

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM EXETER, 1971-80

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by J. P. Allan

with contributions from

M. Archibald, D.H. Brown, R.J. Charleston, G. Coppack, M. Dolley,
A. Dornier, G. Egan, S.M. Elbeih, B.M.A. Ellis, J. Evans, D.E. Friendship-
Taylor, A.R. Goodall, I.H. Goodall, M. Hart, J.W. Hedges, J. Hillam,
R. Hodges, H. Howard, S. Hunt, H.L. Janssen, L. Keen, M. Kowaleski,
A. Mainman, J.V.S. Megaw, D.T. Moore, R.A. Morgan, C.A. Morris, A. Oswald,
J. Pearson, R.G. Scrivener, B. Selwood, N. Shiel, B. Spencer, R.C. Thomas,
F. Verhaeghe, A.G. Vince, B. Williams, D.F. Williams, and A. Woods.

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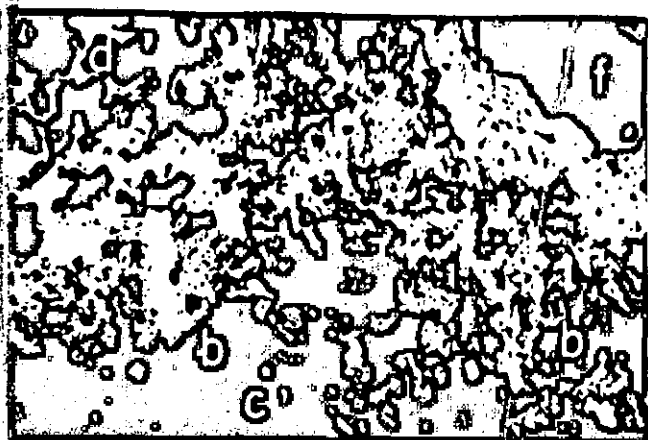
Mermaid Yard 654 161-5

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J. W. Hedges

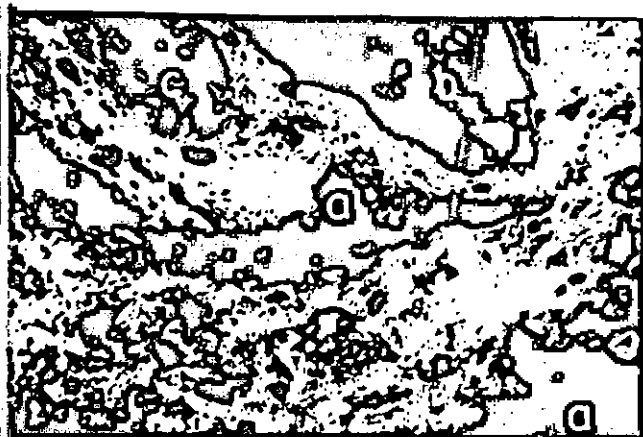
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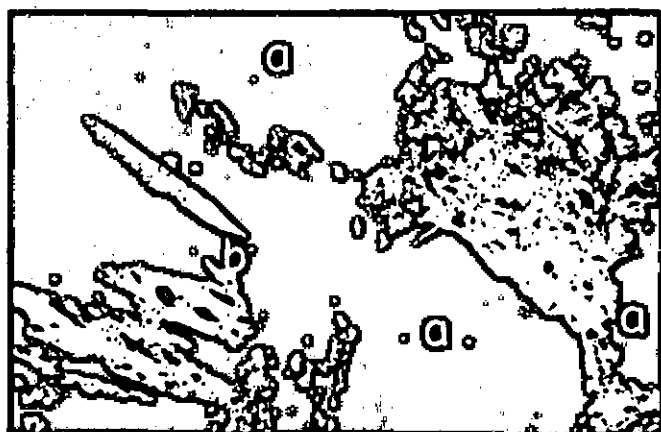
1



2



3



4

Photographs showing thin-sections of céramique à oeil de perdrix
 1 from Exeter, 2-4 from La Hardelière (X45 cross-polars)

Key

a	quartz	d	sandstone
b	schist	e	siltstone
c	hornfels	f	arkose

CATALOGUE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY

HIGH STREET

Phase 1

Not ill: Scrap of fabric 20.

Phase 2

1-4 (HS 333) Fabric 20.

5 (HS 333) Near-complete wheel-thrown cresset lamp in Normandy
gritty ware, sooted int.

6-7 (HS 254) Fabric 20.

Phase 3

Metalwork: M.60, late Saxon brooch.

8 (HS 248) Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

Phase 4

9 (HS 247) Hand-made crucible sherd in a hard grey sandy fabric
with traces of vitrification.

10-12 (HS 247) Fabric 20.

13 (HS 250) Fabric 20.

14 (HS 252) Bedford Garage ware, type 1.

15 (HS 252) Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

16 (HS 252) Fabric 20.

17 (HS 252) Hamwih class 11, sooted ext (identification confirmed
by thin-sectioning).

18-19 (HS 251) Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

20 (HS 251) Fabric 23.

21-3 (HS 251) Fabric 20.

Phase 5

24-5 (HS 332) Bedford Garage ware, type 2 (possibly same vessel).

26 (HS 332) Fabric 22.

Phase 6

Coin: E.1, minted 1072-4, lost before 1086.

27 (HS 241) Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

28 (HS 241) Hard sandy wheel-thrown cooking pot with a pale grey core and dark grey surfaces. Thin-sectioned, origin uncertain.

Phases 4, 5, 6 or 7

29-34 (HS 232) Fabric 20. 34 combed.

Phase 7

35-8 (HS 238) Fabric 20. 37 with impressed combing.

39 (HS 238) (R.A.H.) Beauvais red-painted ware. Hard sandy fabric with pale grey core and buff surfaces.

40-1 (HS 238) Fabric 20, combed.

Phase 8

42-5 (HS 224) Fabric 20.

46-9 (HS 218) Fabric 20.

50-6 (HS 219) Fabric 20.

57-8 Applied spout and handle fragment, probably from the same vessel. Fine sandy white fabric with a few rounded quartz fragments up to 3 mm; thick brown-glazed slip on spout, ext spots of copper-green on spout int, thick yellow glaze over body. North French, possibly from Normandy.

Phase 9

59-60 (HS 213) Fabric 20. 59 combed.

61-2 (HS 246) Fabric 20.

63 (HS 246) Wheel-thrown cream-pink sherd with sparse iron oxide inclusions and thick dark yellow glaze; probably North French.

64-5 (HS 246) Fabric 20. 65 type 4 lid.

66 (HS 210) Wheel-thrown fine smooth white sherd with triangular rouletting and clear pale yellow glaze. Possibly from Normandy.

67-73 (HS 210) Fabric 20.

74-7 (HS 209) Fabric 20. 76 combed.

78-9 (HS 211) Fabric 20.

80, 82 (HS 211) Fabric 23.

81 (HS 211) Fabric 22.

Phase 12

83-8 (HS 186) Fabric 20. 83-4 combed.

89 Wheel-thrown collared rim in a hard compact light red fabric with unglazed darker red surfaces. Thin-section reveals sparse iron oxide inclusions. Origin uncertain, probably imported.

90 (HS 176) Fabric 61, thinly glazed, with edge of handle attachment.

91-4 (HS 176) Fabric 20.

Phase 13

95 (HS 147) (R.A.H.) Base of an unglazed lamp in Normandy buff ware with sparse quartz inclusions; cf. similar but later example, glazed green, from Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 2, No. 919).

96-9 (HS 147) Fabric 20.

100-7 (HS 185) Fabric 20. 100 combed.

108, 110 (HS 185) Fabric 64. 110 with applied strip on handle.

109 (HS 185) Fabric 60 with impressed combing.

Above this deposit there is a complete change in the ceramics, and all the pottery is considerably later in date.

Phase 15 (HS 141)

Jetton: J.4, late 14th- or early 15th-century.

111 Fabric 40, form 1A, with pulled lip and vertical metallic stripes.

112 Fabric 40, with narrow applied clay strips alternating with dot-and-circle decoration over metallic stripes.

113 Tin-glazed sherd, probably from a jug. Grey-fawn fabric with fine black inclusions. Discoloured tin glaze both int and ext. No visible lustre. Andalusian.

114 Sherds from a Saintonge mottled green-glazed jug.

115 Rouen jug handle with traces of slip, glazed red-brown. Probably residual.

116 Fabric 242. Applied clay strip below rim, orange-green glaze.

117-18 Fabric 40, 117 with painted slip lines.

Phase 16 (HS 128)

119 Fabric 21.

120 Fabric 42, with metallic stripes and slip.

Phase 17 (HS 109)

Sherds stratified above jetton J.20, late 16th-century. The pottery must all be residual.

121 Saintonge green-glazed jug with horizontal grooves.

122-3 Fabric 40, 122 with painted slip stripes.

EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM CATHEDRAL CLOSE (Fig. 13)

124 Stratified in the charcoal of charcoal burial 45 in the cemetery of the late Saxon minster. Handle in Normandy gritty ware with an applied thumbed strip. Its context probably indicates a date before c. 1100.

125 CC pit 8, L.2. Sherd from the ?base of a lamp in a fine sandy white fabric with sparse sub-angular quartz up to 2mm, and hard rich mottled green glaze over ext and on the edge of int. This pit was cut by a charcoal burial (CB 13) and an inhumation (OB 9) of the late Saxon cemetery. The sherd was deeply stratified and its excavation carefully observed. Its context indicates a date before c. 1100. The form of this vessel is not certain; it may be a basal sherd as shown; R. Hodges has suggested that it could alternatively be the rim of a small bowl. In view of the early date of its context, this is a remarkable find. Dr. Hodges comments 'The origin of this vessel remains an enigma, although the simple, almost squared rim is similar to the late Carolingian forms known in the Seine and Loire valleys. It is, therefore, possible that this is an exceptional, early glazed product of the Beauvais kilns.' J. Hayes has suggested (pers. comm.) that a more exotic origin in the eastern Mediterranean is possible, as its form and glaze appear to correspond to those of Byzantine lamps.

126 Sherd of a crucible in a hard fine sandy fabric with grey core and orange-buff (5 YR 6/8) surfaces. Spot of glaze on int. No clear sign of use. Date and origin uncertain; possibly early medieval, like many crucibles from elsewhere in the city (below, passim).

127-30 come from the layers filling a robbed apsidal wall trench, believed to have been the east end of the Anglo-Saxon minster church. They were associated with the coin E.2 of 1089-92. The probable context of the robbing is the translation of the cathedral canons to their new church in 1133. The group also contains a sherd of Bedford Garage ware and a bodysherd of a wheel-thrown vessel with a dense hard smooth red (8 YR 4/6) fabric, possibly French.

127 Two sherds probably from a pitcher (127a from robber trench 1, probably contemporary). Fine sandy pink-cream fabric (5 YR 8/2) with fine ferrous inclusions; rich orange glaze with spots of iron-bleeding, patchy on 127b.

128-30 Fabric 20.

EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH GATE SITES (Fig. 13)

The following early medieval wares from the extra-mural occupation outside the South Gate of the city; they indicate that part of this suburb was occupied in the Saxo-Norman period.

VALIANT SOLDIER 199

Pit group.

131 (Found when cleaning top surface of pit, not firmly stratified in group.) Beauvais-type unpainted sherd. Very hard-fired sandy orange-brown fabric; thin-sectioned.

132-3 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

134 Fabric 22.

Not ill: Hamwih class 11 bodysherd.

Date: The group contains no fabric 20 sherds. Horizon A, 10th- or 11th-century.

VALIANT SOLDIER 73

Group from a layer.

135 Fabric 22.

136-46 Fabric 20. 146 applied lug.

Not ill: Bedford Garage ware sherd.

Date: Horizon C, 10th- to 12th-century.

FRIARS GATE

147 Unstrat. Normandy gritty ware.

149 FG 111. Bedford Garage ware, type 2, with glaze patches.

HOLLOWAY STREET 1978

148 HL 33, of c. 1250-1350; probably residual in this context. Normandy buff ware, collared rim; cf. 559.

EARLY MEDIEVAL GROUPS FROM GOLDSMITH STREET SITE 3 (Figs. 13-16)

GOLDSMITH STREET 333

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by GS 314 (below).

150 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

151-3 Fabric 20.

154 Fabric 22.

155-8 Fabric 20.

Not ill: Fine hard wheel-thrown sandy white ware; N. French, possibly from Beauvais.

Date: Horizon B, 10th- or 11th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 314

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 333 (above), cut by GS 284 (below).

159 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

160-83 Fabric 20. 164 combed, 174 with applied cordon and combing.

Not ill: Normandy gritty ware; hand-made crucible.

Date: The elaborate vessel 174, and the near-absence of Bedford Garage ware (one sherd among 184) are typical of horizon D; 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 284

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 314 (above).

184 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

185-9 Fabric 20.

Date: The group contains only one Bedford Garage ware sherd.

Horizon D, 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 229

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by GS 297 dating after c. 980 (below).

Imports (R.A.H.)

190 Normandy cooking pot. Smooth fine fabric with dark grey core and pink-fawn surfaces. Diamond-shaped rouletting on rim and body; patch of red paint. Edge of an applied spout or handle on left edge of sherd. Thin-section shows fine rounded quartz inclusions only.

191 Normandy cooking pot sherd, fabric as 190.

192 Applied spout of a Beauvais red-painted pitcher. Granular grey-white fabric with rounded and sub-angular quartz inclusions. Patch of paint on underside of spout, fired grey.

194 Unglazed bodysherd with blackened outer surface and fawn-red inner surface (5 YR 5/6). Hard smooth fabric with prominent quartz inclusions up to c. 0.5mm. Thin-section reveals a dark brown anisotropic clay matrix with abundant quartz-sand inclusions ranging from c. 0.05-2.00mm; there are also several distinctive coarse-grained silicates with ferruginous cement nearly 1.00mm across as well as some muscovite. This form suggests a typical Normandy cooking pot, but the fabric is unusual and altogether it is reminiscent of the anomalous class 19 wares from Hamwih (Hodges 1981, ch. 3).

Not ill: Hamwih class 11 sherd; fine smooth white wheel-thrown sherd with red paint, probably from Normandy.

Local

193 Bedford Garage ware, type 6 lamp, sooted int.

195 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

196 Bedford Garage ware, type 1.

197-201 Fabric 20.

202 Fabric 22.

203-6 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon B, 10th- or 11th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 297

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 229 (above); cut by GS 279 (below).

Dendrochronology: GS 297A, board felled after c. 980, from fill.

207-9 Fabric 20.

Date: The group contains Bedford Garage ware. Horizon B, probably 11th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 279

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 297 (above).

210 Fabric 20 with incised lines on body. Single handle present. Sooted ext.

211 Fabric 28, thin-sectioned.

212-17 Fabric 20. 217 from a two-shelled lamp.

Date: The group contains fabric 23 and Bedford Garage ware sherds. Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 331

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by GS 277 (below).

218 Crucible, hand-made sandy ware. Heavily sooted, without residues.

219 Fabric 23.

Date: 11th- or 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 277

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 331 (above); cut by GS 215 (below, 1197-1231), mid 13th-century.

220 Fabric 20, two-shelled lamp, sooted at both ends.

221-2 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 287

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by GS 309 (horizon D); cut by GS 271 (below); cut by GS 315, constructed c. 1020.

223-6 Fabric 20.

This is a small group; all sherds are of fabric 20.

Date: Pre-c. 1020.

GOLDSMITH STREET 271

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 287 (above); cut GS 280 (below).

227 Fabric 20, combed on body, with impressed combing on rim.

228 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

229-34 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon C, 11th- or, more probably, 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 280

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by GS 271 (above); cut by GS 305 (below); cut by GS 270 (below).

235-9 Fabric 20. 239 combed.

Date: This is a substantial group containing only fabric 20.

Horizon D, 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 305

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 280 (above).

240-1 Fabric 20.

242 Fabric 23.

Date: This group contains no Bedford Garage ware. Horizon D, 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 270

Pit group.

Relations: Cut GS 280 (above).

243 Bodysherds of a small globular vessel with two roller-stamped bands on the shoulder. Hard fabric, fairly rough to the touch and uniformly orange (7.5YR 7/8), with prominent sub-angular quartz up to 2mm across. Thin-section reveals an anisotropic orange clay matrix with common knobby angular and sub-angular quartz sand ranging from c. 0.01mm - 1.00mm; there are also some iron ore inclusions.

The form of this vessel suggests it may be Carolingian in date rather than 11th- or 12th-century (cf. Chapelot 1970, Fig. 21, D). Moreover its decoration and fabric are similar to certain wares found at Tavers and Beaugency in the Loire Valley (Nouel 1972; Hodges 1982, ch. 7). However since neither rim nor base survives it is difficult to substantiate this, and the absence of distinctive inclusions in the fabric also hinders any interpretation of its origin. But it should be noted that the angular quartz sand is readily distinguished from the sub-angular type characteristic of the Normandy gritty wares. This may reinforce the possibility of an earlier date and perhaps a source outside Normandy. J. Chapelot has suggested (pers. comm.) that this vessel is of 11th-century date.

244-55 Fabric 20. 246 combed.

Date: The group contains 122 sherds of fabric 20 and only two of Bedford Garage ware. Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 315

Group from the filling of a well.

Relations: Cut by GS 309 (Horizon D); cut GS 287 (223-6).

Dendrochronology: GS 315, board C, felled c. 1020; board A felled after 1010. Both boards come from the lining of the well.

256 Applied strip from a Normandy glazed ware vessel. The impressions of the wheel-throwing of the vessel are visible in the int, showing the strip lay diagonally on the body. Rather rough pink-white fabric with a scatter of fine brown inclusions. Diamond-shaped rouletting, thick crazed yellow glaze.

257 Fabric 23, combed.

258-70 Fabric 20. 259 a two-shelled lamp.

Date: The well was constructed in c. 1020. Probably mid to late 11th-century ?

GOLDSMITH STREET 205

Pit group.

271 Normandy glazed ware sherd with a fine red fabric and orange-green glaze; confused diamond-rouletting.

272-86 Fabric 20. 272 with applied thumbed strip; 274 lamp; 275 and 276 combed.

Date: This substantial group contains very little Bedford Garage ware; Horizon D, 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 372

Pit group.

287a,b Two bodysherds from a Normandy glazed ware vessel. Fine thick pink fabric with white non-calcareous inclusions; applied rouletted strips and thick crazed yellow glaze.

288-94 Fabric 20.
Date: The group contains no Bedford Garage ware; Horizon D, 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 217

Pit group.

Dendrochronology: GS 217 boards A-F, felled c. 1040, from the fill.

295-8 Fabric 20. 295 combed.

Date: Late 11th- or early 12th-century ?

GOLDSMITH STREET 311

Pit group.

299 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

300-1 Fabric 20.

Date: Probably early group with a large number of bones, Bedford Garage ware and fabric 23, Horizon B; 10th- or 11th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 258

Pit group.

Stone: S.1. After c. 1100.

302-34 Fabric 20. 309 with two handles, sooted; 302-8 with combed decoration; 307 with an applied strip, presumably a storage jar sherd. The large vessels 303 and 304 are unsooted and appear to have served a function other than cooking.

Date: The group comprises 634 sherds of fabric 20, with no glazed wares and single sherds of Normandy gritty ware and Bedford Garage ware; the latter looks worn and is very probably residual. Horizon D, 12th-century.

EARLY MEDIEVAL GROUPS FROM TRICHAY STREET (Figs. 17-19)

TRICHAY STREET 26

Pit group.

335 Sherds from the rim and spout of a hand-made vessel with a very distinctive fabric heavily gritted with rounded brown stone inclusions up to 2mm and fewer sub-angular quartzite lumps. Light grey core, fawn surfaces; thin-sectioned. Origin unknown. (Further sherd in TS 29).

336 Fabric 23.

337-41 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon B, 10th- or 11th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 29

Pit group.

342-4 Fabric 20.

Date: Both TS 26 and TS 29 contain many bones and little pottery; Horizon B; 10th- or 11th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 351

Group from a layer.

345 Handle with an applied rouletted strip in a very distinctive micaceous variant of Normandy gritty ware. Thin-section reveals sub-angular quartzite grains up to 4mm erupting on surfaces, and black and golden mica plates up to 1.5mm. The micaceous geology of this sherd suggests an origin in clays derived from a granite source, probably in Brittany or western Normandy.

346-7 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

Date: Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 334

Pit group

348 Normandy gritty ware with diamond-rouletting and red painting. Thin-sectioned.

350-4 Fabric 20. 350 combed.

Date: This small group contains no Bedford Garage wares; Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 439

Pit group.

355-7 Bedford Garage ware, type 2, sooted.

358 Fabric 26.

Not ill: Fabrics 20, 23, 26.

Date: Typical horizon B group with very little fabric 20; 10th- or 11th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 136

Pit group.

359-67 Fabric 20, including lamps 359-60.

Date: The group contains no Bedford Garage ware; horizon D, 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 279

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by TS 221 (below), TS 146 (1107-46), TS 174 (1062-71).

368 Normandy glazed ware handle. Granular red fabric with quartzite inclusions and dark green-brown glaze with iron bleeding.

369-72 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 221

Pit group.

Relations: Cut TS 279 (above); cut by TS 219, 279, 280, all early medieval pits.

374 Bodysherd of a storage vessel or very large pitcher with a thumb-pressed applied strip. Thin-section reveals a hard coarse pale grey-cream fabric with abundant fine white mica inclusions and ill-sorted quartz sand up to 2mm. The inclusions in this vessel show it is almost certainly a product of a kiln in or close to Brittany. They suggest an upland origin and are consistent, for example, with an east Breton origin; the fabric is similar to a vessel found on the Ile de Geignog off the Breton coast (Hodges 1977, 252).

375-8 Fabric 20. 375 combed.

Not ill: Normandy gritty ware; Hamwih class 11.

Date: This is the latest in a series of four early medieval pits. Horizon D, 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 277

Pit group.

Relations: Cut TS 331 (below).

379 Sherd with a very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) hard smooth fabric, containing prominent quartz-sand inclusions less than 0.03mm across. Relief-band with crudely decorated diamond rouletting and hard green glaze. The fabric and form are similar to the Beauvais pitchers and storage jars in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs at Beauvais (Oise) and it is possible that this is an early glazed version of such vessels.

380-419 Fabric 20. 380-1 combed; 382 with spout and combing, unsooted;
383-4 and 387 with impressed combing.

Date: Horizon D, with no Bedford Garage wares among 754 sherds.
12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 331

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by TS 227 (above).

420-6 Fabric 20.

Not ill: Imported sherd with a sandy white fabric and pale greenish-yellow glaze, possibly from Normandy.

Date: Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 283

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by TS 288 (below).

427 (R.A.H.) Three hard wheel-thrown bodysherds, one with an elaborate band of roller-stamping on the shoulder. They have a light brown (7.5 YR 3/2) ext and a buff (7.5 YR 6/6) int. Thin-section reveals a black anisotropic clay matrix with common ill-sorted sub-angular inclusions, mainly quartz sand and feldspars ranging from c. 0.01mm to c. 0.1mm across, with some larger metamorphic inclusions of c. 1.00mm.

In view of the metamorphic petrology of this vessel and its discovery at Exeter, an origin in the Breton peninsula seems likely. The likelihood of a Breton origin is increased by its decoration, since the one known kiln in this region of this period, at Meudon near Vannes (Martinière 1914), is typified by rather fine roller-stamped decoration. It should however be noted that it has a superficial textural similarity to Normandy gritty ware. It might, therefore, be a product of a kiln near St Malo on the edge of two regions, similar to the wares recently found at Trans (Langouet and Mouton 1978).

Decorated wares of such fineness are rare in Normandy at this time whilst this ware is quite clearly in the later Carolingian tradition of pottery and is not likely to be a western Breton product such as the céramique onctueuse (Giot 1971). It therefore seems likely that this is an eastern Breton product which may best be paralleled with the Carolingian Meudon kiln debris and with the vessel published by Dunning (1943, Fig. 19, No. 1) from Ile d'Hoedic.

428-9 Fabric 20 ?

Date: Horizon C, 11th- or 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 288

Group from the fill of a robber trench.

Relations: Cut TS 283 (above); cut by TS 221 (above, 374-8).

430 (R.A.H.) Undecorated Beauvais-type rimsherd, with the edge of a handle. Fine buff fabric with fine sandy filler and very small (up to c. 0.2mm) sparse black and white mica inclusions.

431 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

432-50 Fabric 20.

Not ill: Normandy gritty ware sherd with sooted ext surface, as noted on the Pevensey jugs of this type (Dunning 1958, 211), presumably resulting from warming drink (ibid., 208).

Date: There are only two Bedford Garage sherds and one fabric 23 amongst 187 sherds; they could well be residual. Horizon C, probably 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 278

Pit group.

Relations: Cut by TS 288 (above).

451 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

TRICHAY STREET 276

Pit group.

Relations: Cut TS 278, 283, 288 (above).

452 (R.A.H.) Normandy gritty glazed ware. Fine sandy buff-orange fabric with angular quartzite inclusions up to 4mm. Rouletting on wheel-thrown ridge. Trace of diagonal rouletting at bottom right of sherd. Thin orange-brown glaze..

453 Sherd with applied thumbled strip; fabric with much rounded quartz and quartzite, no large angular fragments. This is visibly different from the usual local fabric 20. The sherd is comparable to those from Castle Neroche, some of which have strips on the body (Davison 1972, 47, Nos. 1 & 3).

454-63 Fabric 20. 454 and 459 combed; 460 rim sherd with applied handle, cordon on body and combing, with ext sooting, probably from a bowl like 309.

Date: The group contains 145 sherds of fabric 20 and no other local fabrics; horizon D, 12th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 347

Pit group.

Dendrochronology: Samples from fill, associated with pottery: TS.31-2, thin split boards, felled c. 1056; sample TS 30, structural post with an earliest felling date of c. 962.

464 Normandy glazed ware handle sherd. Fine light grey fabric with fine sand and sparse rounded quartz and quartzite inclusions up to 3mm. Applied central thumbed strip, orange-green glaze.

465 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

466 Crucible sherds in a fine hard sandy fabric, sooted ext.

467 Sherds from the rim and body of a spouted combed vessel, probably similar to 563. Fabric 20, not sooted.

468 Sherd with applied strip, probably from a storage jar, fabric 20.

469-93 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon D, 12th-century.

EARLY MEDIEVAL GROUPS FROM GOLDSMITH STREET SITES 1 AND 2 (Fig. 19)

GOLDSMITH STREET 691

Pit group.

494 (R.A.H.) Base of a large storage jar with applied thumbed strips. Hard light grey fabric with pink-fawn surfaces, coarse to the touch, containing only prominent sand grains, too small to measure. On the int are prominent finishing marks made by a knife or pallet, and the ext of the base shows crude finishing. The vessel is probably wheel-thrown. This is almost certainly a Beauvaisis product and can be paralleled among the finds in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs at Beauvais.

495-6 Bedford Garage ware, type 2.

497 Fabric identical to Bedford Garage ware but possibly Roman residual, fabric 191 (Bidwell 1979, 192).

498 Fabric 20 with combing and impressed stamp.

499-520 Fabric 20. Including 504 with combing and impressed combing on handle.

Date: Horizon D; there are only two Bedford Garage wares among 188 sherds, very probably residual. 12th-century.

GOLDSMITH STREET 56

Pit group.

521 (R.A.H.) Sherds from the body, handle and pulled spout of a red-painted jug. Fine rather sandy white fabric with off-white surfaces; splash of red paint and horizontal band of diamond-shaped rouletting on shoulder. Rouletting on top edge of spout. This vessel is of Beauvais type but could also come from Normandy.

522 Fabric 20, with impressed combing on rim and combing on body. The distinctive rim form of this vessel is paralleled by several similar combed sherds from Ilchester, Somerset (Pearson 1982, Nos. 811-19). This may be a Somerset product.

523-44 Fabric 20 cooking pots. 525 with combing, sooted.
Date: Horizon D, with only one Bedford Garage sherd among 163 sherds.
12th-century.

EARLY MEDIEVAL GROUPS FROM QUEEN STREET (Fig. 20)

QUEEN STREET 57

Pit group.

545 (R.A.H.) Normandy red-painted handle. Fine buff-white fabric with dark grey core; scatter of rounded brown inclusions up to 1mm. Applied thumbed strip. Spots of red paint on upper surface.

546-52 Fabric 20. 552 with combing and impressed combing, not sooted.
Not ill: Sherd of Normandy gritty ware.
Date: Horizon D, 12th-century.

QUEEN STREET 49

Group from the fill of a robber trench.

Relations: Cut by QS 51 (large pit group with a few Rouen and Normandy green-glazed sherds; horizon F, c. 1200-50).

Imports (R.A.H.)

553 Beauvais red-painted ware. Hard pimply sandy buff to orange-cream fabric with a few biotite inclusions; red-painted with commas. Thin-sectioned.

554 Normandy gritty ware with an applied thumbed strip and thick crazed pale greenish-yellow glaze.

555 Fragment of a tubular spout in a very fine white fabric with thick pale yellow glaze and an int dribble of red paint. A bodysherd from a different feature (QS 48) with the edge of a rouletted band probably comes from this vessel. Possibly from Normandy.

- 556 Bodysherd with a very fine white fabric similar to 555. Three bands of shallow diamond-shaped rouletting, even orange-yellow glaze with much reddish-brown iron-bleeding. Thin-sectioned. F. Verhaeghe and H. Janssen comment that this is very similar to Andenne ware but the sherd is too small for firm identification.
- 557 Bodysherd of a Normandy storage jar. Hard smooth white fabric with pale buff unglazed surfaces and a scatter of iron ore inclusions up to 3mm. Lightly thumbled applied strips.
- 558 Rim of a red-painted vessel with a smooth white fabric containing a few quartz and white mica inclusions, and traces of light red paint. North French, possibly from Normandy.
- 559 (Sherds from QS 40 and 49). Collared rim of a ?cooking pot in a fine off-white fabric with fine sand filler and a few white mica inclusions. Spots of int light red paint. North French, probably from Normandy.

Not ill: Bodysherds of two Normandy gritty ware vessels, one with a blackened ext surface; scrap of a Normandy glazed ware with a fine red body and orange-red glaze.

Local

560-94 Fabric 20. 560-1 bowls with ext sooting; 579 with combing and impressed grid-stamp; 580 with combing; 581 with impressed decoration on int bevel of rim.

Date: Horizon D, 12th-century. The imports may favour a mid or late 12th-century date.

EARLY MEDIEVAL GROUPS FROM THE 'WEST QUARTER' AND OTHER SITES (Figs. 21-2)

MERMAID YARD 197

Pit group.

595 D.H.B. and A.G.V. 'This contains moderate rounded and sub-angular chert (up to 2mm) some stained black or brown, with moderate quantities of quartz of similar size. Sparse fine-grained limestone is present or is indicated by voids. The anisotropic matrix contains moderate angular quartz (up to 0.1mm) and sparse muscovite (up to 0.2mm). These inclusions are almost entirely sedimentary, suggesting an origin east of Exeter. A second scratch-marked sherd (from FG 27) was similar in character, but also contained very sparse rounded felspar.'

596 Fabric 60.

597-602 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon E, late 12th-century or early 13th-century.

MERMAID YARD 805

Pit group.

603 Hand-made jug with pulled spout. Fabric 20, sooted.

604-9 Fabric 20.

610 Glazed sherd, probably from a pitcher, in a buff-fawn fabric with chert fragments. Thin-sectioning by Brown and Vince, revealed no further distinctive inclusions.

Date: Horizon E, late 12th- or early 13th-century.

PRESTON STREET 303

Pit group.

611 (R.A.H.) Beauvais red-painted pitcher of classic type. Hard sandy buff-brown fabric with pimply surfaces. Red-brown paint, patches of sooting. Thin-sectioned.

612-15 Fabric 20.

Date: 11th- or 12th-century.

BARTHOLOMEW STREET WEST 123

Pit group.

616 Near-complete hand-made tripod pitcher, fabric 60 with usual thin green glaze. Thin-sectioned.

617 Hand-made jug in a coarse sandy fabric, fired dull red. Combing on body, impressed combing on rim top, thumb-impressed handle.

618-23 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon E, late 12th- or early 13th-century.

TRICHAY STREET 403

624 Yellow-glazed imported sherd, possibly Andenne ware. Discussed in main text, Chapter II, Section 2F.

625 Hand-made sherd, fabric 64.

626 Fabric 260, with thumbing and applied thumbed strips.

627 Hand-made sandy ware crucible.

628 Fabric 20, combed int and ext.

629 Coarseware similar to fabric 23. Thin-sectioned.

630-48 Fabric 20.

Date: Horizon E, late 12th- or early 13th-century.

24 NORTH STREET, PIT 1

Small pit group recovered during observation of building work in 1972.

649 Blau-grau ladle with a dark grey fabric, heavily sooted ext when excavated.

650-5 Fabric 20. 651-2 with shallow impressions on top of rim.

Date: Horizon E, with one glazed sandy ware sherd; late 12th- or early 13th-century.

EARLY MEDIEVAL WARES FROM OTHER CONTEXTS (Fig. 23)

Bedford Garage ware

- 656-60 are from the kiln waste excavated in 1931 (see main text, Ch. II, 2J)
- 656-8 large type 3 ?solder-pots with holes pierced through body before firing, all with small patches of int glaze; 659-60 type 4 ?bowls.
- 661 QS 39, residual. Type 6 lamp, sooted int.
- 662 GS, unstrat. Type 6 lamp, sooted int.
- 663 GS 120, residual in a mid 13th-century group (1072-94).
Sherd of a jug-like vessel, type 7.

Other local wares

- 664 Exeter Museum, not acc., from Exeter. Large vessel, exceptional in having impressed grid stamps between combed lines. Not sooted. Thin-sectioned, fabric 20.
- 665 NWB 19, small 11th- or 12th-century group. Coarse hand-made sandy ware crucible.
- 666 QS 60, horizon E, late 12th- or early 13th-century. Fabric 20, with applied thumbed strip and combing.
- 667 NS 12, horizon D, 12th-century. Fabric 20, with combing and handle with impressed combing.
- 668 GS 252, residual in a group containing Saintonge polychrome pottery. Fabric 20 handle with combing on sides and top.

Imports (R.A.H.)

- 669 GS 38, residual in late 16th-century group. Normandy buff ware; fine white fabric with fine quartz-sand inclusions up to 0.3mm.
- 670 GS 156, horizon D, 12th-century. Plain flat handle sherd. Unglazed Normandy gritty ware.
- 671 GS L.10, residual in late 16th-century group. Shoulder sherd with rouletted band. Unglazed Normandy gritty ware.
- 672 GS 34, residual in late 16th-century group. Pinched bosses on body. Unglazed Normandy gritty ware.
- 673 PS 431, unassociated. Complete top of a jug with a pulled spout. Unglazed Normandy gritty ware.
- 674 GS 66, group of horizon D, 12th-century. Shoulder sherd of unglazed Normandy buff ware with a band of diamond-shaped rouletting and pale red paint.
- 675 TS 742, unassociated. Rim of a spouted pitcher. Grey-white fabric with much sub-angular quartz-sand filler giving pimply

surfaces. Thick yellow-green ext glaze, over-fired and bubbled in places. The origin of this vessel is unknown: a source in the English Midlands or on the continent are both possible; examination by several continental and English scholars has not enabled its identification.

676

GS, unstrat. Normandy gritty glazed ware. Pale grey-white fabric with sparse quartz-sand inclusions. Thick yellow glaze with a little iron-bleeding.

677

GS 98, residual in late 17th-century group. Normandy gritty glazed ware rim. White fabric with prominent quartz inclusions, thick yellow glaze. Thin-sectioned.

678

GS 54, horizon E, late 12th- or early 13th-century. Rim of a Normandy glazed ware jug. Fine white fabric with a few iron oxide lumps, scar of an applied handle or spout, dull yellow glaze.

679

HS, unstrat. Typical Normandy-type strap handle with a thumb-impressed applied strip. Iron-stained and mottled reddish-brown glaze. Light red fabric (2 YR 6/8), hard and coarse to the touch. Thin-section reveals an optically anisotropic clay matrix with common ill-sorted quartz sand ranging from 0.05-1.0mm, some quartzite, calcareous particles, iron ore and one siltstone grain (cf. Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 2, No. 907).

680

QS 360. Hamwih class 11, with characteristic blackening of surfaces. This is the only vessel from an early well associated with a group of about 200 bones. It could belong to a period when local pottery was very rare. Probably 10th- or 11th-century.

681

TS, unstrat. Unglazed Normandy gritty ware with rouletting.

682

PS 450, residual in an early post-medieval context. Rim of a hard-fired wheel-thrown vessel with a coarse granular texture, light orange-brown core (2 YR 6/8) and black surfaces. Thin-section reveals abundant angular and sub-angular white quartz inclusions up to 1mm in size. This highly distinctive fabric is matched by that of Hamwih class 25 wares. The strange form of the rim may also favour such an identification, since this class has unusual typological features (Hodges 1982, ch. 3). However its source remains uncertain.

683

QS, unstrat. Sherd of glazed Normandy gritty ware with a pushed-out boss, an off-white fabric (5Y 8/1) and clear pale greenish-yellow (5Y 7/4) glaze. Thin-section reveals

abundant sub-angular quartz inclusions up to 0.5mm and sparse iron ore lumps; cf. Platt and Coleman-Smith 1972, 2, No. 901.

684 MS, unstrat. Rim of an unglazed vessel with oxidised pink fabric and surfaces (5YR 7/4), with a scatter of opaque quartz and iron oxide inclusions up to 1mm. Origin and date uncertain.

685 GS L.10, residual in a 16th-century context. Small fine wheel-thrown cooking pot or ladle in a hard dark grey (7.5YR 4/6) fabric with dark grey surfaces. Thin-section reveals fine quartz inclusions up to c. 0.3mm. Sooted ext and inside rim. Origin uncertain, possibly Rhenish.

686 MY 745, residual in a 16th-century context . Rim of a wheel-thrown vessel in a fabric showing a close visual match with Hamwih class 11, with typical sooted surfaces. The form of the rim is however rather unusual for this class.

687 CC 600. Sherd of c ramique   oeil de perdrix, discussed in main text, Chapter II, Section 2H .

LATE MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM OTHER CONTEXTS (Figs. 50-2)

Imports

- 1559 NS 9, unassociated. Rouen jug with red slip, and applied white clay boss and strips. Alternate strips on body are rouletted and plain.
- 1560 British Museum Acc. No. 60, 7-15, 17. From Exeter, no precise provenance. Sherd in a fine white fabric with applied spirals and clay pellets, and a mottled, pitted mid green glaze with blackish spots. French, precise source uncertain. Perhaps from the same source as 1305.
- 1561 GS site 1, unstrat. Sherd of a globular North French jug with applied pellets. Fine white fabric with sparse white mica inclusions, blotchy green glaze with green-black mottling.
- 1562 GS 263, associated with a scrap of an Andalusian tin-glazed vessel; pit cut by GS 228 with Saintonge polychrome vessels 1446-7; pre-c. 1300. Rouen sherd with red slip and white clay dots.
- 1563 RS, unstrat. Handle. Rather sandy fine grey-fawn fabric, applied red clay pellets, mottled copper-green glaze on top and sides, patches of yellow glaze on underside. ?North French.
- 1564 PS 520, unassociated. Saintonge jug with bib of green glaze; area of spout absent.
- 1565 BSW 215, minor group, horizon G. Saintonge green-glazed sherds with applied rouletted red clay strips, glazed brown.
- 1566 GS 278, minor group, date uncertain. Saintonge sgraffito sherd with brown slip outlined by incised line, perhaps from an animal design; cf. Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 2, No. 1020.
- 1567 BSW, unstrat. Saintonge green-glazed jug handle with device incised after firing.

- 1568 GS 281, as 1589 (cf. wood W.71). Saintonge green-glazed jug with vertical thumbed strip below spout.
- 1569 BSW 197, associated with 1587-8. North French green-glazed jug. Fine white fabric, mottled yellow-green glaze and patches of red slip.
- 1570 TS 743, associated with fabric 20 only. North French green-glazed jug. Granular sandy off-white fabric with white mica inclusions, ext incised wavy lines, and slash-marks on handle; bright green glaze with black mottling.
- 1571 GS 286, group of horizon G, mid-late 13th-century. Base of a North French jug with a fine white fabric, green glaze with black-green mottling.
- 1572 GS 286, as 1571. North French green-glazed jug sherds. Fine smooth white fabric, dribbles of red slip on int. Pale glossy yellow-green ext glaze with copper mottling. Possibly from Normandy.
- 1573 GS 286, as 1571. Normandy jug sherd. Smooth red fabric with sparse white mica plates. Applied rouletted white clay strip glazed yellow.
- 1574 PP, unstrat. Fine off-white fabric with sparse quartz inclusions up to 2 mm. Ext yellow-green glaze over applied combed strip. Possibly Saintonge.
- 1575 PP 1134, pre-1300 context. Saintonge ?bottle sherd. Fine white fabric, mottled mid green glaze.
- 1576 Fox excavations, St George's 1946, 'surface'. Plain Saintonge green-glazed jug, profile reconstructed from large overlapping fragments.

Local jugs

- 1577 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 99.9.47. Found in Queen Street in 1899.

Fabric 40 with applied clay pads on body, now broken away, exposing impressed nail-marks to aid fixture of pads.

Surrounding these, white slip blobs. Applied face-mask with slip clay around circular stab-marks. The triangular form of the face is typical of the end of the 13th century and early 14th.

1578 Fox excavations, St George's, trench II, '2-3 feet'. Fabric 42 with applied white or pale clay strips and thick mottled green glaze, possibly with copper.

1579 HS 1978, 33, group of horizon G. Fabric 40 with applied strips and iron under glaze.

1530 GS 303, small group. Fabric 40 with iron stripe over dot-and-circle decoration.

1581 Exeter Museums Acc. No. 56/1921. From 225-6 High Street. Fabric 42 with applied iron-rich clay pellets. Sooted base.

1582 TS 343, associated with 1583. This feature cut TS 357, a flue of the lime kiln containing 961-97. Fabric 42 with white clay strips and pellets.

1583 TS 343, as above. Fabric 40, oxidised with clay stripes fired grey and iron-rich pellets.

1584 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Fabric 42 costrel with white-painted stripes.

1585 Exeter Museum, not accessioned or provenanced. Fabric 40 with metallic stripes. Area of spout absent. Sooted base.

1586 GS 272, minor group. Fabric 40 with applied iron pellets.

1587 BSW 197, associated with 1569 and 1588. Fabric 40 with white slip stripes.

1588 BSW 197, as above. Fabric 44 with holes drilled after firing. Purpose of holes uncertain, but cf. e.g. Barton 1979, Fig. 19.

- 1589 GS 281, as 1568. Fabric 40.
- 1590 GS 48, minor group. Fabric 40 with combed grooves.
- 1591 RS 158, group of horizon G, mid or late 13th-century.
Fabric 40 with applied strips in the same fabric.
- 1592 RS 1424, unassociated. Fabric 40 with fabric 43 handle.
Small patches of slip under glaze.
- 1593 RS 366, as 879-87, c. 1300. Fabric 42 barrel costrel with
edges of white clay stripes.
- 1594 RS 158, as 1591. Fabric 42 tubular spout with brushed white
clay stripes and dark green glaze.
- 1595 EB, unstrat. Fabric 40 with roller-stamping over metallic
stripe.

Pottery imported from other parts of England

- 1596 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 118/1930. 'From former Bowden site',
i.e. 229 High Street. G. Coppack writes,
'Head and neck from an aquamanile in Lincoln ware. Very hard,
slightly sandy, light grey fabric beneath a rich dark green
glaze. The vessel seems to have been in the form of a ram
with twisted horns. The treatment of the eyes, using large,
pierced pellets, and of the knife-cut detail of the mouth,
is typical of the highly decorated products of the Lincoln
pottery industry. No stratified aquamanile is known in
Lincoln, but the style of this piece, and the fabric and glaze
used, have marked similarities to stratified Lincoln
vessels of the late 13th century.'
- 1597 FG, unstrat. Base of handle, probably from an aquamanile.
Fabric and glaze as 1206. Impressed combing above face.
C. Mayfield has identified this as from the Wallgate
kiln B at Doncaster, Yorkshire.
- 1598 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 25/1924/2. From Catherine Street.
Hand-fired jug with fine sandy fabric with
sparse iron oxide inclusions up to 1.5 mm. Knife-slashing
round applied spout; applied strips and scales on body.
Glossy mid green glaze with some iron-bleeding. Not local,
probably Southern English.

1599 MS 43, small 13th-century group. Applied ornament, probably once attached to the rim of a jug. Fine hard sandy grey fabric with sparse grey ?shale inclusions. Knife-slashed ext with thick mid green glaze. Non-local English.

1600 PP, unstrat. Brown and Vince write, 'Handle with thumb-pressed edges. Thin-sectioning reveals quartz, iron ore, sandstone, stained chert, limestone and shell. All the inclusions are rounded, ill-sorted and between 0.2 and 2 mm in size. The anisotropic matrix contains angular quartz fragments and some muscovite'.

1601 TS 686, minor 13th-century group. London-type ware with imitation 'French ears'.

Miscellaneous

1602 QS 65, minor group, date uncertain. Base of a jug with a fine pale grey-white fabric with sparse iron oxide lumps and a scatter of quartz sand inclusions, thumbed base. Probably a stoneware copy; origin uncertain but probably not local. Green-yellow glaze, clear ext.

1603 PP 1582, associated with 1531-40, c. 1500. Sherd with a pink-white fabric, even mid green glaze. R. G. Thomson has identified this as a fragment of a Saintonge figurine of c. 1500.

1604 Exeter Museum, not acc. 'Under Colson's basement, High Street, 1959'. Hand-made jug, fabric 62. Combing under patchy pale green glaze.

1605 VS, unstrat. Hand-made jug; light grey fabric with angular chert fragments up to 3 mm and fine quartz (other inclusions very similar to those of fabric 20). Three handles and tubular spout pushed through body. Combed body and handles, discoloured thin light green glaze. Possibly from Dorset or Somerset.

1606 Exeter Museum, not acc. Found 'behind St Stephens church'. Fabric 62, wheel-thrown, with dull mid green glaze. Scored lines around spout.

1607 QS 132, medieval context, precise date uncertain. ?Fabric 43. Stem of an unglazed wheel-thrown ?two-shelled lamp.

1608 PP 1523, late 15th-century. Micaceous cooking pot with prominent metamorphic stone inclusions, cf. Lydford fabrics 5 and 6 (Vince and Brown 1981, 130).

1609 PP, unstrat. Brown and Vince write, 'Unglazed wheel-thrown cooking pot rim with oxidised fawn-brown surfaces and reduced core. Thin-sectioning reveals inclusions of shell (up to 2 mm), much quartz sand (up to 4 mm) and sparse chert/flint and fossiliferous limestone. This fabric is very similar to London shelly-sandy wares, having comparable shell inclusions and quartz of similar size. These wares are common in London throughout the medieval period!.'

1610 RS 75, unstrat. Unglazed North Devon-type coarseware.

1611 TS 251, group of horizon II, c. 1250-1350. Fabric 44 with applied scales, over-fired and distorted, glazed dark green-brown.

1612 PSE 102, unassociated. Cooking pot of unusual form with much quartz sand and unidentified inclusions.

1613 PSE 6, late 14th- or 15th-century. Small dish, unusual form, fine red fabric, int slip and mid green glaze.

1614 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 27/1930/1, from Gandy Street. Micaceous fabric 105 bottle with a few glaze spots.

Addenda

1615 LL, recovered during observation of building work; mature Valencian lustreware dish. Soft pink fabric, ext and int tin glaze with ext lustre in form of bryony, dots and lines; int DHS monogram in lustre, two concentric blue lines. 15th-century; cf. Hurst 1977a, 90-2.

1616 IL 124, 14th- or early 15th-century. Possible exotic sherd. Very smooth hard white fabric, hard even turquoise glaze over rouletted marks. Origin unlocated.

1617 LL 101, 14th- or early 15th-century, Saintonge jug handle with device scratched before firing.

DISCUSSION OF THE VALUE OF THE CUSTOMS RECORDS AND PROBATE INVENTORIES
USED IN CHAPTER III

Exeter preserves one of England's richest provincial collections of documents of the early modern period. Many different classes of manuscript in this collection are potentially of some use in the study of post-medieval ceramics. When the present enquiry was begun, the writer examined a variety of types of document - deeds, wills, parish registers and churchwardens' accounts - in the hope of finding local potteries supplying the city. This search revealed the presence of a kiln in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, but was otherwise fruitless. Since an examination of the city's pottery collection showed that most of the wares were probably attributable to kilns in South Somerset or in North Devon, no attempt was made to search exhaustively each of these voluminous classes of document in hope of finding further kilns. Instead, it became apparent that a surprisingly large amount of information about the ceramics trades survived in the city's customs accounts, and that local probate inventories contained many references to the presence of ceramics in households, with information about their relative costs and the rooms in which they were placed. It was therefore decided to examine fully these two major classes of document. Some use has also been made of other primary sources, such as the many regulations about the city markets, but these have been pursued selectively.

A. CUSTOMS RECORDS

Throughout the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries all ceramics were dutiable commodities. Their movements were therefore recorded in customs accounts. A voluminous collection of such accounts survives for the port of Exeter. Three series of document have been used here.

(i) Particulars of Account of the Collectors of Customs (PRO E.122)

A large body of Exchequer customs records survives from the period before the inauguration of the Port Books in 1565. Most useful for present purposes are the yearly Particulars of Account of the Collectors of Customs. These record the entry of each ship from abroad, its master, and the day of its entry. There then follows a list of all its cargoes with their quantities, values, subsidy paid, and the merchant shipping them. Occasionally the smaller cargoes are not listed in detail. Unfortunately, the Particulars do not give the ports from which the shipments were made, but a vessel's port of attachment is often indicative of this and the cargoes from some parts of Europe are readily identifiable. For example, a ship carrying plaster of Paris, millstones, Normandy glass and woolcards can safely be assumed to have come from Normandy; nearly all such cargoes recorded in the later Port Books came from Rouen. A ship carrying oranges, lemons and wine will be Spanish or Portuguese. Big Rhenish cargoes with their madder, pitch and tar and household goods can often be identified with confidence. The origins of many vessels are however unknown, and the absence of a complementary series of records relating to the coastal trade severely limits the value of the series in a study of ceramic cargoes.

(ii) Port Books (PRO E.190)

Following an inquiry into the customs system in 1564, a new series of Port Books, superseding the older series of Customs Accounts, was issued by the Exchequer. In the following years two customs officials - the Customer and Controller - each kept parallel accounts which continue to give all the information in the old Particulars of Account but their books also list the ships' ports of departure. The books of a third customs official - the Searcher - normally gave only brief descriptions of minor cargoes, and some Searchers' books contain

very little detail at all. They have therefore not been used in this study. Complementary to the foreign books, a series of yearly Coastal Port Books was begun. These give slightly different information. Since coastal shipments were not subject to duty, there was no need to value the cargoes, and there is less precision in the descriptions of many of them. There survive only sixteen years of Exeter's Foreign Port Books, scattered fairly evenly, between 1565 and 1676. Thereafter, more than half the years' books survive before the last book, that of 1752. The early Coastal Port Books of the city are rather better preserved, with 12½ years surviving from the reign of Elizabeth, including a good series in the 1570s and 1580s. The pattern of their survival in the 16th and 17th centuries is similar to that of the foreign series: one or two survive from each decade before the 1680s; thereafter the books of about half the years survive. In total, the Exeter Port Books form the largest series of documents examined, amounting to more than 4000 folios of manuscript. A selection of the complementary books of other English ports shipping to, or receiving from, Exeter, has also been used.

(iii) Town Customs Accounts (DRO)

The City of Exeter levied its own customs on both coastal and foreign trade. Freemen of the City and Londoners were exempt; nevertheless, their cargoes were normally registered in the Town Customs Accounts. Exceptions have been found: for example in 1583-4 parts of the roll simply list Exeter merchants and record that they were free from duty without recording their cargoes. These accounts were compiled independently from those of the Exchequer, and record both coastal and foreign cargoes in a single yearly roll or book. Ports of departure were sporadically recorded only in the 1570s, and consistently recorded from the 1580s. There survives a good scatter of books or rolls in the 16th century; those of the years of Henry VIII and the excellent run of rolls of the period 1563-1603 have been used

here. The Exeter series ceases after 1610.

Limitations

These three series of documents are all rich in information about the ceramics trades. They show the directions of the trades, the merchants involved, the nature of accompanying cargoes, and the size of individual shipments. Potentially most interesting, they give some indication of the scale of the ceramics trades and of their changing fortunes. Unfortunately the documents are defective for this last purpose. Four particular difficulties are attached to them.

First there is the problem of fraud. This is not a serious issue in the coastal trade, which was not subject to duty. However, in foreign trade it is clear that from the mid 16th century at least, evasion and deception of the customs were practised in the outports, and sometimes on an alarming scale (Ramsey 1952; Williams 1951; *idem* 1952, 11-58). At Exeter there is evidence of gross corruption from time to time (Stephens 1958, xxiii). Clark believed that the periods 1678-85, 1689-97 and 1703-13 were particularly badly affected at Exeter (Clark, E.A.G., 1956, 691), but there is also reason to doubt the quality of the 18th-century documents in which he placed more trust (Clark, G.N., 1938, 52-5). Even so, it would be wrong to suggest that evasion was so widespread that the quantities of goods in official records are entirely misleading. Before 1657, ceramic cargoes paid duty at the rate of 5% of their value as listed in the customs officers' Books of Rates.⁽¹⁾ Since these valuations were commonly well below the true value of the goods imported, they were really paying considerably less than 5% of their value. There was therefore little to be gained by fraud. Willan's point that evasion often had its expenses in bribery or increased transport (Willan 1962, xlvi) may have been particularly relevant to ceramic cargoes: being bulky and sometimes fragile, they can hardly have been attractive

contraband cargoes at this time. As Stephens (1958, xxi-xxii) has shown, there is evidence of periodic seizure of such cargoes. In normal circumstances there may have been little to gain and much to lose by fraud. However the prohibition of earthenware imports which was enforced at Exeter from c. 1676 (below) may have provided new incentives to illegal importation, and new duties on imported china and earthenware in the early 18th century must have been a further stimulus (Toppin 1935, 39). It therefore seems that fraud may not have been a serious problem before the 1670s; thereafter the real levels of importation may have been considerably higher than the recorded levels.

Second, customs officials may simply not have bothered to list small cargoes, and the amount of detail may change from time to time. For example, Hinton suggested that the quality of detail in the Boston Port Books of the early 17th century increased when the customs there were being farmed (Hinton 1956, xxiii). At Exeter the Foreign Port Books seem generally to be detailed, although there are a few exceptions (e.g. PRO E.190. 935/11 and 13). The coastal books seem to vary somewhat: those of the 16th century and most of the 17th century seem full, but in the 1690s some books contain only the barest descriptions of cargoes and are useless for the study of ceramics. The Exeter coastal books of the first half of the 18th century are very full indeed, with long entries for each cargo, and are possibly more detailed than the earlier coastal books. The survival of independent series of accounts of the city customs and the Port Books in the reign of Elizabeth allows a comparison of the amount of information recorded in each. Comparison of parallel entries shows that the City Customs Accounts regularly fail to record minor cargoes listed in the Coastal and Foreign Port Books. In a few years there is close correspondence between the two series, but the majority of the city accounts are

defective, and some listed no ceramic cargoes at all in years when the Coastal Port Books record the import of many hundreds of pots (e.g. in the year 1571-2). Occasionally the city accounts recorded cargoes not listed in parallel passages of the Port Books but such instances were not common. It is therefore evident that the City Customs are not very helpful in providing information about the real levels of ceramic importation. The Port Books seem much better, but one cannot gauge the quantities of ceramics left out from both books. To gain the fullest picture of the scale of a particular trade, the two series must be used together, a somewhat laborious business. This often has the advantage of providing extra details of a particular cargo. For example, in January 1579 the Coastal Port Book (PRO E.190.931/10) records the import of three maunds of stone pots by Thomas Bicford. The Town Customs Accounts describe them as three maunds containing 200 cups. The Port Books often record the importation of small quantities of pottery - sometimes as few as five or ten pots - whilst the majority of shipments were of large cargoes. This might encourage the belief that most cargoes were listed, but there are some obvious omissions from the ceramic imports listed in the Port Books. For example, no references to the importation of Saintonge pottery have been found, although it is not very rare in the city and the Port Books survive in sufficient numbers to make it unlikely that they arrived only in years for which no books survive.

Third, ceramics were not always recorded in readily measurable units. The problems which faced the customs officials in counting their cargoes are akin to those of students of ceramics in quantifying their data. When stonewares were imported from abroad, the actual number of vessels is normally given in 16th-century documents. In the 17th and 18th centuries, stoneware pots were usually counted in

casts, a measure which could include one or more vessels. Stoneware bottles were counted by the dozen, meaning twelve vessels (Book of Rates). By contrast, earthenwares were generally listed according to their value; their weight is sometimes given instead. By using the Books of Rates of the customs officials, which provided them with official measures, prices and tariffs upon dutiable commodities, it is possible to calculate the values of stonewares. Unfortunately the quantity of earthenware, which was listed by value, cannot be determined. Measures used in the coastal trade were more unsatisfactory. Since stonewares and earthenwares arriving from abroad paid duty at a fixed rate per number of pots imported, it was necessary to count and value them. There was no such need in the coastal trade: the number of cargoes was normally considered adequate record. In the 16th century pots usually travelled in maunds. In the 17th century a baffling variety of containers was used for the transport of earthenwares, and glasses were often included in these containers. Since most of the containers used were of variable size (Zupko 1968) one cannot gauge the volume of trade. In the 18th century the London shipments continued to arrive in widely varying units; those from Liverpool and Bristol were more standardised.

Finally, vessels imported as containers will only occasionally be identifiable. Thus Spanish olive jars, amongst the most common imports in the city, receive no definite mention, and the absence of references to Spanish earthenwares may result from their use as containers.

It is therefore evident that the Port Books and customs accounts are not capable of providing reliable statistics of the volume of the ceramics trades, and the volume of the trades recorded in the coastal books can only rarely be estimated. Even so, the Port Books' figures

for foreign trade provide a minimal estimate of the quantity of imported ceramics. Whilst this will obviously be defective, its order of magnitude should not be wrong: perhaps 50% or more ceramics were imported than were ever recorded, but it seems unlikely that, for example, the real level of importation was four or five times greater than the recorded levels.

B. PROBATE INVENTORIES

Despite the loss of so many Devon probate records in 1942, about 200 Exeter inventories survive. A few which are preserved in the diocesan records or in private possession have been published (Cash 1966). The bulk of those surviving have been preserved in the Orphans' Court series; these record the possessions of freemen who died leaving orphans to the care of the city. A few others, including some early examples, are amongst the Prerogative Court of Canterbury records in the Public Record Office; these are predominantly of wealthy men who held land outside Exeter. The Orphans' Court series belongs almost entirely to the years between 1560 and 1640, whilst the diocesan records are plentiful only in the mid 17th century, so evidence from inventories is available in quantity only between 1560 and 1661. The collection seems rich in wealthy merchant inventories and is probably biased towards the wealthier sections of the community.

NOTE

- (1) Books of Rates were lists recording the official customs valuations of imported products (Willan 1962).

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

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- Hinton, R.W.K. 1956 The Port Books of Boston, 1601-1640,
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1550-90' (Unpublished PhD thesis, Univ. Oxford).
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(Madison, Wisconsin).

GROUPS USED IN COMPILATION OF FIGS. 54-61

- c. 1450-1500 KP 1582, 1583.
- c. 1500-1550 GS 40, 102, 201, 264, 290; QS 3, 8-15, 125; RS 36, 115; TS 156; HS 89.
- c. 1520-1550 GS 228; QS 16; NP; FS 384.
- c. 1550 MM 16; GS 291; Bowhill 344.
- c. 1550-1580 GS L7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 24; GS 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 105; MM 25.
- c. 1550-1600 MY648, 650, 744; FS 207, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351; EB 173; VS 77, 237; GS 251, 362; QS 1.
- c. 1600 QS 314; RS 794.
- c. 1600-1660 HL 10, 25, 46, 56, 57, 62, 66, 74, 80, 86, 89, 92, 105, 167; TS 103, 316; NW 8; RS 222, 721, 723, 743, 840, 854; VS 61, 63; MY 814.
- c. 1640-1670 GS 96; HL 8, 9; VS 53.
- c. 1660/70-1700 VS 11, 20, 25, 26, 28, 50, 51, 54, 214, 278, 290, 308, 316, 317, 500, 520; GS 12, 22, 80 and 135A, 94, 97, 98, 99, 107; HL 6, 7, 14, 16, 22, 39, 47, 53; NS 1501; RS 783, 811; FS 423; AR 44.
- c. 1690-1720 MM 19; BS 113, 116; VS 6, 58; GS L13, 14; GS 24, 71, 77, 78, 82, 108, 111, 620; HL 13, 19; RS 19, 20, 47, 141, 703, 722, 1000; AR 37; TS 271; FG 107; Shilhay 1975; BFW 8, 14, 18; AR 90; Topsham 1978.
- c. 1720-1740 MS 7; RS 716, 1094; AR 104.
- c. 1740-1770 GS 15, 214; TS 421; BFW 9; RS 1420; FG 101; VS 17, 33.

PERCENTAGES OF LOCAL AND IMPORTED VESSEL-TYPES OF POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

	Jugs	Mugs, cups	Dishes, plates	Bottles, flasks	Chafing dishes	Drug jars	Olive jars	Chamber pots	Others	Sample size (Min. No. ve.)
c. 1500-50	15	58	5	7	2	-	1	-	9	96
c. 1550-1600	20	54	5	8	1	2	5	-	5	110
c. 1600-60	21	13	32	5	4	5	12	-	9	78
c. 1650-1700	23	8	27	16	-	9	13	-	3	144
c. 1690-1720	19	12.5	22	12	-	5	16	7	6	122
c. 1720-70	15	11	29	2	-	2	3	29	9	92

Percentages of vessel types of imported pottery, c. 1500-1770.

	Cooking pots	Mugs	Cups	Chafing dishes	Bowls	Distilling	Tripod cooking pots	Porringers	Jars	Cisterns	Pans	Bucket-handled pots	Chamber pots	Candlesticks	Dishes	Drug jars	Small bowls	Plant pots	No. of vessels
c. 1500-50	15	37	12	3	16	4	6	1	6	3	3	2							121
c. 1550-1600	9	36	5	3	27	1	4		9	3	1	3	4						172
c. 1600-50	8	14	4	2	31		7	2	10	1	1	4	8	1	5	3	12		119
c. 1640-70	3	6	10	7	19	1	3	2	9	1	4	5	5	3	13	2	7		179
c. 1660-1700	4	14	8	3	19		4	4	8		2	5	5	2	21	2	5		236
c. 1690-1720	1	9	7	2	15		1	3	6	1	1	2	5		23	2	20	1	481
c. 1720-60		12	10		6				3			2	5		22		24	14	256

Percentages of vessel types of local wares, c. 1500-1770.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS IN EXETER c. 1670-1720 (BY SHERD COUNT)

Site	No. of sherds	% of imports
NS	493	66%
TS	637	35%
CC	473	22%
VS	77	11%
RS 1975	594	18%
RS 1977	629	7%
PS	134	11%
FG	778	15%
HL	85	7%
GS sites 1&2 1660-1700	1240	13%
GS sites 1&2 1690-1720	1223	16%
BSW	384	4%

The samples from PS and HL are really too small to provide more than an indication of their ceramic wealth. The very low % of imports from BS results from the presence of several large coarseware vessels broken into numerous sherds. The overall picture is not changed by using counts of minimum numbers of vessels or weights.

IMPORTED POTTERY AT EXETER,
c. 1600 - 1770.

	NUMBER OF IMPORTS			PORCELAIN			FRECHEN			WESTERWALD			DUTCH LEAD GLAZE			OLIVE JARS			ITALIAN			ALL DELFTWARES			SURREY-HAMPSHIRE			BRISTOL/STAFFORDSHIRE			
	Sherds.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	Sh.	Min. No.	Kg.	
1600-50	206	73	3.867	6%	4	1%	38%	37	46	4%	7	2	<1		6	7	12	13	5	15	6	4	1	21	6	10					
1640-70	384	126	13.725	2%	4	1	25%	39	30	10%	4	8	<1		11	7	17				<1		27	33	19	8	10	9			
1670-1700	539	223	18,964	5%	4	2	32%	35	50	7%	10	7	<1		5	2					<1		41	35	3	7	12	4	2%	3.5%	0.5%
1690-1720	791	331	13.001	1%	15	1	10%	18	29	12%	10	14	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	37	30	6	6	7	10%	12%	8%
1720-40	231	71	4.771							4%	6	4											15	25	14				64%	49%	42%
1740-70	896	230	8.122	5%	9	6	3%	4	10			16	16	22									10	15	14				67%	56%	49%

CHINA IMPORTS TO EXETER, 1673-1756

All recorded imports come from London.

No entries recorded in 1673, 1677, 1679, 1680, 1691, 1692, 1696/7,

1701, 1702.

Note: entries for 1728/9, 1739/40 record totals for a full year.

- 1705 Gross 41 boxes
 1707 Nil
 1710 Nil
 1711 Nil
 1717 1 box; 4 dozen china basons; 4 boxes china and apparel.
 1721 1 box
 1728/9 6 boxes; 2 cases; 1 barrel; 8 boxes china and glass.
 1733 16 boxes; 1 case; 1 basket.
 1734 10 boxes; 1 case.
 1736/7 20 boxes; 6 fats.
 1739/40 29 boxes; 3 cases; 3 boxes china and other items.
 1741 16 boxes; 3 cases; 10 dozen items; 3 hampers and 3 boxes
 of china and glasses.
 1751/2 5 boxes = 589 pieces.
 1752/3 22 boxes; 5 cases; 2 chests; 1 crate; of which 22 boxes,
 4 cases and 1 chest totalled 4305 pieces. Plus one box
 English china ware.
 1756 28 boxes; 2 chests; 1 case; of which 13 boxes, 2 chests
 and one case totalled 2215 pieces; plus 3 boxes Bow china;
 8 boxes English china.

Source: PRO E.190. Exeter Coastal Port Books.

Note: entries for 1728/9, 1739/40 etc. record totals for a full year
 drawn from books covering six months of two adjacent years.

	Frechen sherds	" Min.No.ve.	Westerwald sherds	" Min.No.ve.	Frechen plain jugs	" Bellarmines	Westerwald jugs	" tankards	" chamber pots
c. 1550-1600	114	74			24	5			
c. 1600	37	6	3	2	3		2		
c. 1600-50	109	38	36	4	14	3	3		
c. 1640-70	27	18	8	4	2	2	4		
c. 1670-1700	170	76	39	23	5	16	17	4	
c. 1690-1720	117	55	89	33+	3	18	13	6	3
c. 1720-40	36	6	69	22		2	5	3	6
c. 1740-70	38	20	170	45+		5	9		20

Quantities and types of Frechen and Westerwald stonewares at Exeter.

COASTAL IMPORTS OF STONWARE TO EXETER, 1565-1603

	Maunds of stone pots	Baskets of stone pots	Maunds of cups	Maunds of pots	Others
Easter-Mich. 1565					
Mich. 1569-Easter 1570	1				
Mich. 1570-1	19	8	4		5 baskets of pots
Easter-Mich. 1572	20				1 hhd, 4 pipes stone pots
Easter-Mich. 1573	8		12	4	
Mich. 1573-4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	16	10 hhd. pots and glasses
Mich. 1574-5	51		4		
Mich. 1575-6	34			6	
Mich. 1576-Easter 1577	10				6 caskets, 1 barrel, 1 vat stone pots
Mich. 1578-9	35		8		100 stone pots; 3 baskets pots and glasses
Mich. 1579-80	33			3	
Mich. 1580-1	21		1		
Easter-Mich. 1582	8				
Mich. 1582-3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1		
Easter-Mich. 1584	9				
Easter-Mich. 1601		4			
Easter-Mich. 1602	27 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Total	286 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	33	29	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sources : PRO E.190, Coastal Port Books. Entries omitted from the Port Books but recorded in parallel entries in the Town Customs Accounts have also been included.

Note : (i) Hhd = hogshead

(ii) Mich. = Michaelmas

(iii) Years for which Town Customs Accounts alone survive have not been listed since their information is so patchy.

DIRECT IMPORTS OF STONEWARES FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES TO EXETER, 1565-1752

	<u>Cast stone pots</u>	<u>Dozen stone bottles</u>	<u>Other</u>
Easter 1565- Mich. 1565	Nil	Nil	200 stone cups & 400 uncovered cups
Easter 1570- Easter 1571	"	"	Nil
Mich. 1572- Mich. 1573	"	"	100 stone pots & 20 doz. stone pots
Mich. 1581- Easter 1582 (imp.)	"	"	200 stone pots
Mich. 1592- Mich. 1593	"	"	300 stone pots (= 6 half maunds)
Mich. 1595- Easter 1596	"	"	Nil
1612	690	"	Nil
1615	Nil	"	100 cast uncovered pots, 25 cast earthenware pots uncovered
1617	1505	"	Nil
1624	Nil	"	Nil
1634 (imp.)	"	"	Nil
1636	1200	"	500 cast earthenware pots
1638	840	"	Nil
1647	260	"	Nil
1666	Nil	210	861 1/6 doz. stone jugs
1676	4158	216	Nil
1678	100	33	Nil
1680	10	15	Nil
1681	Nil	15	Nil
1682	40. 1/5	2	Nil
1683	429	16	Nil
1684	2003	1831	Nil
1685	809	45	Nil
1686	948	38	100 stone pots
1688	4413	13	Nil
1690	2309	24	Nil
1694	3536	21	Nil
1695	3715	Nil	Nil
1697	2436	"	Nil
1698	3240	12	Nil

	<u>Cast stone pots</u>	<u>Dozen stone bottles</u>	<u>Others</u>
1699	4482	29	Nil
1700	4635	11	Nil
1704	4329	Nil	Nil
1706	4060	"	Nil
1708	2485	30	Nil
1711	3620	54 1	Nil
1712	4310	29	Nil
1713	5040	8	+ 50 stone bottles
1714	3930	88	+ 40 stone bottles
1718	5055	191	+ 10 stone bottles
1721	3811	36	+ 76 stone bottles
1722	3112	52	200 stone jugs
1723	5049	111	Nil
1726	3113	148 1	+ 10 stone bottles
1731	3327	49	Nil
1733	3597	75	Nil
1738	5160	144 1	+ 2 stone bottles
1741	1737	60 1	Nil
1750	1974	18	Nil
1751	2166	43	Nil
1752	1470	66	Nil

Source: PRO E.190. Exeter Foreign Port Books.

Note: Imp = Imperfect document.

Mich. = Michaelmas.

DIRECT IMPORTS OF EARTHENWARES FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES TO EXETER, 1565-1752
(by value)

1612	Nil
1615	£2. 0. 0.
1617	£0. 19. 10. (including 120 earth dishes value 8/4)
1624	Nil
1634	(<u>imp</u>). 'All the earthen pots' £10. 0. 0.
1636	'Earthen dishes' value £1. 0. 0.
1638	Nil
1647	Two small casks of earthenware
1666	£5. 0. 0.
1676	£144. 18. 8.
1678	£3. 0. 5.
1680	2 dozen 'white earthen plates', plus two maunds
1681	£14. 8. 8.
1682	£0. 15. 0.
1683	Nil
1684	£7. 5. 0.
1685	£17. 15. 0.
1686	£12. 0. 0.
1688	£15. 0. 0.
1690	£13. 4. 0.
1694	£64. 11. 2.
1695	£63. 0. 0.
1697	£84. 11. 8.
1698	£143. 2. 6.
1699	£203. 17. 6.
1700	£148. 8. 0.
1704	£161. 0. 0.
1706	£111. 10. 0.
1708	£60. 10. 0.
1711	£42. 18. 0.
1712	£37. 18. 4.
1713	£80. 15. 0.
1714	£33. 10. 0.
1718	£23. 19. 6.
1721	£18. 14. 0.

1722	£6. 13. 8.
1723	£20. 0. 0.
1726	562 lb. weight (at 12 ^d per lb. = £28. 2. 0.)
1731	£20. 0. 0.
1733	Nil
1738	Nil
1741	Nil
1750	Nil
1751	Nil
1752	Nil

Source: PRO. E.190. Exeter Foreign Port Books.

Note: Imp = Imperfect document.

DIRECT IMPORTS OF GALLEY TILES FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES

TO EXETER, 1600-1752

1612	37 feet, value £0.12.4d
1615, 1617, 1624, 1625, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1647, 1666, 1676, 1678	Nil
1680	50 feet = 200 tiles
1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1688, 1690	Nil
1694	360 feet
1695	Nil
1697	10 feet = 100 tiles, value 5s.; plus 20 feet, value 20s.
1698	20 feet; plus gally tiles value 10s.
1699	20 feet
1700	165 feet
1704	Nil
1706	50 feet
1708	900 feet
1711	2104 feet
1712	150 feet
1713	190 feet
1714	374 feet
1718	100 feet
1721	Nil
1722	200 feet
1723	70 feet
1726	330 feet = 2000 tiles, plus 40 feet
1731	16 feet
1733	60 feet
1738, 1741, 1750, 1751	Nil
1752	91 feet of white gally tiles.

COASTAL RE-EXPORTS OF RHENISH STONEWARE FROM EXETER, 1664-1756

1664	Nil
1672	1 maund pots and glasses, possibly Rhenish, to Plymouth.
1673	Nil
1677	Nil
1679	Nil
1680	Nil
1692	1 parcel stone pots to Plymouth.
1696	90 strings cups and jugs to Plymouth.
1701	60 strings cups and jugs (?stoneware) to Plymouth.
1702	Nil
1704	Nil
1705	Nil
1707	Nil
1710	984 strings stone pots to Plymouth; 20 strings stone pots to Dartmouth.
1711	56 strings stoneware to Dartmouth; 20 strings stoneware to Plymouth; 6 cast stone pots uncovered to Lyme.
1717	8 strings cups and jugs to Lyme.
1721	18 strings stoneware to Falmouth.
1728/9	Nil
1733	2 'potts stone' to Plymouth.
1734	300 cast stone pots uncovered, 6 hampers to Falmouth.
1736/7	Nil
1739/40	20 strings stone pots to Dartmouth; 3 maunds of stone pots to Bristol.
1741	1 parcel stoneware loose to Dartmouth.
1751	2 crates = 80 cast stone pots to Dartmouth.
1752/3	Nil
1755/6	1 crate = 30 cast stone pots uncovered to Plymouth.

Source: PRO. E. 190. Exeter Coastal Port Books.

FOREIGN RE-EXPORTS OF RHENISH AND LOW COUNTRIES CERAMICS FROM EXETER, 1676-1752

Barbados

- 1682 14 parcels earthenware, value £22.
 1450 Flemish drinking glasses.
 (Also 5 cases of window glass imported from Rouen).
- 1683 12,500 pantiles.
- 1698 1 parcel earthenware.
 1 gross drinking glasses.
- 1700 10,000 pantiles.
- 1712 Earthenware value £14.
 830 cast stone pots uncovered.
 29 dozen stone bottles.
 3,000 pantiles.
- 1713 Earthenware value £12.
 720 cast stone pots.
 50 stone bottles.
- 1714 Earthenware value £6.
 220 cast uncovered stone pots.
 23,000 pantiles.
 1 box glass.
- 1718 Earthenware value £6. 8. Od.
 21²/₃ dozen stone pots.
 360 cast stone pots uncovered.
- 1722 200 stone jugs.
 300 cast stone pots uncovered.
 30,000 pantiles.
 75 feet of 'gally tiles'.

Bermuda

- 1714 99 cast uncovered stone pots.
 74 stone jugs.

Carolina

- 1711 60 strings earthenware (source uncertain).
- 1712 1 basket earthenware.
 500 cast stone pots uncovered.
 12 cases glass bottles.

- 1713 150 cast stone pots uncovered.
- 1726 2 maunds = 200 lb. earthenware (at 12d per lb. = £10).
15 dozen and 10 stone bottles.
- 1733 700 cast stone pots uncovered.
65 dozen glass bottles uncovered.
- 1738 30 paving tiles.
- 1741 120 cast stone pots uncovered.
2,000 paving tiles.
- 1752 4 dozen stone bottles.

Leghorn

- 1722 1 box china.

Madeira

- 1722 560 cast uncovered stone pots.
- 1726 4 chests = 2,000 galley tiles = 330 feet.
- 1738 450 cast stone pots uncovered.
16 dozen stone bottles.
2,500 paving tiles.

New England

- 1682 300 Flemish drinking glasses.
- 1699 Earthenwares, unvalued.
- 1711 Earthenware value £19. 15. Od.
50 dozen stone bottles.
1,545 cast stone pots.
2,000 feet of galley tiles.
32 glass lanterns.
50 cases of bottles value £12.
- 1741 150 cast stone pots uncovered to Boston.

Newfoundland

- 1706 300 cast stone pots uncovered.

Philadelphia

- 1718 150 cast stone pots uncovered.
20 dozen and 20 'stoneings'.
3,000 pantiles.

Virginia

1685 6 strings stone bottles
1690 100 cast stone bottles.
1697 1 maund earthenware value 15s.
1698 120 warp cups and jugs.
1721 Earthenware value £6. 10. 0d.
24 cast stone pots uncovered.
76 stone bottles.
6 cases bottles.
1726 112 lb. earthenware.
90 stone pots uncovered.

Source: PRO. E.190. Exeter Foreign Port Books.

	Dishes, plates	Cups	Porringers	Bottles	Deep dishes	Chamber pots	Punch bowls	Drug jars	Unclass.closed forms	Total
c. 1600-60	14	4	3	1	1			1		24
c. 1640-70	15	4	2	1	1			2		25
c. 1660-1700	16	3	2		9	2	1?	10	2	45
c. 1690-1720	34	10	4	3	6	10	4	5	4	80
c. 1720-40	4	2				2	3	3	1	15
c. 1740-70	7		1?			1	2	4	3	18

Delftware forms in stratified 17th- and 18th-century contexts. The dates are those of deposition, not production (Min. No. vessels).

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH EARTHENWARES FROM EXETER, 1666-1752

	No. of years examined	Virginia	Barbados	New England	Others
1666	1	-	-	-	-
1678	1	-	100 gallipots.	-	-
1680-9		300 parcels; 300 gallipots; 300 earth dishes.	14 parcels valued at £22	100 parcels to Boston	600 parcels to Barbados and Virginia; 100 parcels unlocated; Earthenware val. 11s. 8d., unlocated; Earthenware val. 6s. 8d. to 'Ireland, Newfoundland and a fishing voyage' Earthenware val. £3 unlocated; one basket to Cadiz
1690-9	5	100 parcels	-	-	-
1700-9	4	-	-	-	-
1710-19	5	500 parcels	-	250 parcels, 100 to New York.	200 parcels to Philadelphia
1720-9	4	-	-	-	100 parcels to Leghorn 50 parcels to Oporto 216 pieces to Madeira 300 pieces to Carolina
1730-9	3	-	-	-	100 dozen to Carolina 40 dozen to Madeira c. 1500 parcels to Maryland
1741	1	-	-	-	-
1750-2	3	-	-	-	Earthenware val. £8 to Newfoundland

Source: PRO E.190. Exeter Foreign Port Books .

SAMPLES USED IN DRAWING FIG. 59

Alverdiscott: Unstratified collection of 136 sherds (Allan in Silvester 1978, 253).

Ruckland Filleigh: Unstratified collection of 84 sherds (unpublished, retained in private collection).

Dartington: 334 sherds from excavations by C. Platt, largely unstratified, but including one mid 17th-century group (Platt 1962).

Dunkeswell: Collection of 74 sherds from the excavation of R. J. Silvester (Allan and Weddell 1980, 57).

Exeter: Present report.

Exmouth: 458 sherds excavated by P. Weddell (Allan 1980).

Harberton: Field scatters. Total of 248 sherds collected by S. Oldfield.

Lydford: Sample of 500 sherds examined by writer from the large collection of sherds excavated by P. Addyman, all unstratified; 1921 sherds from the excavation by P. Weddell (Allan 1981).

Nether Exe: Field scatter. 862 sherds collected by Miss A. Alden and J. Uglow.

Newton Abbot: 1005 sherds excavated by S. Timms (report by writer forthcoming).

Okehampton: Sample of 1130 sherds from the castle, comprising two large groups of over 500 sherds, one of the late 16th century, the other late 17th century (Allan and Perry 1982).

Plymouth: Unstratified collections from Castle Street and St Andrews Street (Gaskell Brown 1979; Fairclough 1979) and one early 17th-century group of 1409 sherds from Kitto Institute. Total of c. 73,818 sherds.

Seaton: A total of 140 sherds from excavations of the Roman villa by Pollard, Miles and Silvester. They are a mixed collection but include many late 17th- and 18th-century sherds.

Stockland: Unstratified collection of 1439 sherds of mixed dates, but containing large quantities of late 17th- and 18th-century types (Allan and Jarvis 1974).

Tiverton: 1259 sherds from excavations by J. Field (1977). Most come from two large deposits with clay pipes of c. 1670-1720, but there is some residual material.

Topsham: One group (Topsham 1977, 1) published here; unstratified collection from a Topsham garden, now in Exeter Museum.

Total of 196 sherds.

The tiles distribution is based on the list of Keen (1969) with the following additions: churches at Lustleigh, Bradford, East Putford, Newton Tracey and Northlew; finds from secular sites at Chagford, Swimbridge and Sutcombe Court, Sutcombe. I am grateful to Dr. A. Grant for information about the Swimbridge find.

With the exception of the Castle Street and St Andrews Street collections, all identifications and sherd counts are by the writer. The sherd counts exclude all visibly modern sherds, but may include some local coarsewares of the 19th century.

DATING EVIDENCE OF THE COMMON NORTH DEVON FORMS

	1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12A	12B	14	15	16	
c. 1450-1500																									1
c. 1500-50																								1	1
c. 1550-1600						a		a		a				a				a							6
c. 1600						2																			
c. 1610-30						b			b		b								b						
c. 1600-50																1		2							
c. 1640-70				2				1	c					1				4							
c. 1670-1700	2	2	11	10		1	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1			
c. 1690-1720	3		7	9	?1	9	1	14	3		1	1	6	4	9			1	7	1		1			1
c. 1720-40				3															2						
c. 1740-70				6		1	2	1					1					1	2						

(a) Present in Okehampton Castle 1582 (Allan and Perry 1982, 99, Fig. 47)

(b) Present in the Kitto Institute Well group, Plymouth.

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	No. of ve. ident.	Dishes (type 1)	Jugs (type 2)	Bowls (type 3)	Tall jars (type 10)	Type 11	Others
<u>Exeter</u>							
c. 1600-50	10	-	-	4	2	-	4
c. 1640-70	14	-	3	5	4	-	2
c. 1670-1700	67	21	12	10	6	2	17
c. 1690-1720	103	18	12	39	1	7	26
c. 1720-40	8	-	4	2	-	2	-
c. 1740-70	18	1	2	8	1	2	1
Undated, unstrat.	118	13	32	20	3	3	47
Total	338	16%	19%	27%	5%	5%	29%
<u>Plymouth</u>	1646	16%	7%	16%	39%	?	-

Principal vessel types of North Devon pottery at Exeter and Castle Street, Plymouth (Min. No. vessels).

COMPARISON OF TYPES OF IMPORTED POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

AT EXETER AND PLYMOUTH (BY SHERD COUNT)

Totals and percentages exclude delftwares, for which sherd counts are not available from Castle Street.

	Castle Street Plymouth	St Andrews Street Plymouth	Exeter
Total no. imported sherds	6554	3507 (1)	3721
% Porcelain	21	N.A.	0
" Stonewares	25	18	69
" Weser, Werra, Low Countries earthenware	11	11	3
" North France	1.6	2.5	.3
" South West France	7	10	2.8
" Merida-type	12	47	2
" Olive jars	9	5	6
" Spain, other types	1.6	2.3	1
" Italy	10	2.1 (2)	1.5
" Others	2	1.2	

Sources: Castle Street, Plymouth: Gaskell Brown 1979, 3-10. St Andrews Street: Broady 1979, 52.

Notes

(1) This figure excludes the porcelain.

(2) This figure differs from the published one because a number of vessels attributed to Montelupo were wrongly identified.

	plain slipwares			plain slip, line sgraffito			red & yellow spiral style			trailed slip, red and yellow			green-glazed sgraffito			combed sgraffito		
	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg
c.1600	19	15	12	2ve			2ve			1ve								
c.1600-60	1.5	4	0.6	4	6	1.3	18	23	15	2ve								
c.1640-70	6	13	9	1	3.5	0.6	7	15	7	0.7	4	0.8	1.3	4.5	1.5			
c.1670-1700	4	8	5	1.6	4	5	1.8	6	1	1	2.3	4	2.4	7	1.6			
c.1690-1720	1.3	1.6	0.4	4	3.4	2.1	1ve			1.3	2	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	3.6	8	7
c.1720-40	1ve			1ve												11	13	17
c.1740-70													1ve			12	12	5

	black-glazed			copper-mottled			trailed scrolls			double slip			broad blade		
	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg	Sh	MV	Kg
c.1600															
c.1600-60	1ve														
c.1640-70	2ve														
c.1670-1700	2ve														
c.1690-1720	5.4	7	2.7	1	2.5	0.8	2ve			2ve					
c.1720-40	2ve			6	8	3	6	6	7	2.5	2.5	2	4	3.4	5
c.1740-70	2ve			3	10	10	5	14	8	0.8	6	0.4	3ve		

Total quantities of each class of decorative style of South Somerset wares at Exeter, c. 1600-1770 (Note: MV = minimum number of vessels).

	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>c.</u> 1500-50	3		1		2		1		3	2			1		
<u>c.</u> 1520-50	5	1					2		4						
<u>c.</u> 1550-80	12			1				2	5						
<u>c.</u> 1550-1600	1			1		1	1	2	1			4			
<u>c.</u> 1600	2		5	2		1				2					3
<u>c.</u> 1620-50	1		1		1	1			2				1		2
<u>c.</u> 1640-60	3		1						5	1	1		1	4	1
<u>c.</u> 1660+			1												

Number of examples of Coarse Sandy ware types in stratified groups at Exeter.

It will be seen that the most common types (1A, 1C, 4, 5) were in circulation for about 150 years; the jugs could have gone out of use in the 16th century, and types 9 and 10 may be typical of the 17th, but larger samples are needed to examine these possibilities.

THE GOLDSMITH STREET KILN WARES

Two pits excavated in Goldsmith Street, site 3 (GS 264, 290) were packed with about 50 kg of pottery, most of it demonstrably kiln material. Numerous pots were divided between these two pits, so their contents have been treated as a single group. The kiln wares must come from an unlocated kiln in the vicinity, perhaps in the rear of the tenement in which they were found, which was not excavated.

THE KILN PRODUCTS

All vessels have a fine fabric with sparse ferrous lumps up to 2 mm, sparse red earthy inclusions up to 1 mm and very sparse quartzite fragments up to 3 mm. Unless otherwise stated, this is fired to pink-red or brick-red. Glaze is commonly thick and bright. The use of speckles of copper in the glaze is restricted in this group to types 6A and 6B.

Type 1: Jugs.

Type 1A: jugs with large globular bodies, broad strap handles, short rims and applied thumbed strips on the neck. The flat base of 1620 may also be typical. 1620 and 1621 are wasters.

1620 Int striations on body as shown, thumb-mark at base of handle. Green-brown rather dull glaze. Slate setter fragment on rim.

1621 Badly distorted. Ext thin glaze in patches, unglazed areas of ext fired mid grey.

1622 Ext green-brown glaze.

1623 Handle sherd, probably from a type 1A jug. Stabbed yellow-orange glaze with spots of copper-green.

Type 1A or 1B, probably the latter:

1624-5 Bodysherds with discoloured greyish bubbled ext glaze.

Type 1B: jugs with rounded bodies, rod handles and tall necks with collared rims. The plain base, 1626, may be typical of this form.

1626-7, 1630-1, 1633 and 1635 are wasters.

- 1626 Very distorted. Base sherd with edge of rod handle. Ext scored lines below handle. Unglazed. Int and ext surfaces fired mid grey.
- 1627 Very distorted and heavily overfired; int surface exfoliated, leaving pock-marks. Glaze blistered and discoloured to grey-green.
- 1628 Mid brown ext glaze.
- 1629 Bodysherd with handle. Ext patch of glaze, unglazed area fired mid grey. Int unglazed pink surface.
- 1630 Heavily overfired. Patch of dark-green glaze.
- 1631 Dull grey-green glaze, probably discoloured.
- 1632 Ext green-brown glaze.
- 1633 Scored lines on int of body adjacent to handle. Ext surface unglazed, fired grey-fawn.
- 1634 Unglazed. Ext dark-grey surface.
- 1635 Speckled ext green-brown glaze.
- 1636 Rich green-brown glaze.
- 1637 Single thumb-mark each side of handle. Unglazed. Ext surface dark grey, pink int.
- 1638 Bodysherd, perhaps of Type 1B. Specks of green-brown ext glaze. Pink int surface.

Type 1C: Jug with a tall body, strap handle and footed base

- 1639 Waster. Row of stab marks on neck, stabbed handle. Rich glassy green-brown glaze with iron-bleeding, int unglazed, pink surface. Fragments of slate setters adhere to rim.

Type 1D: Jugs with pulled spouts

- 1640-1 Single thumb-mark on each side of handle. Speckled dark orange-brown glaze.

Jugs - unclass.

1642 Not a definite kiln product. Slashing at base of handle.
Orange-green ext glaze. More probably a South Somerset jug.

1652 Unglazed sherd; this may have had handles. Reddish ext surface.

Type 2: Bowls

Type 2A: Bowls with collared rims, pairs of horizontal handles, pulled feet and broad lips. Handles have single thumb-impressions at each end. All are glazed int and unglazed ext. 1643, 1644 and 1646 are wasters.

1643 Edges of pouring lip and one handle are present. Base sherd with part of pulled foot not certainly from this vessel. Pronounced ridges on ext of rim, dark-orange glaze.

1644 Possibly distorted. Glassy orange glaze.

1645 Handle sherd, one of many. Probably from a bowl but perhaps from a lid.

1646 Complete. Thick int white slip, glazed pale yellow, with a few copper-green flecks.

1647 Orange glaze.

Type 2B: Bowl with flat rim

1648 Top edge of a pulled foot. Int mid to yellow-green speckled glaze.

Bowls - unclass.

1649 Waster; warping makes rim diameter variable. Orange-green int glaze.

1650-1 Rims with int glaze.

1652 Unglazed sherd; this may have had handles. Reddish ext surface.

Type 3: Chafing-dishes

- 1653 Single knob with rim attached, plus one bodysherd from bowl.
The bodysherd has the edge of a W-shaped hole, cut before firing. Precise diam. of rim is uncertain, but sufficient survives to show the bowl must have been very small. Both sherds have thick int slip glazed pale yellow.
- 1654 Single knob with rim, diam. uncertain.
- 1655 Bowl sherds with edges of handle and two slots. Int discoloured glaze.

Types 3 or 4

- 1656 Rim sherd with tops of two slots cut in body.
- 1657 Rim with thick int slip and yellow glaze.
- 1658 Rim, glazed orange int.

Type 4: Plate

- 1659 Waster. Thick int slip glazed pale yellow with a few spots of copper. In places slip has flaked from body. Finger-prints of slip over ext. Fired standing on rim, causing glaze to run across face of plate. Glaze with fragments of an adjacent pot in kiln adheres to back.

Type 5:

- 1660 Pronounced thrown horizontal ribs, pulled lip, three applied pod feet and trefoil thumbing at base of handle. Thick mid to dark-green glaze.

Type 6: Cooking-pots

Type 6A: pottery imitations of small metal cauldrons with angular handles, horizontal ribs on body, and three applied pod feet. The type has trefoil thumbing at the base of each handle, single thumb-marks on each foot and no pouring lip. The cordons of 1661-3

seem to have been accentuated by scoring the adjacent body with a sharp tool, a feature also visible on the raised ribs of the bucket-handled pots and large cooking-pots. Vessels 1661-4 are wasters. The pod feet are applied after pinching the base of the body at the point over which the foot is to be applied. The feet have sometimes parted from the body exposing the pinch-mark (1661-2); this seems to have been a common problem in firing this type.

1661-2 Very thick dark olive-green glaze.

1663 Mid green glaze with dark flecks.

1664 Yellow-green int glaze. Ext mid green glaze with flecks of copper.

1665 Ext mid green glaze flecked with copper.

Type 6B: large cooking-pots with rod handles, globular bodies without pronounced ribs, and three applied pod feet. Single thumb-marks on each foot, but none at bases of handles. 1666-8 are wasters.

1666-8 Ext mid green glaze with flecks of copper, int mid green to yellow-green glaze. Fragments of a slate setter adhere to rim of 1666. Int striations as drawn.

1669 Fragments of slate setters adhere to most of rim. Dark-green glaze.

Type 6C: small cooking-pot with rod handles and three pulled feet. This has no thumb-marks below the handles.

1670 Rather soft, crumbly fabric, probably underfired. Mottled orange-brown to green-brown glaze.

Possibly type 6

1671 Pod foot. The two thumb-marks and curved profile of the surface attached to its body show this is from a vessel of a type not otherwise represented in the kiln group. This sherd also shows the impression of the characteristic pinching of

the body prior to the application of pod feet (as 1661-2).

Speckled green-brown glaze.

Type 7: Bucket-handled pots

These have collared rims, three pulled feet, broad lips and single thumb-impressions at the junction of rim and handle. 1672-6 are all wasters.

1672-6 Orange-green, orange or orange-brown glaze.

1677 Two sherds from bucket-handles, possibly from different vessels, with pairs of pinched impressions at intervals along top edge of handle. Thick int very dark green glaze.

Type 8: Cisterns

1678-9 Hard-fired, reduced surfaces and reduced dark green int glaze on base.

Type 9: Tall jars

1680 Possible example with int yellow-green glaze.

1681 Wheel-thrown grooves, ext orange glaze.

Type 10: Rectangular pans

1682 Soft-fired. Orange int glaze.

1683-4 Unglazed handles, possibly from pans.

Type 11: Costrel

1685 Top of body with two handles, sufficient to suggest that this was of asymmetric form. Two halves of the body are thrown separately, with visible join between them. Neck inserted through body, and handles added to neck. Smudges of thick white slip around handle. Glossy orange to orange-green glaze.

Type 12: ?Distillation vessel

1686 Waster, subsequently re-used as a parting sherd, leaving ring of glaze on int. About half of the upper part of the

vessel is present, including the upper half of the circular 'cut-out' with traces of handle attachments on each side. Above the position of one handle the rim has a small lip. A single sherd from the lower part of the vessel, with the edge of the base, is present, so the reconstruction of the lower part is uncertain. Hard-fired, unglazed fabric. The vessel appears to be designed to hold an alembic, the spout of which would pass through the circular hole in the wall. This could perhaps have served as a furnace, with the spout of the alembic pushed through base from ext; cf. Moorhouse 1972, 85, Fig. 24, bottom right. A vessel from Lambeth Hill, London has the same cut-out aperture between two handles; it was found with distilling apparatus, and Greenaway has suggested it may have been a furnace (ibid., 120). (I am grateful to Mr. S. Moorhouse for his comments on this vessel.)

Type 13: ?Storage jar

1687 Applied thumbed strip. Fired very hard, and very similar in ext surface appearance to 1686. Dark green int glaze. Slate setter fragment attached to rim.

Type 14: Candlestick

1688 Base cut out by int knife trimming. Ext speckled green-brown glaze.

Type 15: Cups

1689-90 Handles, waster with mid green glaze.
1691-2 Bodysherds with mid green int and ext glaze. 1692 waster.

Unclassified fragments

1693 ?Cooking-pot. This vessel has no feet. Int yellow-orange glaze. Ext sooted, apparently used. Not a definite kiln product.

- 1694 Base sherd, perhaps from a cup or a salt. Diam uncertain.
Impressed circular indentations along edge, patch of rich yellow-green glaze on upper surface.
- 1695 Lid with unglazed pink surfaces. This is similar to some Roman lids in local fabrics and may be residual.

Pottery in other fabrics associated with kiln wares (15th/16th-century types).

- 1696 Raeren mug of Jacoba form.
- 1697 Raeren mug.
- 1698 South Somerset type 2 jug with a fine oxidised fabric; metallic band over applied ridge on body.
- 1699 Type 11 cucurbit in South Somerset gritty ware with int glaze. Heavily sooted unglazed ext (cf. Moorhouse 1972: 111-21).
- 1700 Coarse Sandy ware type 2 jug. Unglazed ext, band of slip with incised line decoration. Int glaze on base and rim. Pulled lip.
- 1701-3 South Somerset type 4 gritty wares, heavily sooted ext.
- 1704 Coarse Sandy ware base (?type 5). Stabbed inside edge of foot, ext sooting.

GROUPS CONTAINING GOLDSMITH STREET WARE

RACK STREET 36

Pit group.

Imports

- 1705-7 Raeren mugs.
- 1708 Langerwehe stoneware mug. The form is uncertain, but since it has the typical neck profile of Raeren wares it has been reconstructed as a Raeren copy.
- 1709 Bodysherd from plain Cologne mug.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Sherds</u>	<u>Min no. vessels</u>	<u>Weight (kg.)</u>
Jugs			
1a.	28	4	3.575
1b.	24	8	2.723
1c.	32	1	0.939
1d.	16	3	0.360
1 unclassified	49	12	1.547
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Type 1 Total	149	27	10.593
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Bowls			
2a.	63	5	2.441
2b.	2	1	0.430
2c.	18	1	1.015
2d.	7	2	0.238
2e.	1	1	0.366
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Type 2 Total	84	10	4.490
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Type</u>			
3 (plates)	10	1	0.344
4 (chafing dishes)	6	4	0.090
3 or 4	3	2	0.030
5 (skillet)	31	1	0.580
6A (tripod cooking pots)	94	6	4.046
B " "	148	3	3.862
C " "	44	1	1.177
6 B or C	26	1	0.504
7 (bucket-handled pots)	65	6	2.929
8 (cisterns)	57	7	3.217
9 (pans)	5	2	0.256
10 (jars)	33	1	0.523
11 (costrel)	2	1	0.224
12 (cucurbit)	11	1	0.606
13 (?industrial vessel)	4	1	0.377
14 (candlestick)	8	1	0.144
15 (cups)	5	3+	0.050

16 (?)	2	1	0.030
17 (lid)	4	1	0.087
18 (unclass.)	22	1	0.289
Type unknown	804	<u>c.30++</u>	9.887
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1480</u>	<u>c.117+</u>	<u>44.870</u>

POST-MEDIEVAL WARES FROM OTHER CONTEXTS

Italian wares (Fig. 123)

2725 GS 700, associated with plain Frechen drinking jug sherds in a group of c. 1550-1600. Florentine maiolica sherd. Hard fine pink-buff fabric with fine calcareous inclusions. Int thin hard tin glaze, painted with yellow flowers and green leaves, with outlining and cross-hatching in black. This palette, with the use of yellow, is characteristic of 15th-century Florentine wares (ex inf. H. Blake), and the vessel must be old or residual in this context.

2726 VS 258, unassociated. Rim of a Montelupo tin-glazed dish with a plain white back; upper surface painted in mid blue, green and orange.

2727 AR 115, associated with bronze-founding moulds including a skillet handle inscribed [JOH]N BIRDALL. John Birdall operated a foundry on this site between c. 1598 and his death in 1624 (report forthcoming in a future volume of E.A.R.). Montelupo tin-glazed sherd with plain int; ext garish painting in mid blue, red and orange.

2728 GS site 1, unstrat. Rim of a Montelupo tin-glazed dish with a plain white back; front painted in light brown, orange, yellow and blue. There are several vessels of this style in the Plymouth collections (Gaskell Brown 1979, Nos. 194, 201).

2729 CC, unstrat. Rim of a Montelupo tin-glazed dish with white slip under glaze both int and ext. Plain white back; front painted in dark blue, mauve, orange, yellow and white.

2735

2730 u GS site 1, unstrat. Rim of a North Italian dish. Rather soft cream fabric, int and ext pale blue, tin glaze with floral painting in dark blue. Late 16th-century type, probably Venetian or Ligurian.

2731 u PS 421, unassociated. Bodysherd of a Montelupo tin-glazed dish, possibly with white slip under glaze. Plain white back; int painted in mid blue, yellow and red.

2732 u HL 7, associated with clay pipes of types LA, LB and L1, c. 1660-1700. Italian tin-glazed sherd. Hard red fabric with fine white non-calcareous inclusions. Plain greenish-white ext with painting in mauve and green; lead-glazed int.

2733 u RS, unstrat. Base of a large North Italian lions' head costrel with stub of one surviving mask. Int thin red glaze, ext marbled red and white slips and glaze.

2734 u HL 8, from the fill of the city's Civil War ditch cut in 1642 (Andriette 1971, 72-3) and filled before 1659 (report in a future volume of E.A.R.). North Italian marbled ware bowl with int and ext red, white, green and black slips, glazed int and ext. Possibly Pisan.

Iberian wares (Fig. 123)

2735 u RS 63, pit cutting RS 115 (containing 1820-4); after c. 1500. Sherd of a Spanish tin-glazed dish. Rather coarse pink-red fabric with fine calcareous inclusions and a pale cream zone under glaze. Dull white surfaces, painted on back with lustre, and on upper surface with leaves in blue and tendrils in lustre. The lustre is very faint, and parts of the pattern may have been lost. The fabric and decoration are typical of Valencian wares before c. 1475.

- 2736 uu NS, unstrat. Arbarello sherd, fabric as 2735. Dull white plain int; glossy ext blue glaze with very faint traces of lustre, too indistinct to be drawn. Valencian, probably 15th-century.
- 2737 uu GS 686, small group of c. 1450-1550. Valencian sherd. Buff fabric, ext tin glaze with dark blue painted letter...] M [...; from the rim of a dish, perhaps with an AVE MARIA legend.
- 2738 uu AR 20, stratified both above and below pits (AR 12, 19) containing much foundry waste, c. 1570-1624. Spanish tin-glazed sherd with a pink rather sandy fabric; greyish-white ext without visible lustre, and int painted with a delicate lustre pattern, now decayed (shown in black). Surfaces now heavily abraded. The fabric is typical of Valencian wares; the pattern is rather unusual.
- 2739 uu CC, unstrat. 'Isabela polycrome' sherd. Rather granular pale cream-buff fabric, plain greyish-white ext. Int painted in dull blue and dark mauve. Typical concentric blue circles, broad mauve band and 'alafia' on the inner circles. Late 15th - or early 16th-century (Gossin 1968, 126-8).
- 2740 uu GS 93, associated with sherds of plain Frechen jugs. Frechen jugs with inscribed bands, c. 1550-1600. Two sherds from a Spanish tin-glazed dish. Granular pink fabric with sparse ferrous lumps and fine white calcareous inclusions. Plain cream back, with dull mid blue painting on front. Unusual pattern, precise origin uncertain.
- 2741 uu PS 179, unassociated but cut by PS 173, a pit containing Raeren stoneware and local wares of c. 1500-50. Sevillian plate in cuerda seca technique. Fine buff fabric, plain white tin-glazed

back. On front, white tin-glazed field, bird in brown and blue; foliage in mauve, green, brown and blue; separated by unglazed strips where wax lines separated the glazes before firing. Late 15th- or early 16th-century type (Fotheringham, 1936, 22).

2742 FG, unstrat. Dish sherd with open-textured buff fabric, int and ext white tin glaze and int concentric circles in light blue. 'Yayal' style, early 16th-century, possibly Sevillan. (Goggin 1968, 128-30).

2743 GS, unstrat. Lead-glazed dish sherd. Coarse red fabric with rounded fine white mica and calcareous inclusions. Int and ext thick green-brown glaze with black patches, probably iron-bleeding, and sparse quartzite inclusions. Presumably Spanish, as it has the typical 'kicked' base.

2744-5 TS 187, associated with 2823 and South Somerset 18th-century type 3D, after c. 1690. Olive jars with fine sandy fabrics containing golden mica inclusions, both with unglazed ext slip. In view of the evidence for the cessation of imports of both olive jars and Surrey-Hampshire wares by c. 1720 (section III, 5A) these probably belong to the period c. 1690-1720.

2746 MY 654, associated with leather L.33-?, c. 1520-50. Bodysherd from a small Merida-type vessel with fine fabric, grey core and ext horizontal burnishing.

2747 CC 25, associated with a Cologne jug decorated with oak or rose leaves, and Raeren stoneware, c. 1500-50. Small Merida-type vessel with fine fabric and diagonal burnishing.

2748 LL 108, Dissolution deposit, c. 1538-50. Form uncertain. Coarse unburnished Merida-type ware, thin sectioned, fabric ?.

2749 LL 84, Dissolution deposit, c. 1538-50. ?Cup base. Unburnished Merida-type ware, thin-sectioned, fabric 2, sooted on base.

The sooting and absence of burnishing suggest that this is not the nipple from the end of a costrel (cf. Gaskell Brown 1979, Nos. 270-2).

2750 PS 294, small early or mid 16th-century group. Rim in fine Merida-type ware with horizontal burnishing. Thin-sectioned, fabric 2.

2751 PS 196, unassociated. Dish sherd in rather coarse Merida-type ware, thin-sectioned, fabric 2, ext possibly slipped.

2752 CC, unstrat. Sherd from a tin-glazed dish. Rather soft buff fabric, ext and int white tin glaze and painting in mid and intense dark blue, probably showing the edge of a reserve. The intense blue colour suggests that this fragment is Portuguese.

2753 MY, unstrat. Sherd from a Portuguese tin-glazed dish. Rather granular cream fabric, tin glaze with bright blue painting which has run into adjacent areas of white glaze.

South Netherlands maiolica (Fig. 124)

- 2754 PS 461, associated with sherds from two Raeren mugs. Sherds from the rim and body of a flower vase with a large YHS monogram painted in dull mid blue.
- 2755 GS L.12, associated with 2757, Tudor Green sherds, fragments of a South Somerset lobed cup, and Coarse Sandy ware. c. 1500-50. Rim of a flower vase painted in dark blue and orange.
- 2756 EB, unstrat. Base of a jug painted with a single monogram on the side opposing the handle; cf. Hurst 1971a, 362-4.
- 2757 GS L.12, as 2755. Sherd from the rim of a bowl. Ext tin glaze, int pale and light blue painting, with yellow blobs over the red. Decoration shown at half size.
- 2758 GS 74, group with a plain Frechen drinking jug and Merida-type ware, c. 1550-1600. Sherd of a bowl painted in blues, red and yellow. Decoration shown at half actual size.

Cologne encrusted ware (Fig. 124)

- 2759 HL 46, pit cutting a layer (HL 57) containing Westerwald stoneware and Wan Li porcelain, but part of the occupation cut by the Civil War ditch; context of c. 1600-42. Base of a small cup or goblet with a rather sandy white fabric containing fine black inclusions. Encrusted quartz on body, rich mid green int and ext glaze. Tentative reconstruction based on a near-complete goblet from Delft (van Beuningen No. 453). Identification and parallels provided by J.G. Hurst.

Weser slipware (Fig. 124)

- 2760 GH 64, associated with a Raeren panel jug sherd with brown
int and ext, and clay pipe stems; from the occupation cut
by the Civil War ditch; context of c. 1600-42. Scrap from
the rim of a Weser dish with pale pink fabric, light brown
int slip, and int glaze, yellow-green over body.

North Holland slipware (Fig. 124)

- 2761 HL 25, deposit overlying a layer (HL 66) with clay pipe
bowl of type 1/2B, c. 1630-50; from pre-Civil War occupation;
c. 1630-42. Sherd from a small bowl with a floral design;
cf. Hurst et al., 1975, 52, Fig. 3, No. 20.
- 2762 CC, unstrat. Cockerel motif.
- 2763 From the excavations by Lady A. Fox in Southernhay. 'Pine'
motif; cf. ibid., 52, Fig. 3, Nos. 17, 19.

Beauvais earthenware (Fig. 124)

- 2764 Exeter Museum, not acc. 'Found in about 1880 during
excavations in Fore Street, Exeter'. Arbarello with ext
white slip over brown slip, sgraffito combing and single line
decoration, and painted diagonal zones in green and blue. The
inscription reads TOUT YRA BIEN, presumably a reference to the
medicinal powers of its contents. Reconstruction based on a
complete example from London (Chami 1963, 135, Fig. 32).
- 2765-6 GS site 1, unstrat. Sherds of an arbarello and plate with
single brown slip and line sgraffito.
- 2767 PP, unstrat. Scrap of applied medallion from a yellow-glazed

2775 AR associated with spurred clay pipes

Beauvais stoneware (Fig. 124)

2768 EB, unstrat. Jug base.

2769 VS, unstrat. Bodysherd of a jug.

2770 EG, unstrat. Folded jug handle.

Saintonge (Fig. 124)

2771 Exeter Museum, not acc. Found in Exeter. Medallion from a chafing dish of type CV (Hurst 1974^b, 245) with patch of mid green glaze.

2772 Exeter Museum, Acc. No. illegible. Found in excavations at Post Office site, Castle Street in 1934. Knob of a chafing dish of type CII (ibid., 243) with full-length figure holding a ?staff, glazed yellow. The rest of the collection from this site comprised South Somerset 16th-century wares.

2773 PS 716, associated with CP.58-9, c. 1720-50. Handle sherd from a polychrome jug of type AII, painted in purple and green (ibid., 226-9). Pink fabric, off-white surfaces. Residual?

2774 GS, unstrat. Rim sherd with a rather rough off-white fabric decorated with blotchy red slip; int speckled yellow glaze over body.

2775 AR 104, associated with spurred clay pipes of c. 1720-50. Base of a jug with ext marbled slips, glazed green-brown; int yellow glaze with a few copper-green spots.

2776 BSW, unstrat. Rim of a small type B bowl (ibid., 230-1). Pink fabric, int white slip, ext painted with mauve and green lines. Pale yellow glaze over body.

Probable French wares, source uncertain (Fig. 124)

2777

EB, unstrat. Sherd from a chafing dish with a fine white fabric and all-over even mid green glaze.

2778

PS 137, unassociated. Sherd from the bowl of a chafing dish, bifurcating towards base. Fine white fabric, glossy int and ext mid green glaze. Perhaps North French.

STONEWARES (Fig. 125)

16th-century types

- 2779 Exeter Museum Antiquity No. 1517. 'From an old well in Mr. Dawson's house, Cathedral Close'. Raeren copy of a Siegburg shape.
- 2780 CC, unstrat. Cologne stoneware with applied face, light fawn fabric, and golden-brown ext glaze.
- 2781 CC, unstrat. Cologne-Frechen stoneware with applied face between initials [] B.
- 2782 CC, unstrat. Base of a Siegburg jug of schnelle form. Unglazed white fabric with applied moulded decoration showing the Royal Arms of Spain under a medallion bearing the inscription ...] A DEN·DER·LVICHTI [. Late 16th-century type; cf. Reineking-von Bock 1971, Nos. 213-9. See PL.
- 2783 CS, unstrat. Cologne-Frechen stoneware with acanthus leaf, and hatted male bust in a roundel.
- 2784 SG, unstrat. Raeren stoneware jug sherd with int and ext bronze-brown glaze. Figure under arcade, from the central frieze of a large jug. Late 16th-century type.

Frechen

- 2785 Exeter Museum, not acc. Found in the 1950s or '60s on an Exeter building site. Stamps from a near-complete Bellarmine, body form as 2788, 'hourglass mouth', 'fleur-de-lys' medallion.
- 2786 Exeter Museum, not acc. Found with 2785; probably associated with it. Stamps from a near-complete Bellarmine, with rose, crown and heart medallion; body form as 2788.
- 2787 Exeter Museum, not acc. From College extensions, Gandy Street in 1909. Stamps from a near-complete Bellarmine. Body form as 2788.

- 2788 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 80/1952/1. Found in a well at 29 High Street, associated with 2855. Bellarmine with lion medallion.
- 2789 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Crude mask, floral medallion.
- 2790 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Sidwell Street car park, found in 1968. Rose, crown and heart medallion. Small hole in base, drilled after firing.
- 2791 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 1952/11. From Bedford Circus. Very crude with splashes of cobalt blue over eyes and mouth.
- 2792 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 87/1930. From a pit at 229 High Street, associated with 2880. Mid or late 17th-century. Rosettes in mouth.
- 2793 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 44/1953. From Exeter. Crude mask.
- 2794 GS site 1, unstrat. Medallion fragment with part of crowned Arms of England in a wreath.
- 2795 GS site 1, unstrat. Medallion with baluster-shaped jar.
- 2796 CC, unstrat. Medallion fragment showing male figure; ill at half actual size.

Westerwald

- 2797 RS 60, associated with clay pipes of types L1-L4, c. 1690-1720. Applied face mask from a jug spout, painted blue; cf. Reineking-von Bock 1971, Nos. 489-90, 493, etc.
- 2798 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Fragment of an early 17th-century panel jug showing boar's head and male figures. Pale grey-blue int, blackish-blue ext glaze.
- 2799 GS site 1, unstrat. Man carrying a bundle. Pale grey-blue int, ext patch of cobalt blue.

- 2800 GS site 1, unstrat. Peasant dancing scene from central zone of a panel jug, painted with patches of cobalt blue.
- 2801 VS 58, associated with clay pipe of type L1, c. 1690-1720. Applied medallion showing arms, not identified.
- 2802 FG unstrat. Sherd with moulded decoration, painted in blue and mauve.
- 2803 CC, unstrat. Jug sherd with applied flower stamp, incised stem and blue surround.
- 2804-5 GS site 1, unstrat. Jug sherds with applied moulded stamps and blue surrounds.
- 2806 FG, unstrat. Tankard with applied stamp 'MARIA D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC. ET. HIB. REGINA'. Floral stamps painted on a mauve surround. 1689-95 or later. This is from the same stamp as Reineking-von Bock 1971, No. 578.
- 2807 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 97/1927. From Castle Street, Exeter. Tankard with stamp inscribed 'WILHELMUS III D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX. [...]'. 1689-1702 or later. This is from the same stamp as Reineking-von Bock 1971, No. 537. Stamp shown at half actual size.
- 2808 HS, unstrat. Tankard with moulded flowers and incised stems, decorated in blue and mauve.
- 2809 AR, unstrat. Tankard with '4' incised on rim before firing.
- 2810 VS 17, associated with Staffordshire plain white salt-glazed stoneware and a clay pipe of type 14S, c. 1720-50. Tankard with incised floral motif painted in blue.

2811

Exeter Museum Acc. No. 1010/1910. From College extensions,
Gandy Street, in 1909. Globular vessel of uncertain use.
Single applied stamp on body (the edge survives), and
painted blue surround. The body is burnished in the manner
of Westerwald chamber pots of the 13th century.

DELTAWARES (attributions by M. Archer) (Figs. 126-7)

Probable Dutch types, early 17th-century

The following dishes have rather coarse pink-buff fabrics and lead-glazed backs. Nos. 2812, 2815 and 2817 are from Exeter Museum Collection, not accessioned.

- 2812 From 'near Museum site'. Painted mid blue, bright orange and bright green.
- 2813-14 GS site 1, unstrat. 2813 painted dark blue, ochre and orange; 2814 painted dull blues showing bird (on the rocks).
- 2815 From St Nicholas Priory. Painted in dull blues showing (bird) on the rocks.
- 2816 HWB 10, context containing pottery derived from the early 17th-century group HWB 2 (2064-6); probably from that group. Mid blue painting.
- 2817 From Smythen Street, found c. 1930. Painted dark blue and brown; cf. Korf 1973, Fig. 82. Possibly from Rotterdam.
- 2818 HL, unstrat. Bright blue painting; cf. Korf 1973, 64, Fig. 19.
- 2819 GS site 1, unstrat. Dull blue painting.
- 2820 RS 86, associated with two clay pipes of type L3, c. 1690-1720, and 2826. Int painting in bright blue.
- 2821 BSE 509, associated with clay pipes of types LB, LC, c. 1670-1700. Painted in bright blues and ochre.
- 2822 PS 425, unassociated. Painted dark blue; cf. Korf 1973, 35, No. 47, dated to the beginning of the 17th century.

Dutch or English type, 17th-century

- 2823 TS 187, associated with 2015-6, 2912, after c. 1690. Drug jar with int tin glaze and ext painting in bright blue and ochre.

Dutch types, late 17th and early 18th-century

All have tin-glazed backs.

- 2824 FG, unstrat. Plate with armorial device painted in light blue.
- 2825 VS, unstrat. Chamber pot with ext painting in mid and dark blues with glossy tin glaze. Top of the rim markedly abraded. Continental, probably Dutch, late 17th-century.
- 2826 RS 86, as 2820. Plate painted in rather pale blue. Dutch, c. 1700.
- 2827 PS 506, associated with clay pipes of c. 1690-1720. Large bowl with dark blue painting. Dutch, c. 1700-20.
- 2828 RS 1094, associated with pipes of c. 1690-1720. Painted in 'sealing-wax red', dark blue and green. Dutch, c. 1700.
- 2829 GS site 1, unstrat. Sherd from a bowl, probably Dutch, c. 1720-30.
- 2830-1 FG, unstrat. 2830 flat sherd from an inscribed 'pancake cake'. Dutch, end of the 17th century; 2831 with outlining in black, painted mid blue. Dutch, c. 1680, probably from Delft.
- 2832 GS 218, associated with a large group of pottery of c. 1600-20; old when discarded. Int outlining in black and painting in blue, yellow and green. Probably Dutch, c. 1688-1710.
- 2833 AR 37, associated with clay pipes of type L1, c. 1690-1720. Sherd of a small dish or porringer with ?lead-glazed back, int dull tin glaze and mid blue painting. Dutch, mid or late 17th-century.

2834 GS site 1, unstrat. Sherd of a polygonal moulded vessel, probably a cup. Washy greyish-blue painting over blue-tinged glaze. Dutch, c. 1680-90.

English types, late 17th and early 18th-century

All have the usual cream delftware fabric.

2835 FG, unstrat. 'Chinaman among grasses', probably London, c. 1680-90; cf. Garner and Archer 1972, Fig. 43B, dated 1684.

2836 RS 716, with clay pipes of c. 1720-50. Plain jar. English.

2837 RS 10, bowl base painted dark red, green and blue. London or Bristol, c. 1730-40.

2838 Cathedral Archive Room group, mid 18th-century. Plate rim painted with pale blues. English, possibly London, c. 1740-50.

2839-40 CC, unstrat. Jar and other vessel with ext all-over dull blue spotted white. Bleu de Nevers type, probably London, c. 1680-90.

2841 CS, unstrat. Thick pedestalled base with ext painting in pale and mid blue. English, c. 1730-40.

- 2842
wmm GS site 1, unstrat. Sherd from a large drug jar for the storage of wet drugs, painted ext in dark blues with birds on a cartouche enclosing the letters ...]PH. English, possibly London, c. 1700-50.
- 2843
wmm Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Small lid painted dark blue. English, probably London or Bristol, c. 1700-25.
- 2844
wmm GS site 1, unstrat. Fragment of a closed vessel painted in mid and dark blues. English, c. 1740-60.
- 2845
wmm BSW 198, pit group with clay pipes of types L1-L4, c. 1690-1720. Small porringer with part of pierced handle. English, probably London, late 17th-century.
- 2846
wmm RS 716, as 2836, c. 1720-50. Plate painted in red-brown, green and washy blue. London or Bristol, c. 1700.
- 2847
wmm GS site 1, unstrat. Sherd from a ?cup with corrugated sides with ext mid blue painting. Bristol or London, perhaps the former, c. 1700-25.
- 2848
wmm Cathedral Archive Room group, as 2838, mid 18th-century. Plain tin-glazed flowerpot. Probably English, 18th-century.

Other types

All have the usual cream delftware fabric.

- 2849
wmm CC, unstrat. Sherd from a ?jar with a plain tin-glazed int, and ext intense dark blue painting. Continental, perhaps Dutch or German, date uncertain.
- 2850
wmm QS 84, associated with creamwares, Bristol yellow slipware and bottle glass of c. 1770-1820. Ointment jar with int and ext tin glaze, and ext legend ...]RD, J. RUE S. HONORE ... PALAIS ROYAL ... A PARIS. Presumably French, early 19th-century.

2851 HL 8, as 2734, c. 1642-60. Sherd from a deep dish with tin glaze and int bright blue painting. Probably Continental possibly Portuguese.

2852 VS, unstrat. Base sherd from an ? ink pot with green-tinged int and ext glaze, painted ext with script [...]. DE GRAFSE. Presumably Dutch, probably 19th-century.

NORTH DEVON (Fig. 128)

2853-9 Sgraffito-decorated wares of the mid or late 17th-century.

2853 HS, unstrat. Type 1A dish; 2854 CC, unstrat. Type 1A dish;

2855 RS, unstrat. Dish; 2856 FG, unstrat. Dish; 2857 VS, unstrat. Dish with very deeply cut sgraffito decoration, similar in style to possible kiln waste at Instow, North Devon.

(I am grateful to Dr. A. Grant for showing me the latter sherds).

2858 Byeter Museum Acc. No. 1952/11. From Bedford Circus.

Small bowl; 2859 41-2 High Street 26, associated with clay pipes of types I1-I4, c. 1690-1720. Type 1C dish with unusual broad-combed sgraffito.

2860 NY, unstrat. Trailed slipware ? cup.

2861-4 FG, unstrat. Plain slipwares. 2861-3 Types 7, 2A and unclass.;

2864 GS 620, associated with 2869 and two clay pipes of type I1, c. 1690-1720. Int glaze.

2865-71 Gravel-tempered wares. 2865 SH 2, with clay pipes of types I1 and I4, c. 1690-1720. Int and ext glaze; 2866 NY, unstrat. Tile dated ...] 31 with a plain sanded back. This stamp is a new one, but is one of the series of fleur-de-lys with tendrils; cf. Keen 1959, Fig. 3, Nos. 2-6; 2867 TS 271, with 20 clay pipes of types I1-I4, c. 1690-1720. Plain type 5 porringer with int glaze; 2868 CC, unstrat. Cooking pot rim glazed int and sooted ext; cf. Watkins 1960, 40, Fig. 18; 2869 GS 620, as 2864, c. 1690-1720. Type 2C jug, glazed int.;

2870 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 81/1928/2. From the Convent Garden, Palace Gate. Type 14 jar with calcareous fabric, splashes of int glaze and ext slip; 2871 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Type 3G bowl with vertical handle, sooted ext.

SOUTH SOMERSET (Figs. 429-30)

All vessels have the usual plain earthenware fabric, usually fired red.

15th- and 16th-century types

- 2872 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 55/1951. From 126 Fore Street. Jug with ext orange-yellow glaze. A hole in the body has been plugged with lead. Sooted base.
- 2873 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 47/1921. From 48 High Street. Jug, most of rim absent. Incised decoration, dull mid green glaze.
- 2874 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 81/1928/1. From the Convent Garden, Palace Gate. Faint slip traces on neck, incised lines on body, handle slashed at base and top.
- 2875 FG 13. From the fill of a gully containing building rubble, associated with Raeren stoneware; possibly a Dissolution deposit. Base, perhaps from a lobed cup. Mid green glaze.
- 2876 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Two-handled type 6B cup with int and ext green-brown glaze.
- 2877 CC, unstrat. Thin ext slip with one sgraffito line, dull mid-green glaze.
- 2878 CC, unstrat. Candlestick with dull mid green glaze (date uncertain, but possibly 16th-century).

17th- and 18th-century types

- 2879 From the excavations of Aileen Fox in Exeter. Central partition from a condiment dish with orange-brown glaze; cf. e.g. Moorhouse 1970, 62, No. 132.
- 2880 From a stone-lined pit at 229 High Street, found with 2792, mid or late 17th-century. Chamber pot with thick slip covering int and most of ext; sgraffito line decoration,

- glazed pale green-yellow over slip.
- 2881
uu Exeter Museum, not acc. From the Gaumont Cinema site in North Street, found c. 1935. Small bowl with int yellow-glazed slip and sgraffito decoration glazed mid brown; spot of copper over slip; unglazed ext.
- 2882
uu GS site 1, unstrat. Plate with int slip glazed dark yellow, and line sgraffito glazed light brown with patches of copper-green; unglazed back. Style of the late 17th century and early 18th century; cf. 2451, 2467, 2493.
- 2883
uu Exeter Museum, not acc. From the College extensions, Gandy Street in 1909. Jug with int and ext black glaze.
- 2884
uu Exeter Museum, acc. no. illegible. From Guinea Street. Jug with 'finger dragged' sgraffito decoration, glazed yellow over slip and light orange-brown over body.
- 2885
uu Exeter Museum, not acc. From Central School, Rack Street; found in 1891. Small type 10 cup with typical 18th-century trailed slip, glazed pale yellow, and yellowish-green int and ext glaze.
- 2886
uu PS, unstrat. ?Drinking pot, with applied handle and trailed slip, glazed as 2885.
- 2887
uu Exeter Museum Acc. No. 80/1952/2. From 29 High Street, found with 2788. Tankard with int and ext thick black glaze. Fired upright but leaning to one side; thick glaze (shown in outline) gathers on one side of int.
- 2888
uu Exeter Museum Antiquity No. 1918. From City Bank, Broadgate, found in 1875. Cup with int and ext black glaze.

- 2889 VS 50, associated with five clay pipes of types L2, L3, c. 1690-1720. ?Cup with int light brown lead glaze; ext partially black glazed.
- 2890-1 PS, unstrat, but found together. Flowerpot and saucer, both with slip and speckled copper-green over. 18th-century types.
- 2892 Exeter Museum Acc. No. 58/1950. From Lloyd's Bank, High Street. One of four complete or near-complete examples, recorded as having been associated with coins of George III. Chamber pot with trailed slip glazed yellow; brown glaze all over int and over top half of body.
- 2893 TS 220, associated with glass G.109-11, early or mid 17th-century. Chamber pot with all-over ext slip glazed yellow with speckles of copper green, with line sgraffito. Mr. T. Pearson has suggested (pers. comm.) that this is a Nether Stowey product.

Miscellaneous post-medieval wares

- 2894 VS 52, unassociated. Plain red fabric, int red-brown glaze with iron-bleeding. Possibly 16th-century; cf. 1961.
- 2895 Exeter Museum, not acc. From 38 North Street. Small cup with plain red fabric and pale yellow int and ext glaze. Probably from South Somerset. There are several examples of this form in the museum collection but no stratified examples are yet known.
- 2896 Exeter Museum, not acc. From Exeter. Horizontal knob of a chafing dish with the broken edge of a vessel rim on its underside. Body and applied nose in fine smooth brick-red fabric glazed mid green. Eyes and mouth in white slip clay glazed pale yellow. This evidently copies the elaborate

type CIII Saintonge chafing dishes with their flat decorated tops (cf. Hurst 1974).

2897

Exeter Museum, not acc. Found at the Central School, Rack Street in 1895. Small wheel-thrown jug in a pink sandy ware with int green-brown glaze and splashes of glaze ext. Origin and date unknown, perhaps post-medieval.

2898

PP, unstrat. Sherd of an earthenware flat iron in coarse sandy ware with reduced dark green glaze. More complete examples of this form are known from the kiln site at Wrangway, Somerset (publication by T. Pearson, forthcoming) and from North Devon (ex inf. T. Miles).

2899

FG, unstrat. Watering can, operated by placing the thumb over a hole in the rim. Fine brick-red fabric, orange-green glaze. Possibly a Goldsmith Street kiln product.

2900

Exeter Museum Acc. No. 111/1929/2. Unglazed waterpipe with a brick-red fabric. Base splayed after throwing, ext knife-trimmed.

2901

Exeter Museum Acc. No. 1028/1910. From College extensions, Gandy Street in 1909. Syrup jar for use in sugar refining. Rather sandy brick-red fabric with int black-brown glaze. Ext glazed on top of shoulder; walls with thick brushed slip, over which survive patches of green paint (sic). No clear sign of wear; cf. 2580-2.

2902

AR, unstrat. Oil jar rim. Red earthenware with rounded calcareous inclusions up to 1.5 mm, fine glistening inclusions. Typical unglazed pitted ext surface, int with light brown lead glaze. This is very similar in form to the example from the

- Mewstone Ledge wreck (Ashdown 1972, 147, Fig. 6). Probably Tuscan, 18th-century or later. Eight examples of these jars survive in Exeter gardens.
- 2903
 GS 104, small 16th-century group. Dense pink fabric with ferrous inclusions, thick slip glazed yellow with deep sgraffito decoration on upper part of sherd. The thumbled horizontal handle suggests this may be a Low Countries product.
- 2904
 Exeter Museum, not acc. From the Gaumont Cinema site, North Street, 1935. Complete circular vessel thrown in a single piece, with a small circular hole in its wall, cut before firing. Brick-red fabric with small patches of orange-brown glaze. Jewitt (1878, 106, Figs. 334-5) describes similar vessels from Leicester as hand-grenades. The museum label describes this as a hand-warmer. Function uncertain.
- 2905
 RS 811, associated with a clay pipe of type L1, c. 1690-1720. Bristol-Staffordshire red ware. Dense dark red fabric with fine glistening inclusions. Int and ext thick black glaze.
- 2906
 RS 811, as above. Bristol-Staffordshire yellow slipware with int feathered slip and glaze.
- 2907
 RS 1094, associated with clay pipes of types L1-L4, c. 1690-1720. Sherd of a small closed vessel. Bristol-Staffordshire slipware with cream fabric; ext all-over black glaze, trailed slipware decoration.
- 2908
 RS, unstrat. Cup sherd in Bristol-Staffordshire slipware. Cream fabric, int and ext black glaze, ext vertical band of feathered slips, edged with trailed yellow-glazed slip.

2909 37 NS 10, small group of c. 1500-50. Tudor Green ware with
int bright mottled green glaze.

2910 CC, unstrat. Sherd of a Tudor Green ?money box with mottled
yellow-green glaze on upper ext surface.

2911 GS site 1, unstrat. Surrey-Hampshire white ware with int
yellow glaze.

2912 TS 187, associated with 2015-16 and 2823, after c. 1690.

Surrey-Hampshire yellow-glazed white ware. There are very
similar vessels in the Museum of London (e.g. Acc. No. 19341).

2913 PP 9, modern disturbance. Dish rim, and fragment of a modelled
decorative attachment, perhaps a very elaborate handle, which
need not belong to this vessel. Sandy white fabric with a
few angular quartzite inclusions, stamps of four different
designs on rim sherd, incised lines on other fragment. Thick
mid green glaze on rim int and all over ?handle fragment.
Mr. K. J. Barton has suggested that this is an 18th-century
Saintonge vessel.

2914 GS 153, minor 15th- or 16th-century group. Sherds of a lobed
cup in a fine grey sandy fabric without gross inclusions.
Even int and ext mid green glaze with iron-bleeding. Possibly
from South Somerset.

Chinese porcelain (Attributions by J. Ayers)

2915-30 come from VS 30, a large pit containing an English transfer-
printed saucer of c. 1770-1800 and coarsewares of the late 18th or
early 19th centuries. The Chinese porcelain, a group of more than
40 vessels, belongs largely to the years c. 1730-60, but includes two
late 17th-century 'character cups' and eight 'Chinese Imari' vessels
of c. 1710-30.

IMPORTS OF BRICK TO EXETER, 1565-1751.

(1) Direct imports of Dutch or Flemish bricks. Unless otherwise stated shipments come from Rotterdam.

(Source: PRO E190. Foreign Books).

1612	10,000 from Middleburg.
(1647	bricks not noted).
1666	23,000 from Ostend.
1678	18,600
1681	23,000 from Ostend.
	22,100 from Rotterdam.
1682	29,000
1683	10,000
1684	41,000
1685	45,000
1686	30,000
1690	40,000
1694	76,000
1695	47,000
1697	65,000
1698	51,000
1699	11,000.
1700	59,000
1704	16,000
1706	57,000
1708	17,000
1711	24,000
1712	13,000
1713	6,000
1714	33,000
1718	9,000
1721	6,000
1722	10,000 from Hamburg,
	9,000 from Rotterdam
1723	8,000 from Rotterdam,
	51,000 from Leghorn (sic).
1726	10,000
1731	500
1733	7000 from Amsterdam

1738,1741 nil
 1750 "
 1752/3 14,000 (entry recorded in coastal book).

(II) Coastal import of bricks from London

(Source: PRO E190 Coastal Books).

1579 2,000
 1580 1,000
 1581 19,000
 1611 3 cases, 2 chests stones for chymnes.
 1673 1 horshead Flanders bricks.
 1677 2 puncheons and 1 barrel Flanders bricks.
 1680 1 horshead; 28,000
 1740 2,000
 1741 1,000
 1757 2,000

(III) Brick imports recorded in City Petty Customs Accounts,
 1563 - 1603 (DRO).

1579-80 3,000 from London including 2,000 repeating PRO entry:
 3 tons bricks (source not stated).
 1580-81 4,000 from London including repeat of PRO entry.
 1582-83 6,000 from London.
 1580-90 2 ferkins from London.
 (1602-03 2 barrels sticking stones from London).
 1593-04 2,000 bricks (source not stated).
 1595-96 6,000 (")
 1599-1600 19,000 from Brill; 12,000 from Trenow.

(IV) Coastal imports from other English ports. (Source: PRO E190.
 Coastal Books).

1696 1,000 from Southampton.
 1711 6,000 " "
 1717 2,000 " "

1736/7 300 Stourbridge bricks from Bristol.
1739/40 4,000 English bricks from Southampton.
(Clark 1956, III, cxxi).
1774 20,000 from Lyminster.
177 55,000 " "
177 43,000 " "

(V) Coastal exports of brick. (Source: PRO E190. Coastal Books).

1751 1 maund English bricks to Falmouth.
300 scoring bricks to Falmouth.
1752 1 crate bricks to Falmouth.
14,000 Dutch bricks to Plymouth.

E.33
~Provenance: RS 141 associated with E.45 and pottery 2448-60.

Trade token, farthing, John Bennet, Exeter, 1657.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 86.

Diam: 16 mm. Wt: 0.65 gm. Patination: Greenish.

This displays average wear which suggests it will have been lost by the early 1670s; the context of the find is however rather later.

E.34
~Provenance: CC L.5, as E.32.

Trade token, farthing, Ambrose Paige, Exeter, 1658.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 139.

Diam: 16 mm. Wt: 1.15 gm. Patination: Greenish.

This is not much worn and will have been lost within a decade or so of issue.

E.35
~Provenance: HL 7, fill of Civil War ditch of c. 1660.

Trade token, farthing, ? Edward Hickman, Exeter, ? 1659.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 126.

This is only a small fragment on which are visible the name Edward and 165, the first three figures of the date. If, as seems probable, this is an Exeter piece, Edward Hickman who issued in 1659 is the only possible attribution. There is very little wear and the piece cannot have been long in use before loss, as its context confirms.

E.36
~Provenance: CC, trench 8, L.2.

Trade token, farthing, William Keagly, Exeter, 1664.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 126.

Diam: 16 mm. Wt: 0.90 gm. Patination: Green.

This is a worn piece which will have seen use well into the 1670s.

E.37
~Provenance: CC, grave 10.

Trade token, farthing, Francis Bass, Exeter, 1665.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 85.

Diam: 16 mm. Wt: 0.68 gm. Patination: Greyish.

This piece is moderately worn and will have been lost by the mid 1670s.

E. 37 Provenance: 38 North Street, 237, coin from cob infilling of

timber frame. Farthing, Charles II, 1673.

E. 38 Provenance: CC, L.5 as E.32.

Trade Token, farthing, John Palmer, Exeter, 1667.

Williamson 1889-91, type 143. This will have been lost well before 1680.

E. 39 Diam: 16 mm. Wt: 0.52 gm. Patination: greenish.

This somewhat clipped but little-worn coin must have been lost soon after issue.

E. 39 Provenance: VS 289.

Trade Token, farthing, Mermaid Inn, Exeter, 1666.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 165.

Diam: 15 mm. Wt: 1.01 gm. Patination: Cleaned.

This is not much worn and will have been lost by the mid 1670s.

E. 40 Provenance: RS 90.

Trade Token, farthing, William Snow of St Thomas parish, Exeter, 1671.

Williamson 1889-91, Devon type 282.

Diam: 16 mm. Wt: 0.68 gm. Patination: green.

As is to be expected of a piece issued late in the spectrum of these trade tokens, this is not much worn and will have been lost in the mid 1670s, by which time the Royal Mint was producing official farthings to meet the need for small change. This is an example of one of only two tokens known to have been issued in the parish of St Thomas.

E. 41 Provenance: 38 North Street, 237, coin from cob infilling of

timber frame. Farthing, Charles II, 1673.

Peck 1964, type 522.

This is very little worn and will have been lost well before 1680.

E. 42 Provenance: RS.

Farthing, Charles II, 1673.

Peck 1964, type 522.

Almost identical to E. 41.

E.43

Provenance: CC, unstrat.

Farthing, Charles II, 1675.

Peck 1964, type 522.

This is worn and will have been lost in the first quarter of the 18th century.

E.44

Provenance: GS area 1, unstrat.

Farthing, Charles II, 1679.

Peck 1964, type 530.

This is not much worn and was probably lost before 1690.

E.45

Provenance: RS 141, as E.33

Farthing, Charles II, date illegible, 1672-9.

Peck 1964, types 519-31.

This displays average wear but shows signs of having been burnt. It will have been lost by the end of the 17th century.

E.46

Provenance: GS area 1, unstrat.

Farthing, Charles II, date illegible, 1672-9.

Peck 1964, types 519-31.

This is very worn and will not have been lost before the reign of George I.

E.47

Provenance: BSW 120, unassociated.

Farthing, James II, 1687.

Peck 1964, type 560. Tin with copper plug; type 2, draped.

The fabric of this extremely rare piece has suffered from its prolonged burial, but the coin is little worn and cannot have seen more than a few years' circulation.

E.48

Provenance: CC, unstrat.

Halfpenny, William and Mary, date illegible.

This extremely worn piece could well have remained in use into the second half of the 18th century.

E. 49 Provenance: CC, grave 14.

Farthing, William III, 1695, Reverse Brockage.

This is a very worn piece which has clearly seen considerable circulation. Its oddity does not seem to have prevented, though it may have accelerated, its use in a time of increasing shortage of small change. As the reverse proper is not centrally struck, and as the flan is 2 mm larger, this may be a well-used forgery as well as a brockage.

E. 50 Provenance: PS, unstrat.

Shilling, William III, 1696-7.

Mint: Chester.

This extremely worn shilling shows just sufficient trace of the C below the bust to enable the attribution to the provincial mint of Chester which was used only during the re-coinage of 1696-7. This piece could well have remained in use throughout most of the 18th century.

E. 51 Provenance: CC, grave 15.

Sixpence, William III, 1697.

Mint: Exeter.

This coin of the 'small crowns' variety is fairly worn and will have been lost in the middle of the 18th century.

E. 52 Provenance: CC, unstrat.

Halfpenny, William III, 1697.

This piece shows average wear and will have been lost around the middle of the 18th century.

E. 53 Provenance: RS 761, associated with delftware vessel as 2836 of c. 1700. Halfpenny, William III, date illegible.

This is extremely worn and is likely to have been in use throughout the 18th century.

E. 54 Provenance: RS 3, group of c. 1720-50.

Halfpenny, William III, date illegible.

This piece is similar in state to E. 53.

E. 55 Provenance: 38 North Street, 151, embedded in plaster of a ceiling. Farthing, William III, 1698.

This shows average wear and will have been lost in the middle of the 18th century. 108

18th-century British coins

George I halfpence: 1718; 1719; one illegible.

George II halfpence: 1743; nine illegible.
farthings: 1741.

George III pence: 1774; 1797.

halfpence: three illegible (one Irish).

Token Macclesfield halfpenny: illegible.

Not attributable two halfpence; two farthings.

19th-century British coins

George III halfpenny: 1806/7.

George IV farthing: 1825.

William IV farthings: 1831; 1834.

Victoria sixpence: 1840.

pence: 1845; 1878; 1896; one illegible.

Token Truro token: 1830.

CATALOGUE OF THE LATER JETTONS

by N. Shiel

- J.15 Provenance: GS L.4, garden soil with 16th and 17th-century finds.
Nuremburg brass jetton, very late, 16th-century.
Obv: Generally as the two preceding pieces, but with the crowns only flanked by annulets. The legend is apparently fictitious, but the Roman lettering is largely obscured by double-striking.
Rev: Generally as the two preceding pieces, but annulets flanking the points of the tressure. Again the legend seems fictitious though the lettering is certainly Roman.
Diam: 23 mm. Wt: 1.36 gm. Condition: Worn.
- J.16 Provenance: 197 HS, 116, without useful associations.
Nuremburg brass jetton, late 16th-century.
Diam: 22 mm. Condition: Worn.
As J.13-15.
- J.17 Provenance: PP, church area, unstrat.
Nuremburg brass jetton, as last.
Diam: 25 mm. Condition: Worn and holed.
- J.18 Provenance: PP 1593.
Nuremburg bronze jetton, as last.
Diam: 25 mm. Condition: Little worn.
- J.19 Provenance: CC, unstrat.
Nuremburg brass jetton, as last.
Diam: 23 mm. Condition: Worn.
- J.20 Provenance: 197 High Street, in put-log hole of E. wall.
Nuremburg brass jetton, similar to last.
Diam: 22 mm. Condition: Worn.
- J.21 Provenance: VS 352, unassociated.
Nuremburg bronze jetton, late 16th-century.
Obv: cf. Barnard 1916, PL. VI, No. 51; derived from French types.

Rev: Reichsapfel type.

Diam: 26 mm. Condition: Little wear.

J.22 Provenance: PS 112.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, c. 1570.

Types as last but Damien Krauwinkel.

Diam: 24 mm. Condition: Worn.

J.23 Provenance: CC 28-2, unassociated.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, as last.

Diam: 24 mm. Condition: Very little wear.

J.24 Provenance: RS 739, garden soil.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, as last.

Diam: 24 mm. Condition: Very little wear.

J.25 Provenance: CC, unstrat.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, c. 1580-1610.

Types as last but Hans Krauwinkel.

Diam: 24 mm. Condition: Broken.

J.26 Provenance: RS 99, floor over RS 141, after c. 1690-1720.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, as last.

Diam: 21 mm. Condition: Little wear.

J.27 Provenance: Stray find from Northernhay Street.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, as last.

Diam: 22 mm. Condition: Very little wear.

J.28 Provenance: EB 182, context after c. 1700.

Nuremburg bronze jetton, as last.

Diam: 22 mm. Condition: Little wear.

J.29 Provenance: TS, 19th-century wall-trench.

Nuremburg brass jetton, as last.

Diam: 22 mm. Condition: Worn.

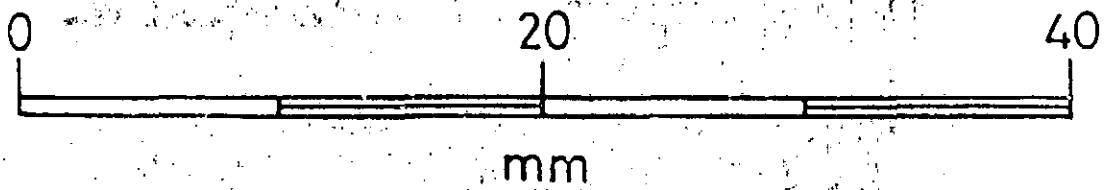
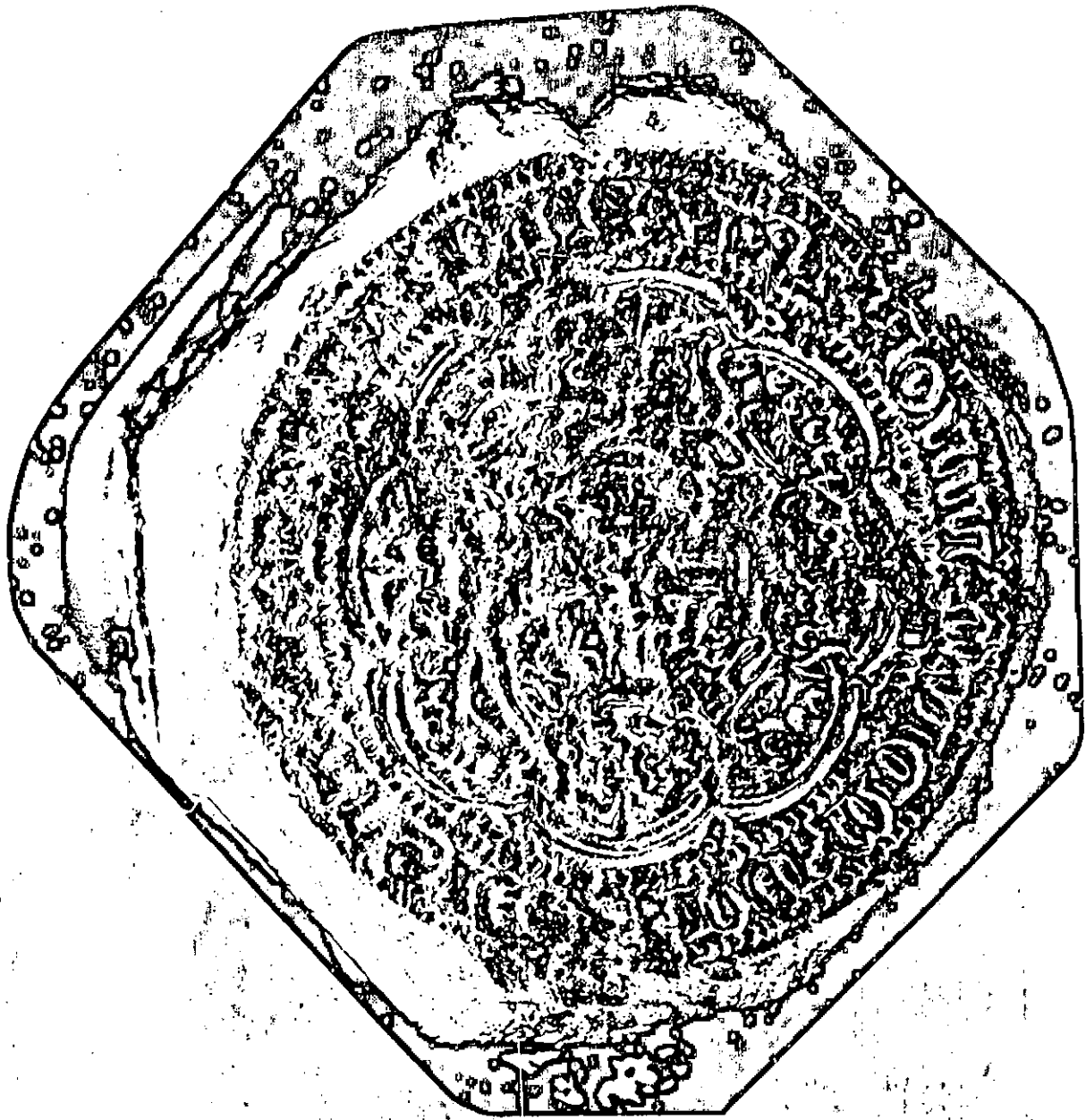
- J.30 Provenance: CC, grave 10, unassociated.
Nuremburg bronze jetton, similar to last.
Diam: 25 mm. Condition: Little wear.
- J.31 Provenance: CC, unstrat.
Nuremburg brass jetton.
Types as last but Wolf Laufer, c. 1618-60.
- J.32 Provenance: RS 113, associated with clay pipe of type IA, c. 1690-1720.
Nuremburg brass jetton, 1580-1610, probably late in this date-range.
Obv: Hercules and Pallas H K.
Rev: Neptune.
Diam: 28 mm. Condition: Worn.
This piece is illustrated and discussed by Barnard (ibid., 213, PL XXX, No. 32; 217).
- J.33 Provenance: EB 2, residual in a 19th-century context.
Nuremburg brass jetton, mid 17th-century.
Laureate bust type, not precisely paralleled in Barnard 1916.
Diam: 19 mm. Condition: Average wear.

PERCENTAGES OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF COINS AT EXETER, POOLE AND

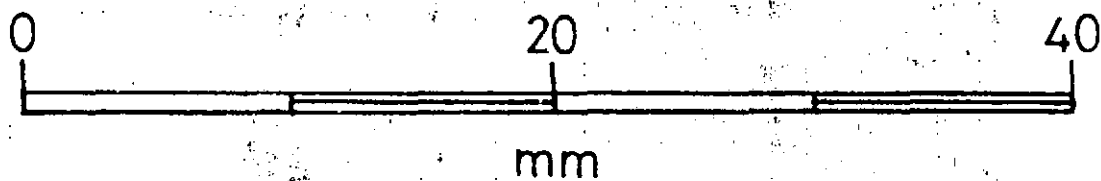
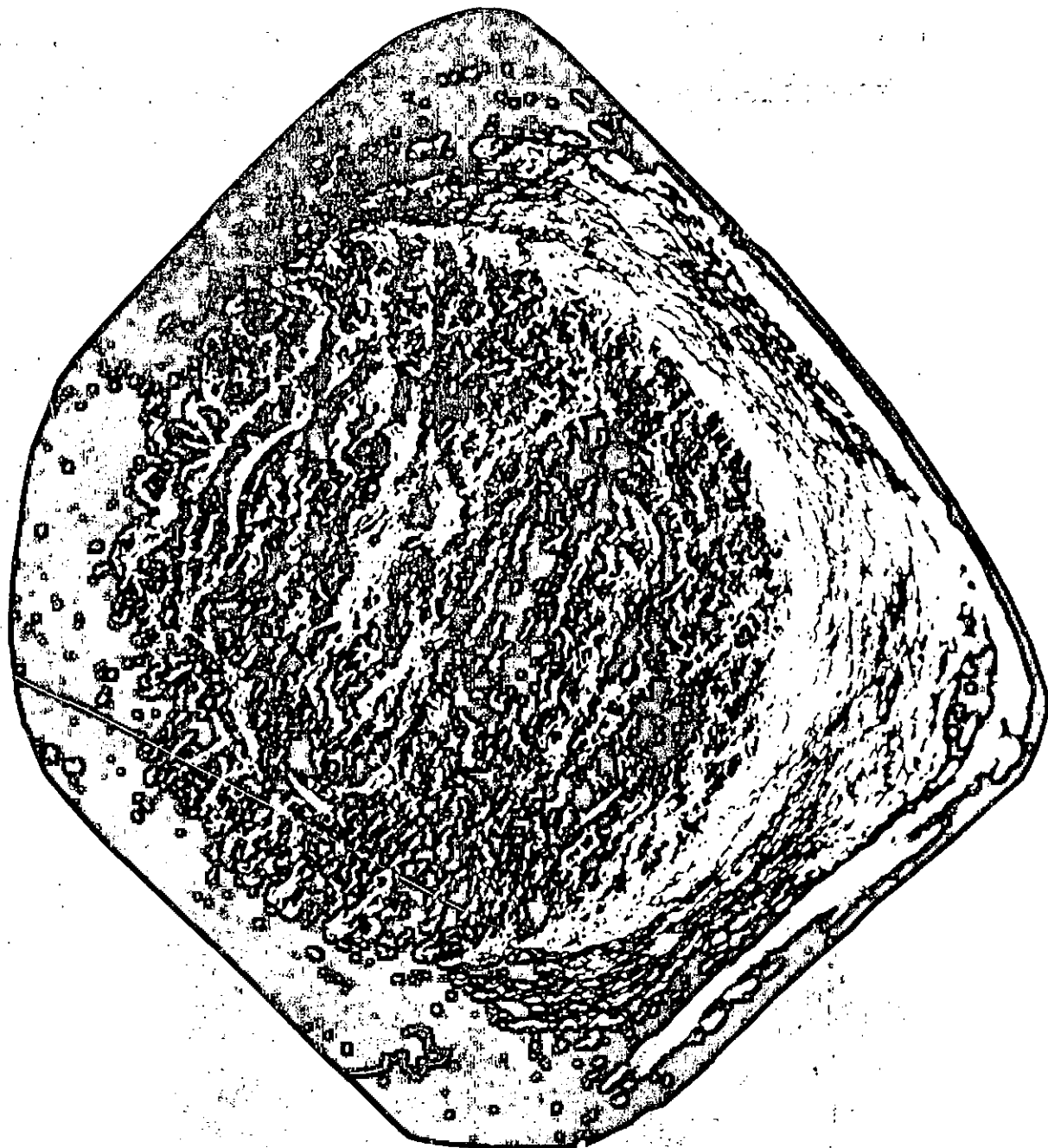
SOUTHAMPTON

		Exeter 1971-80	Poole 1972-3	Southampton St Mary's 1972	Southampton Upper Burle Street 1976
(a)	British	59%	64%	57%	50%
(b)	Foreign	4%	14%	20%	19%
(c)	Jettons	24%	10%	14%	15%
(d)	All Pre-1610	22%	16%	6%	11%
(e)	British coins before 1750	41%	31%	29%	26%

Note: (d) shows British coins dating to the years before the introduction of copper farthings.



Photograph of coin die D.1



Photograph of coin die D.2

CATALOGUE OF CLAY PIPES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SITE AND CONTEXT

104 Type ... by A. Oswald ...

GOLDSMITH STREET SITE 1

Layers:

- L1 Type L1, dot each side; also 1 waster stem, c. 1690-1720.
- L2 Mixed group. Type 4G, 2 bowls, 8/64, c. 1630-50; type 5G, 3 bowls, 8/64, c. 1640-50; type 5S, 4 bowls, 8/64, c. 1660-80; type L2, 7 bowls, 7/64, c. 1690-1720; type L2, 12 bowls, 7/64, c. 1690-1720; type 14S, 1 bowl, 6/64, c. 1700-40.
- L3 Mixed group. Types 4W, LA, 7B, c. 1650-80; type LC, c. 1670-90; type L1 some with malformed bases, 7/64, c. 1690-1720.
- L4 Types LA and L1, c. 1630-1730, and one 19th-century pipe.
- L5 Types LA, LB, LC and L1, plus 1 pinched stem; 8 local types of c. 1720-50 including dotted K in relief and rayed sun; bowl of R. Chapple, c. 1820-50. Mixed collection.
- L6 Types LC, L1 and 12B, 7/64, c. 1680-1720.
- L14 Types LB, LC and L1, c. 1670-1720. LC small; 25 bowls types L1-4, c. 1690-1720.
- L15 Type LC/B, c. 1670-90.
- L16 Type 3/4G, c. 1600-40, and 2B, c. 1620-50.
- L17 Type 1C, c. 1700-30.
- L20 Stems.
- L21 Uncertain types, c. 1680-1710.
- L23 Type LA, c. 1650; type 7B, c. 1660-80; type L1 with malformed bases and semi-polished stems, c. 1690-1720.
- L24 Types L1 and 10/15B, c. 1700-30.

Features:

- 1 Type 13 small, fluted bowl, no mould line, c. 1800-20.
- 5 Type L1, two bowls ; type 12/14S, and one pinched stem, c. 1700-40.
- 6 Type L1, c. 1700-30.
- 11 London type, c. 1610-40; one as CP. 71, c. 1640-60.
- 12 Type LC, c. 1680-1700.
- 14 Type L1, c. 1690-1720; two as CP. 68, c. 1700-30; one as CP. 71, plain, c. 1700-30.
- 15 Type L1, c. 1700-30, and mixed 19th-century pipes.
- 17 Local type, c. 1720-50.
- 19 Type 41, dot each side; Topsham pipe, type 17N, c. 1690-1720; type LB, c. 1660-90; two type LC, c. 1660-90; type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 21 Type L1, 3 bowls, c. 1690-1720; Southern or Bristol spurred types, 2 bowls, c. 1700-40; type LC, c. 1670-1700; type 4G, c. 1620-40; group of c. 1690-1720 with residual pipes.
- 22 Type 4G, c. 1640-60.
- 23 Type LB, c. 1680-1720.
- 24 Types LA, LC and L1, c. 1650-1720; local bowl with K in relief under a rayed sun, c. 1720-50.
- 31 Type 12B, 6/64, c. 1710-40.
- 68 Type L1 with dot on right hand side and type 13G, small, 5/64. DRAWN, CP. 90.
- 70 Type LA, c. 1640-60.
- 71 Type L1, 7/64 and 8/64; type LB, 8/64, c. 1680-1710.
- 77 Type 7B, 8/64; type L1, 7/64 and 8/64; type LC, 8/64, c. 1670-1710.
- 78 Type 16G, c. 1610-40; type L1 and one pinched stem. Closing date c. 1700-20.
- 80 Group of c. 1670-1700. DRAWN CP. 44-9, 78 and 115.
- 94 Types 6G, LB and LC, c. 1670-1700.

- 95 Type LA; otherwise range 1670-1720 (all residual).
- 96 Group of c. 1620-90. DRAWN, CP.29-35.
- 97 Types LC small to large; type 17G, c. 1640-70; one pinched and one rouletted stem, c. 1640-90. DRAWN, CP.114.
- 98 and Types 7B, 8B, LC/B and 3 bowls very bulbous resembling 8NE.
- 99 (These have very thick bowls and greyish clay, ?local). Date: c. 1670-1700. DRAWN, CP.50-2.
- 100 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 101 Local bowl with dotted K in relief, c. 1720-50.
- 107 Type LC, c. 1660-90.
- 108 Type L1, c. 1690-1720; 4 bowls, local types of c. 1720-50 including one rayed sun; type L3, DRAWN, CP.114.
- 109 Types L1 and L2, 7/64, c. 1690-1720.
- 139 Types LB, LC and one L1, c. 1660-1700.
- 176 Type LC(?), c. 1660-90.

GOLDSMITH STREET SITE 2

- 620 Type L1, two bowls, c. 1690-1720.
- 678 Mixed, early 19th-century group with residual items. Includes one stem marked 'J. NEWMAN 307 BROWNI[...]
- 690 Type L6, c. 1690-1720.
- 734 Local types, 5 bowls, c. 1720-50, including one marked P.K.
- Stems from 618, 686, 700, 709, 737.

GOLDSMITH STREET SITE 3

- 214 Large group of types 10B/14S, thin bowls and stems, c. 1740-60.
- 218 Type 12G, armorial pipe, 6/64, c. 1780-1810. DRAWN, CP.88.
- 224 Type LB, c. 1680-1700.

TRICHAY STREET

- 100 Fluted bowl, c. 1830-50, G/S/64; type 13G, 5/64, DRAWN, CP.89;
type 13G, 5/64, DRAWN, CP.91; group of c. 1830-50.
- 118 Type LB, c. 1680-1720.
- 271 Types L1, 5 bowls, 7/64, 6 bowls, 8/64; type L2, 6 bowls 7/64,
3 bowls, 8/64.
- 316 Group DRAWN, CP.12-26.
- 317 Types 14G and 29G, 2 bowls, c. 1850.
- 322 Type 14S, 2 bowls, 5/64, c. 1720-50.
- 421 Types LC, WB/1S, 3 bowls, c. 1700-30; type L1, c. 1700-30; types
14S and 11/12S, c. 1700-40.
- 682 Type L1, 5 white bowls, 8/64, 2 yellow-buff, 7/64; Dutch, c. 1670-80,
DRAWN, CP. 66; group date c. 1670-1710.

197 HIGH STREET

- 2 Type 12G, 5/64, c. 1770-90, DRAWN, CP.75.
- 4 Type L1, c. 1700-30.
- 6 All type L1, c. 1700-30.

37 NORTH STREET

- 1 Type 2B, c. 1620-40 (residual); decorated bowl, 5/64, c. 1800-20,
DRAWN, CP.96.

38 NORTH STREET: finds from the building.

38 J.C. Type L1, c. 1700-30.

38 J.A. Type LA, c. 1640-60; type LB/C, c. 1670-1700.

38 NORTH STREET

- 1501 Group DRAWN and described, c. 1670-90 with some old stock.

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK

131
8 Stems.

100000 Type L1, 5 bowls, c. 1700-30.

CATHEDRAL CLOSE

Graves:

- 1 Type L1, c. 1690-1730.
2 Type L1, 3 bowls, c. 1690-1730; type L3, 1 bowl, c. 1690-1730.
4 Type L1, c. 1690-1730.
9 Type L1, two bowls, c. 1690-1730.
14 Type LB, c. 1670-1700; type L1, c. 1690-1730.
16 Type 15S, thick bowl, c. 1700-30.
18 Type L3, c. 1690-1730.

Layers:

- 5 Type L1, c. 1700-30.
19 Large group, almost entirely types L1-4, c. 1690-1730.

Unstratified:

Types L1-4, 25 bowls, c. 1690-1730; stem, probably Dutch, c. 1700-30;
type 13/15G with fluted bowl and crude leaves, with mould line
remaining, c. 1850-70; bowl as CP.100.

BARTHOLOMEW STREET EAST

- 105 Type 13G, c. 1800-20, DRAWN, CP.117.
191 Group of c. 1730-50, DRAWN and described, CP.119-21.

MERMAID YARD

- 506 Type LC, c. 1670-1700; type L1, c. 1680-1730.
526 Type LA, c. 1640-60.
608 Type LB/C, c. 1670-1700.

Stems from 602, 658, 673, 682, 725, 727, 814.

RACK STREET 1975

- Stems from 1, 3, 5, 12, 64, 73, 75, 96, 101, 102, 107, 109, 115, 125, 154, 189, 258, 343, 519.
- 10 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 13 Types L1, 2 bowls, c. 1690-1720.
- 19 Type L1, c. 1690-1720; type L2, c. 1690-1720; type L3, 2 bowls, c. 1690-1720.
- 20 Type LA, c. 1640-60.
- 22 Type 8B, c. 1670-1710.
- 47 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 60 Type LA, 2 bowls, c. 1640-60; type L3, c. 1670-1700; 2 bowls cf. CP. 43, small, c. 1610-1630.
- 86 Type L3, 2 bowls, c. 1690-1720.
- 87 Type L1, 2 bowls, c. 1690-1720; type L2, c. 1690-1720; type L3, c. 1690-1720.
- 88 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 97 Type LC, c. 1660-90.
- 112 Local type, c. 1800-1830.
- 113 Type LA, c. 1690-1720.
- 117 Type 3B, c. 1640-70; type LC small, c. 1640-70.
- 141 Type IA, c. 1640-60; type L1, 6 bowls, c. 1690-1720; type L3, 4 bowls, c. 1690-1720.
- 146 Type L3, c. 1690-1720; type LA, c. 1690-1720.
- 148 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 222 Type LA, c. 1640-60.
- 716 Spurred type, probably local, 2 bowls, the first with moulded gauntlet, the second with rayed sun on left hand side of bowl, c. 1720-50.
- 1025 Group of types L1-4, c. 1690-1730.

- 1094 Group of types L1-4, c. 1690-1730.
 1420 Type L1, c. 1690-1730 and spurred type, c. 1720-50.
 1463 R/C for R. Chapple of Newton Abbot (1866-73).

MAGDALEN STREET

- 60 Bristol type, c. 1640-60. CP.57-9.
 70 Type L1, c. 1700-30; group of c. 1720-50, DRAWN and described,
CP.57-9.
 100 Types L1-4, 5 bowls, c. 1690-1730.

Stems from 9, 18, 31, 37, 38.

GOOD SHEPHERD HOSPITAL

- 20 Group of c. 1610-40, DRAWN and described, CP.105-8.

VALIANT SOLDIER

- 1 Type LB, c. 1680-1700.
 3 Type LB, c. 1670-90.
 4 Type 22/24G, DRAWN, 2 examples, 5/64, 1800-20.
 6 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
 10 Group of c. 1640-80, DRAWN, CP.36-9.
 11 Types LB and LC, c. 1670-1700.
 12 Type 23G with thick bowl, c. 1750-70; type 13, small Slave kneeling to Liberty (Oswald 1975, Map 7, c. 1810-40). A mixed group.
 14 Type 5G, LC, c. 1640-70.
 15 Type 12G, Royal Arms, DRAWN Fig. 6, 57, 5/64, c. 1780-1800. Also similar spur with rosette each side, 6/64.
 17 Type 14S, DRAWN, c. 1720-50.
 20 Type 8B, 3 bowls; type LC medium, 2 bowls; L1 and L2, c. 1670-1700.
 22 Type LB large and medium and L1, c. 1690-1720.
 23 Type L1 and base of 12G with raised rosette each side, c. 1700-70.

- 25 Type 4G, 7/64; type 22W, overfired grey-red, 8/64; type 9B, 3 bowls, 8/64; type LB, 6 bowls medium and large, 7/64; type 12S, c. 1640-90.
Also base of uncertain type, DRAWN, CP.86.
- 26 Type 7B, c. 1670-90.
- 28 Type LB, 6/64, c. 1690-1700; untyped, c. 1650-70; CP.73, c. 1690-1720;
CP.85, c. 1650-70.
- 29 Armorial pipe, c. 1780, cf. CP.88.
- 30 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
- 41 CP.95-6, c. 1800-20. 123
- 43 Type 4B, c. 1640-60.
- 44 Type LA small, c. 1630-50.
- 45 Group DRAWN and described, CP.53-6, 77 and 79. Rest of group includes types LA, 5 bowls, all badly centred, one with one dot on left hand side, 7/64 and 8/64; type LB, 3 bowls, 8/64; type LD, 6 bowls, 6/64 and 7/64; type L2, 4 bowls, one with one dot on left hand side. Date range c. 1640-1740.
- 46 Type LB and L1, c. 1680-1720.
- 50 Type L1, 2 bowls; type L2, 3 bowls, c. 1690-1720.
- 51 Type 5G, type 7NE, type 3S, type LC with one dot on right hand side, c. 1650-90.
- 53 Type 4B, c. 1650-90.
- 58 Type L1, with dot on right hand side, c. 1690-1720.
- 61 Type 4B, c. 1640-60.
- 63 Type 4G, c. 1620-40.
- 151 Type 1B, c. 1690-1720.
- 214 Type LA and LC, 3 bowls, c. 1640-70.
- 215 Type LC medium, c. 1670-90.
- 217 Type LC medium, c. 1660-90.
- 227 Type LC, c. 1680.
- 238 Type LA small, 3 bowls, c. 1630-50.

278 Type LA, small; type 22W, 8/64; type 7S, 2, 8/64, 1, 7/64; type 7B, 4 at 8/64; type LB, 2 at 8/64; type L4, 3 examples. This is a very typical Exeter group of the period c. 1650-90; CP.59-60. Most of the bowls are fairly local and have wide bores.

PRESTON STREET 1977

71-3 1 bowl, c. 1640-50; type L1, c. 1690-1730.
165 c. 1680-1710.
174 1 bowl, c. 1630-50.
400 11 bowls, c. 1690-1730; 6 bowls, c. 1700-30.
427 2 bowls, c. 1690-1730.
93 Stem.

HOLLOWAY STREET

6 Types 4B and 9B, c. 1650-80.
7 Type LA, c. 1640-50; type LB, c. 1650-80; type L1, c. 1690-1720; CP.76, c. 1640-60.
9 Type 2, c. 1620-40; type LA, c. 1640-50.
13 Type L1, c. 1690-1730.
14 Type LC, 2 bowls, c. 1670-90.
66 Type 1/2B, c. 1630-50.
77 Type 4/7B, polished, c. 1660-80.

EXE BRIDGE

11 Type LA, 2 bowls, c. 1650-70.
13 Type LC small, c. 1650-80.
23 Type LC, c. 1670-1700; type L1, c. 1690-1730.
48 Type LC small, c. 1650-80.
101 Type LA, c. 1640-60.
152-3 Type LA small, c. 1630-50.

- 210 Type LA small, c. 1630-50.
 521 CP.83.
 529 Type L1, 7/64, c. 1700-30; type 12/13S, 6/64, c. 1700-40.

Unstratified:

Type LA small, c. 1630-50; type LC, c. 1650-80; type 29G, c. 1840-70.
 Stems from contexts 5, 10, 48, 54, 149, 150, 159, 168, 196, 202, 207, 457,
 506, 508, 521, 529, 549, 550.

FRIARS' WALK

- 8 Type L1, c. 1700-30.
 9 Type 23G, 5/64, c. 1750-60; type L1, thinner bowl, perhaps c. 1730-50.
 13 Type LC and L1, c. 1660-90.
 14 Type 10B, 1 bowl, DRAWN, CP.67; type LD, 1 bowl, 7/64, c. 1690-1720;
 type L1, 3 bowls, c. 1700-30.
 18 Type L1, c. 1700-30.

ALBANY ROAD

- 44 Type LB/C, 2 bowls, c. 1670-1700; type L1, 2 bowls, c. 1690-1730.
 45 Type LC, c. 1680-1700.
 90 Type L1, c. 1690-1720.
 104 Probably local spurred type, c. 1720-50.

POLSLOE PRIORY

- 29 1 bowl, c. 1700-40.
 143 1 bowl, c. 1680-1700.
 193 1 bowl, c. 1640.

Stems from 17, 234, 132, 902, 1518.

SHILHAY

- 4 Local bowl, c. 1685-1715.

TOPSHAM 1976

Collection from a Topsham garden, not from excavations: 'TOPSAM' type, 1 bowl, c. 1690-1720; Dutch crowned 5, o/arms of Gouda, attributable either to Ary van Vliet (ob. 1746) or Jacob Schultes (1759-82) (DRAWN, CP.111); blurred Royal Arms of c. 1780 (dating on basis of pattern of flowers and leaves on front mould); several R/C with trimmed spurs, c. 1800-20. Also wig curlers CP.112-13.

DETAILS OF STEM-BORE TEST FOR THE BARTHOLOMEW STREET CLAY PIPES

Bowls of types CP.1-3 occur in the following quantities:

(a) Plain:

CP.1 12 of 7/64 ⁽³⁾; 2 of 8/64.

CP.2 21 of 7/64; 1 of 8/64.

CP.3 2 of 7/64; 3 of 8/64.

(b) Dot in relief on right hand side of base:

CP.1 3 of 7/64; 1 of 8/64.

CP.2 11 of 7/64; 4 of 6/64 plus 4 others, bore size unknown.

CP.3 2 of 6/64 plus one other, bore size uncertain.

(c) Dots in relief on both sides of bowl:

CP.1 8 of 7/64.


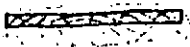







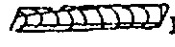




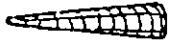



CP.2 4 of 7/64; 1 of 6/64.

Bowls of type 4 occur in the following quantities:




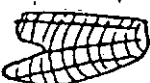


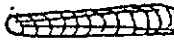

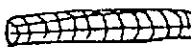
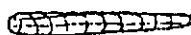
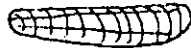
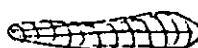
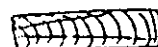






4 of 7/64; 1 of 6/64.

CATALOGUE OF TRICHAY STREET TIMBER



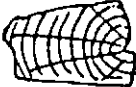









by J. Hillam

No.	Context	No. of rings	Sapwood years	Measured	Dimensions (cms.)	Sketch
<u>POST-MEDIEVAL</u>						
1	F316	42	-	x	12 x 12	
2	pit filled mid C17th	30	-	x	2 x 27	
3		22	-	x	3 x 13.5	
4		45	-	x	2 x 13	
5		50	8	yes	4 x 30	
6		37	-	x	2 x 25	 wide ringed
7		79	-	yes	3 x 27 ELM	
8		50	-	x	2 x 14	 floorboard
9		49	5	x	1 x 13	
12		64	-	yes	2 x 16	 plank
13		21	-	x	7 x 9 ELM	
14		61	19	yes	6 x 38	
44	discarded c.1800 AD	42	3	x	10 x 11	 roof timber
<u>MEDIEVAL</u>						
18	F169	44	-	x	2 x 12	 plank
***20	F320	155	-	yes	1.5 x 18	
22	F321	49	9	x	7 x 31	
*23	F191	65	17	yes	11 x 13 radius 13	 S. beam
*24	"	66	17	yes	9 x 12 radius 10	 E. beam

CATALOGUE OF TRICHAY STREET TIMBERS (continued)

No.	Context	No. of rings	Sapwood years	Measured	Dimensions (cms.)	Sketch
25	F191	63	9	yes	12 x 12 radius 10	 W. beam
26		47	1	yes	9 x 11 radius 11	 W. beam
27	F321	101	-	yes	2 x 34	 tub top
28	F347	38	-	x	6 x 16	
29		196	2	yes	5 x 21	
30		100(+c.20)	-	yes	6 x 12	
**31		159	1	yes	2 x 18.5	
**32		162	5	yes	2.5 x 16.5	
33	F169	137	5	yes	3 x 19	
34		156	-	yes	2 x 22	
35		c.217	31	yes	2.5 x 14	
36.A		265	1	yes	2-4 x 21	
36.B		56	-	yes	3 x 12	
37		106	-	yes	1.5 x 14.5	
38		154	-	yes	2 x 14.5	
<u>ROMAN</u>						
40	F1551	74	-	yes	13.5 x 16	 principia post
41	F1557	27	-	x	11 x 16	
42	F1520	27	-	x	11 x 13	
43		90	-	yes	7-8 x 11-12	 central post

CATALOGUE OF TRICHAY STREET TIMBERS (continued)

No.	Context	No. of rings	Sapwood years	Measured	Dimensions (cms.)	Sketch
46	F306	25	-	x	6 x 9	
**47	F348	57	17	yes	4 x 14	 corner post
48		c.90	11	x	7-8 x 9.5	 very narrow ringed
49		40	25	x	6.5 x 11	
**50		54	16	yes	4 x 12	 horizontal
51		39	9	x	5 x 12.5	
52		29	-	x	7 x 5	
53		20	-	x	11.5 x 11.5	 stake
54		35	-	x	7.5 x 9.5	
55		50	26	yes	7.5 x 13	 horizontal
56		34	8	x	5 x 10	
57	F1551	81	-	yes	9 x 13	 principia post

Asterisks indicate samples deriving from the same tree.

DATING OF THE MEDIEVAL SAMPLES FROM TRICHAY STREET WITH ESTIMATED
FELLING DATES, T-VALUES AND AVERAGE RING-WIDTHS.

No.	Dates AD	Felling date	Average widths(mm)	t-values		
				Dublin	Germany	Ref6
<u>MEAN 1</u>	811 - 1216	-	-	13.12	2.08 1.68	4.88
**20	866 - 1020	1056 ± 9	1.15	3.02		
27	817 - 917	949 ± 9*	2.83	2.61		
29	816 - 1011	1040 ± 9	0.99	5.26		
30	811 - 930	962 ± 9*	1.12	3.15		
**31	866 - 1024	1056 ± 9	1.14	3.71		
**32	867 - 1028	1056 ± 9	1.00	3.85		
33	1042 - 1178	1205 ± 9	1.34	6.82		
34	1010 - 1165	1197 ± 9*	1.33	6.87		
35	c.1032 - 1248	c.1249	0.62	4.91		
36I	952 - 1216	c.1249	0.67	9.98		
36II	1087 - 1142	1174 ± 9*	2.05	7.34		
37	1030 - 1135	1167 ± 9*	1.32	5.60		
38	929 - 1082	1114 ± 9*	0.90	8.87		
<u>MEAN 2</u>	1101 - 1179	-	-	1.44	3.76 3.50	3.57
23	1115 - 1179	1180	1.86			
24	1114 - 1179	1180	1.37			
25	1101 - 1163	1180	1.22			
26	1120 - 1166	1180	1.73			

* Could be younger depending on how much heartwood was removed.

** same tree.

Mean ring-widths of excavated timbers from Trichay Street. Values in 0.1mm. 'n' is the number of samples per decade.

years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	n
810		10	15	18	10	14	10	20	33	20	2
820	19	34	33	32	34	21	29	20	24	11	3
830	7	8	9	11	12	13	10	19	11	18	3
840	13	13	13	14	15	17	12	19	18	14	3
850	13	14	25	23	23	23	23	20	23	29	3
860	25	18	20	19	13	18	20	17	14	22	5
870	18	13	15	12	10	13	17	17	11	15	6
880	19	20	16	20	19	15	16	13	12	13	6
890	14	15	15	16	13	16	14	9	8	11	6
900	16	9	11	12	10	10	13	13	10	9	6
910	10	11	12	12	10	7	6	13	9	9	5
920	7	8	9	10	9	11	8	12	8	12	4
930	11	9	7	7	11	7	11	11	8	9	5
940	9	11	9	9	12	10	12	10	14	8	5
950	11	8	9	10	11	10	7	9	8	7	6
960	9	9	7	9	7	6	8	7	9	9	6
970	12	11	10	6	6	10	10	12	9	12	6
980	11	8	11	11	7	9	9	9	9	10	6
990	8	12	10	11	12	11	10	12	13	15	6
1000	12	11	13	11	10	12	12	11	9	8	6
1010	9	8	6	6	7	9	10	10	10	9	5
1020	10	10	9	9	10	8	8	7	7	5	3
1030	13	12	7	7	10	9	11	8	10	9	4
1040	13	9	12	8	9	13	10	13	10	11	6
1050	7	12	10	9	6	12	11	11	11	10	6
1060	15	13	9	10	11	8	9	10	8	11	6
1070	11	10	10	12	10	14	11	8	12	11	6

EXETER MEAN CURVE TS 1 (continued)

years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	n
1080	9	8	7	10	7	11	9	14	14	11	5
1090	10	10	9	15	11	16	12	16	11	13	6
1100	11	9	9	13	10	17	13	10	13	12	6
1110	9	13	13	9	13	20	17	16	17	11	6
1120	15	14	15	13	13	12	12	14	14	9	6
1130	16	13	10	9	12	17	12	9	13	13	5
1140	16	16	14	14	9	10	13	11	9	14	3
1150	10	12	13	17	10	10	14	13	11	14	3
1160	12	10	10	10	10	12	12	10	9	8	2
1170	8	8	9	8	8	7	6	6	9	8	2
1180	6	5	5	6	6	8	6	8	4	7	1
1190	6	5	6	5	7	6	7	4	6	7	1
1200	6	6	6	10	5	6	8	6	6	7	1
1210	10	9	9	8	6	8	8				1

EXETER MEAN CURVE TS 2

AD 1101 - 1179

Mean ring-widths of four timbers from F191. Values in 0.1mms.

years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1100		17	10	6	10	6	10	15	24	21
1110	12	8	9	13	16	14	14	16	19	18
1120	20	16	19	24	15	18	13	19	18	12
1130	13	20	15	17	13	15	15	7	13	10
1140	14	16	13	14	14	16	10	11	16	18
1150	11	17	12	17	14	13	14	12	12	19
1160	21	14	20	16	22	20	21	11	19	21
1170	19	19	26	22	17	22	15	10	12	15

SUMMARY OF DATING EVIDENCE OF TRICHAY STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY SAMPLES

Feature	Sample	Felling date AD	Constructed/ used	Correlation with
F320	20	1056 ± 9	Same as 31,32 from F347	Dublin
F191	23-26	1180	1180 or just after	
F321	27	949 ± 9*	In use after 949	Dublin
F347	29	1040 ± 9	In use c. 1056 or later if wood had been used; but contemporary with F320	Dublin
	30	962 ± 9*		
	31,32	1056 ± 9		
F169	33	1205 ± 9	In use 1249 or later if wood had been used previously	Dublin
	34	1197 ± 9*		
	35,36I	1249		
	36II	1174 ± 9*		
	37	1167 ± 9*		
	38	1114 ± 9*		


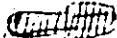




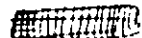





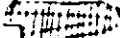


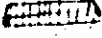
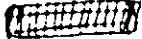



* dates could be younger; no sapwood present.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: DETAILS OF SAMPLES EXAMINED by R. Morgan











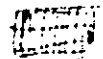
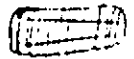


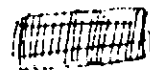


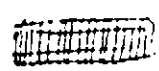
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35-40-2 A	248	10	1.09	26.5x1.5		same tree as D
B	60	12	2.0	9.5x9		same tree as C
C	45	-	2.13	10x10		
D	181	?edge	1.05	23x1		
39-74-2 1	122	-	1.73	23x2.5		same tree as 4
2	118	-	1.97	26.5x1.5-2		same tree as 3
3	112	-	1.91	27x0.5-2		
4	116	-	1.68	22x2.5		
39-80-9	54	-	1.78	8.5x6 radius 10.5		
41-40-12	76	-	1.8	14x1		
41-54-12 A	34	-	0.92	7.5x1		
B	200	-	0.71	14x2-3		
C	98	19	1.16	12x1-1.5		
D	69	-	1.42	10x1.5		
E	135	-	0.91	12x1		
F	104	-	0.81	8.5x1.5		

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: DETAILS OF SAMPLES EXAMINED (continued)

41-54-12 cont

G	46	-	1.89	8.5x1		
H	106	-	0.86	9x1-1.5		
J	89	-	0.91	8x1		
K	59	-	1.87	11.5x1-1.5		
L	71	15	1.06	7.5x1		
M	56	-	1.75	9.5x1		
N	95	15	1.03	10x1.5		
P	207	-	0.7	14x1.5-2.5		
Q	82	20	1.36	11x2-3		
R	130	-	0.95	14.5x1		
S	36	-	0.34	7x1		
unmeasured:	44	-		8x1		complacent
	c.53	-		12.5x1-2		
	35	-		10x1-2		wide rings
	55	-		9x1		complacent with wide rings
	34	-		9x1		
43-38-11	79	-	1.78	14x1		
unmeasured	19	-		9x2		pith with very wide rings
43-40-9 2 <u>BERCH</u>	76		1.59	12x0.6-.8		
3	39	-	1.54	13x4		

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: DETAILS OF SAMPLES EXAMINED (continued)

43-40-9 cont.						
unmeasured	c.35	?		8x4		
43-40-10	47	-	1.57	8x4.5		
43-40-11	58	25	1.42	14x4		
43-40-19	54	-	1.8	9x6		
43-42-7 <u>BEECH</u>	44		1.64	3x0.5-1.5		
43-42-8 1	72	-	0.79	5.5x2.5		
2 <u>BEECH</u>	47		1.74	8x0.5-1		
3	54	-	1.07	6x1-2		
unmeasured	c.47	-		10x10		
45-38-15 <u>HAZEL</u>	c.60			14x1-4.5		
unmeasured						
45-42-10	63	-	0.36	5.5x2		
47-40-14	95	-	1.07	10x2		
49-36-6 A	133	3	1.3	17x1.5-3		
B	103	-	1.12	12x1		
C	113	-	1.25	14x3.5		
D	126	-	1.49	19x2.5		
E	123	-	1.46	19x2		
F	73+	-	1.16	16x2		

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: TABLES SHOWING RING-WIDTHS AND MEAN

SENSITIVITY

Boards: extent in years/ date AD : Average ring-width, mm:

A, E, F, H, J, S	167	0.81 - 0.92
B, P	207	0.7
C, R	AD 854 - 1005	0.95 - 1.16
D, G, K, L, M, N, Q	(46-95)	1.06 - 1.39

The range in age and average ring-width of one group of material from context 41-54-12.

Mean curve:	Average ring-width, mm:	Mean sensitivity:
1 AD 775-1022	1.16	0.225
2	0.84	0.136
3	1.60	0.190

Comparison of the average ring-widths and mean sensitivity for each of the Goldsmith Street mean curves.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: MEAN CURVE GS 1

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	boards	
1015	2.0	1.0	11.2	13.3	12.4	12.5	7.6	7.7	8.3	9 boards	
1020	3.0	2.0	7.5							1	
AD 770						7.0	11.0	11.0	5.0	6.0	1
780	8.0	9.0	9.0	13.0	12.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	12.0	6.0	1
790	11.0	16.0	16.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	17.0	12.0	1
800	13.0	10.0	14.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	15.0	13.0	1
810	17.0	12.0	14.0	10.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	1
820	4.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	1
830	5.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	12.0	7.0	10.0	1
840	8.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	9.0	1
850	10.0	8.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.5	3
860	12.5	12.0	13.0	14.0	9.0	9.5	12.5	12.0	11.0	21.5	3
870	10.5	12.0	17.0	13.5	8.5	11.5	14.0	11.0	8.5	19.0	3
880	16.3	18.0	12.7	13.5	14.0	14.5	19.0	20.2	21.0	12.6	6
890	18.2	19.6	17.8	11.8	15.6	19.4	17.2	14.8	10.4	14.4	6
900	19.2	16.8	16.2	14.5	16.0	15.5	18.3	15.3	11.7	7.8	7
910	11.2	14.3	20.9	15.4	11.0	8.9	6.6	11.7	12.7	11.9	9
920	11.7	11.1	12.5	13.7	14.1	16.5	13.1	16.7	11.9	13.5	9
930	12.7	10.5	8.6	6.5	10.6	7.5	9.2	14.3	12.8	10.2	10
940	9.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	9.9	11.4	10.9	12.9	11.6	10.2	10
950	12.9	9.0	13.1	12.6	12.8	10.3	7.7	12.0	12.5	10.7	9
960	11.5	12.4	7.5	9.6	7.9	7.9	9.6	10.0	13.4	12.6	9
970	13.0	8.7	10.0	8.1	5.1	8.2	10.0	13.7	7.6	12.2	9
980	13.6	8.4	15.2	14.5	8.2	15.2	11.6	15.2	12.5	12.2	8
990	8.7	16.1	9.5	11.4	14.1	14.1	10.4	13.4	14.4	17.7	8
1000	18.5	14.7	20.4	19.4	20.1	16.7	13.5	12.7	13.5	13.7	5
1010	10.8	10.6	11.4	13.8	10.2	12.0	7.5	10.0	9.5	7.0	1
1020	8.0	7.0	7.0								1

Mean ring-width values (0.1mm) from A.D. 775 to 1022 for Mean Curve 1, based on 10 oak boards from the GS site. The number of boards involved in each decade is given on the right.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES IN

MEAN CURVE GS 1

GS sample number	no. of rings	no. of sapwood rings	years spanned AD	estimated felling date
------------------	--------------	----------------------	------------------	------------------------

35-40-2 A/D 248 11 275 - 1022 include c.1040 from their 1 which are absolutely dated. The 6 boards from context 49-36-6

41-54-12 10 198 from 1918 same as 918 and 1015 estimate c.1020 felling date therefore relates to them all.

R	130	-	854 - 983	post c.1010
---	-----	---	-----------	-------------

47-40-14	97	-	859 - 955	post c.980
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49-36-6 A	133	3	886 - 1018	c.1040
-----------	-----	---	------------	--------

B	103	-	912 - 1014	
---	-----	---	------------	--

C	113	-	901 - 1013	
---	-----	---	------------	--

D	126	-	880 - 1005	
---	-----	---	------------	--

E	123	-	882 - 1004	
---	-----	---	------------	--

F	73+	-	(c.900)937 - 1009	
---	-----	---	-------------------	--

Details of the individual boards included in Mean Curve 1 which are absolutely dated. The 6 boards from context 49-36-6 probably all came from the same tree and the estimated felling date therefore relates to them all.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: MEAN CURVE (GS 2)

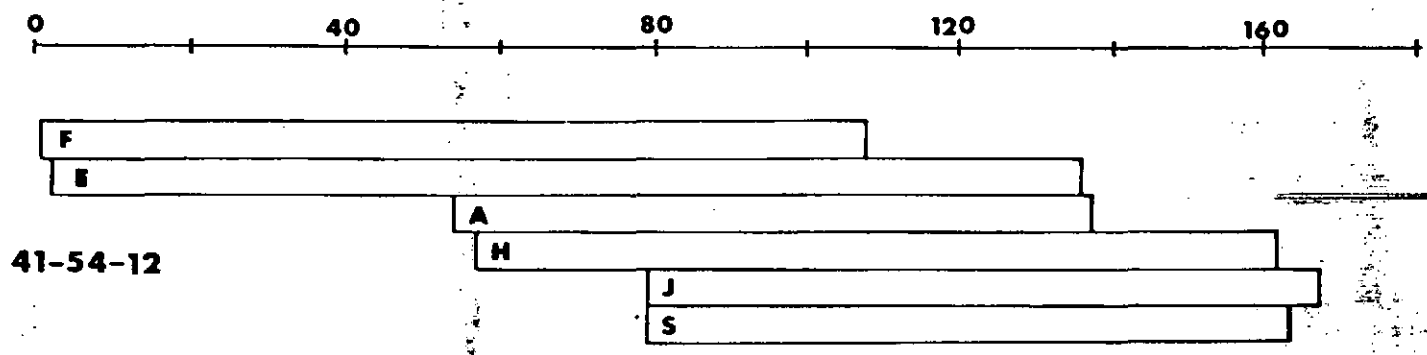
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Boards
Curve 0 based on the same oak tree	8.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	7.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.0		2
10	9.0	7.5	6.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	7.5	2
20	7.5	7.0	10.0	8.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	2
30	9.0	7.5	5.5	7.0	9.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	9.5	7.5	2
40	7.0	7.5	9.5	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	2
50	9.0	8.0	7.5	9.0	9.0	8.3	9.7	10.2	10.2	9.7	4
60	8.2	8.7	10.2	12.2	8.5	11.0	12.0	10.0	11.0	11.5	4
70	9.5	10.2	7.5	8.5	10.5	8.7	10.2	8.7	8.2	10.0	6
80	8.3	8.0	7.8	10.0	8.5	10.8	9.3	11.0	12.2	8.8	6
90	6.7	6.8	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.2	6.8	6
100	7.8	9.7	9.5	11.3	11.7	8.6	8.4	9.2	10.4	8.0	5
110	9.2	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.4	9.0	11.6	9.8	8.4	5
120	9.4	8.6	10.4	8.6	9.4	7.0	7.4	7.8	9.2	9.2	5
130	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.0	9.8	7.2	6.2	5.3	5.7	3
140	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	10.3	7.3	5.7	7.7	3
150	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.3	9.7	8.0	7.0	6.7	7.7	10.0	3
160	8.0	8.3	9.0	10.5	9.0	9.0	10.0	8.0			1

Mean ring-width values (0.1mm) for the undated, 167 year Mean Curve 2, based on 6 boards from the GS site. The boards probably all came from the same oak tree.

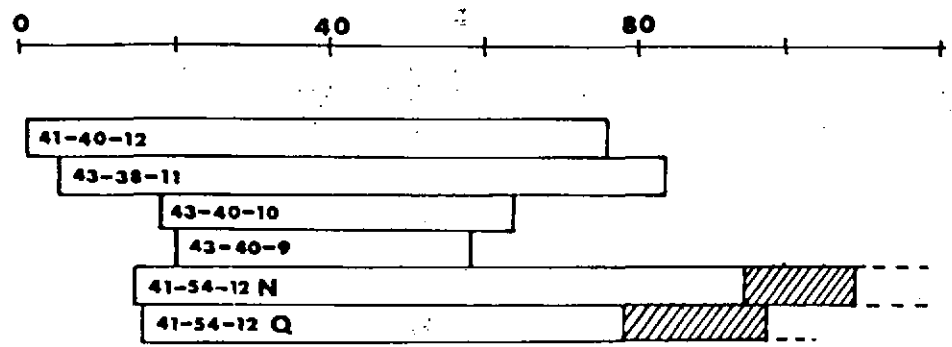
GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: MEAN CURVE GS 3

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	boards
0		40.0	33.0	39.0	32.0	46.5	36.5	39.0	38.5	36.5	2
10	21.5	30.5	37.0	24.5	23.0	18.0	26.2	18.5	17.2	21.6	5
20	12.7	13.7	16.2	13.3	16.0	16.0	16.2	10.5	10.0	13.5	6
30	15.3	11.8	12.0	15.2	16.2	15.6	15.0	14.8	16.0	17.7	6
40	12.8	11.5	11.3	15.0	23.2	16.3	16.8	18.0	12.5	9.2	6
50	15.2	14.8	15.2	14.3	15.2	10.5	11.2	13.8	14.3	17.0	5
60	18.4	14.6	16.2	11.0	13.0	11.2	11.0	13.2	11.2	12.2	4
70	7.2	7.5	10.5	10.0	7.5	8.2	10.7	9.3	10.7	10.7	3
80	14.7	9.3	7.7	8.3	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	11.0	12.5	2
90	14.5	13.0	14.5	14.0	15.5	14.5	15.0	17.0	22.0	19.0	1
100	13.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	11.0	13.0	13.0	21.0	10.0	15.0	1

Mean ring-width values (0.1mm) for the undated 109 year Mean Curve 3 based on 6 oak boards from the GS site.



41-54-12



Individual curves included in mean curve 2 (upper) and mean curve 3 (lower). Both curves are undotted and the scale is in arbitrary years. Hatching represents sapwood, dotted lines estimated sapwood.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: CROSS-MATCHES WITH OTHER CURVES

	Guildhall Goldsmith St mean 1 775-1022	Trichay St 811-1216
compared to:	t	t
	overlap in years	overlap in years
Trichay St, Exeter 811-1216 (Hillam, 1979a)	6.70 212	-
Dublin 855-1306 (Baillie, 1977b)	5.12 168	13.12 362
Belfast 1001-present (Baillie, 1977a)	no overlap	6.49 216
Lloyds Bank Pavement, York 778-956 (Morgan, unpub)	0.48 179	3.50 145
South-east England (REF 6) 780-1193 (Fletcher, 1977)	5.32 243	4.88 383
Germany west of Rhine (Trier) 822-present (Hollstein, 1965)	3.53 201	2.08 394
South Germany (Munich) 832-present (Huber & Giertz-Siebenlist, 1969)	2.02 191	1.68 384

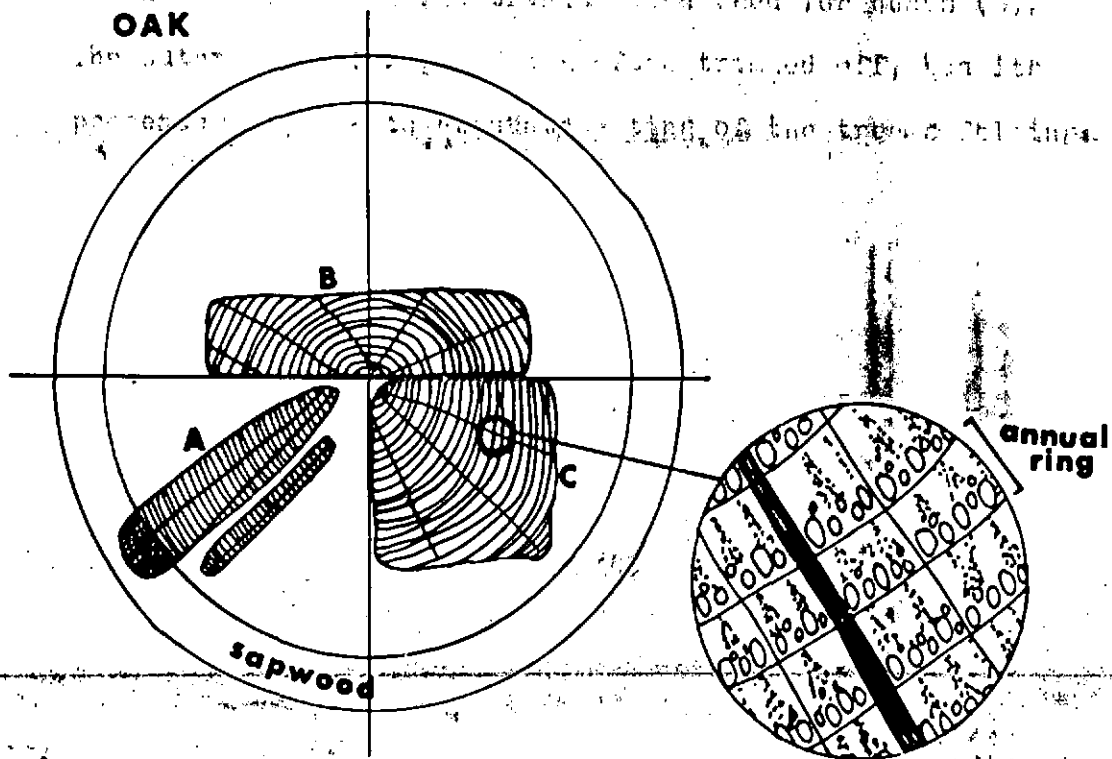
Quality of cross-matching between the two Exeter curves, from Goldsmith St and Trichay St, and reference curves from different parts of Western Europe.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: THE ABSOLUTE DATING OF THE FOUR CURVES

Sample No.	Years spanned AD	t values with reference chronologies	Felling date
above the top of the four curves, the lack of sapwood is assumed to be missing. An allowance for missing sapwood is included in the reference for missing sapwood.			
GS 281 A	1065-1158	4.96 with Trichay St 4.09 with Dublin (1) 5.56 with SW mean	post 1185
GS 281 B	1038-1148	2.6 with Trichay St 2.54 with REF 6 (2) 2.38 with Trier (3)	post 1175
GS 281 C	841-945	2.44 with Trichay St 2.12 with Dublin 3.62 with SW mean 3.52 with REF 6	post 970
GS 281.14	981-1092	3.4 with Trichay St 3.67 with Dublin 3.74 with SW mean 2.6 with Goldsmith St	post 1120

Details of the absolute dating of the four curves; the lack of sapwood means that felling can only be assumed to occur after a certain date. This includes an allowance for missing sapwood.

- (1) Baillie 1977
- (2) Fletcher 1977
- (3) Hollstein 1980



Sketch diagram illustrating the microscopic structure of oak wood, with each annual ring consisting of large spring vessels and dense summer wood. The tree trunk can be cleft (or later sawn) in a number of ways, often making use of the rays (which run from pith to bark) along which natural splitting occurs. These include thin radially split boards (A), thicker tangential boards (B) or quartered trunks often used for beams (C). The outer zone of sapwood was often trimmed off, but its presence is vital to accurate dating of the tree's felling.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: THE UNDATED BEECH CURVE

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	boards
0		27.0	25.0	13.5	17.5	22.5	17.5	19.0	10.0	10.0	2
10	16.5	13.5	33.5	30.5	30.5	22.5	14.0	15.0	10.0	21.0	2
20	6.0	12.5	16.0	28.0	13.5	16.5	5.5	5.0	9.5	9.0	2
30	8.0	12.0	16.5	14.3	20.7	19.0	16.0	18.3	20.7	23.7	3
40	33.3	23.3	28.0	8.7	13.7	13.7	19.3	25.7	17.3	21.3	3
50	17.0	13.5	8.5	17.5	16.0	15.0	21.5	24.5	8.5	13.0	2
60	5.0	8.0	19.5	16.5	17.0	6.5	7.5	11.0	3.5	3.5	2
70	7.5	8.5	15.0	11.0	19.5	21.0	20.0				2

Mean ring-width values (0.1mm) for the undated 75 year beech chronology, based on three boards from the GS site.

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: COMPARISON OF THE BEECH CURVE WITH
TWO GERMAN CURVES

Curve: Average ring-width,mm: Mean sensitivity:

Exeter Goldsmith
Street, 16th century

1.59

0.365

Germany

1320-1543

1.26

0.252

Germany

1560-1780



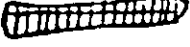
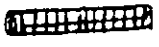


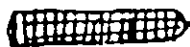



0.51

0.407

Details of the Exeter beech mean curve compared to the two published sections of the German mean curve (Hollstein, 1473b and a respectively).

GOLDSMITH STREET DENDROCHRONOLOGY: DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL SAMPLES EXAMINED

IN 1981

GS sample number	No. of rings	Ave. ring width mm	Dimensions cm (to scale) of the Goldsmith St board	Sketch
43-40-18 228.14	112	0.98	12 x 1	
41-42-11 258			12 x 0.9	
			12.5 x 0.9	
41-42-12 258			9.5 x 1	
41-52-12 280			24.5 x 0.7	
281	A 94	1.41	13 x 1	
	B 111	1.11	12.5 x 1.5	
	C 105	1.65	18.5 x 2.5	
297			26 x 0.5	
			7 x 0.6	

Details and sketches (not to scale) of the Goldsmith St boards examined in 1981, after a number of them had been conserved.

GS 297

Not ill: Three fragments of lace and a small offcut.

TS 26, Layer 5

Not ill: Ten offcuts, including a thin knotted lace and two fragments of used edge binding.

Layer 3

Not ill: Small offcuts, cobblers' waste, featureless.

GS 282, Layer 29

Not ill: Fragment with a 10mm. length of thread associated with it. There may be the remains of a hole at the centre of each torn edge, suggesting a belt or strap fragment.

Layer 28

Not ill: Grain side lamella, probably an offcut, with fine marking - out lines.

Layer 11

Not ill: A badly distorted slashed piece, either the remnants of a re-used slash-decorated item, or an offcut.

GS 217, Layer 6

L.1

Incomplete leather belt, 42mm. wide before conservation, excavated in two parts; stitch holes 6mm. apart along edge seams. It was apparently well worn, as the irregularly-placed buckle prong holes are degraded. The parts have been both cut and torn away from each other. The absent sections may have been re-used. Illustrated.

L.2

Fragment of a strap or belt, 21mm. wide, with rounded end. The three thicknesses were achieved by folding one piece of leather in half, lengthways, over another piece, with one line of stitching along one side and with two rows along the other; stitch length: 4mm. The strap may be associated with the belt, L.1. There is a circular indentation, 11mm. in diameter and additional stitch holes at the end, probably where a decorative stud was fixed (cf. Armstrong, 1977, fig. 24: 34, 35, 36). Illustrated.

Not ill: Two interpretations are possible: a) 7 fragments of a purse, of early medieval drawstring type, although a triangular-shaped piece may be a gusset, representing an elaboration of the basic bag shape. A portion has been cut away from the main piece, probably re-use of an outworn item; alternatively b) the largest piece could be part of the quarters of a medieval one-piece upper ankle-boot, tied around the ankle with a thong: 2 pairs of thong-loops are present. A damaged seam edge may be

a butted seam for a triangular insert at the inside quarter where the upper is joined. It is much cut about, for re-use of the leather; no lasting margin is present. If this interpretation is correct, the margin has been torn away.

Not ill: Piece of kid leather, with one cut edge, with no seams or other features.

TS 382.

Not ill: Offcut from a re-used leather item, with an edge/flesh butted seam and stitch holes at 4mm. The seam edge is curved, but its length suggests that it is not from a shoe.

TS 136.

Not ill: Torn fragment of an indeterminate fine quality artefact, with a curving whipped edge, with stitch holes at 4mm. and an engraved line, parallel to and 6.5mm. inside this edge, defining a raised area, with another line 14mm. from the edge, converging towards the outer line as it nears the curved 'end'.

Not ill: Small rectangular offcut, with knife nicks along one edge.

Heel seat, thonged with running stitches, for attachment of a repair, a few traces of which remain; presumably from a right turnshoe, with wear at the outside heel seat. The marginal edge/flesh holes are at 6mm. The heel shape belongs to the end of the 15th or the second half of the 14th century.

TS 66.

Not ill: Many fragments of brittle leather, possibly dyed red or red/brown: fugitive colouring matter during conservation. They may form part of a belt, about 25mm. in width, as there are several pierced holes.

Layers 6 - 10 contain offcuts.

TS 402. Level 2

L.6

Right - foot turnshoe sole, of 12th - 13th century, badly worn at the toe, ball of the foot and at the inside heel seat; the marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 3.5mm. spacing. Sole length: 165mm.: modern size 8 children's. Illustrated.

Not ill: Fragment of turnshoe sole, delaminating, with marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 4mm. spacing.

Not ill: Thin cutting scrap from a skin, including edges, plus a more substantial piece of waste cattle hide, 2mm. thick.

GS 708. Layer 11

Not ill: Part of a possible button, bowl - shaped, at least 19mm. in diameter, with a central hole.

Level 5

Not ill: Possible heel stiffener, with a whipped (top) edge, stitch holes 3mm. apart. The other edges are torn away, so no lasting margin is present, though the edge where it would have been is turned under. It is very crumpled, as if the shoe were very trodden down at heel and worn away at the seat lasting margin. Alternatively, the piece may be a toe - puff, the whipped seam being for attachment to the underside of the toe end of the vamp, but it is probably too wide.

Not ill: A fragment with a short length of butted seam edge, with holes at 2mm. spacing, possibly an insert from a medieval multi - part shoe.

TS 357. Layer 10A

L. 5 ~~Heel seat, waist portion and rear portion of the forepart and parts of the~~ upper of a man's large right - foot turned shoe; marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 7 mm spacing. Estimated total length of sole: 250 mm: modern size 5 adult. The rear of the heel seat is slightly moulded. A clump sole and a heel seat repair (both absent) had been tunnel-stitched to the sole. The strange surviving upper components must represent repairs to the sole and upper, in view of the normal turnshoe seam holes, probably later than the more conventional repairs. Two surviving pieces are thonged through the heel seat at widely - spaced intervals. These large holes continue towards the toe, near the margin and in an oblique line across the remaining forepart. The larger piece, at the inside, is thonged to the sole with a wide rand between, about 25mm. from a thonged edge, which would have been sewn to the flesh (inside) side of the inside quarter. This piece served to cover the large hole in the heel seat and is itself worn through. It is reused from the quarters of an ankle-boot, with three pairs of thong loops to draw the boot around the ankle, and a fine whipped seam edge. The smaller repair, of goatskin, is a patch to the outside quarter, thonged to sole and upper. Date: 13th century. Illustrated.

Layer 9

Not ill: At least four fragments of the vamp of a ?right - foot randed turnshoe, with a length of rand; the toe is rounded; stitch holes at 4mm. spacing; there is wear at the outside forepart. Pre - 1500 date.

Not ill: Possible portion of a vamp, with marginal stitch holes at 5mm. spacing. Associated fragments of rand have corresponding stitch holes. The toe portion and the rear end of the vamp have torn away. Pre - 1500 date.

Not ill: Fragment of shoe quarters, without a centre back seam, with a heel stiffener in situ, lasted in with the quarters and with an oversewn top edge seam. There is a butted seam edge at an oblique angle, for an

insert, with stitch holes at 4mm. spacing. The stiffener is correspondingly tapered towards the lasting margin. The quarter is cut away on the other side; the stiffener here is squared off. The top edge of the quarters has eroded away.

GS 315. Layer 12

Not ill: Possibly an incomplete knife sheath, with offcuts, or, the remnants of a knife sheath, with smaller sheaths attached. A fragmentary seam has a stitch length of 6mm. (see London Museum 1967, fig. 62: 38.319).

Not ill: A small fragment, with a tuck, perhaps from a purse or bag.
 HIGH STREET Cellar 2, Feature 2, Layer 1

Not ill: Part of the sole and insole of a child's welted shoe of 17th - 18th century. The sole seam has very fine stitching for most of its length, where it survives, with a stitch length of 1.5mm., becoming 4.5mm. around the rear of the heel seat. The welt seam has stitch holes at 4.5mm. spacing.

HS Cellar 4, unstratified

Not ill: Rectangular offcut, from a re-used artefact, as there is a trace of an iron pin / nail on one edge.

Goldsmith Street Feature 290. Layer 14

Not ill: Indeterminate piece of leather, with some cut edges, possibly an offcut.

Feature 228. Layer 20

L.7 A fragment of facing, from the lace holes of an ankle boot, stitched by overseaming to the flesh side (cf. Thornton, 1968 - 9, fig. 13 and plate 3:2). Illustrated.

Layer 18

L.8 Unused strap and lace, 2 - 3.5mm. in substance, possibly a chatelaine holder. Illustrated.

Layer 17

L.9 Part of one side of a pigskin bag or pouch, joined by a leather thong to a fragment of another component of the artefact, thong holes at 6 - 11.5mm. spacing. Illustrated.

Layer 15

L.10 Part of a leather strap, deliberately slashed, three parts of which were recovered. It is decorated with a series of stamped 'S's' within roundels; 14th - 15th century. Four holes may be for attachments. (cf. London Museum 1967, fig. 60: 4; plate XLVI). Part illustrated.

L.11 Leather knife sheath, 150mm. in length, with an incised and stamped design of repeated lozenges, geometrically arranged in two main zones, a conventional division, representing the handle and blade, with a punched dot background. The oversewn back seam is to right of centre, the wider area accomodating a cruder incised design, in two zones. Two

pairs of holes near the top, front and back respectively, would serve as means of attachment with a thong to a belt. The method and style of decoration, organised into two unequal zones, bordered by and further divided up by double parallel lines, together with the method of construction and means of attachment, indicate a 14th - 15th century date. A slit down one edge is an accidental cut made when the knife was inserted; hence, it was discarded after little use. Illustrated.

L.12

An incomplete shoe: right-foot sole, made up from odd pieces, of turnshoe construction, with marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 5mm. spacing; pointed toe of 1460 - 1470. There are traces of fabric at the tip of the toe. Estimated sole length: 220mm., 70mm. across the tread; modern size 13, allowing for the pointed toe. A clump sole and heel seat repair had been attached by tunnel stitching. Part of the vamp survives. Found in close association with L. 13. Illustrated.

L.13

Large section of the one - piece quarter of a man's side - laced high ankle - boot. Part of the heel stiffener is in position, with extant overseaming, triangular in shape, with the tip cut off. The lasting margin has broken away, as have other seam edges. A fragment of the 'facing' for the lace-holes, which would have been overseamed to the flesh side, accompanied the quarter. Date: 14th - 15th century, but probably belongs to L. 12, of 1460-1470. (For the ankle boot quarter, cf. Gould 1972 - 3, fig. 2: A9). Illustrated.

Not ill:

Fragment of side - or front - laced ankle boot, three lace holes present. A blue substance, possibly dye, leached out during treatment.

Not ill:

Shoe quarter, of very thick cattle hide, cut about for re - use; three lace - holes survive; no seams remain; creases are due to wear.

Not ill:

Two lengths of shoe laces: one, with a knot at one end for securing to a shoe, appears little used; the other comprises a pair of laces tied as in use.

Not ill:

Part of a ?pouch or small bag, with an edge/flesh seam on three sides, with stitch holes at 4mm.

L.14

Two large pieces of leather, probably from a ?jerkin or other garment, very degraded, but some hemmed seam and oversewn edges are discernible. A decorated border, of incised lattice pattern, with an inner border of running lozenges, defined on the inner side by two parallel lines, presumably formed the bottom edge of the garment. Two pieces, with oversewn edges, may be gussets. One has a series of holes along the edge, probably for fastening. Decorated border illustrated.

Not ill:

Fragment of attached sole and insole, with sole seam stitch holes at 4.5 - 5mm. spacing.

L.15

Most of the sole of a right - foot welted shoe of the 16th century, with considerable signs of wear at the ball of the foot and the outside heel seat. Holes on both sides indicate forepart and seat repairs, fragments of which are present. Sole seam stitch length: 5.5mm.; estimated length of sole: 240mm., 77mm. across the tread; modern size 4 adult. A fragment of the one - piece quarters and welts survive. Sole and quarters illustrated.

Layer 14

Not ill: Sole of man's right - foot turnshoe, with edge/flesh seam holes at 6mm. The toe is missing and the inside rear of the heel seat worn. Probable length: 240 - 250mm., 80mm. across the tread; modern size 4 - 5 adult; 30mm. across the waist. The pointed toe, broad forepart and narrow waist belong to 1350 - 1450.

Not ill: Possible sole with pointed toe and a sharp angle at the heel seat, but a number of non - joining fragments do not make identification conclusive; edge/flesh stitch holes at 4mm. If a sole, it is of 14th - 15th century date.

Not ill: Vamp of early 16th century wide rounded toe shoe, with a slit at the throat, around which, on the flesh side, and oversewn seam shows where a tongue was attached. Pairs of holes at the corners of the throat presumably accommodated a strap and buckle fastening. The lasting margin is absent. Indentations in the vamp were made by pips in the deposit becoming embedded in the soft waterlogged leather. cf. examples from the City of London in Northampton Museum.

Not ill: A cut fragment of sole, 3.5mm. in substance, with irregular edge/flesh seam holes along the intact edge, at about 8.5mm.; this is probably the margin of a welted insole.

Layer 13

L.16

Two joining pieces of strap: at one end is a hole with traces of an iron stud impression around it; at the other, torn, end is a series of small irregular stitch holes. Illustrated.

Layer 12

L.19

Right - foot pointed turnshoe of the second half of the 15th century. The toe is sharply pointed but not extended; sole length: 230mm., 67mm. across the tread; modern size 13, disregarding the fashion toe; 18mm. across the narrow waist. Marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 4.5mm. spacing. The sole is well worn, with a deep big toe joint impression and cracking at this point; the outside edge of the heel seat is also worn. The shoe was apparently too narrow for the wearer's comfort and the big toe joint has worn away the vamp, coinciding with

the wear on the sole. Three parallel lines across the widest part may be intended for decoration, or may be wear creases. The quarters, originally lined, are incomplete, but were presumably one - piece. The front end of the inside quarter was joined to the rear end of the vamp by a triangular insert, lasted in at the waist. The divided end formed two laces, present, but detached, to fasten over the instep to the two lace - holes in the latchet, which is an extension of the outside vamp wing. The latchet has oversewn edges, indicating a lining; only one of the two tie - holes has been used. A second, detached, triangular insert is assumed to have been positioned between the outside vamp wing and the quarter. Illustrated.

Layers 12 & 10.

Not ill: Parts of one or more artefacts of kid leather and cattle hide, possibly a bag without a frame. Some edges are bound with an oversewn seam. Two triangular pieces may be gussets at each end of the bag. Edge/flesh seams have fine stitch holes at 3mm. spacing. Cut edges and the general fragmentary condition suggest that one or more similar objects were being dismembered and cut up for re - use of the good leather. The number of seam edges suggests high quality decorative objects of many components.

Layer 11

Not ill: Shoe parts, very fragmented: probable 15th century left-foot turnshoe sole: edge/flesh seam holes at 4mm. and a narrow waist (20mm.). The toe is missing. The sole is 3.5mm. in substance, suggesting that this is a turnshoe sole rather than a welted insole.

L.20

Leather disc, 31mm. in diameter, 2mm. thick, with a central hole: probably a button or surround. (cf. Armstrong, 1977, fig. 25: 45). Illustrated.

Layer 10

Not ill: Welted shoe fragments, including an insole fragment, with edge/flesh seam holes at 5 - 7mm. spacing; fragments of upper, welt and strap.

Not ill: Three leather belt fittings, with parts of a loosely - woven cloth belt adhering. The numerous stitch holes in the leather suggest that other attachments had been present.

Layer 9

Not ill: Almost complete left - foot turnshoe, with part of the rand in situ, grafted near the inside waist. The slightly pointed sole and style of the upper are characteristic of 1350 - 1450. The tread of the forepart is worn through and also shows considerable wear at the toe and at the outside heel seat. Marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 5mm. spacing.

Sole length: 230mm.: modern size 1 adult, allowing for the pointed toe. The outside extended vamp wing is joined to the front end of the one - piece quarters by a butted seam; on the inside, the vamp wing projects obliquely and is joined to the front end of the inside quarter by a short butted seam, allowing the elongated quarter to form an instep strap, with a tie-hole at the end, corresponding to a tie-hole at the corner of the throat and quarter edge. The complementary means of fastening on the outside does not survive. The thin strap has a whipped edge, where it was reinforced with a lining. The upper parts of the quarters are damaged and it is no longer possible to determine whether the quarters were totally lined. (cf. Tatton - Brown, 1975, fig. 28: 77, 78). Illustrated.

Not ill: Parts of a right - foot randed turnshoe, of about the mid 15th century. Only the waist portion of the sole remains, so the precise toe shape is not known; estimated total length: 180mm; modern size 9 child's. Much of the rand survives, including the seat rand, with stitch holes matching those around the margin of the sole, at 5mm. spacing. Only fragments of the upper remain, of the one - piece type, without a centre back seam, joined by a butted seam on the inside, with stitches at 4 mm. The quarters are well trodden down with wear; a peaked stiffener is in situ, with the usual oversewn top edges.

L.21 Left quarter of an ankle - boot, with butted seams down the centre back and for attachment to the vamp, both with stitch holes at 5mm. spacing. The top edge is plain, but the front opening edge at the throat has a whipped edge for a binding, with a lace - hole at the corner of the vamp edge for a lace across the instep, possibly with a hole in each vamp wing at the corner of the throat and quarter edge to complete the fastening. The lasting margin has worn away. There is no heel stiffener. Date: probably 15th century. See L. 64 for a similar shoe. Illustrated.

L.22 Sole of child's right - foot turnshoe, judging by the wear at the toe, the outside heel seat and the ball of the foot. The marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 5mm. also suggest a turnshoe. Alternatively, there is the possibility of its being the insole of a turn - welt shoe, which has worn through the sole to the insole. It does not bear the characteristic wear marks of a welted insole and the stitch holes would be coarser and more irregular. The sole has a typical late 15th century narrow waist, but the 1460's - 1470's pointed toe has become rounded, suggesting a date of c. 1480 - 1500. Length: 145mm., 55mm. across the tread: modern size 5 - 6 child's. An upper fragment, with a section of the lasting margin from the inside, has a double - looped fastening over the instep.

One of two adjacent lace - holes may have torn and the loops inserted to replace these. Illustrated.

Not ill:

Left - foot turned ankle - boot of the late 15th century, fragmented, but with a portion of the sole, rand and vamp in situ at the toe and inside edge; stitch holes at 7mm. The waist portion of the sole survives, with a narrow waist of 29mm. The quarters, one with a stretched tie - hole, have butted edges, but their position cannot be accurately determined.

L.23

Cut - off toe end of a welted 'eared' shoe sole of 1520's - 1540's. The sole seam channel is approximately 7mm. from the edge, with stitch holes at a spacing of 6mm. to 16mm. Repairs are represented by small stitch holes. The toe could have been cut away when the style became unfashionable, or it may have been used for a repair. A blue substance became apparent during conservation. Illustrated.

Not ill:

Fragments of a welted shoe insole or middle sole, one set of stitch-holes probably representing a repair; average stitch - length: 7mm.

L.24

Substantial part of a woman's right - foot welted shoe of characteristically wide early 16th century style, 1530's - 1540's. Sole length: 215mm., 100 mm. at the widest point near the toe: modern size 1 adult. Welt seam holes are at 7mm., sole seam at 5mm. The surface of the insole is diagonally scored and the toes have made deep impressions. The shoe has seen considerable wear: the heel seat has been completely rebuilt and worn through again at the outside edge. It is possible that one of the heel seat inserts is a seat lift and part of the original conception of this fashionable shoe. There is a slit at the vamp throat, which is cut slightly round, with traces of holes for a lace or buckle fastening at the corner of the right vamp wing throat and quarter edge. Edge/flesh butted seam holes indicate that a decorative trim had been present at the throat. Illustrated.

Not ill:

Parts of a possible left - foot welted shoe of the first half of the 16th century: insole, with edge/flesh welt seam stitch holes at 5mm. spacing; parts of the vamp and welts. Estimated length of insole: 240mm.; width across the tread: approximately 76mm. A fugitive red/brown substance during conservation may be a dye.

L.25

Leather belt in fragments, 38mm. across at the widest part, tapering towards one end. The unused buckle prong holes appear as crude nicks made with a knife point. There are several straps which could have hung vertically from the belt, to hold a purse, pouch, knife or dagger. The largest of these was secured to the belt by two trapezium - shaped silver plates (debased with copper), one positioned on each side of the belt and secured with iron rivets which have completely mineralised; the strap branches into three and each end has a number of stitch holes.

Other strap ends have a similar abundance of holes. The extant parts of the belt do not show where the straps were fitted. Part illustrated.

Not ill: Strap with hole at one end, with the impression and corrosion stain of an iron rivet; there are two stitch holes at the other, torn, end.

L.26

Part of a Tudor purse, which would probably have hung full in gathers from a bar. Illustrated flattened out.

Layer 8

L.27

Sole, rand and upper insert of a man's left-foot turnshoe, probably of mid to late 14th century date, 1360 - 1390, but, possibly, 1440's - 1470. Sole length: 250mm., 90mm. across the tread; modern size 4 - 5 adult; 35mm. at the waist. Marginal edge/flesh seam holes, in which traces of thread remain, and matching rand seam holes are at 6.5mm. spacing. The rand is made up of grafted lengths, joined each side at the waist. The inside rear of the seat has worn away and no repairs were made, although two additional stitch holes in the rand, at the toe, may indicate a small repair here. The large fragmented triangular insert, with butted seams along every edge, with stitch holes at 3mm. spacing, has the remains of a thong fastening, with a broad end at the flesh side to prevent it pulling through. Sole and insert illustrated.

L.28

Substantial part of a right - foot pointed turned side - laced ankle-boot of the 1460's. Sole length: 250mm., 70mm. across the tread; modern size 4 adult; the toe is very pointed, but not exaggerated. A clump sole and a heel seat repair are attached by thonging through the sole and insole. There are considerable signs of wear, even to the repairs, especially at the outside rear of the heel seat and at the toe. The insole was constructed in two parts, joined at the waist by a transverse butted seam. The insole marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 5mm. spacing. However, it is more probable that the 'insole' was originally the sole and that at least two repairs added to the bottom of the shoe have effectively converted it to an insole. There are parallels from elsewhere for turnshoe soles constructed in two parts, with a transverse butted seam at the waist. (cf. Thomas, 1980, fig. 10: 56/42/1 and 2, 56/53/2, for examples of turnshoe soles from Coventry made in this way). Parts of the vamp and quarters are present, but fragmented, with lace - holes and the facings, now detached, which were stitched by overseaming to the flesh side, at the rear end of the inside of the vamp and the front end of the inside quarter. The shoe may be dyed blue or red/brown. Bottom parts illustrated.

Not ill:

Fragments of a well - worn 15th-century ankle-boot, represented only by a quarter, with a centre back butted seam, with the stiffener in

situ and a heel seat repair attached by tunnel stitching.

Not ill: Fragments of a well worn 15th century ankle-boot, of turnshoe construction; sole fragment with very narrow waist (17mm.), with marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 5 mm spacing; one-piece quarters with stiffener, very down-trodden. The heel seat was repaired when very worn, at least once, the last time with a missing tunnel - stitched piece. Holes across the forepart show where a clump sole repair was made. Parts of the vamp survive, but no evidence for the type of fastening. Most of the stitch holes are very large, which must have considerably weakened the seams.

Not ill: Sole, vamp and other fragments of a 15th century woman's right - foot pointed front - laced turnshoe. Sole length: 260mm., 90mm. across the tread: modern size 5 adult, disregarding the pointed toe. Marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 6.5mm. spacing. There is a deep slit at the throat, with a double row of stitching on the flesh side, where a tongue was inserted. Butted seams joined the vamp to the missing quarters. Part of the lace fastening survives at the corner of the outside throat and quarter edge, with a broad end on the flesh side to prevent it pulling through, with corresponding lace - holes at the other side of the throat slit.

Not ill: Part of kid leather quarters of a boot, very degraded.

L.30

Single - piece quarters of a man's leg-boot. Two tie - holes have fragments of thong in position. Only the top oversewn seam survives, for an edge binding, with stitch holes at 4mm. No heel stiffener is evident. A creased fragment may be part of a vamp. Illustrated flattened out.

L.31

Right-foot pointed forepart repair clump, tunnel-stitched around the vamp. There are two knife scores on the inner surface. Date: probably c. 1450, not later than 1500. (cf. Armstrong, 1977, fig. 21: 11). Illustrated.

Not ill: Part of a bag, with a whipped top edge: stitch holes at 5mm. A cut edge, at right angles, is probably an indication of re - use of some of the object. All other edges are torn. It is of indeterminate date, but in association with 15th century shoes.

Not ill: Parts of the sole, insole, upper and welt of a ?left - foot welted shoe, probably of the early 16th century, 1520's - 1540's. The toe and seat are worn away on both the sole and insole. Welt seam stitch holes are at 6mm. Two fragments of quarter have oversewn seams, probably for attaching a heel stiffener, possibly to secure a lining; one also has a butted seam edge, with stitch - holes at 4.5mm. A latchet, which would have been attached to the quarters by its butted seam, has a long slit to take the knotted lace also present, and the pattern of stitch holes on the latchet suggest that a buckle may have been present at some point.

TS 169. Layer 5.

L.17

Left - foot clump sole, which had been tunnel - stitched to a sole. The inside waist is cut round and has butted seam holes at 5mm. for attachment to a missing piece, possibly as a leather economy. There are deep toe impressions and the clump is very well worn, with a hole near the toe. A knife cut at the toe suggests cobbling scrap, a piece too worn for reuse and used to cut another piece on. Date: medieval or late 16th century.

Layer 4

L.18

Knife sheath, 180mm. in length, curved, decorated by engraving with a blunt tool, in two zones, corresponding to the handle and blade, arranged similarly to L.11 from GS 228, but the style of decoration is much freer. The design is repeated in each zone: a trefoil motif, with appendages (? a devolved fleur-de-lis), beneath an inverted 'V' and short wavy lines filling in the areas delimited by the 'V' and sides of the panels. There is a butted back seam, to right of centre, with a simpler zonal style of decoration in three panels. A pair of holes at the back, near the top, served to attach it to a belt with thongs. There are signs of use: the tip has worn away and the design is worn. The design may be a devolved form of armorial device; the style belongs to the late 14th - early 15th century. Illustrated.

TS Unstratified

Not ill: Left and right one - piece quarters of a turned shoe. The lasting margin has deteriorated: the remaining fragment has stitch holes at 4mm. spacing. The top edge has fine butted seam holes at 3 - 4.5mm. spacing. There are two pairs of thong loops, with a fragment of thonging still in situ. Date: 13th - 14th century.

Not ill: Right - foot turnshoe sole, 1350 - 1450, worn away at the toe and heel seat and with some wear at the ball of the foot. The marginal edge/flesh seam is very coarse, with stitch holes, 2mm. in diameter, at 5mm. spacing. Fragments of flax or hemp stitching remain in many of the seam holes. Original length of sole: approximately 230mm.; modern size 3 adult. Knife marks on the flesh side suggest that it was used as a cutting surface.

NORTH STREET / WATERBEER STREET, Feature 1555

Not ill: Right - foot clump sole repair, originally attached to the sole by tunnel stitching; very worn at the toe and at the outside rear part. Date: probably 14th - 15th century. Associated with four lengths of rand, three with seam holes at 4mm., one from the toe area at 5mm.

37 - 38 NORTH STREET. Feature 1556

Not ill: Right - foot pointed turnshoe sole. The marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 4 - 5mm. spacing. Length: 235mm., 74mm. across the tread; approximate modern size 13, allowing for the fashionable point; 28mm. across the waist. A clump sole and a heel seat repair had been attached by tunnel stitching, some of the leather thonging remaining in the holes around the forepart and across the waist, to cover wear at the outside forepart and outside heel seat in particular. Date: 1350 - 1450.

L.32

Bottom parts of a man's left - foot welted shoe: a complete repair sole, a middle sole and an insole. The additional repair sole is thick, 4mm. in substance, with a rounded toe, 265mm. in length, 90mm. across the tread; modern size 7 adult; 38mm. at the waist. A patch was inserted at the toe, to give substance to the toe of the original sole, which had been badly worn away. The toe of the repair sole and the patch are themselves worn at this point, also at the outside heel seat. The grain/flesh seam holes are at 7mm. spacing. The first sole has its original grain/flesh seam holes, at 4mm. spacing and those of the additional sole. The heel seat has almost completely worn away. The middle sole also has the two sole seams; it is badly worn at the outside forepart and broken across the waist. The insole welt seam stitch holes are at 6mm. spacing; it is very damaged at the toe and outside forepart; estimated length: 225mm., 25mm. across the damaged waist. Date: 16th century. Illustrated; additional sole and patch.

Intricately knotted strip of leather, 19mm. wide.

Not ill:

MERMAID YARD. L. 711

Not ill:

Most of a clump sole repair, probably of a rounded toe shoe and a sole patch, both with tunnel-stitch holes.

Not ill:

Fragment of strap, belt, or collar, 160mm. in length, slightly tapered at each torn end, with 'lip - shaped' holes at approximately 20mm.

L. 654

Not ill:

Fragments of an early 16th century child's left - foot welted shoe, made almost as a 'straight'. The insole has a fairly rounded toe, broad in relation to the length, 60mm. across the tread, 160mm. in length, with a slender waist and heel seat; modern size 7 child's. Welt seam stitch holes are at 6.5mm. Four nail holes in the forepart,

roughly in a square, towards the inside edge, may be connected with the making of the shoe. The waist and heel seat are very degraded, especially worn down at the outside heel seat. Matching fragments of welt have sole seam stitch holes at 4mm., some stitching surviving in the holes. There are impressions of bracing thread on the insole. A cut-away toe portion of a sole, with seam holes at 4mm., may belong to the insole, but is possibly too wide. A missing repair had been attached with tunnel stitching. Fragments of the upper and quarters suggest a typical early 16th century vamp, with a trim invisibly butted-seamed to the throat (seam holes at 4mm.). One piece indicates that there may have been some shaping of the throat edge, or, the shaped piece may be from the centre-back butted quarters seam, cut high at this point; oversewn seam holes would serve to attach the heel stiffener.

Not ill: Vamp, quarter, heel stiffener and a fragment of welt of a right-foot shoe. The welt seam stitch holes are at 6mm., sole seam at 5.5mm. spacing. The vamp has a rounded toe and a missing decorative trim was butted to the vamp throat, each side of a small central slit (stitch holes at 4mm.). The right quarter has a centre back seam, with stitch holes at 4.5mm. It is cut high at this point, but the top edge and front end have worn away. The lasting margin is turned out as in a veldtschoen shoe, possibly as a result of repairs, as is noted with L. 36. The welt has two series of sole seam stitch holes, which bears this out. The heel stiffener, almost a quarter lining, was attached by the usual oversewn seam (stitch holes at 4mm.) and lasted in with the quarters. The shoe shows considerable signs of wear: at the toe, across the tread and outside rear of heel. Date: early - mid 16th century.

L.33

Youth's right-foot welted shoe, with rounded toe, complete. The plain vamp has worn through at the outside edge and is cracked along the inside edge, where it bent during wear. There is a small token slit along the straight throat edge. The single-piece quarters are cut fairly low and join the vamp with butted seams (stitch holes at 3mm.) to within 10mm. of the top edge, where the front ends of the quarters become reinforcing tabs, overlapping and blind stitched to the inside of the vamp. A heel stiffener, whipped in, lines much of the quarters. The welt seam stitch holes are at 7mm. spacing. The sole is 220mm. in length, 80mm. across the tread; modern size 1/2 adult's; the waist is wide: 57mm. Sole seam stitch length: 5mm. average. The sole is in an advanced state of disrepair: worn away at the outside heel seat and worn through across the tread and at the inside toe. A number of repairs were made, especially to the heel seat, mostly tunnel stitched to the sole. The outside sole seam has been restitched through to the insole. Two pairs of holes along the centre line of the insole from toe to heel, are

where it was fixed to the wooden last in making. The shoe was discarded when beyond repair. The quarters show less wear than the rest, possibly replaced during the life of the shoe. Date: first half of the 16th century. Illustrated.

Not ill: Torn and distorted portion of vamp, with seam holes at 8.5mm. Parallel to the lasting margin, probably at the centre of the vamp from toe to throat, is a fine raised 'rib', formed by an oversewn seam on the flesh side. At right angles is a butted seam edge, presumably at the throat, with seam holes at 2.5mm. Date: first half of the 16th century.

L.34

Long, narrow insole from a young person's welted shoe, made as a 'straight', except for the inturned edge at the inside toe, producing a virtually square - shaped toe, probably a fashion feature of an 'eared' shoe. It was worn on the right foot, judging by the foot impression and pronounced wear at the outside forepart and, particularly, the outside heel seat. The marginal edge/flesh welt seam stitch holes are at approximately 6mm. spacing. The ball of the foot has worn away, almost detaching the toe portion. This might suggest a turnshoe sole, but for the shape, the impression of the foot and the spacing and the irregular nature of the seam holes, which are consistent with a welted shoe of the first half of the 16th century, probably c.1520's - 1550's here. Length: 175mm.: approximate modern size 12 child's. Three holes in the heel seat and two holes along the centre line from heel to toe are the nail holes for attachment to the last. Illustrated.

L.35

Sole of very small child's rounded toe welted shoe, made as a 'straight'; length: 105 - 110mm.: approximately baby's size 1. The sole is thick: 5mm. in substance and shows little sign of wear as would be expected, although both sides are abraded and a fragment is missing from the rear of the heel seat. The marginal grain/flesh stitch holes are very fine: at 3mm. spacing, protected in a cut - out channel on the grain (underneath) side. The toe is broad, suggesting a date c. 1520 - 1540. A fragment of welt has welt and sole seams at 3mm. spacing. Illustrated.

L.36

Infant's or adolescent's welted 'eared' shoe, made as a 'straight', worn on the right foot. The vamp has a horizontal slit across the toe, stopping just short of the lasting margin each side, enabling the 'ears' of the toe to be formed, by pulling in the corners around a toe puff. The two slit edges were rejoined by a closed seam, including the rear edge of the toe puff and an inserted decorative piping (2 or 3 mm stitch length). Two nicks were made in the piping to achieve flexibility. The edge of the throat was turned under and oversewn with a blind seam, to the underside of the vamp. There are five small decorative slashes along the straight edge of the throat. The vamp exhibits considerable signs of wear,

especially at the outside edge, where the lasting margin has worn away and at the outside toe. The front ends of the low-cut quarters are joined to the vamp wings with butted seams of 4 - 5mm. stitch length. The back seam appears to be off - centre, at the inside heel seat; butted seam holes at 4mm. spacing. The outside quarter lasting margin turns outwards as in a veldtschoen construction (cf. L. 137), a modification in repairing this edge, which was very degraded by wear. The quarter lining, surviving on the inside, is the same height as the quarters. The top edge is scalloped where it was oversewn to the top edge of the quarters, with an edge binding. A fragment of heel stiffener is extant on the inside, inserted between the quarter and its lining; its top edge was also oversewn in with the edge binding. The insole has a squared - off toe, to which the overhanging toe and toe puff was attached by the welt seam; there is a wear split across the outside forepart. Few fragments of welt survive and these are very frail due to repairs; welt seam stitch holes are at 10mm. An extra 'rand', in four parts, has been inserted across the toe and along the inside edge, with a gap at the waist, and at the back of the heel seat, between the sole and welt, attached by the sole seam. Wear at the outside sole edge would have obliterated any impressions of such inserts if present. The sole is modestly 'eared'; length: 215mm., 85mm. across the tread; modern size 1; 4mm. stitch length. There is much wear at the outside toe, forepart and heel seat. Tunnel - stitched repairs were added to the toe and heel seat. The 'eared' toe, the welted construction and the slashed throat date the shoe to c. 1535 - 1555. (For a shoe of c. 1535-1555 with many of the same characteristics, cf. Thornton, 1922, Pl. 43; the piping is paralleled in an 'eared' shoe from London in the Museum of Leathercraft collection (catalogue number 251-52); also, there are examples collected at Moorfields, London, dated to the 1530's, in the Northampton Museums' Foot and Shoe collection (D. 41/42. 31)). Illustrated.

Not ill: A number of other worn welted shoe fragments, all post-1500 and probably 16th-century, were found in association; also, fragments of thin skived leather;

Not ill: a fragment of strap with a rivet impression; a 15mm. length of flax or hemp thread; offcuts.

L. 649

Not ill: Clump sole repair to a right - foot slender, rounded toe shoe, worn away at the outside toe.

GOLDSMITH STREET Feature 201. Layer 20

Not ill: Fragments of textile adhering to, or backing, leather, with a close weave, producing a bouclé effect.

Layer 20

Not ill: Small fragments of a loosely woven cloth, adhering to, or backing, leather.

Goldsmith Street. Feature 201. Layer 2

Not ill: Probable remnant of a shoe or boot, with a tie - hole and thong and additional length of thong. It is much damaged and cut; no seams remain.

Not ill: Possible fragment of shoe sole, much cut about, probably for re - use. No seams survive and the piece is heavily concreted with calcareous deposits.

Not ill: Fragment with a row of stitch holes at 2.5mm.; ?part of a composite shoe.

Not ill: Two strap fragments, 13mm. wide.

Feature 233. Layer 6

Not ill: Parts of the quarters of an ankle boot. The lacing holes went right around the ankle. The top edge is cut plain.

Not ill: Fragment of insole : post - 1500 date.

Not ill: Six fragments, probably all parts of cut - up quarters.

Not ill: A roughly folded piece of leather, approximately 200 x 150mm., which may be the remains of a large piece from which pieces have been cut, or it may be the good part of a bag, purse, or pouch, salvaged for reuse.

HS Cellar 4, Feature 90, Layer 5

Not ill: Three offcuts, one of goatskin.

QS 112

Not ill: Quantity of waste unused cattle hide, discarded by a cobbler or cordwainer. The pieces are either from the unusable areas of the skins: edges, with some of the hair present, from the region of the udders, etc., or are offcuts. Two heel seat shapes are recognisable.

TS 316. Layer 24

L.31
Not ill: Left - foot turnshoe, of the one - piece type, with a side seam on the inside with fine stitches at 2mm. and with a space for a small triangular insert at the top. The scalloped top edge, with holes about 3mm. apart, indicates the position of an edge binding, a small detached strip of which survives. There are slots for an instep strap, with remains of the knot on the left side, stitched into place. Parts of the lasting margin survive, with stitch holes at 5mm. spacing, corresponding to the stitch holes of the narrow waist portion of a sole and fragments of rand accompanying the upper. The position of the peaked stiffener is indicated by the oversewn seam holes at the inside back of the quarters. The toe is fairly rounded, of 13th - early 14th century date. The upper exhibits considerable signs of wear at the toe and across the instep, where the foot bends in walking. Illustrated: upper laid flat.

Not ill: Quadrilateral insert from shoe upper side seam.

Not ill: Torn away fragment of shoe quarter, with two lace holes; probable sole fragment.

Not ill: Five lengths of a belt or strap, of average width 25mm., only one break having been cut. There is one buckle prong hole and occasional vertical series of two or three holes, marking the positions of studs in three cases. The belt/strap appears well used and degraded through use.

Layer 23

Not ill: Toe end of a very pointed turnshoe sole, a 14th-century poulaine, with marginal edge / flesh stitch holes at 4mm.

A pair of boy's or adolescent's randed turned ankle shoes, virtually complete, but damaged through wear and burial. There are slight constructional differences, but the overall appearance, size and degree of wear are the same. Date: first half 14th century, or 15th century, up to 1460's-1470's

a) Left foot: slender pointed sole, with a prominent curve at the outside joint position (70mm. across the tread), a very narrow waist (20mm.) and a fairly small heel seat. The length is 210mm.: modern size 1. The rand is made up of at least three grafted lengths. The large marginal seam holes are at 5 - 6mm. spacing. There is wear at the tip of the toe, at the inside forepart and at the rear of the heel seat. The upper is of two - piece construction, without a back seam, the rear end of the inside vamp wing joined by an oblique butted seam to the front end of the inside quarter. A long, narrow, pointed, four - sided insert, forming the top edge of the rear part of the vamp wing, completes the main inside butted seam. As with the sole, heavy wear is indicated at the toe, the tip of which is missing; at the outside forepart, which has split; both inside and outside quarters are trodden down, torn and partly worn away. The heel stiffener is rounded, attached by an oversewn seam, with stitches at 8mm.; it has completely eroded away where it was lasted in. A deep slit down the centre of the vamp, from the throat towards the toe, continues the line of the top edge of the quarters. An edge binding was oversewn around the entire top edge: a small section is still in situ (stitches at 3 - 4mm.). Fastening was by a strap across the instep and buckle, but only a fragment of strap and the vestiges of the buckle attachment remain.

Not ill: b) Right foot: the sole dimensions are identical to its fellow, with similar wear patterns. The large marginal seam holes are at 6mm. spacing. The rand is made up of approximately six grafted lengths. The upper is of three - piece construction, without a back seam, but with two small inserts (one extant) between the square - cut ends of the upper, within the inside quarter. These seam details differ from its fellow, probably to make the best use of the leather. Heavy wear is apparent at the toe, the tip

of which is again missing; at the outside forepart, which has worn away at the outside joint; both inside and outside quarters are trodden down, torn and degraded. The heel stiffener is four - sided and placed eccentrically to avoid the inside quarter insets: it is sewn in with the normal oversewn seam. The deep slit down the centre of the vamp, continuing the line of the top edge of the quarters, with its edge binding, is identical to the fellow. The strap and buckle fastening is similarly degraded. Illustrated.

Not ill: Fragments of a right - foot randed turned ankle boot. Only small parts of the sole remain, with marginal edge / flesh seam holes at about 5.5mm. spacing. The upper is of one main piece construction, joined at the inside edge by a butted seam (stitch holes at 3mm.), with an insert with a rounded butted seam edge (stitch holes at 3.5mm.). A slashed opening at the throat, of indeterminate length, fastened with a strap (missing) and a tinned iron D - shaped buckle, secured by a thong to the outside corner of the throat. A heel stiffener was oversewn into the quarters. The lasting margin may have been deliberately cut away from the quarters. Date: 14th - 15th century.

Not ill: Insert from a medieval multi - part shoe, with two butted seam edges: stitch holes at 3mm.; the other two edges are oversewn, with stitch holes at 3mm.

Not ill: Triangular insert from a medieval shoe: one side has a butted seam edge, with stitch holes at 3.5mm. spacing. The other two edges are scalloped, also with stitch holes at 3.5mm. A coarse woven textile, masked by calcareous deposits, adheres to the inside, presumably forming a lining.

Not ill: Section of inside upper of probable medieval turnshoe of one main piece construction, with a butted seam edge for an insert, of very thick leather; a fragment of rand may belong. The position of a tie - hole and attached lace suggest a fastening across the instep, with a slit at the throat. Lasting margin stitch holes are at 5mm. spacing.

Not ill: Fragment of shoe upper, possibly the insert from a medieval shoe of one main piece construction. There is a pair of stretched lace - holes, with a lace in situ, between one of two cut edges and a butted seam edge, with stitch holes at 3mm. spacing.

Not ill: Probable medieval shoe upper insert, with two cut edges, at right angles, forming a rounded corner, a butted seam edge (stitch holes at 4mm.) and a whipped seam edge. A short distance in from the shorter cut edge, an incomplete triangular - shaped piece is oversewn to the flesh side, probably a tongue.

L.39

Lady's / youth's left turnshoe sole, 1350 - 1450, with a pointed toe, prominent curve at the outside joint position (65mm. across the tread) and narrow waist. Marginal edge/flesh stitch holes at 5mm. spacing; length: 200 mm.; modern size 13 - 1. Considerable wear in the usual places: at the toe, inside forepart and outside heel seat. Illustrated.

L.40

Right-foot randed turnshoe, of 1350 - 1450, virtually complete. Slender sole, with a fairly narrow waist (25mm.) and a pronounced curve at the outside joint position (70mm. across the tread) and a pointed toe; 235mm. in length; modern size 1, disregarding the fashion toe extension; marginal seam holes at 5mm. spacing. The rand is made up of two lengths: forepart and heel seat rands grafted at the waist. The upper is of one main piece construction, without a back seam, joined at the inside waist by a butted seam, with a triangular insert attached by butted seams. There is a wide oval - shaped opening at the instep, with a strap (8mm. wide) sewn to the flesh side of its inside edge, passing over the instep and presumably divided into two parts, which would have passed through the two holes in the outside quarter, to be tied together on the outside. The edge of the instep opening and the top edge of the quarters are scalloped where they were finished off with a binding; stitch holes at 3mm.; three detached fragments survive. The peaked heel stiffener is in situ, whipped in with stitches at 4mm. The shoe has seen considerable wear: a repair clump, itself badly worn at the ball of the foot and toe, was added to the shoe by tunnel stitching. A second row of stitch holes across the waist, indicate a heel seat repair. The quarters are very duntrodden and worn through at the outside back of the heel. The outside of the shoe and the inside quarter were strengthened by the insertion of a wide 'rand' (11 - 23mm. wide), between the original rand and the sole, contemporary with the heel and forepart repairs. The repair tunnel stitching passed through the clump sole (and heel seat repair), the sole, the new and original rands (in places) and the upper, just above the lasting margin.

(For the method of fastening: a strap dividing into two, passing through two holes in the quarter, cf. Thornton 1968 - 9, fig. 14 and plate 4: 6, of 1350 - 1450 date). Illustrated.

L.41

Left - foot, probably randed, turnshoe, fairly complete. The sole is slender, with a pronounced pointed toe, curved at the outside joint (65 mm. across the tread) and a very narrow waist (20mm.); 225mm. in length; modern size 13 - 1, disregarding the fashion point; marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 5mm. Fragments of rand probably belong, but a length of welt does not. There is wear at the inside toe and forepart edge and back of the heel seat. The upper is of one - two piece construction, without a centre back seam, with a butted seam at the inside waist (seam holes at 3.5mm.), possibly

with an insert between the quarters and the rear end of the extended vamp wing. The throat is cut round, creating a fairly short vamp and low sides. There is a 20mm.- deep slit at the throat, parallel to the toes. There is a fair degree of wear at the inside edge, the outside quarters also much degraded and the absence of the back of the quarters is probably due to wear. There is no evidence for a heel stiffener, but if a small one existed, it may be lost with the missing part of the quarters. Edge binding was oversewn all around the top edge. Fastening was with two laces, one stitched to the flesh side at the corner of the inside throat edge and the butted seam edge, the other held in place by a broad end, both passing over the instep and threaded through two holes in the outside quarter, inside to outside, and tied. A short oversewn seam from the top edge to the tie - holes forms a channel, apparently to prevent the laces causing discomfort to the wearer where they passed inside the shoe. Date: 1350 - 1450. The shoe bears a strong resemblance to L.40 and could be its fellow, but there are differences which would be noticeable in wear and L.40 has been repaired, while this has not. Illustrated.

L.42

Complete left - foot randed turned ankle boot, with the upper of one main piece economy construction. The toe is moderately pointed, fairly wide at the outside joint position, with a narrow waist (about 30mm.) and with a small heel seat. Sole length: about 205mm.: about modern size 13. Part of the sole margin has been cut away at the outside forepart; it is worn at the toe, ball of the foot, rear of the heel seat and worn thin generally. The upper joins at the outside waist with a butted seam (stitch holes at 4.5mm. spacing). A quadrangular insert is butted to the top of the front end of the inside quarter and the rear end of the vamp to complete the upper. A bellows tongue is overstitched on the flesh side to each side of a slit at the throat. There is an instep tie: two laces secured by broad T - shaped ends to prevent them pulling through the single holes. There is no heel stiffener. Date: 1350 - 1450, probably c. 1450. Illustrated.

Not ill: Right - foot randed turnshoe of c. 1450, almost complete, but very worn. The sole is pointed, with a V - shaped piece cut out of the tip. The marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 5 - 6mm. spacing. A repair clump, now worn away or detached, was tunnel - stitched to the forepart, and stitch holes at the waist indicate repairs to the heel seat, the outside rear part of which has worn away. Sole length approximately 215mm.: modern size 1; 75mm. across the tread. The rand was made in several pieces, of varying width, with long overlaps at the grafts. The upper is of one - piece construction, joined with a butted seam at the inside waist; stitch holes at 3 - 4mm. The toe portion and the instep area of the vamp

have worn away, but the vamp probably came fairly high over the instep. A detached thong, broad - ended to prevent it pulling through from the inside, was presumably one of a pair, one each side of the instep, which would have laced at the throat. The quarters are dented and delaminating and the lasting margin has been cut off, together with one and part of a second side of the triangular heel stiffener, originally secured with an oversewn seam, with stitch holes at 4 - 5mm. spacing. The top edge of the quarters is scalloped, where an edge binding was applied: stitch holes at 4 - 5mm. Other fragments appear to have been cut, perhaps in the hope that part of the shoe leather could be re - used.

Not ill: Most elements of a left - foot pointed, randed turned ankle boot. Most of the forepart and part of the outside waist survive, delaminating, but not the heel seat. The toe has a pronounced, but not elongated, point: estimated length: 240mm.; modern size 4 adult's. The marginal edge/flesh attaching seam holes are at 5mm. spacing. A clump sole repair was attached by tunnel stitching and is, itself, worn at the toe and across the tread. A little of the stitching remains in the holes. Traces of tunnel stitch holes indicate the rear limit of the clump sole and the front edge of an absent heel seat repair. The vamp is very fragmentary: at the inside waist, a butted seam joins the vamp to the quarters (seam holes at 3.5mm.). The outside vamp wing is extended to form a deep slit at the throat. Overstitching around the throat may indicate a bellows tongue or a vamp lining. The wing tapers towards the lasting margin, forming a long butted seam with the front end of the outside quarter (stitch holes at 3mm.). The two - piece quarters are cut high, with a centre back seam (stitch holes at 3.5mm.). A peaked heel stiffener was oversewn into the quarters and a heel lining was similarly attached. The back of the quarters are very degraded, with the lasting margin absent. All top edges are cut plain, with no edge binding. Fastening was by two sets of laces, which tied across the instep, positioned at the rear ends of the vamp wings, at the corner of the throat and quarter edge and at the front ends of the quarters. The outside pair have broad ends to prevent them pulling through a single hole. There is an unused slot just above the quarter hole. The inside quarter may have held both laces: the arrangement is incomplete and, therefore, not clear, but employs three holes and a broad end to a lace, again with an unused set of holes above it. Date: c. 1450.

L.43
mm

Almost complete man's right - foot randed turned side - laced ankle - boot. The sole has a very pointed toe, curving outwards slightly, with a flourishing pronounced curve at the outside joint position; a narrow waist (30mm.) and a small heel seat, considering the size of foot the boot must have accommodated; 290mm. in length, 255mm. disregarding the

fashion toe extension, by 90mm. across the tread; modern size 6 adult. Some wear at the outside back of the heel seat; The marginal seam holes are at 6mm. spacing. The rand, of at least two lengths, is partly extant. The upper is of two, probably three pieces; the vamp is long, with a pointed toe, corresponding to the sole; the throat is high and cut round, to which was probably attached an instep or tongue portion, with a blind oversewn seam (stitch holes at 3mm.). The outside vamp wing extends to a butted seam with the outside quarter; seam holes at 3mm. The rear end of the inside vamp wing and the front end of the quarter each have lace - holes: eight on the vamp (and four would have been on the absent tongue) and eleven on the quarter, reinforced by inside 'facings', stitched by oversewing each of the vertical edges to the inside of the shoe, with the flesh side against the foot and incorporated with the lasting margin. The one - piece quarters are cut to a high peak at the centre back, but relatively low at the lacing and outside seam. The lasting margin has eroded away through extensive wear, as has the inside margin of the vamp from the toe to the tread. A fashionable item of footwear of the 1460's. Illustrated.

Not ill: Toe portion of vamp, from a fairly pointed shoe; lasting margin stitch holes at 6mm. spacing; probably 15th century.

Not ill: Most of a probable right - foot randed turned ankle - boot, of thick cattle hide. The sole is incomplete, the toe, inside forepart and inside rear of heel seat probably having been damaged rather than worn out. The toe is not very pointed and, more likely, fairly rounded. The forepart is wide, the waist narrow and the heel seat probably fairly small: estimated length: 210mm.; modern size 13-1. The upper is made in two parts (the outside vamp is missing), the one - piece quarters butt - seamed on each side (stitch holes at 3mm.) between the waist and the rear of the seat a little nearer the waist at the inside. A heel stiffener, with a truncated peak, was overstitched into the quarters. The top edge is overseamed for an edge binding. There is a deep slit at the throat, with a bellows tongue, overseamed around its edge. Fastening was by laces, or by a lace and buckle, across the instep. The postulated shape of the sole and the upper construction suggest a late 15th century date.

Not ill: Parts of two heel stiffeners: one has a small piece of lasting margin attached, but almost cut off, with a short length of rand, with stitch holes at 5mm., suggesting a late medieval date. The overseamed top edge stitch holes are at 5mm. spacing. The second stiffener is torn, except for one side of the top edge, with oversewn seam stitch holes at 7mm.

Not ill: Piece of alum tawed kid artefact, with three scalloped edges, with

very fine oversewn seam holes at 3mm., 1.5mm. and 1.5mm. spacing respectively, none of which could have joined. The fourth edge is torn. A triangular fragment in association, with one oversewn edge, does not obviously join. These are possibly parts of a glove or purse; alternatively, a vamp lining.

L.44
Shoemaker's hand - leather, to protect the palm. One edge is oversewn, with stitches at 4mm., where an edge binding was attached. The opposite edge is torn, where creased in use. The other two edges are cut. Random holes are pierced through the thick leather. Illustrated.

L.45
Fragment of skived leather, with burnished linear decoration, possibly from a book binding. Illustrated.

L.46
Near complete front - laced ankle - boot, possibly right - foot, to judge by the one - sided (presumably outside) wear of the right quarter. The sole is absent; lasting margin seam holes are at 6 - 7mm. spacing. A short length of heel seat rand closely matches the stitch - length, but does not conclusively belong to this boot. The upper is of three pieces: the vamp probably has a rounded toe, but is damaged, especially at the toe end. There is a deep slit at the throat and a missing bellows tongue was overseamed to the flesh side edges. Another oversewn seam runs parallel to the throat slit, between the throat and inside edge, of unknown purpose. The vamp wings are butt-jointed to the quarters (seam holes at 4mm.). The quarters have a centre back seam (seam holes at 3.5mm.). A heel stiffener is whipped into the back of the quarters, the third side lasted in. The top edges of the quarters are plain, as is the front edge of the inside quarter, but the corresponding edge of the outside quarter has a scalloped edge where an edge binding was attached. Fastening was with two sets of laces across the instep: a pair of laces on the outside, formed by slotting one end through a slit in itself, at the corner of the throat and quarter edge and two laces slotted individually through the outside quarter, at the corner of the front oversewn edge and butted seam, with single holes in corresponding positions on the inside, one holding a single lace. Date: late 15th - early 16th century. Illustrated, with vamp shown flat and the inside quarter placed to show the inside butted seam joining the vamp and quarter. The outside quarter is not shown.

Not 111: Fragments of a shoe similar to L.46. The sole is absent. The toe portion of the vamp is missing; there is a slit at the throat and fastening is with one pair of laces across the instep, secured, on the flesh side, by broad ends. The quarters were probably of one - piece construction, without centre back seam, butted to the vamp wings (stitch holes at 3mm. spacing). The top edges of the heel stiffener were overseamed to the inside

of the quarters, probably flesh side to the foot, which is unusual. The lasting margin stitch holes are at 6mm. spacing. The top edge had an edge binding attached by an oversewn seam. Date: 15th - 16th century.

Not ill: Fragment of upper of an ankle-shoe, with a slit at the throat and a tie - hole at the corner of the throat and top edge; lasting margin stitch holes at 6mm. spacing.

L.47

Details of the construction of this shoe part were difficult to determine, due to the remains of heavy calcareous deposits, the removal of which would have damaged already fragile leather. Fragments of a welted shoe of the first half of the 16th century; the toe portion of an "leared" shoe, c. 1520's - 1550's. It appears as though the sole is constructed in two parts, joined by a transverse butted seam, with inserted piping, which passes around the end of the toe, between the sole and welt (seam holes at 6.5mm.), but, logically, this should be the vamp, albeit of unusual construction. What appears to be the vamp, but is more likely to be a sole fragment, has grain/flesh stitch holes at 6mm. spacing. Illustrated.

Not ill: Three fragments of a 16th century welted shoe, with a very narrow waist (20mm.): two portions of sole, with marginal grain/flesh seam holes at 5.5mm.; and a fragment of the lasting margin of the quarters, with a centre back butted seam, with stitch holes at 4mm.

Vamp fragments from at least one shoe, probably 16th century. One piece has lasting margin stitch holes at 7.5mm.

Not ill: Six heel stiffeners, all very worn, one from an ankle - boot, with lasting margin stitch holes at 6mm.; another with lasting margin stitch holes at 5mm.

Not ill: Iron buckle, attached by thongs to a fragment of shoe upper.

Not ill: A fragment of a possible jerkin, or other garment, with large holes at 25 mm intervals around a curved cut edge. There is a short length of oversewing along one edge, on the flesh side.

Not ill: Length of strap, 295mm. long, torn at both ends, tapering from 20 - 15mm. in width. There are three widely - spaced buckle prong holes. Creasing at the hole nearest the narrower end indicates use. Possibly from a horse harness.

Layers 20 - 23

L.48

Upper of right - foot randed child's ankle - shoe of one - or two - piece construction. Of the bottom, only a fragment of rand survives; the lasting margin stitch holes are at 4mm. spacing. The toe is of indeterminate shape, the inside forepart having eroded and the outside lasting margin cut away.

The upper is joined at the inside waist with a fine butted seam: stitch holes at 2mm. spacing. The quarters are cut high at the back, the sides cut low. A heel stiffener was sewn into the quarters with coarse over stitching. The top edge was finished with an absent edge binding, finely over stitched to the shoe. Fastening was with a missing buckle, attached by thongs, the strap slotted through the inside upper at the angle between the inside edge of the throat slit and the butted seam, prevented from pulling through by a T - shaped end, passing over the instep to the buckle with its prong. The shoe is not as well worn as many associated examples and was presumably discarded when outgrown. Date: 14th - 15th century. Illustrated flat.

Not ill: Parts of a 15th century child's right turnshoe. Most of the heel seat is missing, possibly worn away, as the leather is very thin at this point. Marginal edge/flesh seam holes are at 4.5 - 5.5mm. The toe is a rounded point, the tip worn away; 53mm. across the tread, 24mm. at the waist; total estimated length: 160mm.; modern size 7 child's. Of the upper, only the vamp survives: there is a deep slit at the throat, secured by a pair of laces across the slit, at the instep, the outside laces secured by a rectangular tag on the inside of the shoe. The corners of the throat and quarter edges are cut across. A missing tongue was over stitched to the flesh side, along the edges of the slit. There is considerable wear at the toe and outside forepart, possibly due to the child growing out of the shoe. The vamp was butt - jointed to the presumably one - piece quarters (stitch holes at 3.5mm.).

Not ill: Right - foot turnshoe sole, with a length of matching rand; marginal edge/flesh stitch holes at 5mm. spacing. The toe is a rounded point ; 68mm. across the tread; a narrow waist (22mm.) ; and a slender heel seat. The sole is splitting across the tread and is almost worn away at the rear of the heel seat.

Not ill: Triangular piece, possibly part of a bellows tongue, with one over stitched edge, the other two edges cut, possibly to reuse. It is too large to have been the tongue for the child's shoe

Not ill: Piece of strap, tapering from a torn end, 22mm. wide, to a cut end, 9mm. wide, with a pair of holes near this end.

L.49

A very fashionable shoe of the 1450's - 1460's; youth's or small woman's pointed, right - foot, possibly randed, turnshoe. The sole has an exaggerated toe, a fairly prominent curve at the outside joint position (73mm. across the tread), a narrow waist (23mm.) and a fairly long and slender heel seat; total length: 245mm., about 205mm. of usable length; modern size 13. There is some wear at the ball of the foot, outside tread and outside heel seat.

The foot and wear impressions of the forepart suggest that the toes were well down from the constricting toe. Marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 5-6 mm spacing; a fragment of rand probably belongs. The upper, of fine quality leather, is constructed of four pieces: the vamp has four alternately-lacing straps across the instep. The end of the second from the toe, at the inside, is butt-jointed and divided into two to form the laces, which pass through a hole in the second outside strap (cf. Thomas, 1920, Fig. 1: 55/75/ for a similar example from Coventry). The fourth strap, at the throat, is formed on the inside by an insert, butt-jointed between the rear end of the vamp and a wider insert (stitch holes at 3 mm spacing); both these inserts lasted in. A missing rectangular reinforcement was overstitched to the flesh side of the vamp quarter edge and the inserts, to secure this weak area. As with the second strap, the fourth strap is completed by a butt-jointed section, which divides to form two laces to attach to the corresponding outside strap through a hole in its end. Overseams on the flesh side of the outside second, third and fourth and the inside third and fourth straps, suggest that stiff threads were laid to give extra strength or stiffness to parts of the straps where thought necessary. The one-piece quarters are low-cut and butt-jointed on the inside to the wide insert (stitch holes at 2.5mm.) and at the outside, to the rear end of the vamp and fourth strap (stitch holes at 3-4 mm. spacing), the latter join reinforced by a rectangular reinforcement overstitched to the flesh side. A small, almost rectangular, heel stiffener, was overstitched to the inside surface at the back of the quarters. The outside lasting margin has worn away, consistent with the wear at the sole heel seat. Illustrated.

Not ill: Fragment of a tunnel-stitched forepart clump repair from a man's shoe. One side is scored, as if it had been used as a surface for cutting on.

Not ill: Either a cut-off lasting margin of a shoe vamp, or a rand, with stitch holes at 6mm. The wavy edge suggests that the thread came over the edge, with as a 17th century heel rand.

Not ill: Fragment of strap or belt, torn away at each end, 19mm. wide at one end, 21mm. at the other, with four buckle prong holes, at approximately 30mm. intervals.

Layer 20

Not ill: Left-foot turnshoe sole, with a fragment of matching rand, with marginal edge/flesh stitch holes at 4.5mm. The toe has worn away, but it was probably rounded. There is also considerable wear at the rear of the heel seat and holes in the forepart. Total estimated length: 210mm., 70mm. across the tread; modern size 13. The narrow waist (25mm.), the slight heel seat and the pronounced curve at the outside joint position, indicate a 15th century date, c.1480-1500, if a rounded toe, after the 1460's - 1470's points had gone out of fashion.

Not ill: Bottom parts and some of the upper of a left - foot rounded toe welted shoe, possibly a man's, of the first half of the 16th century. Sole length: 240mm., 85mm. across the tread, 45mm. at the waist, 4mm. in substance; modern size 4 adult. It has worn away at the toe and worn down at the outside back of the heel. The sole seam stitch holes are at 4.5mm.; the welt seam stitch holes at 7.5 - 9.5mm. spacing. The insole is 215mm. in length and has a series of nail holes where it was attached to the last. The welt is made up of at least two parts. The remnants of the vamp show a heavily pleated toe end, but there is no indication of the style. The one - piece quarters joined the vamp with butted seams at the waist (stitch holes at 4.5mm. spacing).

Not ill: Cut away section from a belt or strap, 3mm. thick, with an irregular pattern of stitch holes, not apparently used along half its present length, possibly for decoration, for securing a backing, or perhaps to thread a contrasting thread. Three stitch holes within an indentation suggest a stud and there is the edge of another indentation against the long cut edge.

Layer 18

Not ill: Fragment of small medieval knife sheath, with a centre back, probably butted, seam. Where discernible, decoration is engraved and geometric, with simple lines at right angles each side. No holes for attachment survive, as the top part is missing.

Not ill: Waist portion of welted shoe sole, with toe, heel seat and one side - seam margin cut away. The waist is wide; the grain/flesh seam holes are at 3 - 4mm. spacing. Considerable signs of wear and repair: a large hole across the tread; tunnel stitch holes along the existing margin at the waist and stitch holes for a clump sole and heel seat repairs. Post - 1500 date. Associated were a lace and a length of strap with the remains of an iron nail at the torn end.

Not ill: Sole, insole, fragments of vamp and welt of a rounded toe shoe, of the early 16th century, or the very end of the century. It is almost made as a 'straight', probably worn on the left foot, as there is a little more wear at the outside edge of the heel seat. The sole has cracked across the tread through wear and generally degraded, but the insole is in good condition. Sole length: 225mm., 75 - 80mm. across the tread; modern size 2. The welt seam stitch length is 7mm.; the sole seam holes are at 4mm. spacing. Of the upper, only the lower part of the quarters survive, with a section of the lasting margin. There is a butted seam edge where the inside quarter was joined to the rear end of the vamp, with stitch holes at 4mm. A fragment with a butted seam edge may be from the outside quarter or the vamp.

Layers 19 and 17

Right back portion of leather jerkin, 1.5mm. in substance, torn diagonally

L.65
mm

from right shoulder to the bottom of the left side seam; also, part of the front, torn from the garment. The side seam edges are curved round to meet the bottom edge, creating stylish slits at the sides. All edges have oversewn seams for a lining or edge binding, which would also have joined the jerkin at the sides. A facing was sewn in with an oversewn seam, around the armhole, from the armpit top to the shoulder. The jerkin was probably made in one piece, as the surviving shoulder continues just over to the front. It was made for a small adult or youth. Neatly folded, it is most likely part of a cobbler's supply of leather for repairs.

Not ill: In close association with the smaller portion of the above jerkin is a clump sole, to cover just over half of the forepart of a shoe sole, to which it was tunnel - stitched. Wear indicates that it is from a right shoe. The pointed toe is probably 15th century.

Layer 17

Not ill: Quarters of a right - foot shoe, constructed in one main piece and joined with a butted seam at the inside waist (butted seam holes at 3mm. spacing). The peaked heel stiffener, oversewn in (stitches at 3.5 - 4mm.) is in situ. The lasting margin seam holes are regular, at 4.5mm. and, together with the construction, suggests that this is part of a medieval turnshoe, 14th - 15th century. It is very trodden down and worn at the outside lasting margin. Tunnel - stitched patches, one a worn - down piece cut away, may belong.

Not ill: Edge fragment of a probable garment, possibly the indeterminate item found in layer 5. The stitch holes are identical and appear to be a seam of an object joined by running stitches to edging strips. The piece was cut up for re - use.

L.60

Two pieces, possibly from the same garment as L. 65. One is sub - triangular, with overstitched seam holes on two sides, one long side having holes much farther apart than the other. The third, short side, was sewn to another piece, away from the edge. It may have formed a gusset to the garment. The other piece, with similar seam holes, has been cut away from a larger piece.

Not ill: Long knife or dagger sheath, 235mm. long, 25 - 30mm. wide, very slightly curved, with a pointed tip and top, which was possibly mounted in a metal rim. There is a centre back overstitched seam (stitch holes at 3.5mm.) and is lined internally with thin wood. Decoration is minimal: two fine engraved lines close to the edge on each side and a single line in corresponding positions on the back. No evidence of attachment to a belt remains. The sheath's plainness and the possibility of it having been mounted in metal, indicate a likely military origin.

Not ill: Child's small right - foot turnshoe sole, with a very sharp point, a prominent curve at the outside joint position and a narrow waist, of c. 1450. The sole seam holes are 5 - 6mm. apart. It is worn at the inside toe, the ball of the foot and much of the heel seat has worn away, especially at the outside edge. Estimated length: 190mm.; modern size 8 child's (disregarding the fashion toe).

L.50

Complete leather belt, 850mm. long, 16mm. wide, with tinned copper alloy 'spectacle' - shaped double buckle, a 'butterfly' - shaped strap end retaining loop and a zoomorphic mount at the end. There are decorative needle pricks along both edges, to simulate stitching. No buckle prong holes are included, so the buckle fastened to another strap, unless it was unfinished. A small cluster of stitch holes, 180mm. from the buckle end, indicates a small attachment. The retaining loop is not fastened to the leather, but bent around the strap to form a square shape, leaving room for the strap end and mount to pass under it. The strap end mount is secured by two integral pins which pass through to the flesh side and are bent over. Possibly a horse harness strap. Date: 15th century. Illustrated.

L.51

Almost complete early 16th century child's left - foot welted shoe. The welt seams, attaching the upper to the insole, are coarse, with stitch holes at 5 - 7mm. spacing. The sole seam is finer, with stitch holes at 4mm. The sole is fragmentary and delaminating, with wear at the inside edge of the heel seat. Insole length: approximately 170mm.; modern size 11 child's. The vamp, creased through wear, is attached to the quarters by butted seams. Two pieces of decorative trim are butt - seamed to the vamp throat edge, each with a tie - hole, stretched through wear. The square quarters are joined by a centre back seam; the heel stiffener is in situ. The tops of the quarters divide to form ties at the instep: one has a hole, the other bears the impression of a stud fastener. Illustrated.

L.52

Almost complete woman's/ youth's left - foot welted shoe. Welt seam stitch holes are at 7 - 8mm.; the sole seam is much finer, at 3.5mm. The welt is made in at least three sections. The toe is very rounded. The sole has worn right away at the inside forepart and at the rear of the heel seat and has worn very thin across the tread. Sole length: 230mm., 80mm. across the tread; modern size 3 adult's; 50mm. across the waist. The insole has a relatively narrow waist, of 36mm. There are five nail holes down the centre line for lasting. The plain vamp comes high over the instep, with a straight throat. The one - piece quarters are joined to the vamp at the waist by butted seams (stitch holes at 4mm.), and by a reinforcing tab at the inside seam at least, sewn to the flesh side. The vamp is very degraded at the toe and inside edge in particular, consistent with the sole damage. There is no evidence for a heel stiffener. This is a very plain utility shoe, of the first half of the

16th century, discarded without repair, when no longer serviceable. A little light brown stitching survives.

Not ill: Complete right - foot rounded toe welted shoe of the first half of the 16th century. The welt is made up of four lengths. The welt seam stitch holes are at 7 - 9mm. spacing; sole seam at 4mm. The badly worn sole was repaired by cutting away the toe and back of the heel seat and sewing new pieces to the welt; hence the welt has two sole seams at these places, the repair seam having large crude holes. The toe piece was butted to the sole without a transverse seam, the heel repair overlapped the sole and had a transverse seam. The sole has worn very thin, with holes at the outside forepart and at the waist. Sole length: approximately 255mm., 90mm. across the tread; modern size 6 adult; 50mm. across the waist. The slightly tapered insole is 235mm. in length, 75mm. across the tread, 35mm. at the waist. There are nine small nail holes down the centre line for attachment to the last. The plain rounded toe vamp comes high over the instep; wear at the toe and outside edge. The one - piece quarters are butt - jointed to the vamp; stitch holes at 6mm. The whole of the quarters are lined, the lining included in the lasting margin and butted seams and whipped in along the top edge, with oversewn stitches at 6mm. For a very similar style, see L. 33, from Mermaid Yard.

L. 53 Virtually complete right - foot welted shoe of the mid 16th century. The welt is made up of at least four butted lengths; welt seam holes at 6mm. spacing. Sole seam stitch holes at 5mm.; the sole is very fragmentary and had been repaired; approximate length: 240mm.; modern size 4 adult. The insole is slightly tapered at the toe, 220mm. in length, 75mm. across the tread; 23mm. at the waist. Six small holes in a central line, from heel to toe, show where it was nailed to the last in making. There is slight wear at the rear of the heel seat. The vamp comes fairly high over the instep and a decorative trim, with a nicked edge, in two sections, was attached by lapping the vamp throat edge over the trim, with the stitching passing edge/flesh from the vamp, to grain/flesh sides of the trim. An inverted 'V' is formed in the centre, where the two sides of the trim meet. The trim tapers towards the lasting margin each side, but was not lasted in with the vamp. The vamp is very worn at the toe and the inside edge in particular. Scored lines at and approximately parallel to the outside edge were presumably made after the shoe was discarded. The one - piece quarters are butted to the vamp (seam holes at 4mm.) and reinforced by tabs overstitched to the flesh side of the vamp. The quarters are shaped to come higher up the ankle at the centre back. A small hole, 10mm. down from this centre top edge, was probably connected with the lasting and occurs in a number of other examples. There is no evidence for a heel stiffener. Illustrated.

Not ill: Fragment, with large holes around a curved edge, possibly the same garment as L.

Not ill: Two lengths of a belt, 30 - 40mm. in width, with the edges cut about. One has the remains of a heavy iron buckle, secured by the end of the belt being folded back and rivetted with at least five copper alloy rivets (two extant). In addition to four buckle prong holes, there are two oval - shaped arrangements of stitch holes for additions to the belt and four stud impressions; also, a cluster of holes at a tapered end.

Not ill: Three toe or heel seat patches, tunnel - stitched together. Traces of wood adhere to one surface; brown thread survives in some holes. The pieces do not belong to the items with which they were closely associated.

Not ill: Insole of woman's right - foot shoe, with much of the toe end and the forepart missing; estimated length: 220mm., 75mm. across the tread: modern size 1/2 adult (measurements before treatment); 23mm. across the waist, its narrowness typical of c.1610. The welt seam holes are at 8 - 9mm. spacing. There is a series of nail holes where it was attached to the last.

L.54

Bottom parts and a fragment of the quarters of a child's left - foot welted shoe with heel, of the early 17th century, not after the 1620's. The sole has worn away at the extreme end of the slightly squared round toe. Length: 170mm, 63mm. across the tread: modern size 8 - 9 child's; 45mm. across the waist; 4mm. in substance (measurements before conservation). Sole seam stitch holes at 5mm. spacing. The heel is almost complete; the bottom and top pieces are complete lifts, with three part lifts inbetween. The heel is very worn at the back, especially at the outside, but there are no indications of repair, presumably discarded when outgrown. Only the forepart and waist of the insole remain, a little light brown thread surviving in the welt edge/flesh seam holes, at 8mm. spacing. Two holes indicate nailing to the last during making. A length of welt is present and the lower portion of the one - piece quarters, which joined the rear ends of the vamp with butted seams, with stitches at 3mm. It was probably fastened with a latchet tie. Illustrated.

Layer 16

Not ill: Substantial heel stiffener, from boot or ankle boot, 2mm. in substance. The lasting margin has been cut away and it has been cut down the centre. Oversewn seam stitch holes at 8mm. spacing.

Not ill: Two delaminating lengths of belt or strap, possibly part of a horse bridle, 15mm. wide, 4mm. in substance, possibly joining, to give a length of 500 mm. One end is cut diagonally, other ends are torn. There are no indications of a buckle or prong holes, but there are fine incised lines along each edge on one face.

Not ill: Length of strap or belt, 20mm. wide, 3 - 4.5mm. in substance, torn at each end and delaminating. Buckle prong holes are at intervals of about 35 mm and a deep indentation of the buckle beside one hole and a parallel break at its neighbour; all five holes appear to have been used. Fine incised lines run along each edge.

L.56

Knife/dagger sheath in poor condition, now in two parts, degraded through use and burial. Length: approximately 210mm., 23mm. wide at the top, tapering to a point; one, possibly two, side seams, but type uncertain, possibly oversewn. Decoration is simple, only visible on one side: parallel series of fine incised lines at right angles, forming boxes. Coarsely woven textile is visible each side where surfaces are degraded, probably a cloth lining. There are no signs of means of attachment to a belt. The method of execution and the treatment of the design suggest a late medieval date, perhaps 15th century.

Not ill: Large proportion of a left - foot shoe of turned welt construction, of c.1500. The rounded toe welted insole shows some wear at the rear of the heel seat, at the toe, at the ball of the foot and is now broken across the tread. Length: about 235mm., 80mm. across the tread; modern size 6 adult; 25mm. across the waist. The welt is about 10mm. wide; the coarse welt seam stitch length is approximately 9mm. Only the waist portion of the sole and a middle sole remain, with stitch holes at 6mm. spacing. The heel seat has almost worn away, to which substantial and repeated repairs were made, particularly to this area, attached by small wooden pegs: a complete heel seat repair and at least three smaller repairs to the back of the heel seat. Some other fragments probably indicate half - sole repairs. Further repair pieces, not so closely associated, including a larger seat repair, may also belong, or may be fragments of sole and patches from another shoe. There is a substantial vamp, cut straight at the throat, eroded at the toe and outside joint position. A section of the upper part of the one-piece quarters survives, with an extended tab at the outside front end, over-stitched to the flesh side of the outside rear end of the vamp. Below this reinforcement, the quarter was joined to the vamp with a butted seam, with stitch holes at 7 mm. The inside arrangement was presumably similar. The lower part of the quarters has worn away, only a fragment of lasting margin surviving. For the style, cf. L.33, from Hermaid Yard.

Not ill: Forepart and waist of child's left - foot rounded toe welted shoe sole, with sole seam stitch holes at 5mm. There is much wear at the outside toe and ball of the foot. Stitch holes across the waist and tunnel stitch holes just below the tread attached a half - sole repair, possibly an associated clump sole, which would have repaired just over half the width of the forepart. Estimated length of sole: 160mm., 60mm. across the tread:

modern size 7 - 8 child's; 45mm. across the waist. Date: first half of the 16th century.

L.55 Child's right-foot welted shoe, c. 1620, complete except for the inside latchet. The sole has a rounded toe and is of two thicknesses, 8mm. in substance at the waist, where it had least wear. The sole has remains of a cork sole on the underside. A groove across the seat may indicate the position of a missing heel. Sole seam stitch holes at 5mm. spacing. An insert was placed at the inside toe and forepart, incorporated into the sole seam, where a great deal of wear had occurred. A seat lift was placed between the sole and insole seats, probably to repair a sagging heel, to judge by the re-stitching holes. These two additions suggest that the shoe was rebuilt during its life, perhaps to counteract a foot imperfection; the shift of the vamp to the inside would support this. Sole length: 160mm., 62mm. across the tread: modern size 7 child's. The insole, with flesh side uppermost, measures 145mm., 45mm. across the tread, with a very narrow waist: 12mm. There are impressions of the bracing thread on the underside. The welt is constructed in three or four butted lengths; welt seam holes are at 10mm. The quarters have a centre back seam, butted, with the blind side inside. The stiffener is attached by an oversewn seam: stitch holes at 4mm. The front ends of the quarters are butted (seam holes at 3.5mm.) to the vamp wings. Latchets extend from the top of the quarters, tying over and through the two holes in the tongue, with a string or ribbon, leaving partly open sides. Scuffing is evident at the rear of the quarters and at the slightly tapered rounded toe. This shoe is in better condition than the majority in the group, indicating that it was discarded when grown out of, rather than when worn out beyond further repair. For the fastening arrangement, see the illustration of a woman's shoe of c.1620, from Cotton Lodge, Suffolk, in Northampton Museum (L. 340), in Northampton Museums and Art Gallery, 1975, plate 8. Illustrated.

Layer 11

Not ill: Fragment of strap, 100mm. in length, with three buckle prong holes; traces of oversewing around the complete edges. It is very likely part of the same strap as that from layer 3A

Layer 6

Not ill: Part of a leather belt, 200mm. long, with the tapered end, the other cut or torn away from the main part. Distortion of a prong hole shows use. Two additional holes near the broken end may represent an attachment. Five accompanying long offcuts are waste from belt manufacture.

Layer 5

Not ill: Narrow waist portion (23mm.) of a turnshoe sole, with marginal edge/flesh

seam holes at 5 - 7mm. spacing. Possibly associated is a fragment of one - piece quarters, with lasting margin stitch holes at 6mm.; a peaked heel stiffener is whipped in; also a fragment of rand, with seam holes at 6 - 7mm. Probably 15th century.

Not ill: Woman's right - foot turnshoe sole, with very pointed toe, a pronounced curve at the outside joint position (70mm. across the tread) and a narrow waist (25mm.). Marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 6mm. Total length of the sole: 220 - 225mm.; modern size 12 - 13, disregarding the 1460's - 1470's fashion toe extension. It is worn at the inside forepart, ball of the foot and outside heel seat. A wide rand may belong.

Not ill: Leather garment fragments; three similar elements in a soft, supple leather, all incomplete, due to deterioration from burial. A similar fragment, L. 92, in layer 17, appears to be from the same garment. One piece is sub - rectangular, with at least two very rounded corners; running stitch holes at 10mm. spacing around three sides (the fourth edge is missing). The other two parts may be identical, slightly triangular, also with rounded edges and with running stitch holes around the determinate edges. Pieces were joined by running stitches to the edges of strips of varying widths, probably applied to the visible side as a decorative as well as a functional feature. It is difficult to determine what the garment is: ?sleeves. Associated with 15th century shoes.

Layer 3A

Not ill: Two identical belts or straps, both of which are now unfortunately incomplete. One had a buckle; at the other end, tapering as if coming to an end, are three buckle prong holes, 37mm. apart. If there were six holes originally, as in its counterpart, the total length would be about 650mm. The other belt, now 315mm. in length, but probably the same length as above when complete, has one V - shaped end with six buckle prong holes, but is torn at the other end. Both have edge/grain stitch holes along each edge, at 4mm., possibly for decorative stitching, or to imitate stitching. Each belt has a series of four - six stitch holes in a semi - circle against one edge, at approximately 40mm. intervals for attachments. These may be straps from horse harness: that from layer 11 may be the tapered end from the first strap above.

Layer 2

Not ill: Leather strap or collar, torn away at each end, 15mm. wide. There are two unused buckle prong holes at one end and a corroded iron rivet at the other. Incised lines run parallel to and 2mm. in from the edges.

Layer 17

Not ill: Badly deteriorated fragment of upper of a small multi - section goatskin boot, of medieval type. There are two butted edges, with

stitch holes at 3mm. spacing. Two lace holes have been pulled in wear and the piece is generally very creased and degraded through use. The bottom portion, where the leather is in better condition, has mostly been cut away for re - use.

TS 31. Layers 10-24

lot ill: Very low - cut quarters, tapering at the sides, and rand from a turnshoe; lasting margin stitch holes at 4mm. spacing; the top edge is overstitched where an edge binding was attached; stitch holes at 2.5mm. Date: 14th - 15th century.

lot ill: Pointed toe and short length of lasting margin, torn or cut away from a turnshoe; seam holes at 4mm. The toe is stuffed with hair. Date: 14th - 15th century.

lot ill: Middle sole or very flimsy sole of child's rounded toe welted shoe, probably left - foot; estimated length: 120 - 130mm.; modern size 3-4 child's; 25 mm across the waist. There are large rectangular grain flesh stitch holes at 4.5mm., but only 2mm. between them; three nail holes at the waist. It is very worn away at the toe, ball of the foot and heel seat. A similar fragment is probably from the fellow. Date: post- 1500.

lot ill: Possible fragment of low - cut quarters, with part of the heel stiffener in situ. The butted seam edge where it joined the vamp has seam holes at 2.5mm. spacing. It is very well worn.
TS 160. Layer 3.

156 Sole, heel and both quarters of a child's right - foot turnshoe. The forepart and heel seat are constructed in two parts, butt - seamed at the waist, 'blind' side downwards, with stitches at 5mm. spacing (some extant). It is mainly of turnshoe construction, with a rib around the margin of the sole forepart, down to where the heel lifts are attached to the underside. The heel seat is of welted construction, with the normal grain/flesh seam holes, at 5 - 8mm.; a small fragment may be the remains of the welt. The toe is rounded, very slightly tapered. Total sole length: 200mm., approximately 75mm. across the tread; modern size 12 child's. The forepart is very worn at the toe, across the tread and at the inside edge. The heel is built of five lifts, attached to the heel seat by wooden pegs, 15mm. long. The heel is worn right down at the back, two of originally four iron nails remaining from an absent repair. Only the quarters remain of the upper, with a fine centre back butted seam, with seam holes at 2mm. The front ends of the quarters are cut high and square, to join to the low cut square rear end of the vamp extensions, with butted seams; stitch holes at 2mm. The quarters are quite flimsy compared to the substantial heel. There are oversewn seams for linings, just above the lasting margins,

although in the case of the inside quarter, the lasting margin has been cut away. The heel puts the date for the shoe into the 17th century; the fact that it is shaped for the right foot and the shape of the upper indicate an early 17th century date, though the shank would normally be narrower. Therefore, it may be of late 17th - early 18th century date. Illustrated.

Not ill: Portion of shoe vamp, much of it cut away for re-use. Lasting margin stitch holes are at 6mm. spacing. It may be the toe end of a pointed shoe, but some distortion does not make this conclusive.

Layer 7

Not ill: Small fragment of turnshoe sole or welted shoe insole, with marginal edge/flesh seam holes at 4.5 - 5.5mm. spacing.

Where possible, samples of fibres from the two early 16th century contexts were examined microscopically with a view to their identification. Measurements were then taken of a hundred fibres in each wool sample and these were plotted as a histogram according to Ryder's method (1969) in order to give the fleece type of the sheep kept. The results of the two lines of analysis were as follows:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Diam.*</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>Diam.</u>	<u>Modal</u> <u>Diam.</u>	<u>Distribution.</u>	<u>Fleece</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Other features</u>
<u>Woollens</u>						
GS 201 System A	13-34 37, 38, 45	22.3	19	Skewed to fine	Gen.Med.	Fibres light brown 2% without pigment- ation
System B	11-36 57	22.4	19	"	"	Fibres light brown 6% without pigment- ation.
GS 201 System A	15-41 43, 43, 50	22.7	21	"	"	Fibres brown with a tendency to darker shades.
System B	18-34 12, 37, 38, 41 42, 51.	26.0	22&28	"	"	Fibres brown with a tendency to darker shades. Occasional one pure white
GS 201 System A	14-41 12, 55	25.4	24&25	"	"	All light brown except one white one.
System B	10-41 45	22.4	21	"	"	Fibres mostly light brown
GS 228 System A	14-45 49, 51, 52, 57, 57, 64.	31.2	21	"	Hairy Med.	Fibres mostly light brown but often greenish. 5% Brill- iant blue. 2% medullated.
System B	15-47, 11, 12, 49, 57, 53, 36	29.5	27	"	Hairy/ Gen.Med.	Fibres mostly light brown but often greenish. 8% Brilliant Blue. 1% medullated.

Number Diam.* Mean Modal Distribution. Fleece Other features
 Range Diam. Diam. Type

CONTINUED...

GS228L9.	9-51					
Fine Weft	56,58, 61,68, 73,75	31.1	13	Skewed to fine	Hairy Med.	Fibres light to dark brown. 19% medullated. Sheep's wool?
Coarse Weft	15-49 52,53, 53,61, 62,65, 65,66, 76,71 73,74, 75,76, 89	35.4	22	"	"	Fibres light to dark brown 4% medullated sheep's wool?
GS 201	16.56, 64,65, 67,70, 72,72, 75.	33.2	20	"	"	Fibres light to dark brown 6% mudullated.

Silks

GS. 228-L.9 System B	8-20 6	14.0	12	Symetrical	-	Fibres generally Brown but one crimson.
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