

A DATED TYPE-SERIES OF LONDON MEDIEVAL POTTERY: PART 3

A Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware

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INTRODUCTION.

This paper is part of a series in which the pottery types found in London from the mid 12th to the mid 15th centuries are published in source and form groups. The total series will comprise a complete corpus of medieval pottery from the City and will act both as a catalogue to the collection of complete vessels in the Museum of London's reserve collection and as a reference work which will allow pottery from excavations to be accurately reported without repetitious illustration and description.

Previous parts of the series dealt with Mill Green ware (Pearce *et al.*, 1983) and London-type ware (Pearce, *et al.*, forthcoming). The subject of this, the third part of the series, is a ware of minor importance in the pottery collections of London but which was the main type of pottery used in the 14th to 15th centuries in St. Albans and southern Hertfordshire. It is suggested here that the source of the ware was in south Hertfordshire but no archaeological evidence for that source has been found.

The ware was recognised as an entity in the Department of Urban Archaeology medieval pottery collections in 1981. It has been assigned a DUA Fabric code, Sgw 2419, and, since its source was unknown, was recorded on the Museum of London computer-held pottery index as LMU (= Late Medieval Unknown ware).

FABRIC

'Hertfordshire glazed ware' is typically a salmon pink colour throughout (Munsell 5YR 7/6) but occurs in a range of colours, from pink (Munsell 5YR 7/4) to red (Munsell 5YR 6/6). Vessels with a reduced firing, appearing light grey throughout, are rare, while an oxidized firing with a reduced core is very rare, usually occurring only in the thickest parts of vessels, such as the rim-handle join.

The surfaces of Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels are usually a slightly darker colour than the body. This may be due to a thin glaze or to the presence of a thin red slip, since it is not often present on the unglazed interior of jugs. However, no runnels of slip are found nor can any finger- or brush-marks be seen in the surface.

The fabric is fine-textured and no inclusions are visible by eye. However, under the binocular microscope an abundant ill-sorted quartz sand is visible, with subangular grains up to *c.* 0.2mm across and sparse rounded grains from *c.* 0.5mm to *c.* 1.5mm across. In thin-section sparse angular flint, or colourless chert, is also present as fragments up to *c.* 0.5mm across. Sparse to moderate white mica is visible on the unglazed surfaces of the vessels, and flakes up to 0.5mm across can be seen. Small specks of red, iron-rich clay are visible in the wheelthrown wares, and in the slab-built dripping dishes these occur as sparse to

moderate fragments and lenses several mm across. These imply that the clay source utilised is variable in colour but that the action of wheelthrowing blends the different coloured clays together. Sparse specks of rounded opaque iron ore are visible in thin-section, together with rare rounded fragments of a red iron ore. Both average *c.* 0.05 mm across with examples up to *c.* 0.1 mm across. Of the nine samples of wheelthrown vessels examined in thin-section (Appendix 3) only one revealed a radically different petrology, in that the opaque iron ore fragments were abundant and the red iron ore fragments moderate (the drinking jug, Fig. 10 No. 38).

The petrology of Hertfordshire glazed ware is quite distinct from that of Oxford fabric AM which includes vessels made at Boarstall and Brill. The Oxford AM quartz sand is well-sorted and flint and white mica are completely absent (Vince, 1983). It is therefore possible to distinguish Hertfordshire glazed ware from the only ware with which it might be visually confused.

SOURCE.

Fabric analysis reveals few distinctive inclusions in Hertfordshire glazed ware and therefore the attribution of the London examples to a Hertfordshire source is based solely on petrological similarity and on the typology of the products. It is argued that the St. Albans and London vessels come from the same source, and that this source is closer to St. Albans because of the higher quantity of vessels in the fabric both from recent excavations in St. Albans and among the reserve collection in Verulamium Museum.

DATING.

In London the earliest context to

produce Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels is the revetment dump behind waterfront G7 at Trig Lane (Milne and Milne, 1982). This dump is dated *c.* 1340 and less than 1% of the total pottery found was of this ware. Numerous early 14th-century groups have been excavated in the City, for example a dump at 2–3 Cross Keys Court, Copthall Avenue (Maloney in Richardson, 1982), the filling of a stone lined pit at the Post Office middle site (Blair *et al.* in Richardson, 1979) and a group from Foster Lane (Blair 1983, Clark 1983). The largest group comes from the filling of the medieval City ditch at Ludgate Hill excavated in 1982. These have not produced any Hertfordshire glazed ware. Examples of a mid to late 14th-century date have been published from the Custom House revetment dumps, (Thorn, 1975, Fig. 4, No. 14). The highest recorded quantity of Hertfordshire glazed ware was found at Trig Lane in revetment dumps datable to *c.* 1360 and *c.* 1380 (G10, G11) and the ware was in decline in London by *c.* 1430 (Trig Lane G12 and Trig Lane G15, *c.* 1440). It is, however, likely that the ware was still being imported to London during the early 15th century. A group from Baynards Castle, which was part of a dump associated with the construction of the corner tower during the rebuilding of the castle in 1428, contained two Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels, both atypical. The first, a costrel (Fig. 10 No. 39) has a typical fabric in thin-section but the drinking jug (Fig. 10, No. 38) is petrologically distinct. A number of other D.U.A. excavations (Appendix 1, Fig. 8) have also produced Hertfordshire glazed ware although never in large quantities. Wherever the sherds are in associated groups a date in the mid-late 14th century or later can be given.

The only place other than the City

where the changing frequency of Hertfordshire glazed ware can be seen is St. Albans. A pit group from College Street, dated to the late 13th or early 14th century on the basis of an almost complete Kingston-type ware pellet decorated jug, contained a range of Hertfordshire reduced ware cooking pots and other vessels, a few glazed jugs, including one of London-type ware but no Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels. It is likely therefore that the ware first appeared in London at about the same time as it did in St. Albans, towards the middle of the 14th century. A series of medieval vessels in the Verulamium Museum attributed to an excavation in the cloisters at the Abbey of St. Albans is thought by Havercroft and Saunders to be from the filling of a large garderobe pit (pers. comm.). They include a Hertfordshire glazed ware baluster jug and Siegburg drinking jugs. This would appear to have been a group of the late 14th to early 15th century, contemporary with those found at Trig Lane in London. Several other Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels from St. Albans are similar in character to those from London and should be of broadly similar date.

A large group from the filling of a cellar at Chequer Street, St. Albans, consists almost entirely of Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels with a few sherds of imported Spanish tin-glazed wares thought by R. G. Thompson of Southampton Museum to be of 15th century date (Saunders and Havercroft, pers. comm.). The range of vessels in this group is different from that found in London and is dominated by large, plain rounded jugs, some of which had bung-holes. It is likely that this group was deposited after Hertfordshire glazed ware had ceased to occur in London, that is, later than *c.* 1440.

The end of the industry is at present unknown. Few large groups of late 15th to

16th-century pottery have been examined from London. St. Albans apparently has few groups of this date. However, the reserve collection in Verulamium Museum contains numerous examples of 'post-medieval black-glazed ware' in forms and fabrics identical to those produced at various sites in Essex, for example at Harlow (Newton *et al.* 1960) and Stock (Cunningham and Drury forthcoming). It is therefore suggested that by the late 16th to early 17th centuries there was no longer a large local pottery industry supplying St. Albans.

DISTRIBUTION

A search of pottery collections in the area surrounding St. Albans has shown that Hertfordshire glazed ware is only common at St. Albans and King's Langley (Neal 1977). Only a small portion of the Manor of the More collection was examined but fragments of three Hertfordshire glazed ware jugs were present. Sherds of contemporary jugs from the Brill or Boarstall kilns in Buckinghamshire were also present, showing that Hertfordshire glazed ware was not the only 14th-century jug type in use (Biddle *et al.*, 1959). At Northolt Manor pottery associated with the 14th-century occupation was common but was mainly composed of whiteware vessels from West Surrey. Single fragments of a Hertfordshire glazed ware cooking pot and a Hertfordshire glazed ware jug were found. Northolt, like London, would therefore seem to have been on the periphery of the Hertfordshire glazed ware market area (Hurst, 1961). A single Hertfordshire glazed ware jug sherd was found amongst material from an excavation by P. Wilkinson, Passmore Edwards Museum, at Bakers Row, West Ham. The whole collection consisted of types paralleled within the City suggesting that West Ham

relied on the London market for its pottery and that the Hertfordshire glazed ware sherd arrived in the same way. Negative evidence was obtained from Essex, from both the Colchester Museum collection and that of the Chelmsford Archaeological Unit. Excavations at Dunstable, to the north of St. Albans, also failed to produce definite examples. The ware has not been found in Buckinghamshire, although B. Hurman and M. Farley state that it is similar in appearance but not form to that produced in the Brill and Boarstall area of Buckinghamshire, on the Oxfordshire border. Small body sherds might therefore be overlooked but large fragments would be obvious. No examples have been found in Berkshire (Reading Museum collection) nor has it been found in the collections of Maidstone Museum.

The distribution of Hertfordshire glazed ware remains to be defined in detail but it is clear that it was relatively restricted (see Fig. 9, Appendix 2), comparable perhaps to that of the late 14th- to early 15th-century Cheam whiteware with which it was partly contemporary (Orton, 1982, 72 Fig. 26). As further findspots are discovered it will be possible to reconstruct the methods in which the pottery was marketed. It is already certain that the London finds must have been carried overland from the north along a trade route with a long ancestry. Pottery from southern Hertfordshire was used in London in the 1st and 2nd centuries and reduced greyware cooking pots and unglazed jugs of Hertfordshire Reduced ware occur in London from the middle of the 12th century until the middle of the 14th century. The trade of Hertfordshire glazed ware to London can be seen as the continuation of this trade for which, however, there is no evidence after *c.* 1400.

FORMS.

Jugs, cooking pots and dripping dishes

form the majority of vessels in Hertfordshire glazed ware. The only other forms recognised in London are drinking jugs, bowls, one urinal, and a single costrel from Baynards Castle. Money boxes and bung-hole jugs or cisterns are known from St. Albans but not London and may therefore be of mid 15th-century or later date.

All vessels have a patchy mottled green glaze, coloured by the addition of copper.

JUGS.

Two forms of jug are found, baluster (Fig. 1) and rounded (Figs. 2 and 3). Of these, the more common in London is the rounded, which can be distinguished in sherd material only by the examination of neck and base sherds. The rounded jugs occur in two sizes, medium (for example, Fig. 2, Nos 4-6) and small (Fig. 3). Both forms are wheelthrown and usually have extensive knife-trimming on the lower half of the body, (Fig. 2, No. 5).

The rims are neatly moulded with both internal and external thickening. Some rims are squared (Fig. 1, No. 2), others rounded (Fig. 4, No. 17) or triangular (Fig. 1, No. 3). The latter form is not common in other wares, although it was simple to construct with the thumb and forefinger pinched together and pressed down onto the rim while the vessel was on the wheel. Most vessels have deep, pulled lips (Fig. 1, No. 3) but the small rounded jugs were often made without a lip (Fig. 3, No. 7). The handles are added to both rim and body by being inserted through the body of the pot, the interior join then being smoothed over. The handles are either of rod or strap form and are usually decorated with two thumb impressions at the sides of the rim-handle join and with columns of small stabbed or slashed incisions (Fig. 4).

Both rounded and baluster forms are decorated with cordons applied during throwing, bands of grooves which may have been applied with a comb while the vessels were on the wheel, and two or three horizontal rows of stamped bosses on the shoulder. The combing occurs mainly as a single band on the shoulder

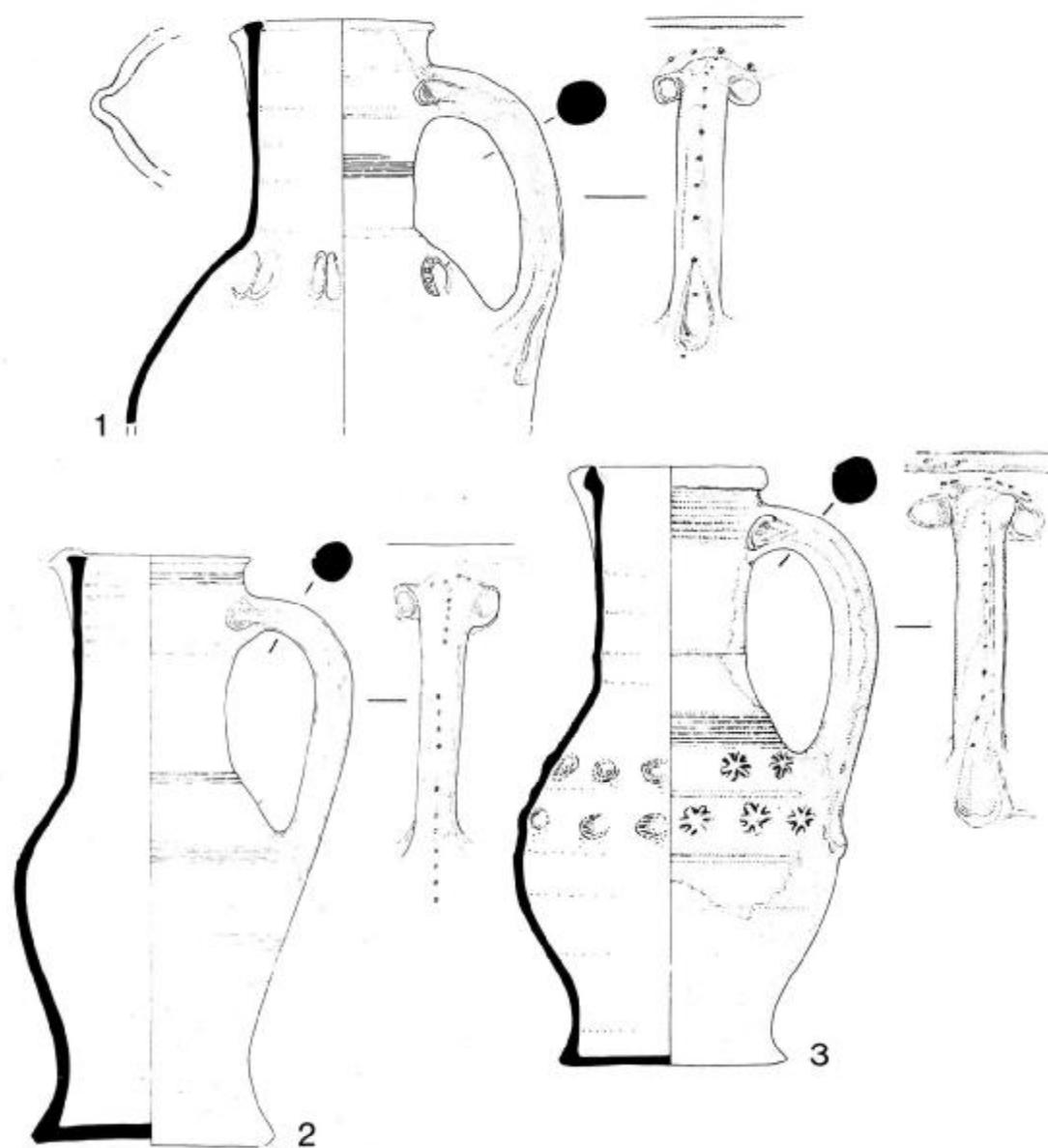


Fig. 1 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Baluster jugs. Nos.1 MOL Acc. No. A10901, jug with 'horse-shoe' bosses; No.2 MOL Acc. No. 36.16/1; No.3 MOL Acc. No. A15259, jug with 'star-shaped' boss. (1/4)

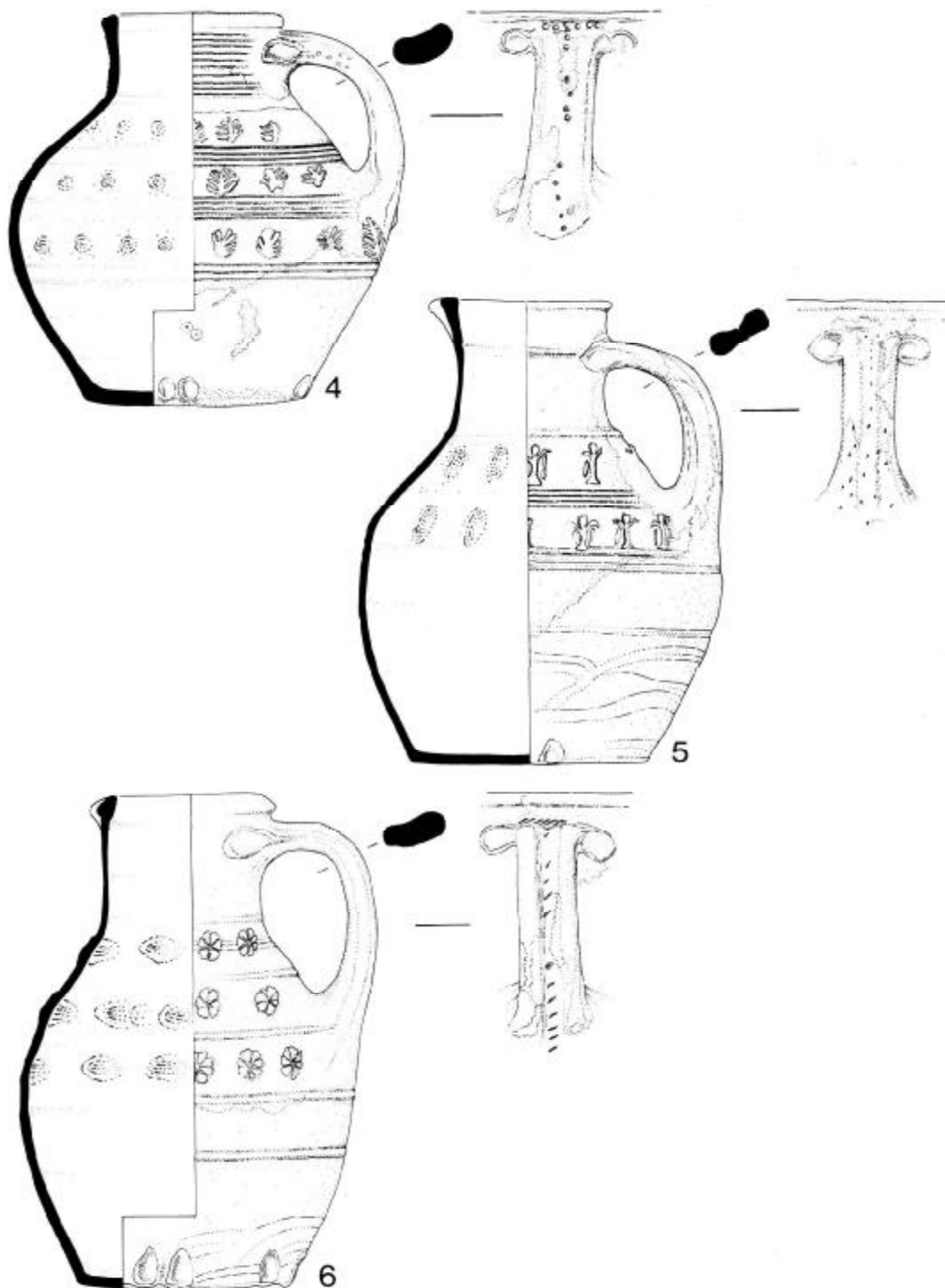


Fig. 2 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Medium sized rounded jugs with stamp bosses. No.4 MOL Acc. No. 10323, jug with 'ear of wheat' boss. No.5 MOL Acc. No. 5694 MIX 127, jug with 'fleur-de-lys' boss; No.6 MOL Acc. No. A23242, jug with 'flower' shaped boss. (1/4)

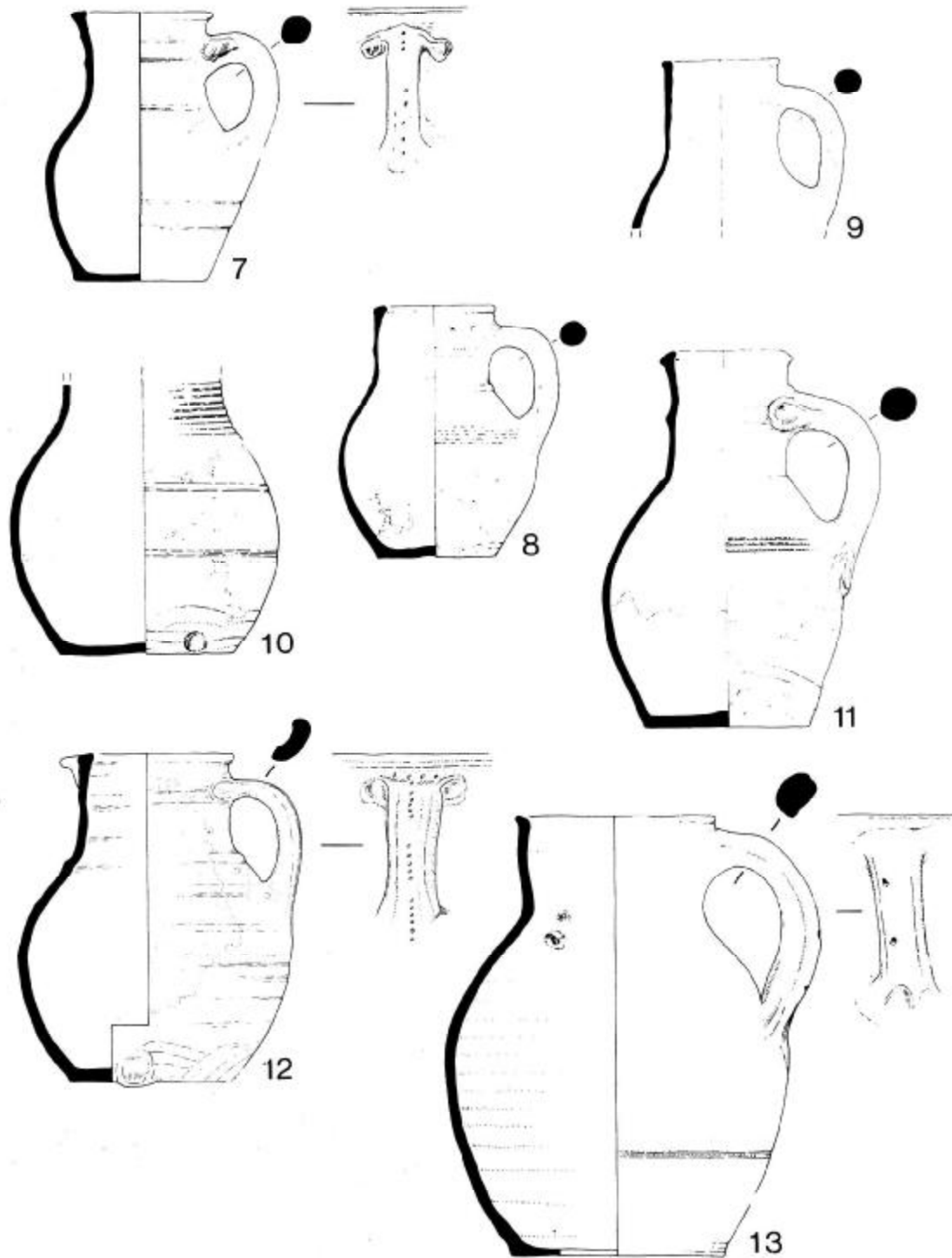


Fig. 3 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Small and medium rounded jugs. No. 7 MOL Acc. No. A8119; No. 8 MIL72 Context 17B/384; No. 9 TL74 Context 415 drinking jug; No. 10 MOL Acc. No. 22714; No. 11 MOL Acc. No. 5692 MIX 125; No. 12 MOL Acc. No. 5698; No. 13 MOL Acc. No. 17734. (1/4)

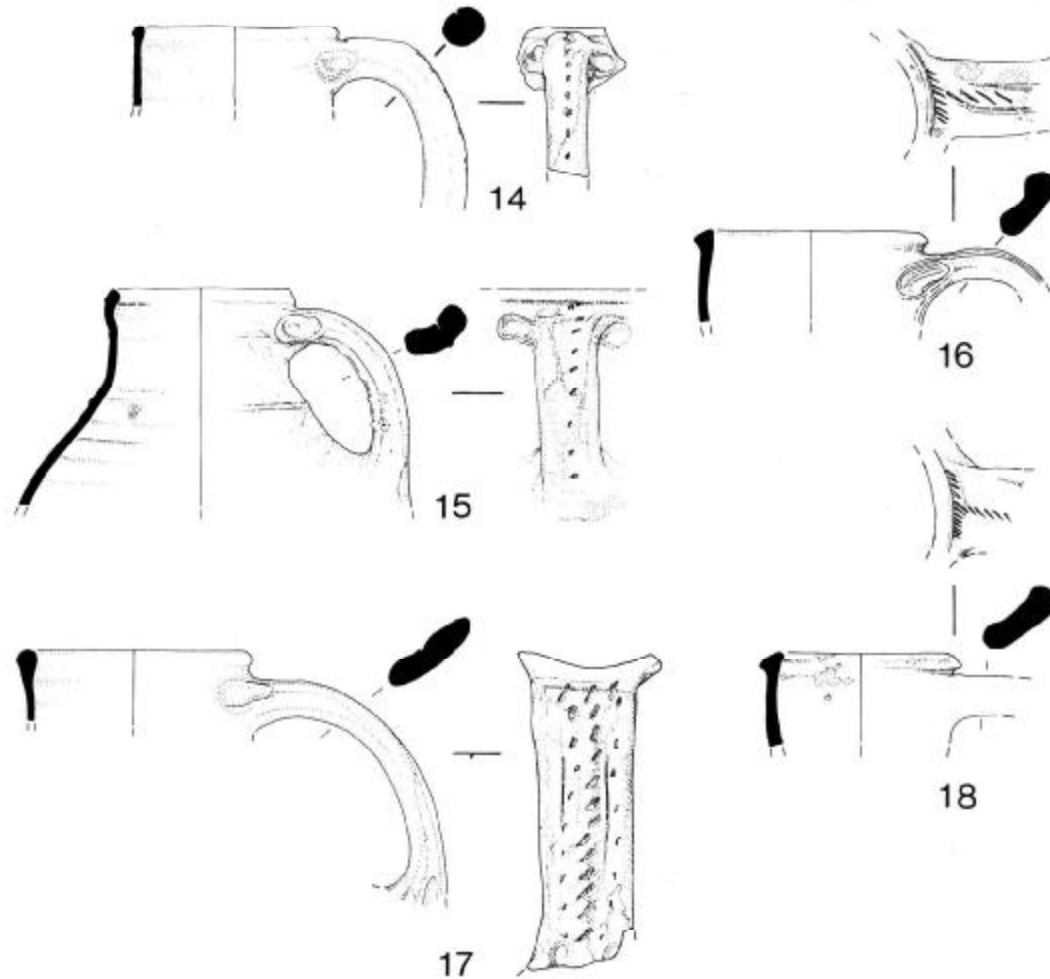


Fig. 4 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Jugs with stabbing on their handles. No. 14 TL74 2698; No. 15 TL74 Context 2332; No. 16 BIG82 Context 582; No. 17 TL74A Context 415; No. 18 BIG83 Context 394, (1/4)

but up to three bands are found, as are vessels with combing on the neck (Fig. 3, No. 10).

The stamped bosses are the most distinctive feature of the jugs and five patterns have been recognised in London. These are a 'star' stamp, found in Trig Lane G11 and on a complete unstratified baluster jug (Fig. 1, No. 3); a 'flower' stamp (Fig. 5, No. 22); an 'ear of wheat' stamp (Fig. 5, No. 21); a 'horseshoe' stamp used with the open ends downwards (Fig. 5, No. 20); and a 'fleur-de-lys' stamp

(Plate 1; Fig. 5, No. 19). Other stamp patterns occur at St Albans and King's Langley but these are not included here. The stamps found on examples from the City were applied by holding the die on the surface of the pot and using a sliding movement of the forefinger alone or the forefinger and index finger on the inside (Plate 2a). This method does not give a clear impression of the potter's fingerprint, unlike the application method used on some Kingston ware stamped bosses (Plate 2b). This

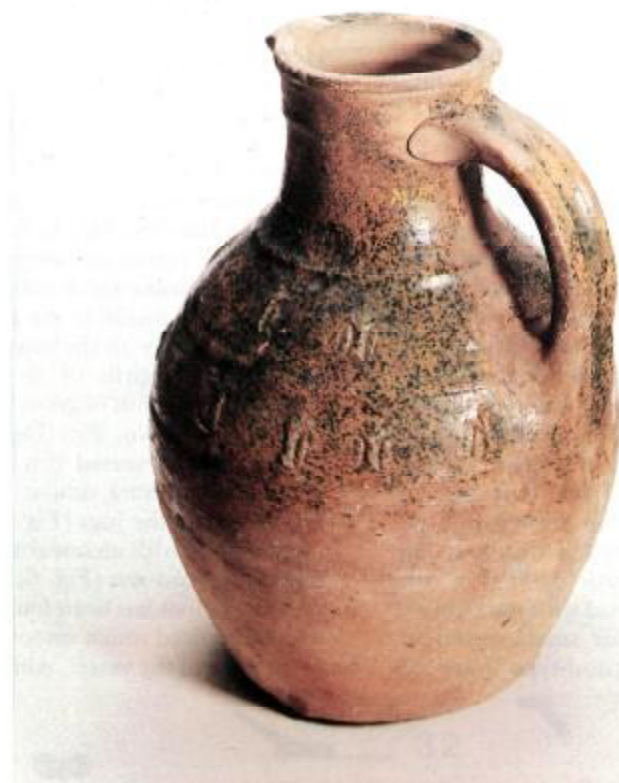


Plate 1. Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: A medium-sized rounded jug with 'fleur-de-lys' stamped bosses. MOL Acc. No. 5694. MIX 127. (Height 275 mm.)

is probably due to the different sizes of stamps; Kingston ware stamps are usually approximately 5 cms whereas Hertfordshire glazed ware stamps are normally about 3 cms long. The smaller Kingston stamps were applied in the same way as those on the Late Medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels (Plate 2c). The impression given by the stamp and internal fingering suggests that the clay was very wet when the stamps were applied. In all probability the stamps were applied immediately after the vessel left the wheel.

The baluster jugs have flat or recessed bases (Fig. 1), whilst the rounded jugs have sagging bases with thumb impressions either singly or in groups at intervals around the base (Fig. 3,

No. 12). The flat base of a complete baluster jug, (Fig. 1, No. 3), shows that the vessels were removed from the wheel with a cheese-wire, the centre of the base was then pushed slightly upwards and the remainder of the base knife-trimmed to give a flat, horizontal surface. The rounded jug bases were pushed outwards before being trimmed externally. Some baluster jugs from St. Albans have extensive vertical knife-trimming on the lower part of the body but this has not been seen on any London examples.

A single rounded jug is distinctive in several ways, although in fabric it is very similar to the remaining vessels, (Fig. 3, No. 13). This jug has no glaze, no knife-trimming on the lower

half of the body and has an oval-sectioned handle that was luted onto the body rather than pushed through it. The similarity in fabric may be coincidental or it may be that this vessel is a late vessel from the same industry, since both the absence of glaze and the use of luting are often Tudor potting techniques in the London area.

DRINKING JUGS.

Few complete Hertfordshire glazed ware drinking jugs have been found but there are fragments from Trig Lane, which must be from small jugs with rod handles (Fig. 3, No. 9). Some of the latter vessels differ in manufacture from larger jugs in that the body-handle join is not smoothed over on the inside, presumably because the neck was too narrow to insert the potter's hand. This leaves a single slash into which the handle was pushed (Plate 3b). The vessels occur in all Trig Lane groups except G7 and therefore date from *c.*1360 to *c.*1440. A definite fragment of drinking jug was found at Baynards Castle, 1981 (Fig. 10, No. 38). This vessel is conical with traces of an everted rim. Unlike similar small vessels in London-type ware, Kingston-type ware or

Cheam ware this example has a glossy clear lead glaze covering the whole external surface.

COOKING POTS.

Three types of cooking pot are found in Hertfordshire glazed ware. The most common is a plain vessel without feet or handle (Fig. 6, No. 28). The second is a pipkin, (Fig. 6, No. 30), probably without feet but with a horizontal handle. The third is a cauldron form which probably had large feet and two opposing handles (Fig. 6, No. 29).

All three forms are wheelthrown and have flat bases, unlike the rounded jugs. Glaze is found on the inside of the base of the vessels and occasionally on the inside of the rim. The shoulder and girth of the vessels are often covered with bands of grooving, applied on the wheel (Fig. 6, No. 26). The rim forms found vary from an everted rim with internal and external thickening similar in construction to that found on the jugs (Fig. 6, No. 27) to flat-topped types with an inward bevel (Fig. 6, No. 26) and a bead rim (Fig. 6, No. 24).

A single foot has been found, the addition of which required much smoothing and working of the base of the vessel. Although incomplete,

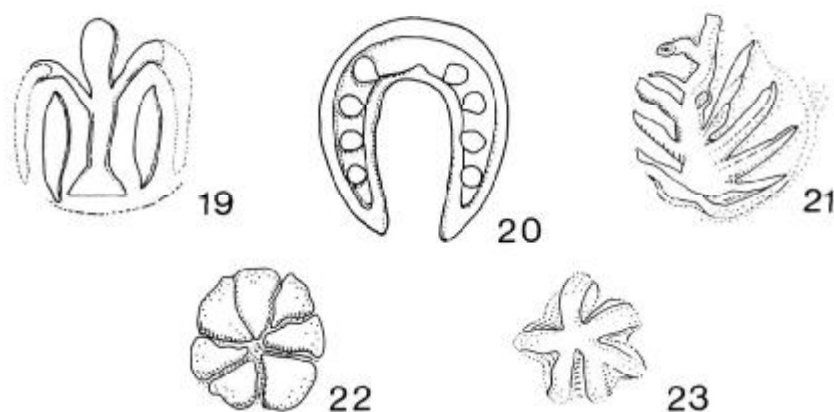


Fig. 5 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Stamp bosses. No. 19 MOL Acc. No. 5694 MIX 127 'fleur-de-lys' boss; No. 20 MOL Acc. No. A10901 'horse-shoe' stamp boss. No. 21 MOL Acc. No. 10325 'ear of wheat' boss; No. 22 MOL Acc. No. A2324 'flower' boss; No. 23 MOL Acc. No. A15259 'star' boss. (1/4)

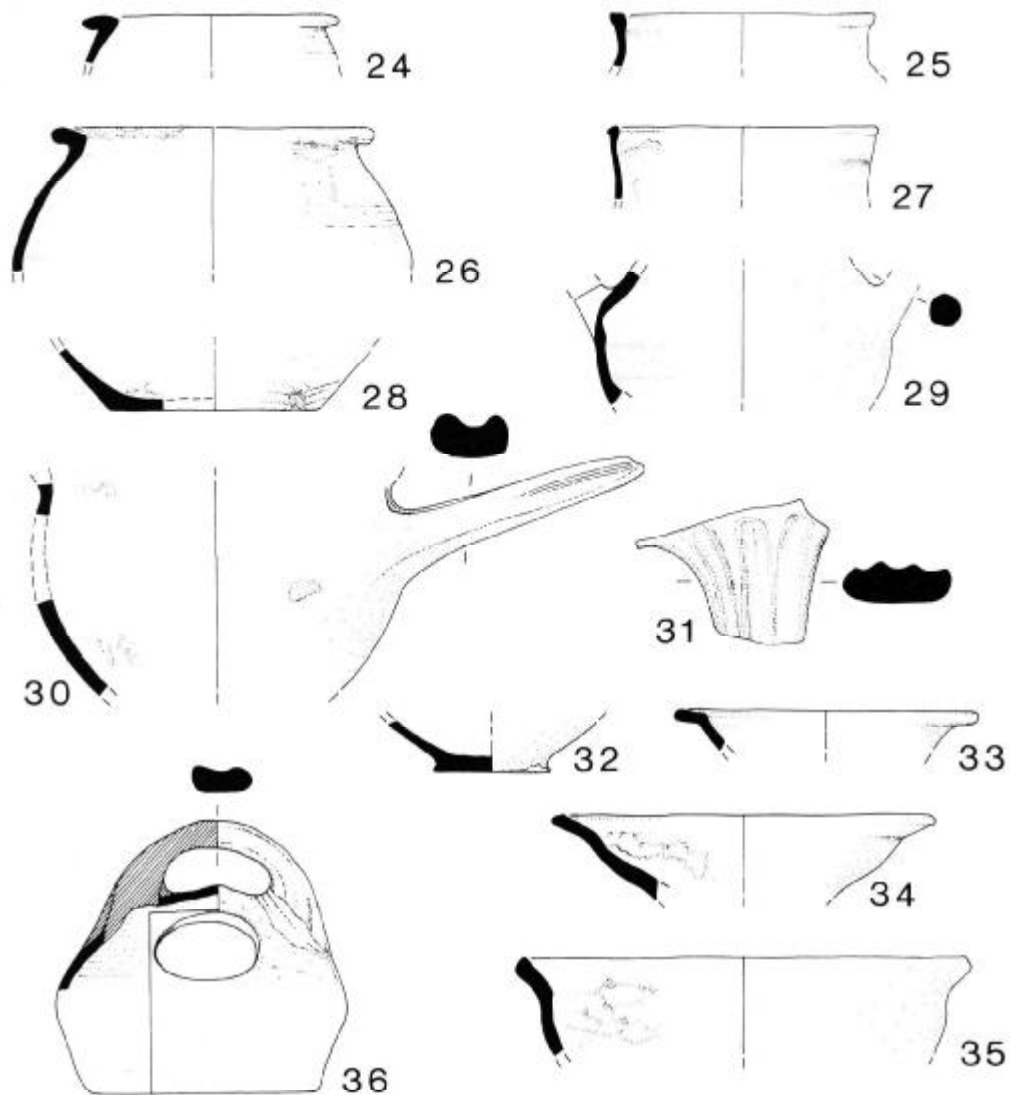


Fig. 6 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Cooking pots and a urinal. No. 24 TL74 Context 415 Jar/Cooking Pot; No. 25 TL74 Context 414 Cooking Pot; No. 26 TL74 Context 306 Jar/Cooking Pot; No. 27 TL74 Context 2670 Cooking Pot; No. 28 BIG82 Context 832 cooking pot; No. 29 TL74 Context 2332 cauldron; No. 30 SWA81 Context 994 pipkin; No. 31 TL74 Context 306 cauldron leg; No. 32 TL74A Context 415 dish; No. 33 TL74 Context 323 bowl; No. 34 TL74 Context 306 bowl; No. 35 MIL72 Context 23 bowl; No. 36 MOL Acc. No. 14677 urinal. (1/4)

it appears to have been a tall foot with three broad vertical grooves similar to those found on metal cauldrons (Fig. 6, No. 31).

DRIPPING DISHES

Fragments of oval slab-built dripping dishes have been found in most of the Trig Lane groups, from G7 onwards. They have pulled lips at either end and a wide rectangular-sectioned handle (Fig. 7, No. 37). The interior of the vessels is covered with a patchy green glaze and the outside is coated with soot.

BOWLS

Fragments of small wheelthrown flanged bowls have been found. They have an inward-sloping flange and a hemispherical body (Fig. 6, No. 34). No base sherds have been recognised.

URINAL

A single, unstratified example of a urinal was found (Fig. 6, No. 36). This vessel was thrown as a completely enclosed bee-hive shape (similar to but larger than that of the

money-boxes). A circular hole was cut in the top and an undecorated strap handle inserted into the top of the vessel.

COSTREL

A single costrel fragment has been found. The method of construction is similar to that of the urinal but with a wheelthrown rim and neck added at the widest point (Fig. 10 No. 39). The suspension lugs have been pierced with a cylindrical tool, 11 mm diameter, and subsequently slightly knife-trimmed. As on the drinking jug from the same assemblage, the vessel has a glossy clear lead glaze.

In Dunning's typology of costrels this example belongs to the mammiform group, thought to be of late medieval origin replacing the barrel-shaped costrel of the 13th to early 14th centuries (Dunning, 1964). Dunning suggested that there was a typological progression in the shape of the lugs. Examples which stuck out further than the rim as wings were the earliest, followed by examples which ended level with the rim and finally the lugs were diminished to form small appendages at the

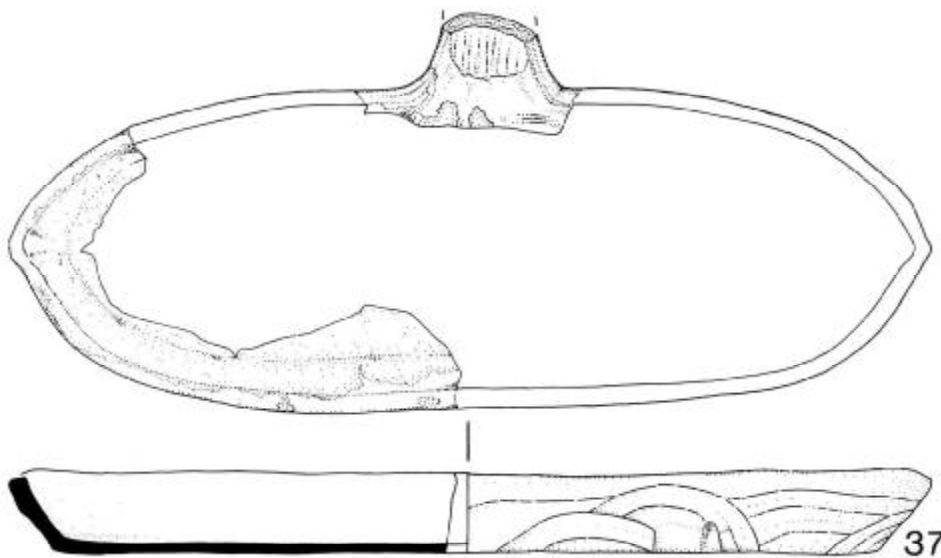


Fig. 7 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Dripping dish No. 37 TL74 Context 306 dripping dish. (1/4)

junction with the body. This example fits into the middle group as do those made at Siegburg at approximately the same time (Beckmann, 1974, Nos. 53–4).

THE ORIGINS AND AFFINITIES OF THE INDUSTRY.

Pottery manufacture in Hertfordshire before the mid 14th century took place at a number of centres, the main products of which were reduced, unglazed sand-tempered grey-wares. These industries differ from the Hertfordshire glazed ware industry in the forms produced, the methods of manufacture, the oxidized firing and the copper-lead glaze.

Early to mid 14th-century pottery industries also existed in the Brill and Boarstall areas of Buckinghamshire, Kingston-on-Thames, the London area and at Mill Green in Essex. The industries supplying the area immediately north of St. Albans are not known due to the lack of pottery finds. The contribution of the pottery industries of this area to the development of the Hertfordshire glazed ware industry is therefore unknown.

The range of vessels produced by the Hertfordshire glazed ware industry is very similar to that produced at Kingston-on-Thames, although details of typology are different. The baluster jugs with vertical knife-trimming are a common form in Kingston ware and the overall shape of the baluster jugs is more similar to those of Kingston and Mill Green wares than to those of the Brill-Boarstall and London-area industries. The urinal is a form not known to occur in any of the local industries except Kingston. A complete Kingston ware urinal in the Museum of London reserve collection is very similar in size, shape and method of manufacture to the Hertfordshire glazed ware vessel, but has an added splash-guard over the opening.

Specific features of Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels also have parallels in the Kingston ware industry, for example the use of stamped bosses on the jugs. However, other features are not of Kingston origin, such as the delicate stabbing and slashing found on the jug handles, similar to that found on Brill-Boarstall jugs, and the bases of Kingston ware

cooking pots are pushed out rather than left flat like those of Hertfordshire glazed ware. The flat base is found on Cheam cooking pots (Orton, 1982) but these vessels are of a similar date to Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels, so that the Cheam industry is unlikely to have been the origin of the Hertfordshire glazed ware potters' style. The least similar of the surrounding industries were those of Mill Green and the London area. It can therefore be suggested that this group of potters supplying St. Albans and southern Hertfordshire obtained their technical knowledge from the south or west rather than the east or south-east. However, neither of the two main industries to the south and west of St. Albans were using precisely the same range of techniques as those adopted by the Hertfordshire glazed ware potters, who seem to have taken ideas from both sources.

The mechanisms by which potting techniques and 'styles' were transmitted are not known. Potting is a complicated craft requiring considerable expertise acquired through apprenticeship or a long period of training. However, pottery industries in England are not known to have been organised into guilds. The shape or type of vessels produced by a potter depends to a considerable extent upon the tastes and requirements of his customers. Techniques such as stamped bossing and handle decoration and decisions such as whether or not to push out the base of a cooking pot are, however, of no consequence to the user of the pot and most likely reflect the custom of those from whom the potter learnt his craft. Since there is no earlier glazed ware industry in Hertfordshire from which the Hertfordshire glazed ware potters could have learnt their craft and, since neither of the most similar industries incorporated all of the techniques used it is difficult to define where they originated. There is no apparent progression in techniques within the Hertfordshire glazed ware industry, which must have lasted longer than a single potter's lifetime.

Thus, when the industry was in its naissance the original potters seem to have been more receptive to ideas and techniques but, once established, the system of training was rigid enough to ensure that a virtually identical

product was manufactured for a century.

As the medieval pottery industries supplying London become better known it will be easier to consider aspects of the pottery industry which would previously have been obscure. The present instance, that of a minor industry supplying a small area of Hertfordshire and the surrounding counties is a case in point. The sequence of dated deposits at Trig Lane immediately removes any need to use typological traits to try and date the period of use of a pottery type, and one can now use this information to show firstly, how stable the patterns of production of the medieval pottery industries were, and secondly to question the way in which technical knowledge was transferred from potter to potter.

Further information, for example on the methods of marketing, may be obtained once the full distribution of the ware has been recorded and quantified data from other sites is available for comparison with that from London and St. Albans.

CONCLUSION.

Large quantities of Hertfordshire glazed ware found on excavations in St. Albans suggest that this type of pottery was being made close by although no kiln has been found. Waterfront sites in the City of London, where this type of pottery was present, show that it was used in London mainly in the mid to late 14th century. By the early 15th century evidence from London suggests that the industry was in decline although excavations in St. Albans show that it was still important locally. The end of the industry is not precisely dated and must be sought outside of London.

Forms found in London include jugs, cooking pots, dripping dishes, drinking jugs, bowls and one urinal. These forms are also known from St. Albans together with money boxes and cisterns. The Hertfordshire glazed ware potters made vessels which are of similar forms and stylistic elements to those found in the

Kingston industry while the distinctive handle form alone is paralleled at Brill and Boarstall in Buckinghamshire. This may imply that the Hertfordshire industry was founded by potters from Kingston. Once underway, the output of the Hertfordshire glazed ware industry continued without change until the early 15th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We gratefully acknowledge the help of Adrian Havercroft and Chris Saunders and their staff at the Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, without whose help we would not have recognised the source of Hertfordshire glazed ware. We are grateful to Mike Farley and Barbara Hurman of Aylesbury Museum for discussing the similarity of Hertfordshire glazed ware to Buckinghamshire glazed wares and for showing us material from recent excavations at Brill and Boarstall. Many museums have been visited as part of this general study and we are grateful to them all for allowing us to examine material in their care. Nick Fuentes showed us the material from the 1972 City of London Archaeological Society excavations at Milk Street and we are grateful for his permission to publish an illustration of a jug found there (Fig. 3, No. 8).

Tony Dyson and Hugh Chapman of the Museum of London kindly read and commented on an earlier draft of this paper.

APPENDIX 1

List of D.U.A. excavations mentioned in the text (preceded by their site codes), and find-spots of provenanced LMU material from museum collections (see Fig. 8)

1. 65-6 Coleman St.
2. Plantation House.
3. Bishopsgate St.
4. St Mary Axe.
5. Leadenhall St.
6. Moorgate St.
7. The Royal Exchange.
8. TL74 Trig Lane, Upper Thames St.
9. CS75 48-50 Cannon St.
10. BIG82 Billingsgate Market Lorry Park, Lower Thames St.

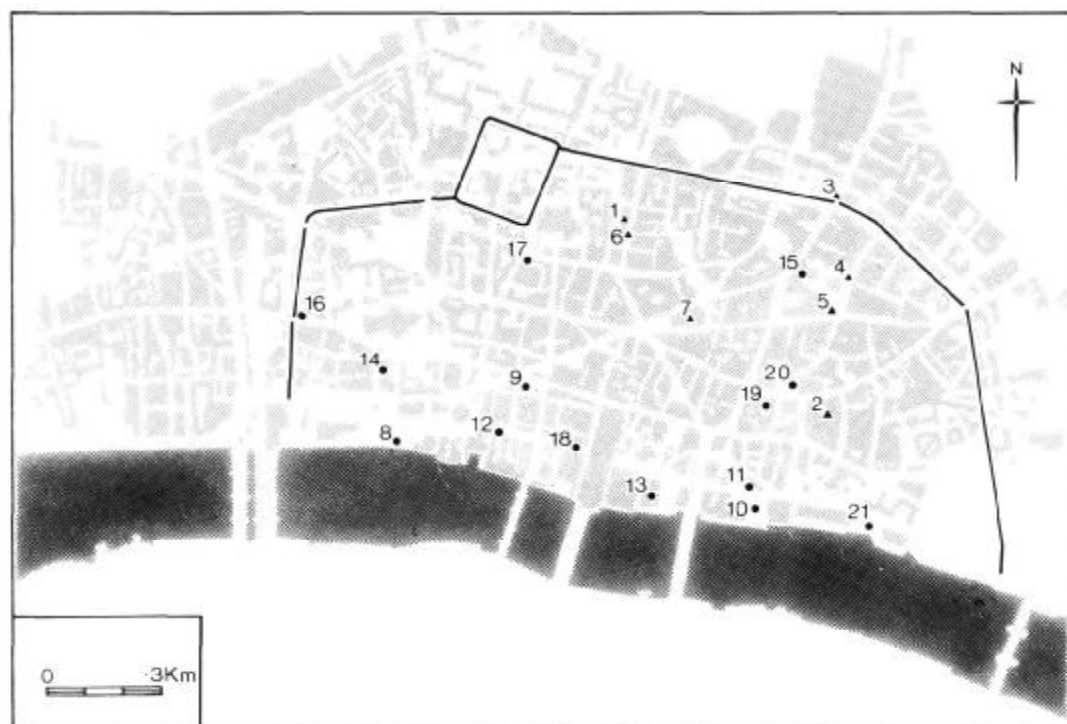


Fig. 8 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware: The City of London showing D.U.A. sites mentioned in the text (circles), and other find spots of provenanced London-type ware (triangles). Where museum records indicate street names, but not an exact location, the site has been suggested centrally within the street (for site names see Appendix 1).

11. PEN79 Peninsular House, 112–116, Lower Thames St.
12. SLO82 Beaver House, Sugar Loaf Court.
13. SWA81 Swan Lane Car Park, 95–103, Upper Thames St.
14. TAV82 29–31, Knighttrider St.
15. BIS82 76–80, Bishopsgate St.
16. LUD82 42–6 Ludgate Hill/1–6, Old Bailey.
17. MIL72 10, Milk St.
18. PCD59 Public Cleansing Department, Dowgate.
19. FEN83 5–12, Fenchurch St.
20. LIM83 25–6, Lime St.
21. CUS73 Custom Ho., Wool Quay, Lower Thames St.

APPENDIX 2

List of positive and negative find spots of LMU in South-east England (see Fig.9).

Positive sites:

1. St. Albans (Verulamium Museum)
2. King's Langley (Verulamium Museum)

3. Manor of the More, Rickmansworth (British Museum) Biddle *et al* (1959).
4. New Palace Yard, Westminster (Museum of London) Horsman (in preparation).
5. The City of London (Museum of London).
6. Bakers Row, West Ham (Passmore Edwards Museum).
7. Northolt Manor (Gunnensbury Park Museum) Hurst (1961).

Negative:

8. Aylesbury
9. Dunstable
10. Guildford
11. Kingston
12. Reading
13. Hadleigh Castle (Passmore Edwards Museum) Drewett (1975)
14. Colchester (Colchester and Essex Museum)

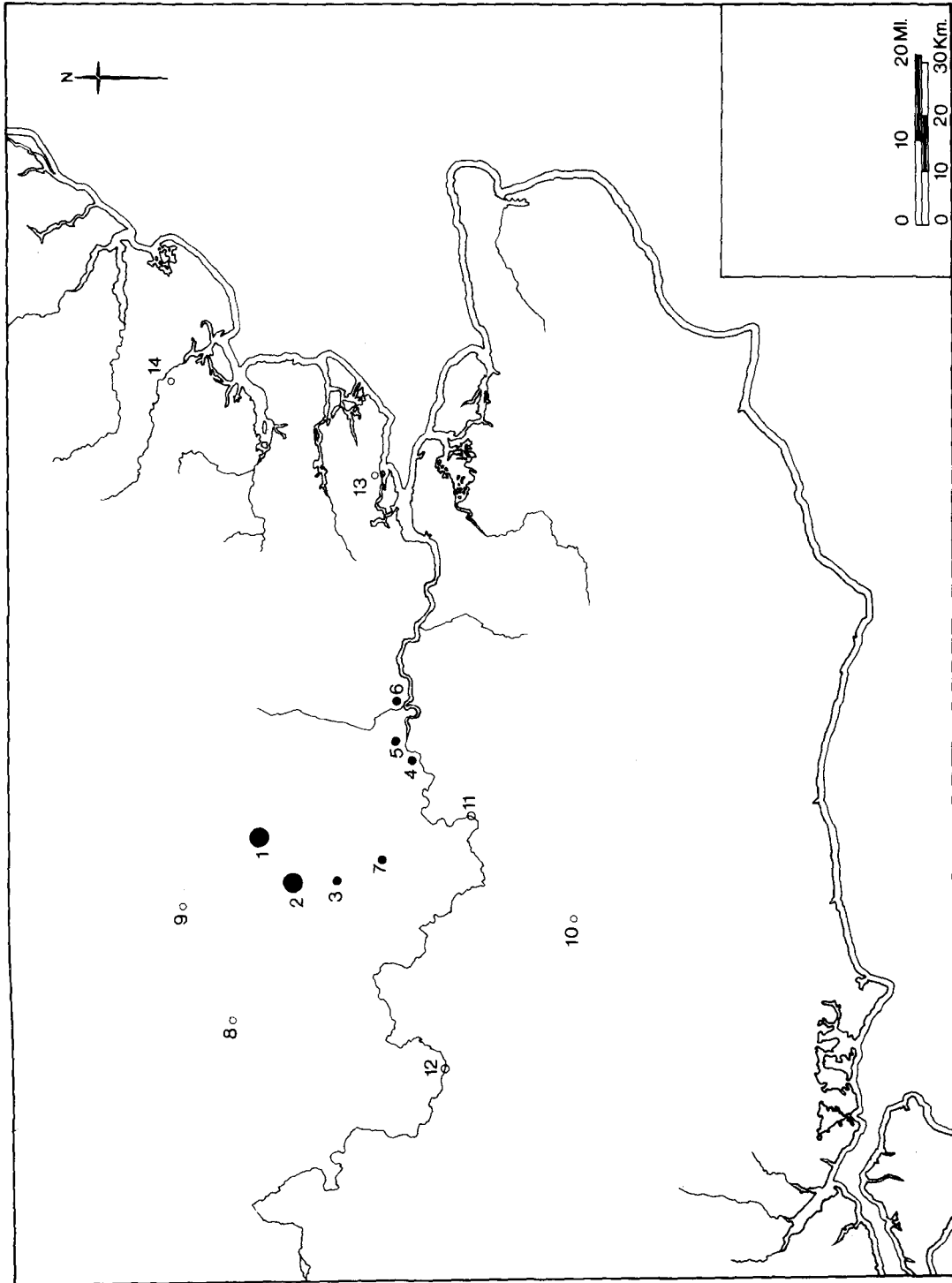


Fig. 9 Late Medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware: South-east England, showing the distribution of Hertfordshire glazed ware in the middle to late fourteenth century (for site names see Appendix 2).

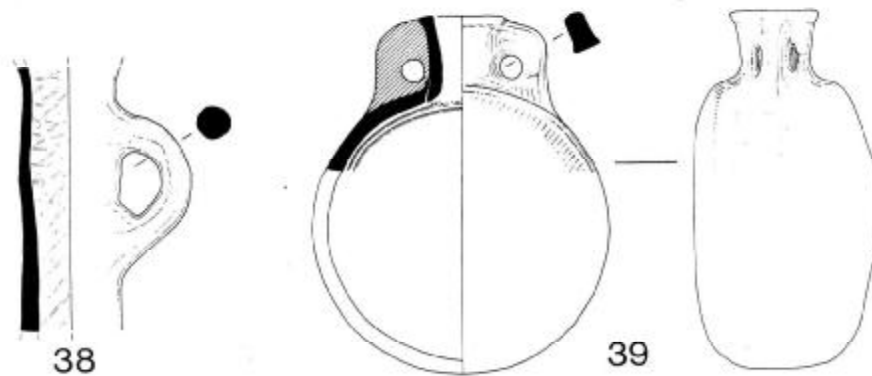


Fig. 10 Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: Drinking jug and costrel. No. 38 BYD81 Context 5, drinking jug; No. 39 BYD81 Context 25, costrel. (1/4)

APPENDIX 3

Thin sections taken from Hertfordshire glazed ware vessels.

- 579 TL74 [2698] Jug handle.
- 580 BIG82 [582] Jug handle.
- 581 BIG82 [394] Jug handle.
- 582 CUS73 XV [4] Jug handle.
- 583 MIL72 [384] 17B Small rounded jug.
- 584 CS75 [+] DUA Fabric No. Sgw 1438. Jug sherd.
- 585 TL74 [429] Jug with 'star shaped' boss.
- 586 BYD81 [5] Drinking jug.
- 587 BYD81 [25] Costrel.

QUANTIFICATION OF HERTFORDSHIRE GLAZED WARE AT TRIG LANE

The Hertfordshire glazed ware sherds from Trig Lane were divided into six groups, jugs (with no attempt made to distinguish baluster and rounded forms, nor to distinguish the size of the vessels), drinking jug sherds, dripping dish sherds, cooking pots (including cauldron and pipkin forms), bowl sherds and miscellaneous body sherds. The quantity of sherds in these groups was measured using the amount of vessel rim present (EVEs) and the total weight of sherds, in grams. Other sherds are all non-Hertfordshire glazed ware sherds including a small proportion of residual Roman and early medieval pottery (not more than 2% of the total).

Fig. 11 Trig Lane G7, c. 1340.

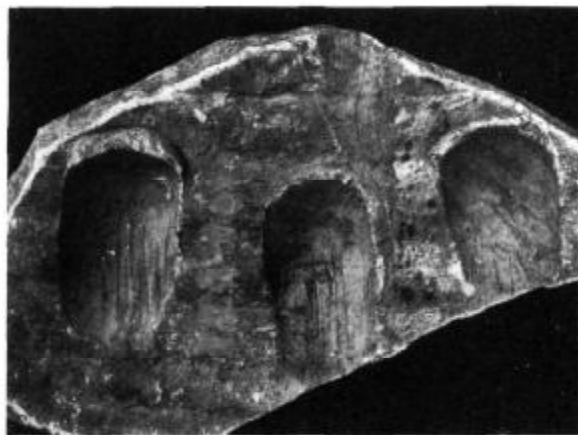
FORM	EVEs	Wt	EVEs	Wt
LMU-JUG	0.11	295	0.67%	0.88%
LMU-DRIP	0.00	28	0.00%	0.08%
LMU-CP	0.00	4	0.00%	0.01%
LMU-MISC	0.00	2	0.00%	0.01%
OTHER	16.36	33141	99.33%	99.02%
TOTALS	16.37	33470		

Fig. 12 Trig Lane G10, c. 1360.

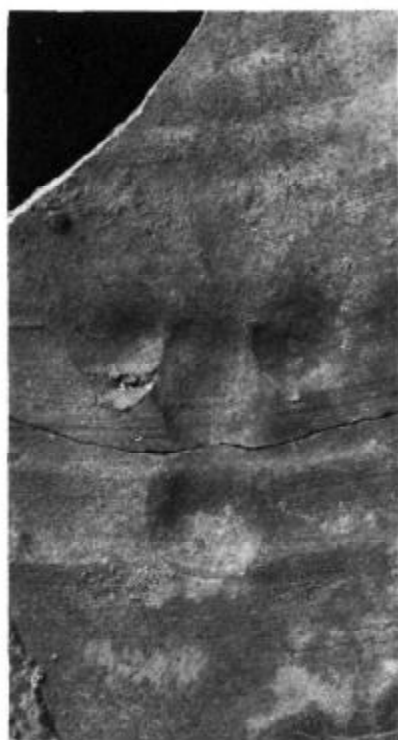
FORM	EVEs	Wt	EVEs	Wt
LMU-JUG	0.35	302	2.48%	1.18%
LMU-DRIP	0.16	269	1.14%	1.05%
LMU-CP	0.00	145	0.00%	0.57%
OTHER	13.58	24933	96.38%	97.21%
TOTALS	14.09	25649		

Fig. 13 Trig Lane G11, c. 1380.

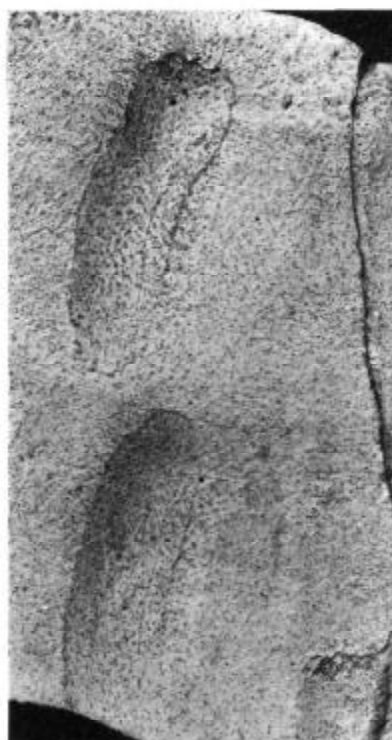
FORM	EVEs	Wt	EVEs	Wt
LMU-JUG	1.03	2281	1.45%	2.23%
LMU-DJ	0.15	70	0.21%	0.07%
LMU-DRIP	0.09	1447	0.13%	1.41%
LMU-CP	0.44	794	0.62%	0.78%
LMU-BOWL	0.30	212	0.42%	0.21%
LMU-MISC	0.10	82	0.14%	0.08%
OTHER	68.70	97439	97.02%	95.23%
TOTALS	70.81	102325		



a



b



c

Plate 2. Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: The interior of a bossed jug of Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware (a) and Kingston ware (b, c) showing the method of application. MOL Acc. Nos. (a) 16,219 (Internal height of stamp boss 28 mm) (b) 13429. (Internal height of stamp boss 43 mm) and (c) 14,444. (Height of each of the three marks 13 mm)

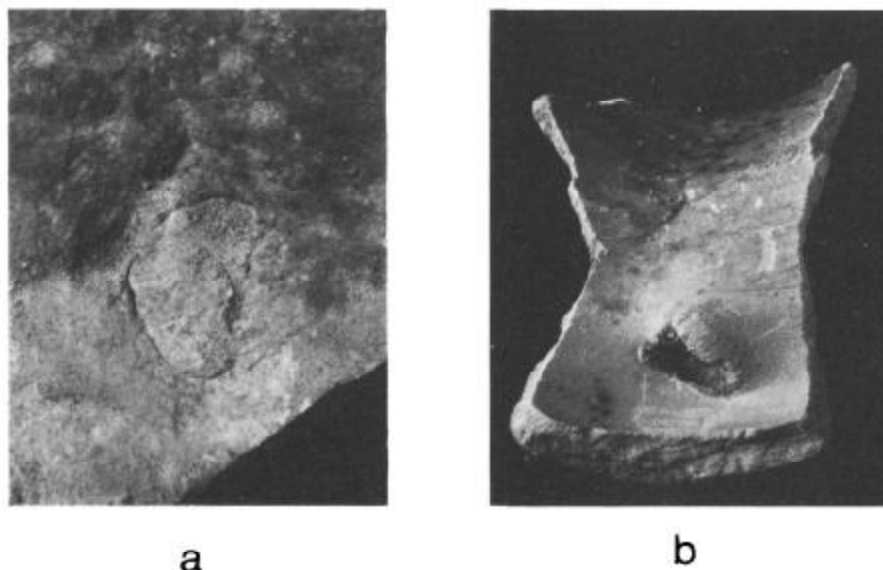


Plate 3. Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed Ware: The interior of a medium sized rounded jug (a) and a drinking jug (b) showing the difference in finishing technique. (a) MOL Acc. No. A10901. (Height of handle section 25mm) (b) TL74 Context 415. (Length of slit cut for handle 15mm)

Fig. 14 Trig Lane G12, c. 1430.

FORM	EVEs	Wt	EVEs	Wt
LMU-JUG	0.02	170	0.24%	1.13%
LMU-CP	0.00	10	0.00%	0.07%
LMU-BOWL	0.00	58	0.00%	0.39%
LMU-MISC	0.00	86	0.00%	0.57%
OTHER	8.48	14697	99.76%	97.84%
TOTALS	8.50	15021		

Fig. 15 Trig Lane G15, c. 1440.

FORM	EVEs	Wt	EVEs	Wt
LMU-JUG	0.25	800	0.27%	0.57%
LMU-DJ	0.00	86	0.00%	0.06%
LMU-DRIP	0.00	759	0.00%	0.54%
LMU-CP	0.07	204	0.07%	0.15%
LMU-BOWL	0.00	32	0.00%	0.02%
OTHER	93.06	137898	99.66%	98.65%
TOTALS	93.38	139779		

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