux comprendre par quels moyens différentes céramiques arrivèrent jusqu'à Londres et par qui furent-elles utilisées. Cette étude est présentée en deux parties, la première ici comprenant une introduction, suivie d'un regard général porté sur les tendances de la céramique datant jusqu'aux années 1480.

Zusammenfassung

Diese Studie stellt die Londoner Töpferei-Importe in ihren sozial-wirtschaftlichen Zusammenhang und gibt eine chronologische Übersicht der verschiedenen Waren vor dem Hintergrund, wie sich Topographie und Handel des Londoner Hafens und Bevölkerungswachstum in der City entwickelten. Es leistet einen Beitrag zum besseren Verständnis, auf welchen Wegen die verschiedenen Waren nach London gelangten und wer sie wohl benutzt haben mag. Die Studie ist zweigeteilt: Der hier vorliegende erste Teil enthält eine allgemeine Einleitung und einen Überblick über die keramischen Strömungen bis 1480.