

Sixteenth-century Pottery from St. Albans

A. TURNER-RUGG

SUMMARY

Pottery from eight late medieval and Tudor pit groups excavated in central St. Albans is considered here and integrated with that considered in a previous article. Most of the pottery appears to be of local origin, with smaller quantities of wares from surrounding counties and the continent.

INTRODUCTION

Recently the pottery from 50 medieval pit groups from excavations in the centre of St. Albans, dating from the 11th to the 16th centuries, was divided by the simplest and most reproducible means into 5 ceramic phases (Turner-Rugg 1996). The pottery from eight further groups, dating from the late 15th to the 17th centuries, has now been considered. As a result, Phase 5 of the medieval typology has been clarified and two subsequent Phases, 6 and 7, suggested. All except one of these groups come from three sites excavated by St. Albans Museums. Christopher Place (Gentles Yard) and The Maltings (Chequer Street) are both at the centre of the medieval town, while Belmont Hill is on the outskirts. The Abbey Primary School site, excavated by St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, was located within the Precinct of the medieval Abbey. Their location is shown on Fig. 1.

Description of groups studied and their probable date

The pottery groups were chosen for their apparently non-residual nature, and in some cases the presence of independent dating evidence. None includes clay tobacco pipes.

Group 1: Gentles Yard/Christopher Place: [D81 NCY-(25)]

This was a cistern, constructed according to the excavator in the 15th century and later used as a rubbish pit. It was cut into the south-west corner of a medieval building on the French Row frontage of the site. There were no coins.

The pottery included two sherds of Raeren stoneware and seven sherds from a 15th-century Siegburg stoneware vessel. There is also one minute sherd of Black-glazed earthenware, not identifiable to source. This group therefore probably dates from the late 15th to earlier 16th century.

Group 2: Chequer Street Area F (behind 14-16 Chequer Street): [C81/F XZ(6)]

This pottery comes from the fill of the weathering cone of a well and was included because there is more reliable dating evidence than usual. There is an overlying wall which belonged to an open-fronted, 16th-century building that was probably demolished before the present, early 16th-century, standing building at No. 16 Chequer Street was erected. The fill contains a jeton similar to jetons from Tournai in France, although without exact parallels, and which probably dates from the 15th century (*c.* 1415–1497).

The pottery includes two sherds of 'Tudor Green' and a single sherd of Black-Glazed Earthenware, so far unidentified as to source, all the other pottery being locally-made. This group is therefore also most likely to date from the 15th or earlier 16th century.

Group 3: Chequer Street Area C (behind 24-26 Chequer Street): [C81/C PP(2)-(5)]

This was a large pit which could not be excavated to its full depth. Unfortunately it has not been possible to relate it to the phasing of Area C. Three coins found are a badly-corroded Short Cross halfpenny which could date anywhere from the late 13th to the mid-16th century (1272–1551), a Nuremburg jeton dated *c.* 1500–1560 and a French

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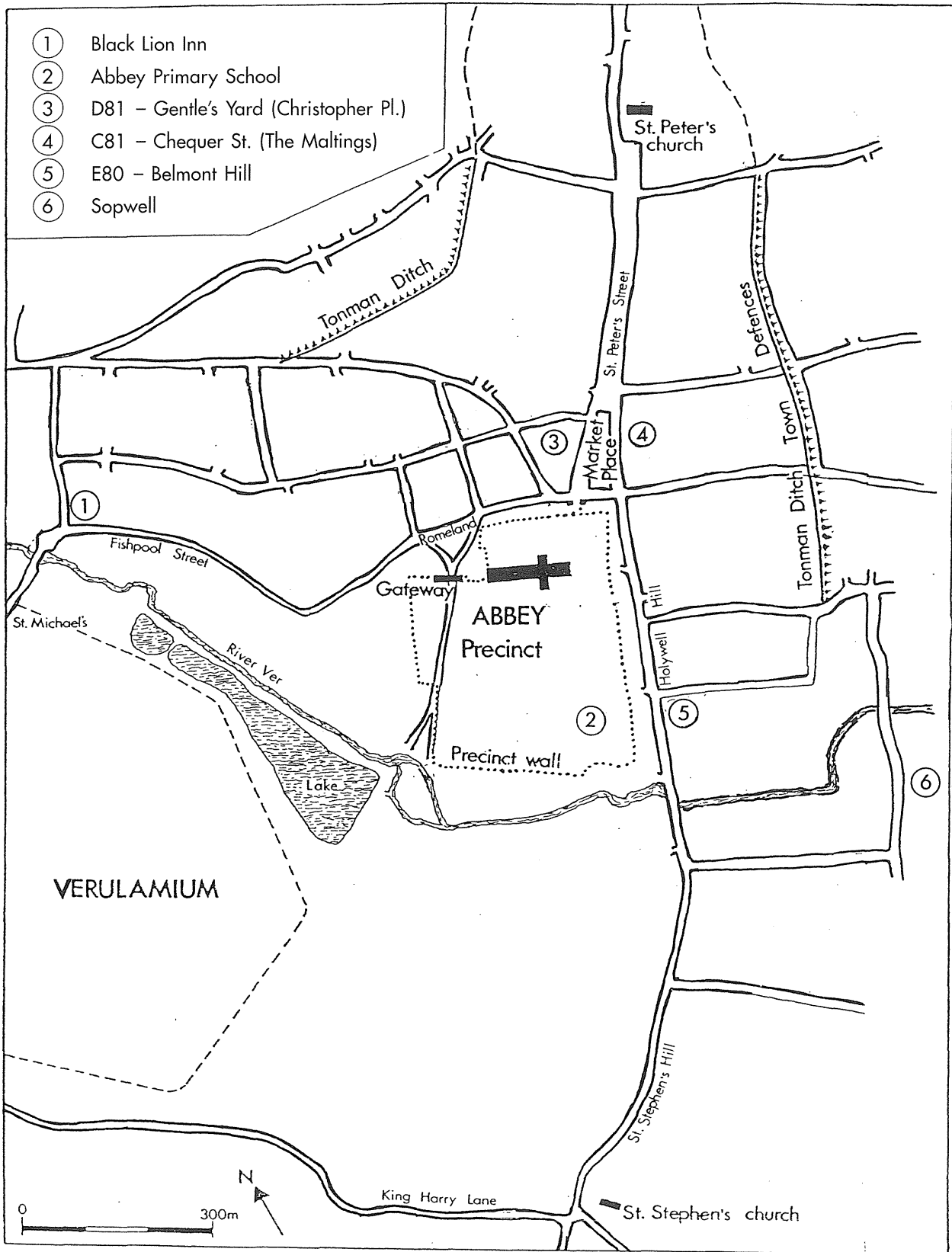


Fig. 1. Map of St. Albans town centre showing pottery-find sites.

jeton from the period 1497–1547.

The pottery includes eight sherds of 'Tudor Green', three sherds of Cistercian-type ware, eight sherds of Raeren stoneware, and one small body sherd of tin-glazed earthenware. This tin-glazed sherd has been identified as a fragment of a South Netherlands or Italian ring-handled vase or jug, dated to approximately 1500–1550. The group is therefore likely to date to the first half of the 16th-century.

*Group 4: Abbey Primary School, robbing of sewer:
[Site 16/20/47 Trench L Square [1] layer (16)]*

This site was excavated by St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society in advance of the construction of the school in 1968, as it lay within the known precinct of the medieval Abbey. A number of trenches were excavated, of which several, including trench L, located the line of a large medieval sewer, solidly built from clunch, flint, and brick taken from the Roman town. This sewer was found to be robbed in several places, and the pottery, a very homogeneous group, comes from the bottom of the robber trench at one point. The robbing is most likely to have taken place in the mid-16th century, immediately after the Dissolution. It is recorded that in 1550 Sir Richard Lee bought Pond Mead, Kitcheners Mead, Pond Wicks and the Abbey Orchard, where he demolished the buildings and removed the materials, reputedly using the best to renovate Lee Hall (Roberts 1993, 155). Saunders and Havercroft (1978, 19) report that during their excavations on the Precinct Wall south of the Abbey they found evidence that the associated ditch was filled in deliberately during the 16th century immediately after the Dissolution. During their excavations on the Chapter House, the Biddles found that it had been robbed shortly after the suppression (Biddle and Kjolbye-Biddle 1981, 10). On historical grounds therefore, this group probably dates from the mid to late 16th century.

The pottery from this group includes two sherds of Cistercian-type ware, nineteen sherds of Raeren stoneware from at least three vessels, and two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware. One of these latter has been identified as late 16th-century Dutch, and the other as either South Netherlands or English, mid-16th to 17th century. This would support a mid to late 16th-century date for the group.

Group 5: Belmont Hill [E80 EX]

This pottery comes from a well found in 1980 during excavation of a site at the corner of Belmont Hill and Holywell Hill, close to the house of Ralph Rowlett, a 16th-century merchant of the Staple, and

was included at the excavator's suggestion because it appeared to have been deliberately refilled with rubbish as a single event. The pottery was very homogeneous in character. It contains a jeton dating from the 16th century (c. 1500–1585).

There are 30 sherds of Cistercian-type ware, from at least four vessels, and 95 sherds of Raeren stoneware, from at least five vessels. There is a single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, identified as South Netherlands, dated 1480–1575, but most commonly early 16th century. On these grounds this group is also dated provisionally to the 16th century.

Group 6: Chequer Street Area J (behind 16 Chequer Street): [C81/J MEA/MCX]

This is a large, badly-truncated pit with four layers. It had the appearance of having been excavated and backfilled in a relatively short period of time, and overlay a very fine 16th-century tile-built oven. Tile from the oven is incorporated into the fill, but it is unlikely that very much earlier pottery has been incorporated, as little pottery, all dating to the 13th and 14th centuries, was associated with the oven itself. This pit also overlay a 16th-century pit and a 15th-century wall. The deposits overlying and cutting pit MEA contained scanty finds but were dated by the excavator to the 17th and 18th centuries. Pit MEA contained a silver three-farthing coin of Elizabeth 1 (1558–1603).

The pottery included three sherds of Raeren stoneware and one of Black-Glazed Earthenware, the latter virtually identical to the products of the kilns at Harlow in Essex (Walter Davey, pers. comm.). This pit is therefore considered to date from the later 16th-century.

Group 7: Chequer Street Area E (behind 20–24 Chequer Street): [C81/E NKH (4)-(6)]

This is the fill of a large rubbish pit, and includes several datable items as well as a quantity of clearly non-residual pottery. It cut a 16th-century pit as well as medieval features. The overlying, upper layers of the pit, NKH/(2)/(3), which are stratigraphically distinct, contain pottery and other finds of 18th- and 19th-century date. The pit contained domestic rubbish, some metal slag and also animal bone which may represent slaughtering waste as it consists mainly of foot bones. Three jetons were recovered from this pit. Two are German, and date from the late 16th to early 17th century (1586–1635); and the third is slightly earlier, c. 1490–1500.

Pottery included sherds of both 16th- and 17th-century Surrey/Hampshire Border wares, Raeren stoneware, and 27 sherds of Black-Glazed Earthenware. Some of these Black-Glazed Earthenwares have been identified by Mr W. Davey (pers. comm.)

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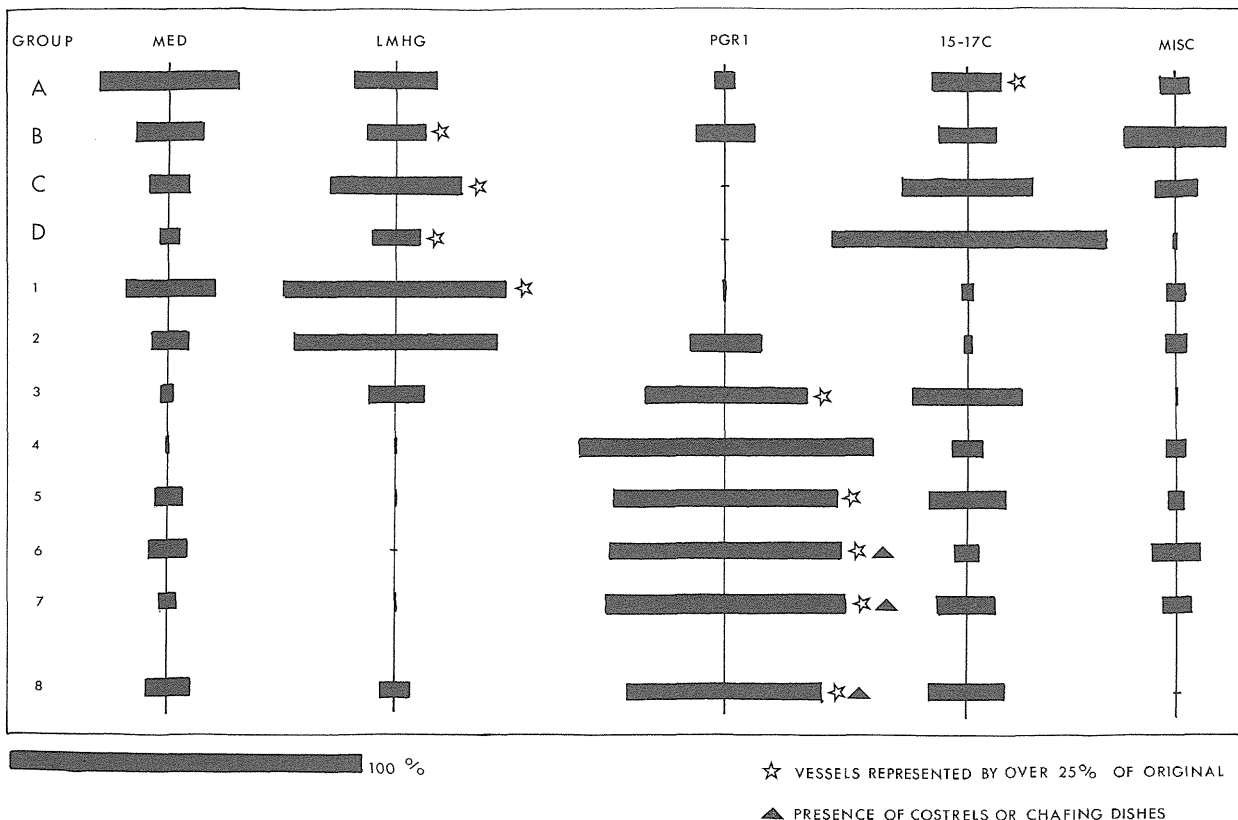


Fig. 2. All wares by context group in context-date order, sherd count as percentage of row total of different wares (see Table 1) grouped as follows: MED — early medieval wares + S. Herts Greywares + medieval glazed wares other than LMHG; LMHG — Late medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware; PGR1 — Post-medieval Glazed Redware Type 1; C15-17 — other 15th-17th century wares as defined in Table 2; MISC — all other wares.

as 16th century Harlow products, while one vessel definitely was not. This group therefore probably dates from the late 16th or very early 17th century.

Group 8: Chequer Street Area E (behind 20-24 Chequer Street): [C81/E NKY]

This was a large rubbish pit with four layers, cut through two medieval pits and into natural. It was cut by an 18th- to 19th-century pit. There were no coins, but the pottery includes one sherd of Raeren stoneware and four of Cistercian-type ware. The group could therefore date anywhere between the late 15th and the 17th century.

Statistics from an additional four groups are included in Figure 2. These are the four groups included in 'Ceramic Phase 5' in the 1995 (Turner-Rugg 1995) study. They are:

Group A Christopher Place (Gentles Yard) [D81 EB]

Group B The Maltings (Chequer St/Lloyds Bank) [C81 AG]

Group C The Maltings (Chequer St) [C81 ADF]

Group D The Maltings (Chequer St) [C81 AHS]

Phase 5 as originally defined included vessels in both

Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed wares and various wares known to be of 16th-century date, such as unspecified redwares, tin-glazed earthenwares, 'Tudor Green', Cistercian and Black-Glazed Earthenware, and was considered to date from the late 15th to early 16th centuries.

Local Ceramic types

Ceramic groups in St. Albans dating from the 12th and 13th centuries are dominated by locally-produced 'South Hertfordshire Greyware'. Groups from the 14th and 15th centuries consist largely of 'Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed' ware, also a local type. The pottery from the late 15th-, 16th- and early 17th century groups is dominated by a distinctive red earthenware, clearly distinguishable from the familiar glossy, lead-glazed earthenwares of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is accompanied by wares which require no detailed description here, produced at well-known manufacturing sites in Britain (Cistercian-type ware, Black-Glazed Earthenware, iron-glazed wares, Surrey/Hampshire Border wares and 'Tudor Green') and on the continent (Stonewares, Dutch tin-glazed earthenwares). All redwares have been simply designated 'post-

medieval glazed red earthenware' (PGR).

Post-medieval Glazed Redware Variant 1 (PGR1) dominates local assemblages of 16th- and early 17th-century date. Possible production centres are discussed below (p. 80). It is a fine, hard, thin-walled, wheel-thrown, glazed red earthenware, with inclusions of (usually) poorly-sorted white/clear quartz sand, white mica, and occasional grains of soft red or black iron ore. Forms include jugs, jars, pipkins, pancheons, costrels, cisterns, dripping dishes, chafing dishes and money boxes. There is often horizontal combed decoration on the shoulder of both jugs and jars, usually a single pair of lines.

PGR1 is usually but not invariably splash-glazed; the jugs on the external shoulder, the jars over the interior of the rim, which is always lid-seated, and on the interior base/lower body, the pancheons on the interior base/lower body. There are sometimes glaze specks on the underside of the base. Where the surface is oxidised the glaze is reddish, purple-red, yellowish-brown or orange, while on reduced surfaces the glaze is a very dark green or greenish-black. A few examples have been dipped in glaze, and the line of the edge of the dipping is visible; also the undersides of the handles in these cases are glazed.

The fabric is usually a clear bright red/orange colour, often with a steel blue-grey core, especially where the pot wall is thicker, giving a characteristic 'sandwich' effect. This colour is distinct from the salmon-pink/pinkish-cream of Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, although individual sherds are often quite similar. This fabric is also usually harsher and more abrasive in feel and sandier in appearance than Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware.

The surface colour varies, and these variants have been noted here for further investigation, instead of being regarded as insignificant differences in firing, because in some cases, the black surface

colour is so dense over the whole pot as to completely alter the appearance, and there may have been a deliberate attempt to alter the colour, possibly in imitation of iron vessels. Admittedly there are a certain number of borderline cases.

PGR 1 (i): the surfaces are red or orange, with reddish, purple-red or yellowish-brown glaze;

PGR 1 (ii): one or both surfaces is a dense matt black, with a very dark green/black glaze.

Early Red Border Ware/ Early Red Border Ware, Green-glazed variant (ERBOR/ERBORG)

This ware, originally designated 'Post-medieval Glazed Redware variant 2' but identified by Pearce (1997) as Early Red Border Ware (orange-glazed variant ERBOR; green-glazed variant ERBORG), is very much less common than variant 1, but is similar in fabric. It is however thinner-walled and with a different pattern of glaze. The glaze, which is either bright orange or green in colour, covers both internal and external surfaces and is continuous rather than specks or spots, while the base angle and the base itself is usually free of glaze. The handles are usually not glazed on the underside, although there is one exception to this. Presumably because of the thinner walls, this variant lacks the reduced core in almost all sherds.

There are only three examples from St. Albans and Hatfield where the surviving portion of the pot is large enough to ascertain the form, although there are several rim sherds. All three are mugs or tygs.

In the London sequence, Early Red Border Ware is dated to the early 16th century. No kiln sites are known at present but it may have been produced in the Surrey/Hampshire border area.

"Other PGR"

There are three other red earthenware fabrics, variants 3, 4 and 5, mentioned here for the sake of

Table 1. All Wares (% of group/column total by sherd count).

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Early medieval wares	2.4	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0
S. Herts greyware	21.2	2.4	2.2	0	6.9	9.1	3.9	4.3
Other medieval glazed wares	2.7	8.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	8.7
Late Medieval Herts Glazed ware	64.0*	57.9	16.7	0.7	0.4	0	1.2	8.7
Post-medieval Glazed Redware	1.0	20.6	46.7*	82.8	63.9*	67.3*	69.1*	56.5*
Other C15th-17th wares (see Table 2)	3.4	3.2	32.2	8.8	22.6	7.3	17.2	21.7
Misc. other wares	5.4*	7.1	1.1	6.3	4.7	14.6	7.4	0
Total No. of sherds.	297	126	90	285	825	55	256	23

* indicates presence of vessels with over 25% extant.

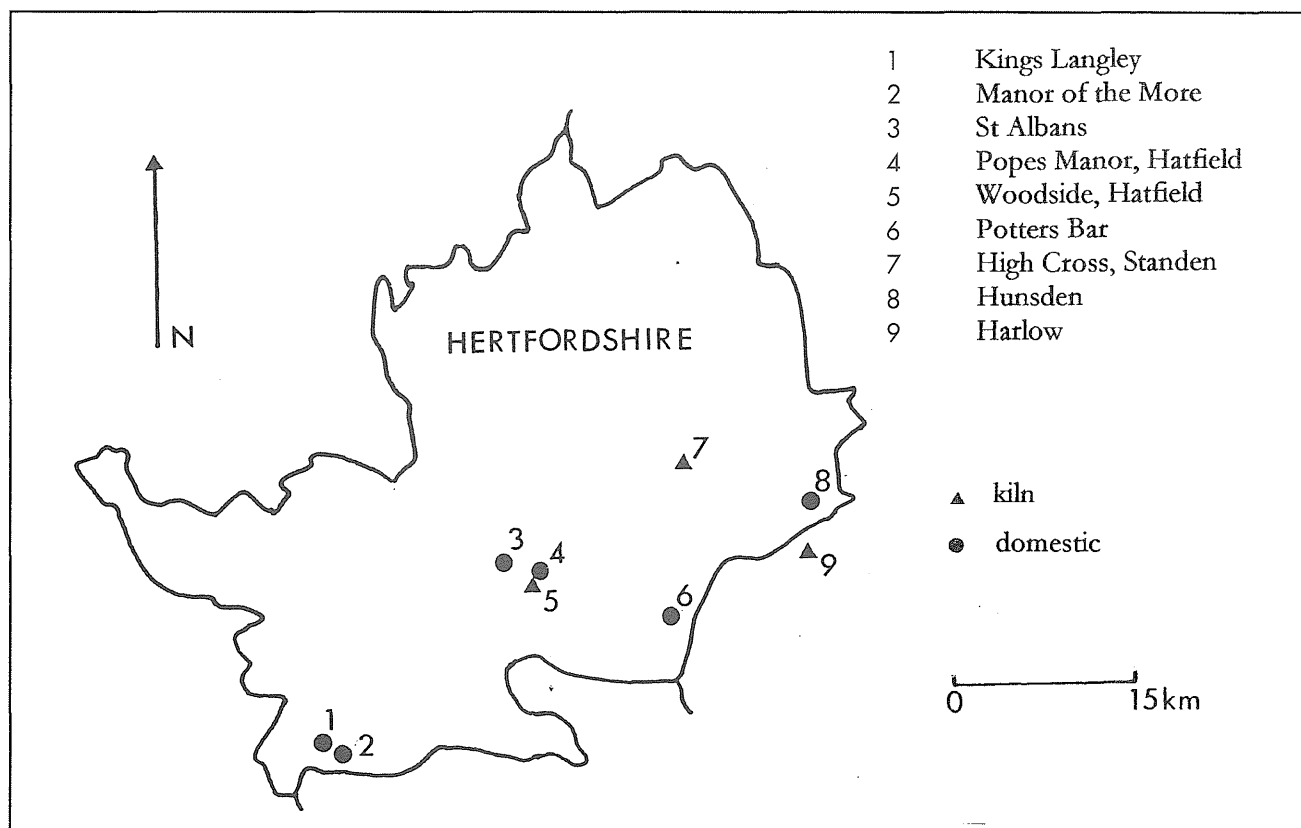


Fig. 3. Map of Hertfordshire showing pottery-find sites.

completeness, but there are only single examples of each. One sherd of PGR3 comes from Group 4; 1 sherd of PGR 4 from Group 3; and 4 sherds of PGR5 also from Group 3. There are also 10 sherds of PGR which cannot be assigned to a specific variant, 5 each from Groups 5 and 7.

Composition of Ceramic Groups

These are shown by both sherd counts and vessels represented.

(1) By Sherd Count

Table 1 shows the percentage of group (column) total by sherd count, and the presence of accompanying vessels where 25 per cent or more of the pot survives. It includes all sherds from each context.

Table 1 is summarised graphically in Figure 2, but with the numbers for early medieval wares, greyware and other medieval glazed wares combined, and including the four principal Phase 5 groups published in 1996 (see above, p. 75; Turner-Rugg 1995, 56, table 1). The replacement in the early 16th century of Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware by Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 as the standard ware is clearly demonstrated. These wares are accompanied by other 15th- to 17th-

century wares, which occur in much smaller quantities and have been grouped at this point to avoid the confusion of too much fine detail.

Table 2 shows details of these other 15th- to 17th-century wares. These include Early Red Border ware drinking vessels, Raeren stoneware biconical mugs, Cistercian-type ware mugs, and small sherds of both Dutch and English tin-glazed earthenwares. The earlier groups contain fragments of 'Tudor Green' cups and the latest group, Group 7, produced a quantity of Black-Glazed Earthenware tygs/tankards. The Raeren mugs are all of the biconical form common in the late 15th and early 16th century (Gaimster 1997, 227).

(2) by vessels

Table 3 compares the different fabrics using vessels represented by at least part of the rim; those recognizable as separate vessels from most of these groups are low, and therefore all are shown on one table. Wares not represented at all are not listed.

No satisfactory distinction in fabric between the earlier and later examples of Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 has so far been made, but there is an apparent change in vessel forms (see Table 4), with costrels and chafing dishes absent from the earlier Groups 2-5 but appearing in the later Groups 6-8,

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Table 2. Other 15th- to 17th-century wares (Row 6 or 7 in Table 1) by sherd count (%).

Context group Fabric group	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
'Tudor green'	0	6.7	11.3	0	0	0	0.5	0
Cistercian-type ware	0	0	4.2	0.8	4.2	0	0	22.2
Raeren stoneware	15.4	3.3	11.3	7.3	13.3	7.3	2.3	5.6
Siegburg stoneware	53.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin-glazed wares	0	0	1.4	0.8	0.1	0	0	0
Black-Glazed Earthenware	7.7	3.3	0	0	0.1	2.4	12.2	0
C17th Border wares	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0
Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 (PGR1)	23.1	86.7	59.2	90.4	73.9	90.2	80.1	72.2
Early Red Border Ware/ Early Red Border Ware, Green-glazed variant	0	0	5.6	0.4	7.6	0	1.4	0
Other PGR (see p. 5)	0	0	7.0	0.4	0.7	0	2.3	0
Total No. of sherds	13	30	71	261	713	41	221	18

*indicates presence of vessels with over 25% extant.

Table 3. Vessels represented by at least part of the rim, and identifiable to form as well as fabric: all fabrics.

Context group Fabric group	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
S. Herts greyware	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
other medieval glazed	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Late Medieval Herts Glazed	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
'Tudor Green'	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cistercian-type ware	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1
Raeren Stoneware	0	0	0	3	5	2	1	0
Siegburg Stoneware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-Glazed Earthenware	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
17C Border Wares	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Post-medieval Glazed Redwares	0	2	2	7	18	2	11	3
Early Red Border Ware/ Early Red Border Ware, Green-glazed variant	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total vessels	10	9	8	12	34	4	21	4

in addition to the common medieval forms (jugs, jars/pipkins, bowls and pancheons, and dripping dishes).

Groups of comparable date in St. Albans and South Hertfordshire (Figs. 1 and 3).

Gentles Yard/Christopher Place (Area B Garderobe NCG)

This was a flint-lined garderobe associated with one of the buildings on the French Row frontage. The lining had been partly robbed before its final filling. It has not been included in the statistics because some material is known to be missing, but it appears to be another homogeneous group of 16th- to 17th-

century date. There are several typical vessels in Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1: the rims of two jugs, the rim/upper handle stubs of a costrel, an almost complete footed pipkin, and the only example of a money box in this ware to date. These are accompanied by a large portion of a Raeren stoneware drinking jug, the base of a small tin-glazed albarello (English or Dutch and dated to *c.* 1600–1650) and two body sherds of 17th-century Border wares. There are no coins or clay pipe.

No. 4A Chequer Street

In 1966 building works were carried out at No. 4A Chequer Street, St. Albans. Finds from two rubbish or cess pits were recovered by museum staff. One of these pits contained a large group of pottery,

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Table 4. Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1, vessel forms represented by at least part of the rim (none in Group 1).

Form	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
jug	2	1	4	6	0	0	0
jar/pipkin	0	1	2	7	0	3	0
pancheon	0	0	1	3	0	1	1
costrel	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
chafing dish	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
dripping dish	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
bowl	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	2	7	18	2	11	3

including many complete and almost complete vessels. The vessels came from the lower levels of the pit, which included ash and charcoal, and much of the pottery was affected by burning. Two examples were of a form not recovered in any of the above groups. It is important to distinguish this site from the 13th-century pit group at No. 4 Chequer Street published by Renn (1973, 21–2).

Four boxes of pottery from this site were located in the museum store and re-examined. They contained a large, homogeneous group of pottery, mostly nearly complete vessels or large sherds. All those for which a context could be identified came from layers 14 and 15, or in two cases, layer 16. Some vessels could be matched with those on the 1966 list. Since it was recovered under conditions not comparable with the finds from the 1980s excavations, and some have been mislaid, the statistics from this group have not been included in Tables 1 to 4, but some are illustrated.

The majority of these vessels were Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1, and include the usual range of forms. A sherd from the base of a bunghole vessel may be in either Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 or Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. Vessels in other fabrics include two vessels in Early Red Border Ware, Green-glazed variant, both multi-handled mug/posset pots and a complete Raeren biconical mug with a slightly misshapen rim — a ‘second’; also a Cologne Stoneware Jug, decorated with moulded roses and rose leaves and dating probably from the early to mid 16th century (see Gainster 1997, 194–5). The missing vessels, which have not yet been located, would appear from their description to be of the same date.

Black Lion Inn 1994

Pottery from a small emergency excavation at the Black Lion Inn, Fishpool Street in 1994 included 7 sherds from the rim/upper body of another Early Border Ware mug.

Sopwell Nunnery/Richard Lee’s House

Another group from the City and District of St. Albans comes from excavations at Sopwell Nunnery (Moorhouse forthcoming), where a large group of pottery was recovered from the surface of the cloister garth of the Nunnery immediately below the rubble levelling of the site prior to the construction of the first of the houses built by Sir Richard Lee, who was granted the land after the Dissolution. This must date from the period between the departure of the nuns in 1538 and Lee’s death in 1575. Since Lee built two houses on the site during the thirty-seven year period of his tenure, the pottery group is more likely to date from the mid-sixteenth century than to the later part of the period. Moorhouse recognised two varieties of local red earthenware, which appear from his description to correspond with Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 and Early Red Border Ware (Green glaze). There were also Cistercian-type wares, ‘Tudor Green’ wares, Raeren, Siegburg and Langerwehe stonewares, Spanish maiolica and sherds of a tin- and lead-glazed albarello of Mediterranean manufacture. There were also a few sherds which could be Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Surrey White wares.

Some of the Sopwell material is present in St Albans Museums, including some but not all of the drawn pieces. Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 is present, but cannot be related to specific contexts described in the report.

Popes Manor, Hatfield

The ‘Tudor’ pottery from Popes Manor, Hatfield appeared from published illustrations to be very similar to the St. Albans material (HADAS 1979) and on inspection (at the Mill Green Museum and Mill, Hatfield), this proved to be the case. There were large quantities of Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 identical to that from St. Albans, and also a complete profile of a drinking vessel in Early Red Border Ware (Green glaze).

Kings Langley, Palace and Priory

The Palace and Priory of Kings Langley, near Watford, Hertfordshire, excavated by D. S. Neal in the 1970s, included pottery from features in the kitchen court which was dated by Moorhouse (1973) to the late 15th to early 16th centuries. Quantities are not given, but 17 pots were illustrated from this area of the site. This material is now held by St. Albans Museums, but unfortunately it has not proved possible to relate the illustrations reliably to the sherds in storage. However, taking the pottery collection as a whole, although typical greyware and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware are present, the range of later fabrics is rather different from that from St. Albans. There are more very micaceous fabrics than in St. Albans, and a large quantity of very coarse, sandy, glazed, off-white and white-slipped pale pink fabrics, presumably the Surrey White wares identified by Moorhouse.

Manor of the More, Rickmansworth

The pottery from Periods VI to VIII at the Manor of the More, Rickmansworth (Hurst 1961) is considered to date from the early to mid 16th century. Hurst reports 16th-century German stonewares, from Cologne and Siegburg, and late 16th-century Netherlands maiolica, as well as 'Tudor Green' and tygs from these contexts. The predominant pottery is however a hard, red undecorated ware of unknown origin which appeared to replace Surrey White wares outside London at this period. Examples of this ware were examined in the British Museum by the author. Although similar to Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1, they are not identical, being slightly coarser and grittier, rougher in feel and with a pimply surface. They are also slightly thinner-walled and harder-fired.

Hunsdon

There was pottery from a sealed and stratified garderobe deposit at Hunsdon House (Partridge in MacCarthy and Brooks 1988, 436), a royal hunting lodge which is dated on historical grounds to the 16th and early 17th centuries. This is reported as including German and French stonewares, Dutch and Italian maiolicas, and Spanish wares, as well as 'local glazed red earthenwares' including pipkins, chafing dishes, chanber pots, tripod bowls, and straight-sided tankards. The finds are now with Herts. Archaeological Trust: The Seed Warehouse, Maidenhead Yard, The Wash, Hertford SG14 1PX.

High Street, Potters Bar

A 17th-century well in the High Street, Potters Bar (Rutherford-Davis and Ashdown 1970), excavated in the 1960s also produced a comparable group of pottery. This well was brick-lined and had been used to dump building debris and domestic refuse from a house demolition, presumably when a new house was built in the mid-17th century. It was therefore filled quite quickly, like St. Albans Group 5, and the pottery forms a consistent group. It includes London-manufactured tin-glazed earthenwares with blue-and-white and polychrome decoration, Lower Rhineland stonewares including Bellarmine-type flagons, dated to the late 16th and early 17th centuries; 'Fine off-white fabric (Surrey/Hampshire) Yellow-glazed wares', which may be Border Wares and are considered to date from the late 16th to early 17th centuries; Black-Glazed Earthenware tygs, generally dated to the mid 17th century; and 'Local Red Fabric Lead-glazed Coarsewares' and Slip-decorated wares. From the published description the coarsewares may be similar to Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 and Early Red Border Ware, being red fabrics with lead glazes and surface colours of red, brown and green.

Possible Production Centres for Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 (Fig. 3)

Regarding possible production centres, nothing conclusive has been established to date. Of the kilns known to have been in production during the late 15th to 17th centuries and represented by archaeological remains rather than documentary references alone (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, p. 40), those nearest to St. Albans include Woodside/Pigbornes Lane, near Hatfield, (Hertfordshire), High Cross, Standon, (Hertfordshire) and Harlow, (Essex).

Bailiffs' accounts record licences for a number of potters to dig clay in Hatfield Great Wood in the 15th century and a 15th-century potter is mentioned in the Hatfield Court Rolls. Three un-named potters held licences in 1607 and there is an inventory of a potter's equipment from 1612 (Renn 1964).

Kiln structures were excavated at *Pigbornes Lane, Woodside*, near Hatfield, directly on the Great North Road 20 miles north of London (Ashdown and Davey 1970). Potters are known from documentary evidence to have operated in this area from the 12th to the early 17th centuries. The material from the excavation has proved untraceable so far, but from the published description, a whole range of coarseware forms of mid 17th-century type were recovered in a 'red oxidised fabric with a grey core, some with a reduced grey surface, others with clear or green lead-glazing'. This description corresponds with

Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1. No slipwares were reported, and only one Black-Glazed Earthenware tyg; it is not stated whether the latter appeared actually to have been manufactured at this kiln or not.

Five boxes of pottery from *High Cross, Standon* were viewed by the author in the British Museum, but included no wasters or kiln material. The supposed kiln material, recovered from among the roots of a tree on the river bank, might have become confused with material from a nearby moated site in Sutes Wood (Turner-Rugg 1993, 32–3).

CONCLUSION

Late 15th-, 16th- and early 17th-century pottery groups from St. Albans consist chiefly of glazed red earthenwares probably of local origin. No difference in fabric between earlier and later Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 can be demonstrated, but there are some differences in form, notably the appearance later of costrels and chafing dishes. In default of more conclusive evidence, the similarity of the Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1 to the Pope's Manor pottery, and the difference from material from the Harlow kiln and the sites at Manor of the More and London, suggest that the kilns in the Hatfield area are the most likely source (see above, p. 80). If the material from the Woodside kiln should be found, analysis to compare fabrics would certainly be indicated.

Groups 1 to 8 described above (pp. 72–4) include a greater proportion of identifiable imported pottery than the earlier, medieval contexts. These imports come both from other regions of Britain and from the continent, and include Rhineland stonewares, Dutch and English tin-glazed earthenwares, and occasionally, from wealthier sites, Valencian Lustreware and Mediterranean maiolicas, as well as 'Tudor Green' and other Surrey/Hampshire Border wares, Cistercian-type wares, and later Black-glazed earthenwares. Of the blackware from Group 7, six sherds were identified by W. Davey (pers. comm.) as coming from Harlow, and eleven more were identical to these. Three were identified by Davey as not Harlow products and to date the rest have not been identified. It is noteworthy that in the groups under study there are no Metropolitan-type slipwares, for which the Harlow kilns in Essex were particularly noted from the earlier 17th century.

The evidence provided by associated coins and jetons, some stratigraphic and historical evidence, as well as the lack of slipwares and clay pipe and the appearance of significant quantities of Black-glazed earthenwares but just Group 7, suggests that this series dates only from the late 15th, 16th and earliest part of the 17th centuries.

To summarise, therefore, the distinction between phases 5 and 6 is that in phase 5 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware is still found in significant proportions, although now accompanied by Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1, while in phase 6 it has been replaced as the standard ware by Post-medieval Glazed Redware 1. The distinction between phases 6 and 7 is based only on the appearance of several new forms. On this basis, the groups shown in Fig. 3 are grouped as follows:

Phase	Groups	Century
5	A–D, 1 and 2	late 15th to early 16th
6	3–5	16th century
7	6–8	late 16th to early 17th

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED MATERIAL (Figs. 4–7)

1–35 Post-medieval Glazed Redware Type 1 (PGR1)
(All type 1 except 5,6 in variants 4 and 5)
[St. Albans Museum number given in square brackets]

costrels

1 rim/upper body of costrel, one complete handle + one handle scar, plano-convex shape, obvious marks where neck luted on. Combed decoration on convex side. Clear/yellow glaze externally. Group 6 [939].

2 rim/upper body of costrel with both handles complete, plano-convex shape, marks where neck luted on. Combed decoration on convex side. External glaze, *not* splashed — obvious line to edge of glaze and underside of handle is glazed. Group 8 [1488].

Money box

3 complete profile of money box. Similar shape to earlier, C14/15 examples in Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware. Dark-green glaze externally over knob and upper part, spots and specks externally on lower body and underside of base, small patch on interior of knob and running over edge of slit. Wheel-thrown with twist marks at the apex on the interior of the knob and knife-trimming on base angle. Christopher Place garderobe.

jugs

4 jug rim sherd, mottled green glaze externally on part of sherd nearest the shoulder. No decoration. Group 2 [144].

5 PGR4 jug rim/neck/part of handle scar, specks of clear glaze externally on lowest part of sherds, i.e. nearest to shoulder. Group 3 [644].

6 PGR5 rim + base of jug, no glaze on rim sherd, specks externally on underside of base, and on internal surface of a non-conjoining body sherd. Group 3 [647].

7 complete profile of jug. Combed decoration on shoulder (2 grooves), patches of speckly dark green/purple glaze on rim/neck internally and externally. Group 5 [65].

8 jug rim/upper (strap) handle. No glaze or decoration. Group 2 [143].

9 jug rim/neck. No glaze or decoration. Group 3 [645].

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY POTTERY FROM ST. ALBANS

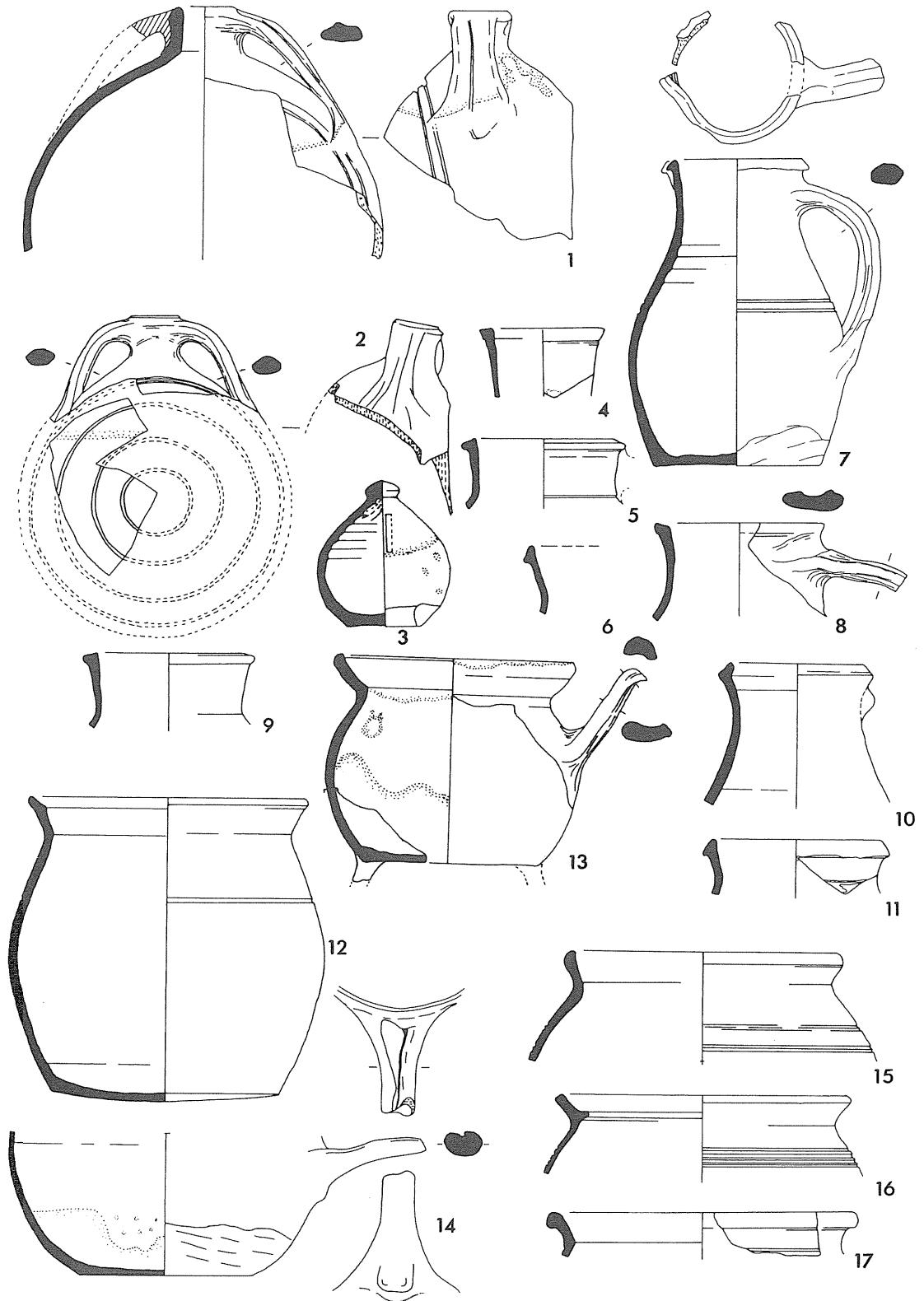


Fig. 4. 1-17 Post-medieval Glazed Redware (PGR 1).

- 10 rim/shoulder of jug with beginning of upper handle attachment. No glaze or decoration. Slight traces of cress/limescale. Group 4 [jug 2].
 11 jug rim sherd with beginning of handle scar, No glaze or decoration. Group 3 [646].

jars, storage jars and pipkins

- 12 complete profile of lid-seated jar, Single horizontal groove on shoulder. Continuous (not speckled) greenish-brown glaze internally on base/lower body and over inside of rim. Slight external sooting. Group 5 [55+54].
 13 complete profile of footed pipkin with complete handle. Dark brown glaze over interior of lidseating of rim and interior of base/lower body, spots on interior upper body, exterior lower body, and specks on underside of base. Uncertain how many feet originally. Christopher Place garderobe D81 NCG [581].
 14 base/lower body (nearly complete profile) of pipkin, complete handle, complete flat base with no feet, strap handle, folded up to make central groove, single thumbing at base; knife-trimming externally on lower wall. Surfaces discoloured and flaking, cress/limescale adhering. No glaze externally, internally patchy/speckly yellowish glaze on base/lower wall. 4a Chequer Street [8].
 15 rim/upper body of lid-seated jar. Combed decoration on shoulder. Tiny faint specks of yellow glaze on exterior of rim, just under the edge. Group 5 [69].
 16 rim of lid-seated jar (large part of circumference). Faint combing on shoulder, patchy/speckly orangey-brown glaze on interior of lid-seating of rim only. Group 3 [840].
 17 rim of lid-seated jar, abraded. Specks of clear glaze on both surfaces. Group 3 [650].
 18 lid-seated jar rim sherd, with base/lower body (not conjoining). Rim sherd has spots and trickles of yellow-brown glaze on interior of lid-seating. Base/lower body has spots and patches of yellow-brown glaze internally and specks externally. Base angle is knife-trimmed. There is a small circular hole bored from the outside into the centre of the base, before the pot broke (the sherd from one side of the hole is missing). Parts of the base are missing, so that there may have been other holes originally, but if so, they would not have formed a symmetrical pattern. Group 3 [841].
 19 rim/shoulder sherd of lid-seated jar, with cress/limescale adhering to both surfaces, no glaze. Decoration of shallow horizontal grooves. Group 4 [jar 2].
 20 rim/shoulder of lid-seated jar, groove on shoulder, no glaze. Group 5 [232].
 21 rim sherd, lid-seated jar, crusted with cress/limescale. Thick continuous brown glaze on internal surface of rim only. Group 4 [jar 1].
 22 complete profile + handle stub of lid-seated storage jar, 2 faint, not quite concentric horizontal grooves on shoulder. Specks and patches of clear/orange glaze externally on shoulder. Group 7 [1451].
 23 rim/upper handle of lid-seated jar, vertical handle. Yellow-brown glaze over inside of rim. Group 5 [56].

cisterns

- 24 base angle/bunghole sherd of cistern. Flat base, external lower wall and bunghole itself all knife-trimmed. Tiny specks of yellow glaze on underside of base. Group 5 [231].

chafing dishes

- 25 complete profile (over half of vessel) of chafing dish with one complete handle and one lug. Applied rosette decora-

tion in centre internally. Dark green glaze internally and over top of rim, spots and splashes externally. 4a Chequer Street 1966, pit 1 layer 14.

- 26 nearly complete profile of chafing dish/fruit stand with 1 complete handle and 1 lug, Group 6 [942].
 27 base/footring of chafing dish/fruit stand. Specks and spots of glaze externally, continuous mottled dark green glaze internally, Group 7 [1392].
 28 rim/upper body of chafing dish/fruit stand, with fluted lugs, Fine speckles and spots of clear glaze externally, patches of clear-yellow glaze internally. Group 7 [1394].
 29 rim/upper body/handle (pipkin-type)/stub of foot of chafing dish/fruit stand. Pitted yellow glaze (orange-peel texture) internally. Group 7 [1417].

bowls and pancheons

- 30 complete profile of pancheon. Thin line of speckly orange/red glaze under external rim edge in places, also on internal lower walls, thickening to yellow on the internal base. Group 5 [60,33,35,36].
 31 almost complete profile of pancheon. Speckly dark red-brown glaze internally on base/lower walls. Group 8 [1484].
 32 large rim/upper body fragment of pancheon. No glaze. Group 4 [pancheon 1].
 33 rim/upper body of pancheon. Dark red-brown speckly glaze internally on base/lower walls and a splash on the rim edge. Group 7 [1400].
 34 complete profile of bowl. Slightly burnt. Lower walls knife-trimmed externally. Greenish-yellow/orange glaze internally, ending in a distinct line just below the rim i.e. not splash-glazed. Group 7 [1401].

dripping dishes

- 35 complete profile of dripping dish, nearly complete vessel; rectangular shape with rounded corners, handle stub on one of long sides, lip on one of short sides. External surface sooted. Speckly, pitted yellow-greenish glaze over entire internal surface, splashes on rim, none externally. Knife-trimmed. Group 7 [1396].

36-43 Early Red Border Ware (ERBOR) or Early Red Border ware, Green-glazed variant (ERBORG).

- 36 jug rim/neck sherd, probably a jug because of the diameter and the thickness of the wall. Light olive-green glaze inside and out. Horizontal grooving. (ERBORG). Group 4 [jug 6].
 37 rim/upper body and handle fragments of mug/posset pot. Bright yellow/orange glaze inside and out. (ERBOR) Group 5 [16A].
 38 complete profile of mug including 1 fluted strap handle (there may have been other handles). Light olive green glaze over entire internal surface and most of external surface except for foot. (ERBORG). This vessel has been included because it is the only example of this form. Belmont Hill E80 context DE [219].
 39 rim/upper body with handle scar of vessel identical to 42 but not the same vessel. (ERBORG). 4a Chequer Street 1966 [1B].
 40 rim/upper body with handle base of mug. Orange-brown glaze on both surfaces, flaking slightly internally. (ERBOR) Black Lion Inn 1994 layer (022).
 41 rim/lip/neck sherd of jug. Reddish-brown/clear glaze on both surfaces. Shallow horizontal grooved decoration on shoulder. (ERBOR) Group 4 [jug 1].
 42 complete profile of two-handled (rod handles) mug/posset pot (over 50% of vessel is present). Light olive-green

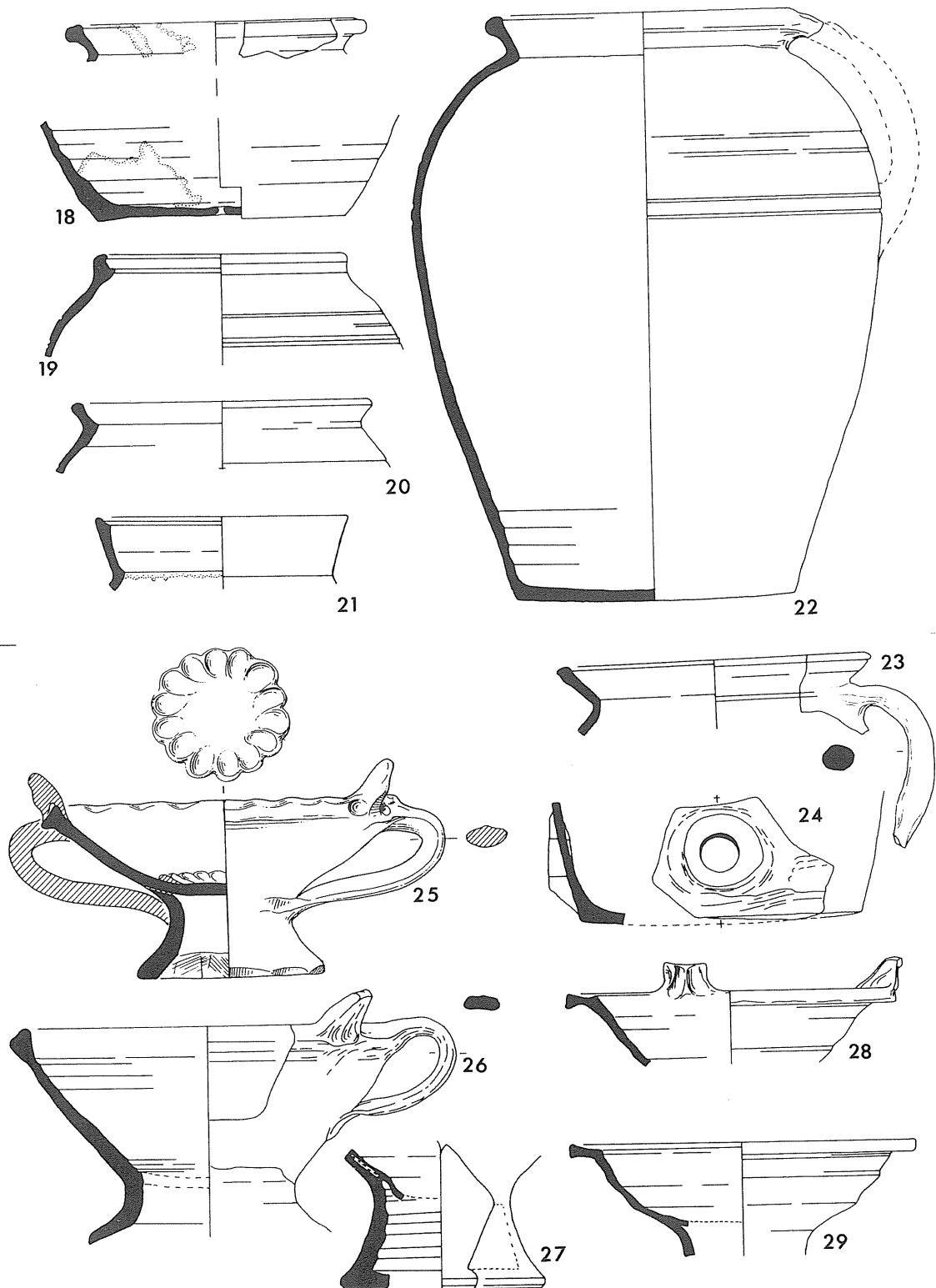


Fig. 5. 18-29 Post-medieval Glazed Redware (PGR 1).

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY POTTERY FROM ST. ALBANS

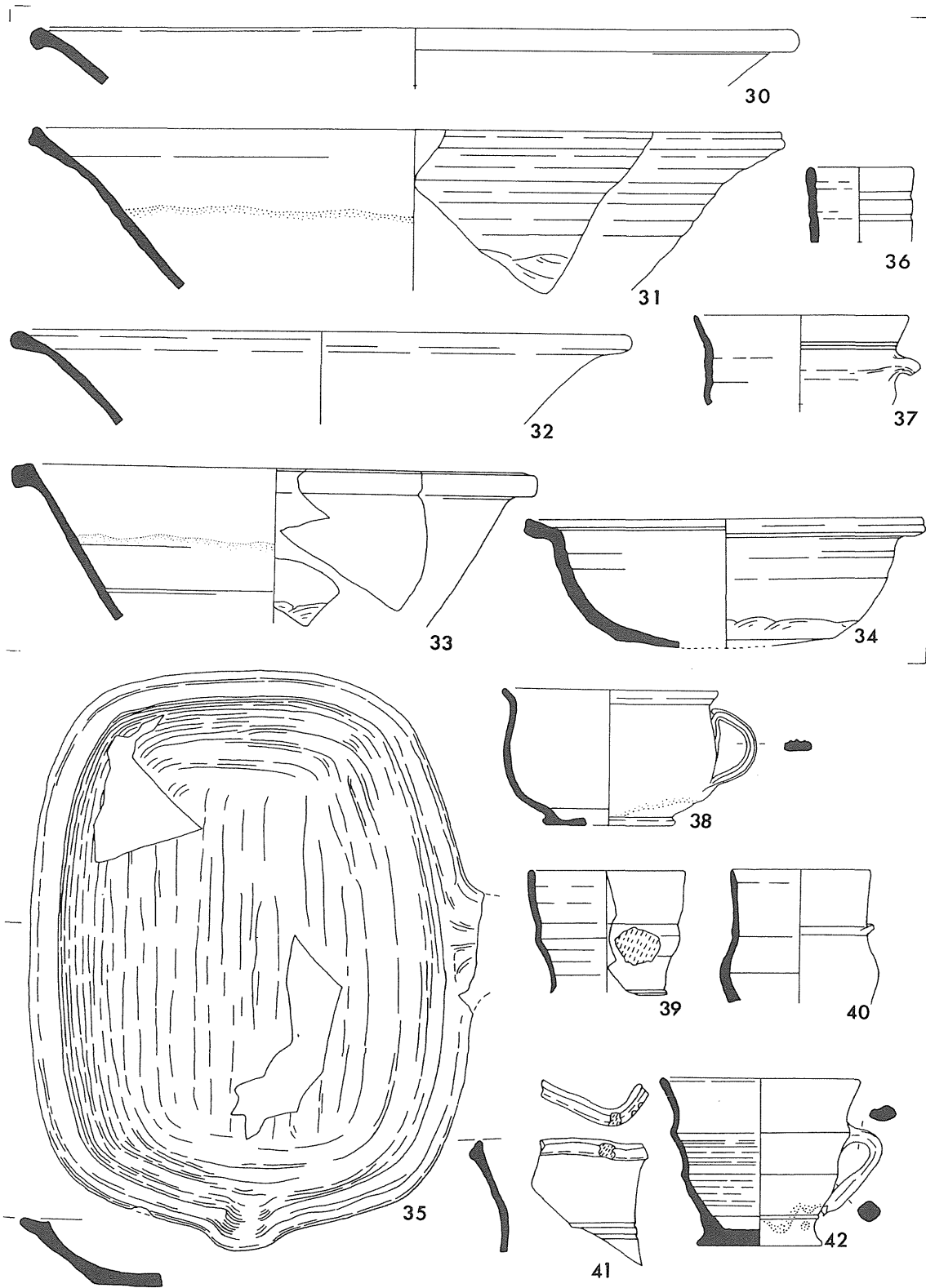


Fig. 6. 30-35 Post-medieval Glazed Redware (PGR 1); 36-42 Early Red Borderware.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY POTTERY FROM ST. ALBANS

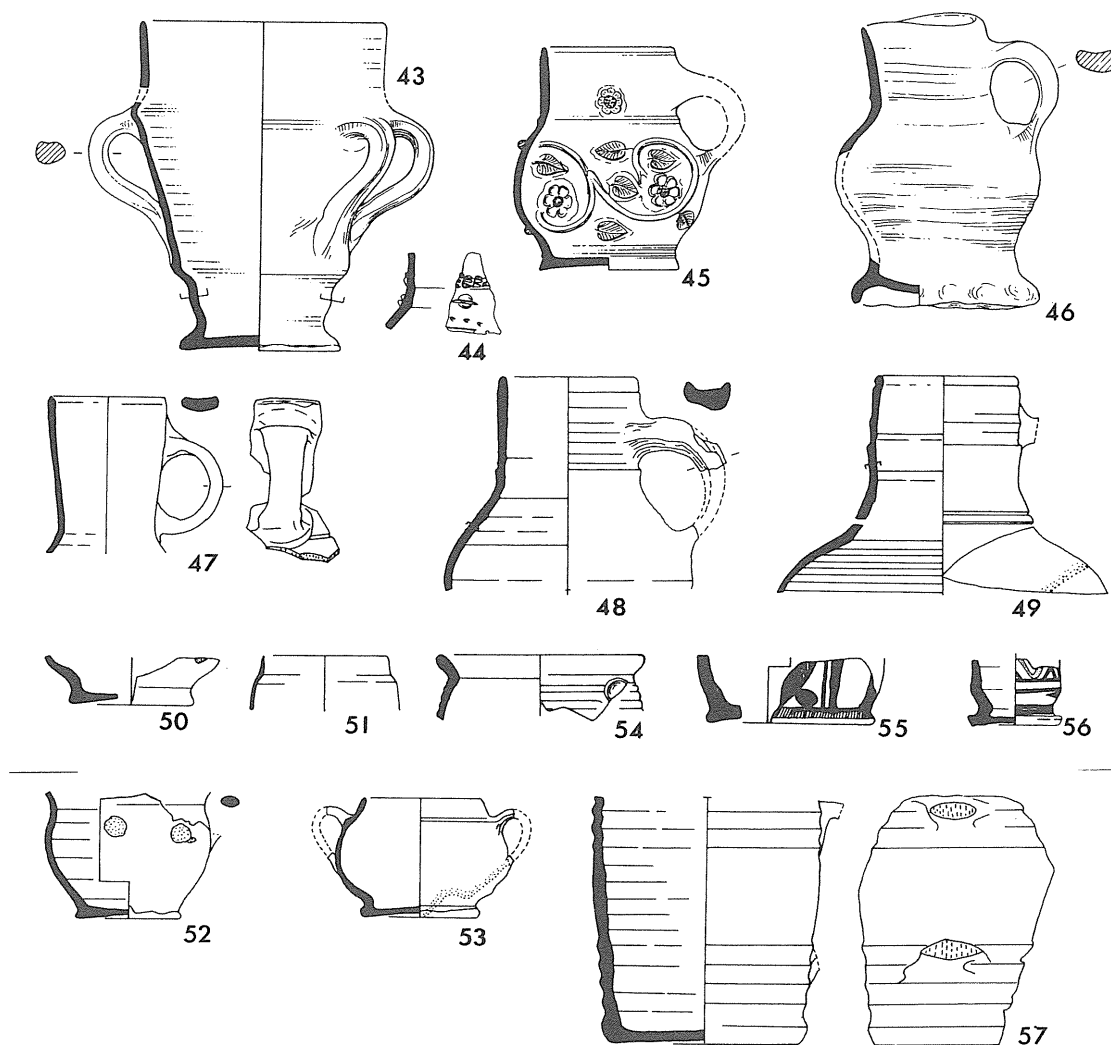


Fig. 7. 43 Early Red Borderware; 44–49 German Stoneware; 50–53 Cistercian-type ware; 54 Borderware; 55–56 Tin-glazed ware; 57 Black-glazed earthenware.

glaze over entire internal surface and most of external surface except foot. (ERBORG). 4a Chequer Street 1966 [1A]. 43 complete profile of mug with probably six handles. Patchy green and orange glaze externally except on edge and underside of base and underside of existing handles; and internally over complete profile but with patches left unglazed. (ERBORG). This mug has already been published (Hatfield and District Archaeological Society 1979, fig. 0) but with the profile restored slightly differently. Popes Manor, Hatfield (by kind permission of Mill Green Museum and Mill).

44–49 German Stoneware.

44 decorated stoneware body sherd. Group 5 [42].
45 complete profile, almost complete vessel, Cologne stoneware jug with moulded decoration of roses and rose leaves. 4a Chequer Street 1966.
46 complete Raeren stoneware jug with mishapen rim, probably a 'second'. 4a Chequer Street 1966.
47 rim/upper body with complete handle of Siegburg stoneware jug/tankard. Group 1 [648].
48 rim/upper body with upper handle of Raeren stoneware jug/tankard. Group 5 [37].

49 rim/upper body with handle stub of Raeren stoneware jug/tankard. Group 4 [1].

50–53 Cistercian-type ware.

50 Base/lower body of small cup. Dark brown glaze over both surfaces and running underneath the base; incomplete fragments of yellow applied decoration. Group 5 [19].
51 Rim/upper body of small thin-walled cup. Dark brown glaze over both surfaces. Group 5 [24].
52 nearly complete profile, rim missing, one handle stub, of small, thin-walled lopsided cup. Dark-brown glaze over entire internal surface and externally over upper part with long runs and drips towards the base. 2 applied yellow dots on shoulder. This vessel has been included because it is the only example of this form. Christopher Place (D78 AN (15)).
53 Complete profile of small thin-walled cup with stubs of 2 handles. Very thin walled, dark brown glaze over entire internal surface and most of external surface, with runs and drips towards the base where incomplete. Undecorated. Group 8 [1487].

54 Border ware.

54 rim/upper body of small ?jar. White body with pale yellow

glaze internally. Half of a thumb-mark, possibly a handle attachment or decoration? Group 7 [1409].

55–56 Tin-glazed ware.

55 base/lower body of vessel. White tin-glaze on both surfaces over pinkish body, with dark and light blue spot and stripes. There is apparently a second layer of transparent glaze (dipped) over the blue decoration. South Netherlands 1480–1575 but mainly early 16th-century. Group 5 [18].

56 base/lower body of small drug jar. Slightly pinkish-white tin-glaze on both surfaces over yellowish body, with decoration of blue wavy line and stripes, and one purple wavy line. English/Dutch c. 1600–1650. Christopher Place garderobe [583].

57 Black-Glazed Earthenware.

57 base/lower body with handle stubs of Black-Glazed Earthenware tankard. Blue-grey fabric with red surfaces and greenish-black glaze over both surfaces. Decoration of bands of deep ribbing. Group 7 [1449].

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Résumé

La poterie provenant de huit groupements de fosses Médiévales Tardives et Tudor, fouillées dans le centre de la ville de St Albans, est considérée dans ce papier. De plus elle est ajoutée à celle examinée dans un article précédent. La plupart de la poterie semble être d'origine locale, avec de plus petites quantités de céramiques provenant des pays aux alentours et le continent.

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*Kynghston House, Inkerman Road, St. Albans AL1 3BB.

Zusammenfassung

Töpferwaren aus acht spätmittelalterlichen Gruben und aus solchen der Tudor-Zeit, die im Zentrum von St Albans gefunden wurden, werden hier vorgestellt und in Zusammenhang mit Gruppen gebracht, die in einem früheren Artikel behandelt sind. Der größte Teil der Töpferware scheint örtlich hergestellt worden zu sein, während kleinere Anteile aus umliegenden Counties und vom Kontinent stammen.