

Post-Medieval Pottery from Pembroke College Bursary, Oxford, 1970

By JOSEPHINE DE GORIS, with comments on the glass by JEREMY HASLAM

A SMALL amount of post-medieval material was found beneath the floor in the north-east corner of Pembroke College Bursary in 1970, during observations by the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee of new building work there. The buildings of this part of the college are 17th century in date, and the front quadrangle, of which the bursary forms a part, was built from 1620 to 1624. Although only a small quantity of pottery, glass and clay pipes was found, it covers fairly evenly the period c. 1670 to c. 1830. At this latter date the front quadrangle was refaced, and a storey was added to the tower and to the old Master's Lodging.¹ This building work may bear some relation to the fact that none of the material recovered is later in date than c. 1830.

TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE, English.

1. Bowl (see FIG. 1), internally white with blue decoration of central floral pattern and border of four horizontal stripes, external greenish-buff lead glaze. Trivet marks internally. Probably London, c. 1670. A plate from the Mellor Collection, attributed to Lambeth, has the same central motif.²
2. Rim of bowl (see FIG. 1), internally white with blue horizontal stripes. Externally plain white. c. 1700.
3. Sherds of bowl, rim d. 24 cm., plain white internally and externally.
4. Fragment of handle, w. 2.9 cm., plain white.
5. Ointment pot, rim d. 7.2 cm., base d. 5.7 cm., h. 5.5 cm., pinkish-white tin-glaze.
6. Sherds of ointment pot, base d. 6.1 cm., h. 5.7 cm., pale mauvish-white tin-glaze with two round blue blotches on opposite sides of the body externally.
7. Base (see FIG. 1), solid, the glaze extending underneath the foot. A candlestick, a drug jar, a flower vase and a salt are some possible forms for the top part of this object. Garner illustrates a candlestick with a similar base, and also a drug jar.³ Howard illustrates many drug jars with this type of base.⁴ There is a salt of this type, attributed to Lambeth, c. 1650, in the Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.⁵

¹ The writer is grateful to Dr. Paul Hyams and G. R. F. Bredin for supplying this information.

² F. H. Garner, *English Delftware*, London, (1948), pl. 39b.

³ *Ibid.*, pls. 10a, 29.

⁴ G. E. Howard, *Early English Drug Jars*, London, Medici Society (1931), *passim*.

⁵ Garner, *op. cit.*, pl. 8a.

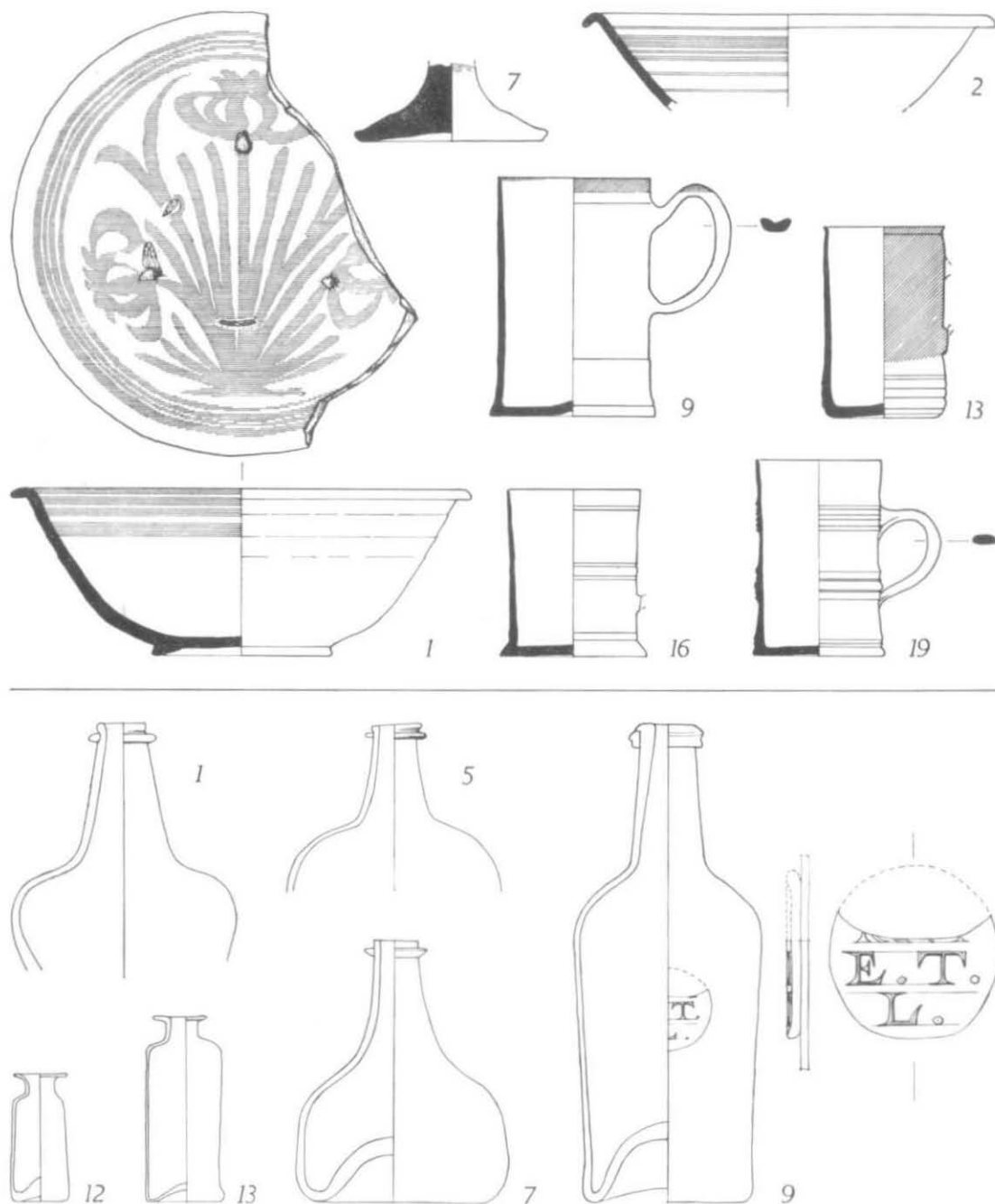


FIG. 1

Pembroke College, Oxford. Tin-glazed earthenware, nos. 1, 2 & 7; Salt-glazed stoneware, nos. 9, 13, 16 & 19; Glass bottles, nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, 12 & 13. All 1:4.

SALT-GLAZED STONWARE, English.

Note : altogether, in both stoneware and lead-glazed earthenware, four types of tankard were found. Each type is illustrated, and each tankard is assigned to its type.

8. Tankard, handle missing, otherwise almost complete, h. 12·8 cm., rim d. 8·1 cm., 1 pint capacity. Greyish-white coarse salt-glazed stoneware, the body coated with a white slip, and having a dark brown iron wash on the rim. 1st quarter of the 18th century. Type 1.
9. Tankard (see FIG. 1), 1 pint. Creamish-white coarse salt-glazed stoneware, the body coated with a white slip, and having a dark brown iron wash on the rim and upper tip of the handle. 1st quarter of the 18th century. Type 1.
10. Sherds of tankard, h. 10·4 cm., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Creamish-white coarse salt-glazed stoneware, the body coated with a white slip, and having a dark brown iron wash on the rim and upper tip of the handle. 1st quarter of the 18th century. Type 1.
11. Sherds of tankard, h. 9·8 cm., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Creamish-white coarse salt-glazed stoneware, the body coated with a white slip, and having a dark brown iron wash on the rim. 1st quarter of the 18th century. Type 1.
12. Sherds of tankard, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Creamish-white coarse salt-glazed stoneware, the body coated with a white slip, and having a dark brown iron wash on the rim. 1st quarter of the 18th century. Type 1.
13. Tankard (see FIG. 1), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Creamish-white coarse salt-glazed stoneware, the body coated with a white slip. A mottled brown iron wash covers the upper two-thirds externally. Probably London. Type 2.
14. Tankard (see FIG. 1), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Stoneware with lusted brown glaze ; flaring foot and three bands of horizontal reeding. Type 3. This type of reeded decoration was common on tankards of both metal and pottery for several centuries, for example on Elers-type red ware tankards, such as one c. 1695 in the Glaisher Collection.⁶ An example in silver is a mug c. 1698 by John Boddington.⁷

LEAD-GLAZED EARTHENWARE

15. Sherds of tankard, base d. 10 cm., 1 pint. Mottled brown iron lead glaze with bands of horizontal reeding at base and rim. Part of an excise stamp remains with initials (?) AR.⁸ Early 18th century. Type 4.
16. Fragment of tankard. Mottled brown iron lead glaze with three bands of horizontal reeding. Excise stamp : (?) a crown over W. Late 17th century. Type 4.

⁶ B. Rackham, *Early Staffordshire Pottery*, London (1951), pl. 30a.

⁷ J. F. Hayward, *Huguenot Silver in England*, London (1959), pl. 15b.

⁸ K. J. Barton, 'The Contents of an 18th Century Well at Bishop's Waltham, Hants', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 3 (1969), pp. 173-5, gives a discussion about the dating of mugs with reeded decoration and excise stamps ; also Mavis Bimson, 'The Significance of "Ale-Measure" Marks', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 4 (1970), pp. 165-6.

17. Sherds of lower part of tankard, base d. 7.9 cm. Mottled brown iron lead glaze with bands of horizontal reeding at base and centre. Type 4.
18. Fragment of tankard. Mottled brown iron lead glaze with band of horizontal reeding at rim. Type 4.
19. Tankard (see FIG. 1), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Mottled brown iron lead glaze with three bands of horizontal reeding. Type 4.
20. Rim sherd of shallow bowl(?). Buff fabric with a thick yellow glaze internally, splashes of glaze externally.
21. Body sherd, approximate d. 20 cm. ; red fabric with internal brown glaze.
22. Body sherd ; red fabric with internal reddish-brown glaze.
23. Rim sherd of plate. Fine white earthenware with narrow border of overglaze brown monochrome decoration in the form of a row of leaves each 0.8 cm. long, pointing inwards from the rim, and separated from each other by a line parallel to the line of the leaf, with a dot at its inner end. c. 1800.
24. Sherds of plate, 19th century white earthenware printed with a floral pattern in blue.
25. Sherd of plate, 19th century earthenware blue printed willow pattern.
26. Rim sherd, 19th century white earthenware, the rim painted with a horizontal blue stripe.

PORCELAIN

27. Sherds of plate, hard-paste porcelain with overglaze polychrome floral decoration in moulded reserves round the rim. English, 19th century.

GLASS

By Jeremy Haslam, with drawings by Mrs. E. M. Beard.

1. Half bottle (see FIG. 1), c. 1680-90, pale bluish-green glass with large bubbles. Note : nos. 1 to 8 (inclusive) have flanged string rims.
2. Half bottle, late 17th-early 18th century, pale green glass.
3. Bottle, late 17th century, green glass.
4. Bottle, late 17th century, pale green-amber glass.
5. Half bottle (see FIG. 1), 1700-20, bright bluish-green bubbly glass of an unusual colour.
6. Bottle, 1710-20, clear pale green glass.
7. Half bottle (see FIG. 1), 1720-30, clear pale green glass.
8. Bottle, 1720-40, amber-green glass.
9. Bottle (see FIG. 1), c. 1800-10, dark green glass with hand-moulded double string rim and seal. Sheelagh Ruggles-Brize does not record this seal.⁹ The engraving is very similar to that shown by some of the seals of bottles from All Souls College.¹⁰
10. Bottle, early 19th century, green-amber glass.
11. Bottle, early 19th century, green-amber glass.

⁹ Sheelagh Ruggles-Brize, *Sealed Bottles* (1949).

¹⁰ J. Haslam, 'Sealed Bottles from All Souls', *Oxoniensia*, xxxv.

12. Phial (see FIG. 1), with broad everted rim, late 17th–early 18th century.
13. Phial (see FIG. 1), mid–late 18th century, pale green glass.
14. Phial, mid–late 18th century, pale green glass.
15. Base of phial, late 18th century, pale green-blue glass.
16. Rim of phial, probably from the same vessel as 15.
17. Wine glass stem, early 18th century.

CLAY PIPES (see FIGS. 2 and 3)

11 shapes of pipe bowl were recorded in a total of 45 pipes, 7 of which were too fragmentary to classify. Most of these shapes are variations of O 10c, c. 1710–1780.¹¹ The initials 'T.C.' occur on 4 pipes of one shape. A. H. Oswald records several pipe makers with these initials as working in Bristol, Gloucester and London in the 18th century.¹²

Type A. 5 examples. O·10c. c. 1710–1780. One has 35 cm. of stem remaining. Bore d. 5/64".

Type B. 4 examples. O·10c. Bore d. : no. 6 : 7/64", no. 7 : 5/64".
(nos. 8 and 9, bowl only remains.)

Type C. 1 example. O·10c. Bore d. 5/64".

Type D. 2 examples. O·10c. Bore d. 6/64".

Type E. 2 examples. O·10c. Bore d. : no. 13 : 5/64", no. 14 : 6/64".

Type F. 2 examples. O·10c. Bore d. 6/64".

Type G. 2 examples. O·10c. Bore d. 5/64".

Type H. 5 examples. O·10c. Bore d. : nos. 19–22 : 5/64", no. 23 : 6/64".

Type J. 5 examples. O·11b. c. 1780–1820. Bore d. : nos. 24–26 : 6/64", nos. 27, 28 : 7/64".

Type K. 8 examples. O·11b. 4 with initials 'T.C.' on spur. Bore d. 5/64".

Type L. 2 examples. O·11b. One with spurred base, one with flat base with circular indistinct stamp on the stem, with initials which might read :
L D

B L A. Bore d. 5/64".

T L

7 pipe bowls too fragmentary to classify. One has initials (?) 'K.D.' on sides of flat base.

2 pipe stems (nos. 46 and 47), one with design of Prince of Wales feathers and (?) lion, one with initials 'W.M.'.

The Society thanks the Department of the Environment for a publication grant for this article.

¹¹ 'O' numbers refer to A. H. Oswald's typology, given in 'English Clay Tobacco Pipes', *Archaeological Newsletter*, v, 12, (1955a), pp. 243–50.

¹² A. H. Oswald, 'English Clay Tobacco Pipes', British Archaeological Association, London (1967), p. 32 (reprinted from the Association's *Journal*, 3rd ser., vol. xxiii, (1960).

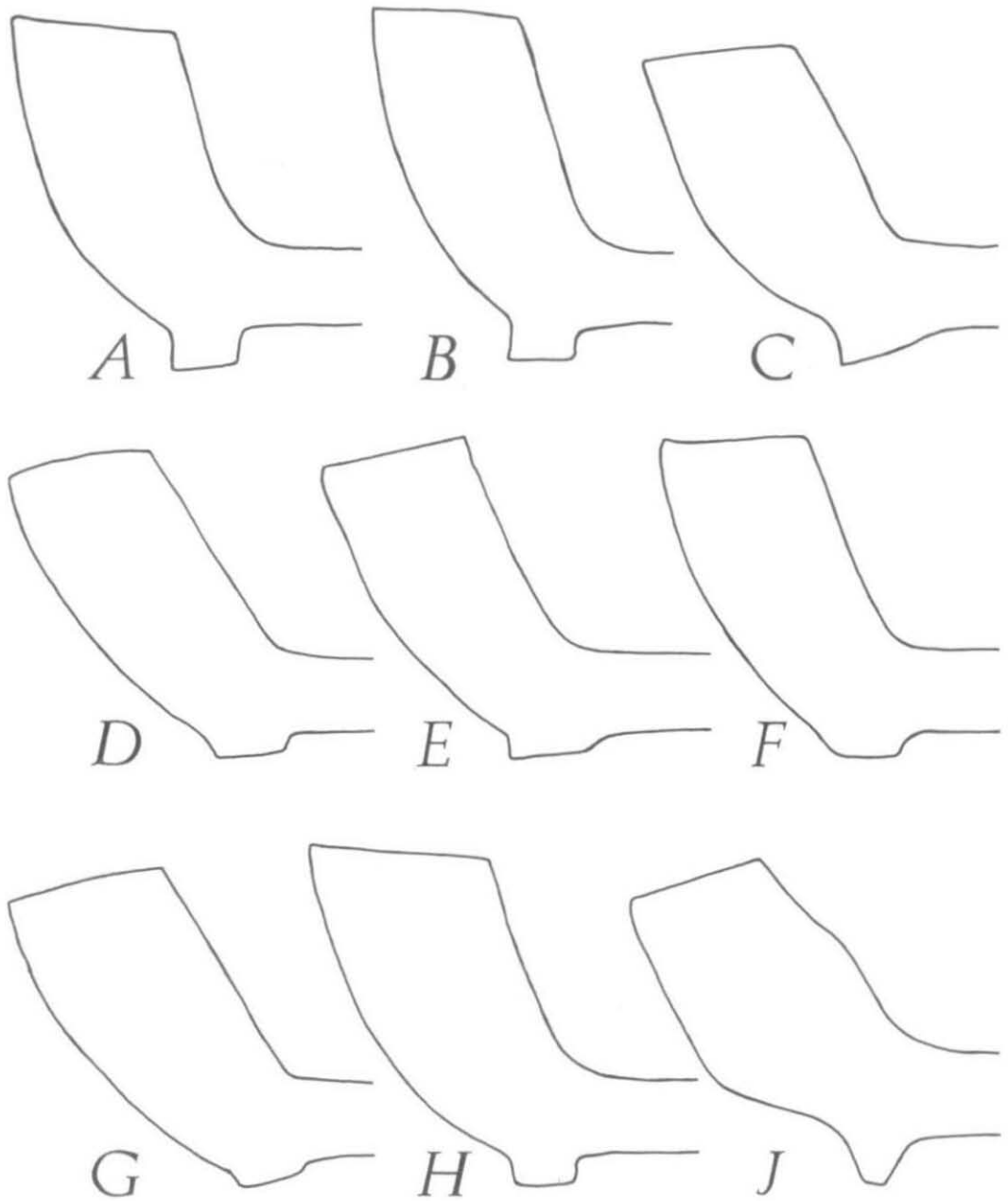


FIG. 2
Pembroke College, Oxford. Clay pipes 1 : 1.

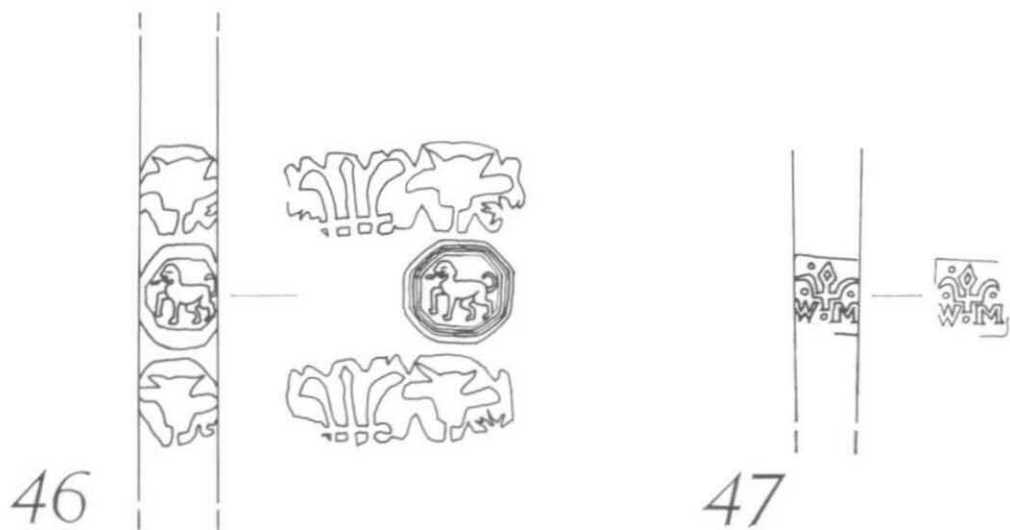
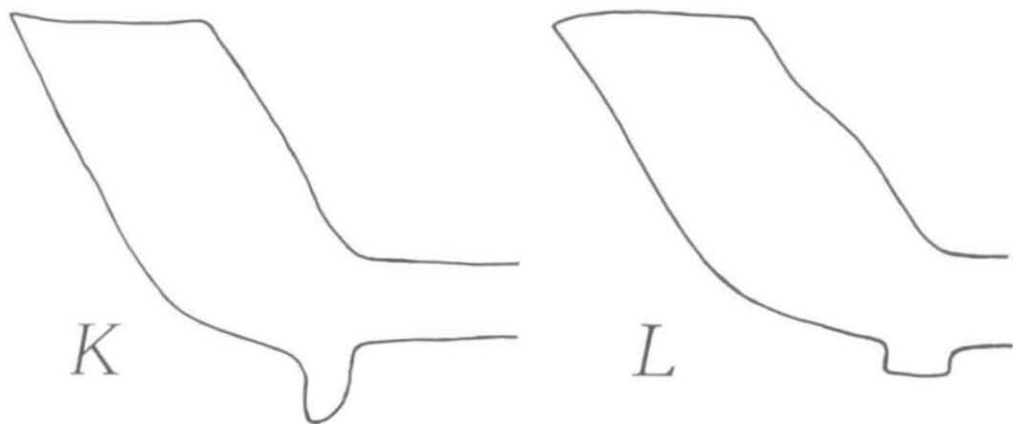


FIG. 3
Pembroke College, Oxford. Clay pipes 1 : 1.