

# Southampton French Quarter 1382

## Specialist Report Download F8: Glass

Dr Hugh Willmott

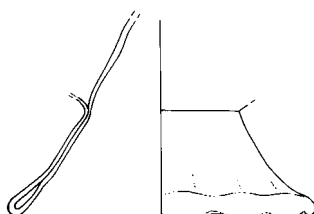
A very substantial assemblage of glass was recovered from the excavations in the French Quarter and, although it is often highly fragmented, it is the most important assemblage of its kind to have been excavated in the last decade. Historically Southampton has produced the finest collections of late medieval and early post-medieval vessel glass outside of London. The late Robert Charleston's analysis of the glass recovered from excavations undertaken in the town between 1953-69 still remains one of the key reference works on glass of this period (Charleston 1975), and the excavations in the French Quarter compliment and extend this report. It is interesting to note that many of the groups encountered mirror those from earlier excavations, and for the later medieval period it is clear that Southampton had its own distinct patterns of glass consumption.

Because of the size of the assemblage, and the high degree of fragmentation in some layers, not every piece of glass is discussed in this report. Instead the material is discussed by tenement area either concentrating on specific groups from well-defined contexts or occasional vessels of exceptional quality.

### Tenement 167

#### *Miscellaneous contexts- Late 15th-early 16th century*

Very little glass of interest came from contexts within this tenement, perhaps confirming its status as a cottage as indicated by the terrier on 1454. The only fragments of note come from two vessels that are near contemporaneous with this register, GL1-GL2, and both are portions of bases from fine soda-rich pedestal flasks or *Inghistera* that date to the late 15th or early 16th centuries. These are typical Italian products and similar undecorated examples with a closed base-ring similar to GL1 have been found in Southampton at the National Provincial Bank and Quilter's vault sites, whilst a flask with an open base-ring similar to GL2 was found at Wacher E12 (Charleston 1975, 218-9).



GL1) 5 joining fragments of closed folded base with a very pointed kick from a pedestal flask. Decorated with mould-blown ribbing. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Base diameter 81mm. Late 15th-early 16th century. Context 7638. Scale 1:2 @A4.



GL2) 1 fragment of open folded base with a low pointed kick from a pedestal flask. Clear soda-rich glass with little weathering. Base diameter 57mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 7659. Scale 1:2 @A4.

## Tenement 172

This tenement contained only one significant group of glass, dating to the 18th century, although a number of important individual vessels were found that are earlier in a variety of different contexts.

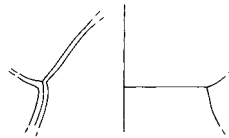
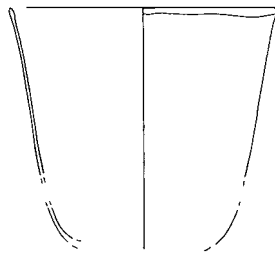
### *Miscellaneous contexts- 13th-16th century*

These include tablewares, the simplest of which, GL3, is a small tapering tumbler. Entirely plain and very thinly blown, this simple vessel is nonetheless of very high quality and is probably of similar late 13th-14th century date to a more complete example found at Cuckoo Lane A, Southampton (Charleston 1975, 216 no 1484), although this form continued in use into the 15th century.

A considerably rarer item is the edge of a millefiori vessel, GL4. Although it has the initial appearance of a beaker or goblet rim, it is more probably the edge of a lid as it has an applied external trail that would have acted as the rest. The vessel has a colourless ground is decorated with marvered millefiori beads as well as optic-blown ribbing. There are also small flecks of gold surviving both internally and externally suggesting that the edge was originally gilded. Millefiori glass a very unusual find and there is no exact parallel for this lid in England. The rim of a goblet or beaker was found at the National Provincial Bank site in Southampton, (Charleston 1975, 218 no 1523), although this has a pale blue and not a colourless ground to the marvered beads. Likewise the only other published finds of millefiori glass, a bowl from Post Office Court London (Tyson 2000, 11 no g243) and an otherwise undiagnostic body fragment from Whitefriars, Coventry (Willmott 2005, 322 no 4), also have a blue ground. The example from the National Provincial Bank site and London is dated to the late 15th century, and the Coventry fragment the early 16th century, so it is probable that this new example dates to a very similar period.

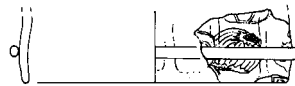
Another vessel without precise parallel, G5, is a small fragment of rim from a bowl. The rim is unusual as it is formed by folding-out the glass to produce a tubular edge. The bowl is decorated with at least one surviving fine trail and there are a few small patches of surviving opaque white enamel visible, but this is far too degraded to determine what decorative scheme was used. The nearest parallel for this vessel is a bowl found in pit B4 Quilter's Vault, Southampton (Charleston 1975, 218 no 1526). The final tableware from this tenement, GL6, was a single fragment of folded base from a 16th-century pedestal goblet, although insufficient remained to tell if it was a plain or decorated example.

Two late medieval potash-rich vessels also survived within this tenement. GL7 is the plain sheared rim and tapering body from a cucurbit, or receiver, from a distillation apparatus. Although not particularly common, similar cucurbits have been found in 15th-century contexts at Selborne Priory (Moorhouse 1972, 100-1 nos 13-15) and Sandal Castle (Moorhouse 1983, 225 nos 12-14). GL8 is a fragment of the stub base from a hanging lamp of 13th-15th-century type, a form usually associated with ecclesiastical sites, but occasionally also high status domestic dwellings.

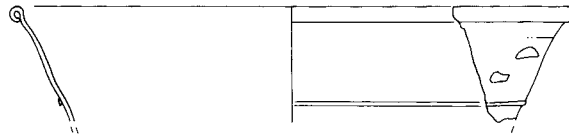


Base

GL3) 5 fragments of plain rim and slightly tapering side from a plain squat beaker or tumbler. Clear soda-rich glass with virtually no weathering. Rim diameter 68mm. Late 13th-14th century. Context 250. Scale 1:2@A4.

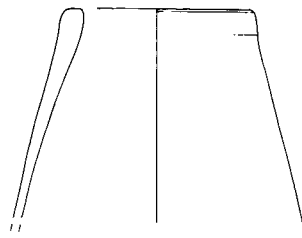


GL4) 1 fragment of lower edge from a domed goblet lid with an applied thick trail, functioning as a rest. Millefiori decorated, using small whole beads marvered into the surface, and then decorated with optic-blown vertical ribs. Both on the inner and outer surface of the edge are very small flecks of gilding surviving. Clear soda glass with no weathering. Rim diameter approx 80mm. Late 15th-early 16th century. Context 335. Line drawing – Scale 1:2 @A4.



GL5) 1 fragment of folded tubular rim from a bowl. Decorated with a colourless trail and the faint remains of opaque white enamelling. Clear soda-rich glass with little weathering. Rim diameter 120mm. Early-mid 16th century. Context 295. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL6) 1 fragment of folded base-ring from a pedestal goblet. Clear soda-rich glass with little weathering. Base diameter 85mm. 16th century. Context 250 (Not illustrated).



GL7) 6 fragments of plain vertical rim and upper body from a cucurbit. Green potash-rich glass with very heavy weathering. Rim diameter 50mm. 15th century. Context 6573. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL8) 1 fragment of small convex base with external pontil mark from a lamp. Green potash-rich glass which has completely devitrified. 13th-15th century. Context 430. Not illustrated.

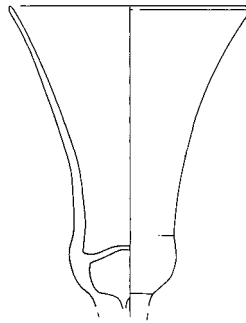
*Pit 228- First half of the 18th century, but deposited in the late 18th century?*

Pit 288 contained an important range of post-medieval glass, which without exception dates to the first half of the 18th century. However, the clay pipes found in association with the glass indicate that the pit was filled at the end of that century. Given this slight disparity in dates, it would appear that the glass was quite old when discarded, and might represent some household or other clearance.

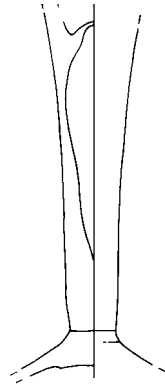
A number of high quality tablewares were recovered, and these included three wineglasses. The first is a complete bowl GL9, which is waisted and would originally have had a solid rod stem, similar to a more complete examples from Portsmouth (Fox & Barton 1986, 228 no1), or Poole (Charleston 1992, 141 no 65). Although dating to circa 1720-40, this example appears to be made in a soda glass, although it is possible it does contain some lead oxide as well. The other two wineglasses, GL10-GL11, are made in a lead glass and are both elongated stems from glasses that originally had trumpet-shaped bowls, a type typical for the period 1720-50 and not infrequent finds in urban contexts, such at Plymouth (Charleston 1986, 51 no 22) or Poole (Charleston 1992, 141 no 76). Another drinking vessel made in a good quality lead glass is a small fragment of tumbler, decorated with a wheel engraved foliage pattern, GL12. Dating to the mid-18th century, this is nearly identical in design to a more complete example GL37 found in pit 3635 within tenement 176, and although it is unlikely this is from exactly the same vessel both are discussed in detail below. The final tableware from this pit is a portion of kick and lower body from a pedestal bowl made in a high-quality lead glass, GL13. The fragment is relatively undiagnostic, and given its form this could date to the late 17th century, although an early 18th-century date is more likely.

The most numerous type of find from this context is the phial. Phials first appear in the latter half of the 17th century, but became increasingly common in the 18th century, when all these examples date to. Two types can be differentiated in the assemblage. The first are fragments from a minimum of four different broad cylindrical examples, GL14-GL17. These are made from a green-tinted mixed alkali glass and have a diameter that is typically no less than a third of their total height, and are a phial that was most popular in the first half of the 18th century. The second type, the narrow cylindrical phial, is represented by three examples GL18-GL21, and these typically have a diameter that is no more than a quarter of their overall height. This second variety was longer lived, and popular throughout the 18th century. Both types are common finds on 18th-century sites and often in large numbers, such as cellar fill of the Old Hall at Temple Balsall (Goode 1984, 221-5).

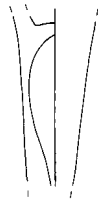
The remaining vessels are all bottles. The most unusual of these, GL22, is a complete light green spherical bottle that probably functioned as a more capacious phial, rather than for comestible products, and similar examples have been found alongside phials at a pit in Tunsgate, Guildford (Fryer & Shelley 1997, 200 nos 14-15). The other bottles are all more common types associated with drinks. GL23 is the base, and upper portion from a bottle with a prominent shoulder, a type often known to have contained Piermont mineral water during the first half of the 18th century, although in the absence of the characteristic seal that is usually present (eg Charleston 1987, 248, nos 63-4), this cannot be said for certain. Of similar date are two squat 'bladder' shaped wine bottles, GL24-25, whilst GL26-27 are squat cylindrical wine bottles that date to around the middle of the 18th century. The final glass from this pit is a small amount of plain window glass, which is surprisingly absent from many contexts across the whole site. One piece has a distinctive edge demonstrating that it was made by the cylinder, and not the crown method, which is entirely consistent with its 18th-century date.



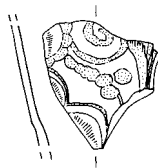
GL9) 1 fragment of everted rim and waisted bowl from a baluster stemmed wineglass. Clear soda-rich? glass with little weathering. Rim diameter 66mm. c. 1720-40. Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL10) 1 fragment of drawn stem, with elongated tear, from a trumpet-shaped wineglass. Clear lead glass with virtually no weathering. *c.* 1720-50.  
Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.

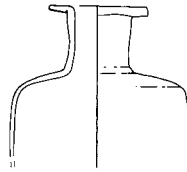


GL11) 1 fragment of drawn stem, with elongated tear, from a trumpet-shaped wineglass. Clear lead glass with virtually no weathering. *c.* 1720-50.  
Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.

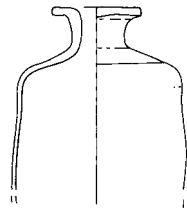


GL12) 1 fragment of lower goblet bowl decorated with a facet-cut trefoil and wheel-engraved foliage. Clear lead glass with light weathering. Mid 18th century. Same vessel GL37?  
Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL13) 1 fragment of lower body and upper foot from a pedestal bowl with a high pointed kick. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Early 18th century?  
Context 218. Not illustrated.



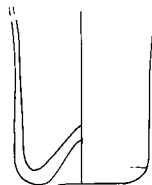
GL14) 1 fragment of everted rim, short neck, and squared shoulder from a broad cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 25mm. First half 18th century. Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL15) 1 fragment of everted rim, short neck, and squared shoulder from a broad cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 23mm. First half 18th century. Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL16) 1 fragment of everted rim, short neck, and squared shoulder from a broad cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 30mm. First half 18th century. Context 218. Not Illustrated.

GL17) 3 fragments of neck, and shoulder from a broad cylindrical phial. Clear soda rich glass with light weathering. First half 18th century. Context 218. Not Illustrated.



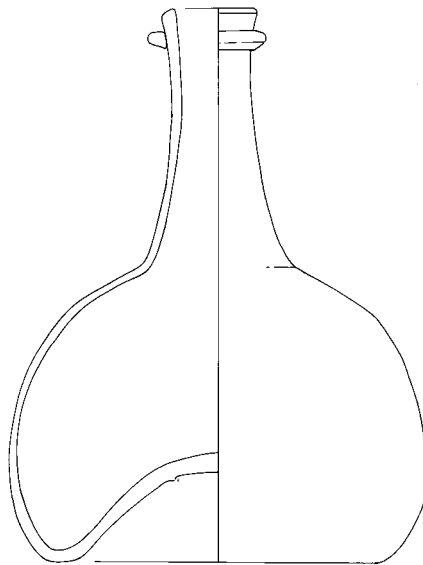
GL18) 1 fragment of pushed-in base with a small pointed kick and lower body from a narrow cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter 24mm. 18th century. Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL19) 1 fragment of pushed-in base with a small pointed kick and lower body from a narrow cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter 22mm. 18th century. Context 218. Not Illustrated.

GL20) 1 fragment of pushed-in base with a small pointed kick and lower body from a narrow cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter 26mm. 18th century. Context 218. Not Illustrated.

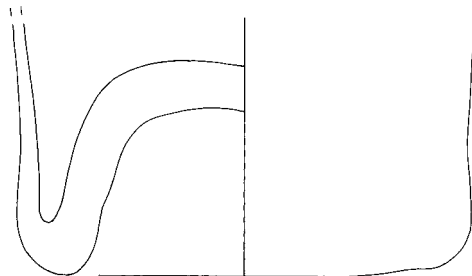
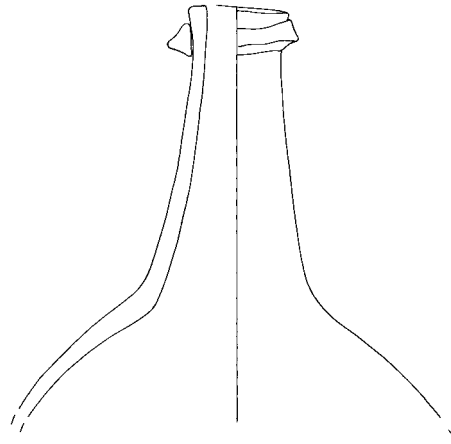


GL21) 1 fragment from convex base, possibly from a narrow phial, with an external pontil mark. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. 18th century.  
Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4



GL22) 1 complete rim, neck, globular body and pushed-in base from a spherical bottle. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with some weathering. Rim diameter 23mm, base diameter 80mm, height 146mm. First half of the 18th century.  
Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.





GL23) 2 fragments of tapering neck, should and pushed-in base from a possible mineral water bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter 24mm, base diameter 110mm. First half of the 18th century. Context 218. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL24) 1 fragment of pushed-in base from a bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 112mm. First half of the 18th century. Context 218. Not Illustrated

GL25) 3 fragments of pushed-in base and lower neck from a bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 120mm. First half of the 18th century. Context 218. Not Illustrated



GL26) 1 fragment of pushed-in base from a squat cylindrical wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 80mm. Mid 18th century.  
Context 218.

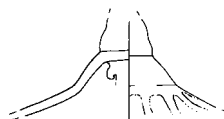
GL27) 2 fragments of pushed-in base from a squat cylindrical wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 92mm. Mid 18th century.  
Context 218. Not Illustrated

GL28) 16 fragments of plain window glass, including one cylinder edge. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. 18th century.  
Context 218. Not Illustrated

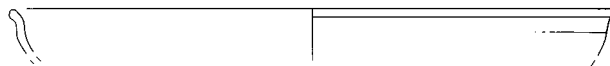
## Tenement 173

### *Misc- 13th-15th century*

This tenement produced few pieces of interesting glass, and these were not concentrated in any particular context. However, three medieval vessels are worthy of note. The first, GL29, is a portion of upper flaring base, decorated with optic-blown ribbing, from a tall rod-stemmed goblet with a finned bowl. This 14th-century form is well-known from a number of sites including two from High Street C in Southampton (Charleston 1975, 218-9 nos 1512 & 1514) although the most complete found to date comes from Ludgershall Castle (Wilson & Hurst 1970, 117 & plate xiii). The two other vessels from this tenement are more utilitarian, and both made in potash-rich glass. GL30 is a slightly everted rim from a large hanging lamp, and GL31 is the basal push-in from a globular flask. Both of these vessels can be broadly dated to the 13th and 15th centuries.



GL29) 1 fragment of upper flaring base from a solid, rod-stemmed goblet with a large distinctive pontil mark. Base decorated with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Green potash-rich glass, with very heavy weathering. 14th century.  
Context 633. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL30) 1 fragment of vertical rim with rounded edge from a lamp. Green potash-rich glass with very heavy weathering. Rim diameter approx. 150mm. 13th-15th century.  
Context 786. Scale 1:2@A4.

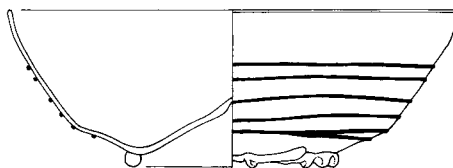
GL31) 1 fragment of basal push-in from a flask. Green potash-rich glass with very heavy weathering. 13th-15th century.  
Context 785. Not Illustrated.

## Tenement 174

### *Misc- 14th century*

Again this tenement contained little glass of note, with the exception of one rare vessel, GL32. It is a small colourless hemispherical bowl, with an applied pinched base-ring and decorated with a fine blue thread trails. Only one other example has been thus far identified, although it is much less complete, and probably not coincidentally this was found in feature 29 at Cuckoo Lane, Southampton (Charleston 1975, 218 no 1520). It is also possible that a rim decorated with a blue horizontal trail found at the College of the Vicars Choral, York is also of this type, although it is too fragmentary to determine this for certain (Tyson 2002, 2818 no 13533). Although this vessel apparently came from a post-medieval pit, it is 13th or more probably 14th-century in date and must be a residual find in this context.





GL32) 11 joining fragments slightly everted rim, convex side and pushed-in base with a pointed kick from a small hemispherical bowl. The base has an applied, solid, pinched, base-ring, and the body is decorated with fine mid blue spiral trailing. Clear soda rich glass with little weathering. Rim diameter 124mm, base diameter 56mm, height 43mm. 14th century. Context 1192. Scale 1:2@A4.

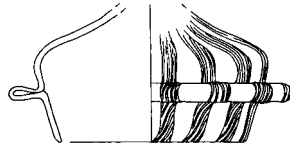
## Tenement 176

*Pit 3635- First half of the 18th century*

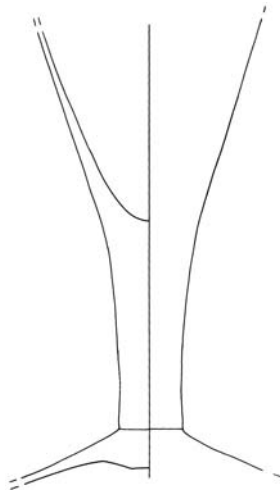
This pit contained a significant group of early to mid 18th century glass. Although the clay pipes suggested there might be slight variations in the deposition dates of the various fills, the glass all belongs to the same period, so is discussed together. One find, GL33, is clearly residual. It is the lower portion of a domed goblet lid decorated with twisted opaque white *vetro a retorti*. Goblet lids are much less common than the vessels they were intended to cover, and only really occur in any numbers during the first half of the 16th century, after which they apparently fell out of favour (Willmott 2002, 75).

Other drinking vessels are contemporaneous with the filling of the pit. GL34 is the upper base, drawn stem and lower bowl from a plain wine glass, whilst GL35-36 are similar, but with round almost completely solid ball knops in the stem. Both types are made in a heavy lead glass and date to the period c.1720-50 when such tablewares were becoming increasingly common on the tables of the emerging middle classes. The remaining item of tableware is rather more unusual, G37. Made in a thick lead glass it is decorated with both circular polished facets and abraded wheel engraving, together forming a floral and foliate pattern. It is similar to another fragment, GL12, from tenement 172, and both are executed with extreme care, making them very high quality pieces without exact archaeological parallel, although a broadly similar if smaller example was found in Plymouth (Charleston 1986, 52 no 49). Difficult to date precisely due to their simple shape, they are broadly contemporaneous with the wine glasses. The other vessels are all typical 18th-century containers; GL38-39 are cylindrical phials (see GL14-39 above), and GL40-50 onion or bladder shaped examples, with GL40 being a near-complete example of the former and GL44 the latter.

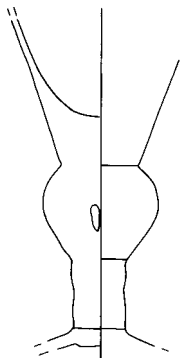
The final pieces of glass from this pit, GL51, come from a mirror. Mirrors were made by casting sheets of good-quality colourless glass on a flat surface, before polishing both surfaces smooth. The back of the mirror was then 'silvered' with an amalgam of tin and mercury, although as with GL51 this hardly ever survives. Mirrors are rarely recognised archaeologically, usually being confused with window glass, although by the 18th century they were increasingly common, if costly, household items.



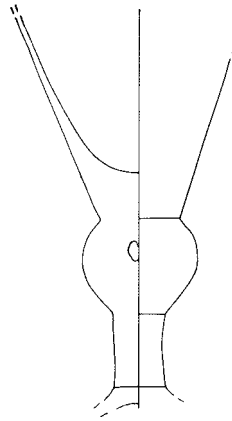
GL33) 1 fragment of edge, folded rest and dome from a goblet lid. Decorated with marvered canes of opaque white *vetro a retorti*. Clear soda glass with very little weathering. Edge diameter 45mm. First half of the 16th century. Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.



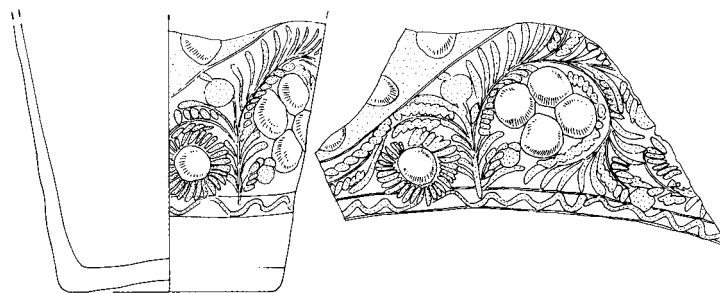
GL34) 1 fragment of upper base, solid drawn stem, and lower trumpet-shaped bowl from a wineglass. Clear lead glass with little weathering. *c.* 1720-50. Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL35) 1 fragment of solid ball knob stem and lower trumpet-shaped bowl from a wineglass. Clear lead glass with light weathering. *c.* 1720-50. Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.

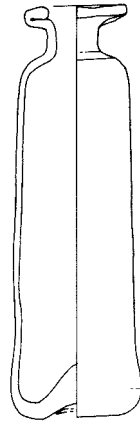


GL36) 1 fragment of solid ball knob stem and lower trumpet-shaped bowl from a wineglass. Clear lead glass with light weathering. c. 1720-50. Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.



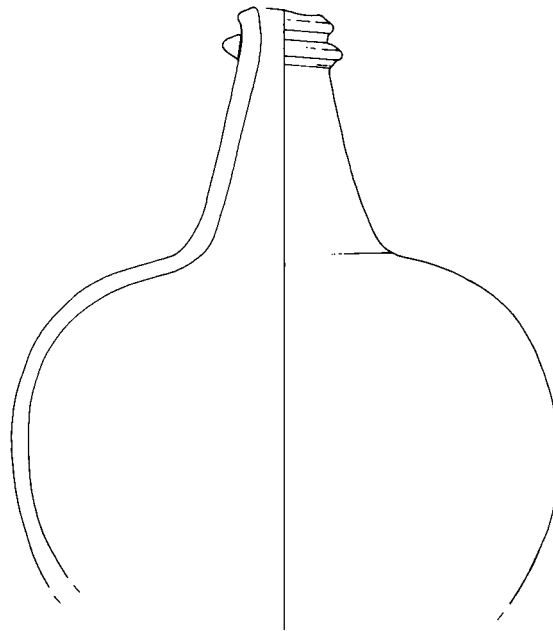
GL37) 1 fragment of solid flat base with polished pontil mark and tapering body from a tumbler. Decorated with facet-cut roundels and wheel-engraved foliage design. Clear lead glass with little weathering. Base diameter 56mm. Mid 18th century. Same vessel as GL12?  
Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL38) 1 fragment of pushed-in base with a pointed kick from a broad cylindrical phial. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 48mm. First half of the 18th century.  
Context 3647. Not Illustrated.



GL39) 1 complete narrow cylindrical phial. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter 24mm, rim diameter 25mm, height 108mm. 18th century.  
Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.

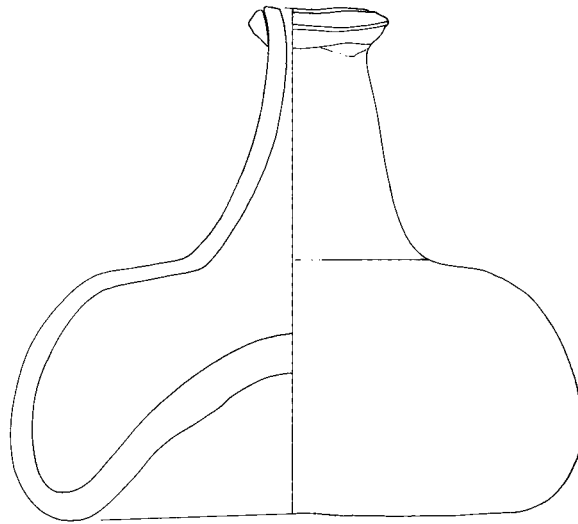
GL40) 15 fragments of base, body and neck from an onion or bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with heavy weathering. Base diameter 115mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3645. Not Illustrated



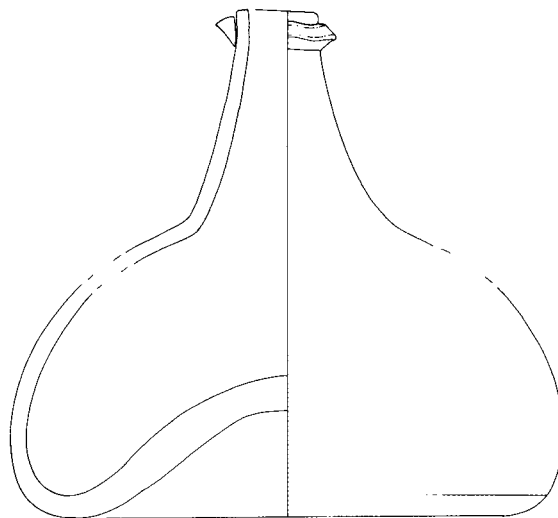
GL41) 1 fragment of rim, neck and body from an onion-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with heavy weathering. Rim diameter 26mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3646. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL42) 3 fragments of rim, neck and base from an onion-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with heavy weathering. Base diameter 104mm, rim diameter 25mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3646. Not Illustrated.

GL43) 2 fragments of rim, neck and base from an onion-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with heavy weathering. Base diameter uncertain, rim diameter 25mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3646. Not Illustrated.



GL44) 1 complete bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base diameter 120mm, rim diameter 24mm, height 134mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL45) 2 fragments of rim, neck, body and base from a bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base diameter 122mm, rim diameter 24mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Scale 1:2@A4.

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GL46) 1 fragment of body and base from a bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base diameter 108mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Not Illustrated.

GL47) 1 fragment of body and base from a large bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter 145mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Not Illustrated.

GL48) 1 fragment of body and base from an onion or bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base diameter 102mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Not Illustrated.

GL49) 1 fragment of body and base from an onion or bladder-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base diameter 100mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Not Illustrated.

GL50) 1 fragment of body and base from an onion -shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with little weathering. Base diameter 75mm. Early-mid 18th century.  
Context 3647. Not Illustrated.



GL51) 1 joining fragments of fine cast and polished mirror glass plate. Clear colourless glass with light weathering. Early-mid 18th century?  
Surviving maximum dimensions 92 x 52mm.  
Context 3647.

### **Tenement 237**

Tenement contained the greatest concentration of glass compared with all other areas excavated, which is hardly surprising given the archaeological complexity and historical importance of this plot. Furthermore, the glass reflects very well the changing occupiers of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

#### *Misc- 13th-15th century*

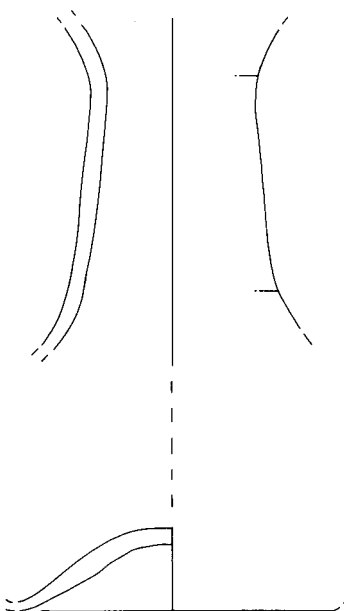
Whilst most of the glass from this tenement comes from well-defined contexts, there are two occasional finds that are also worth of note. The first, GL52, is the rim and upper body from a vessel that appears to

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a small bowl made in light opaque blue glass, a very unusual colour. Archaeologically this vessel is without parallel, but a few late 15th-century vessels are known to have been produced in this shade, such as a complete Venetian goblet now in the British Museum which is also decorated with enamelling and gilding (Tait 1991, 160 no 203), although there is no indication that the example from Southampton was similarly adorned. The other miscellaneous fragments from this tenement are portions of a base and neck from a large late medieval potash-rich flask, GL53.



GL52) 4 fragments of slightly everted rim and convex side probably from a small hemispherical bowl. Opaque light blue glass with little weathering. Rim diameter approx. 110mm. Late 15th century?  
Context 3188.. Scale 1:2@A4.



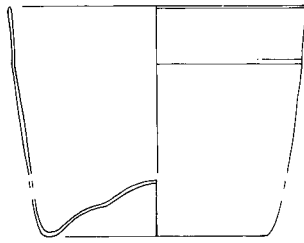
GL53) 37 fragments of everted rim, neck and basal push-in from a globular flask. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing on the neck. Green potash-rich glass, nearly totally devitrified. Rim diameter uncertain. 13th-15th century. Context 3133. Scale 1:2@A4.

#### *Pit 3582- 14th-15th century*

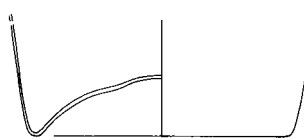
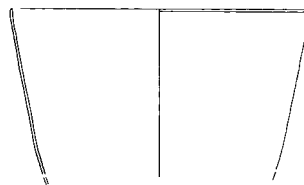
This pit contained a significant quantity of glass that all dates from the 14th to the mid 15th century. Given this, it probably derives from the period when the site was either occupied by Burgess John Polymond or perhaps more probably the Italian merchant Christophorus de Vernagis. There are fragments of two or three identical drinking vessels, GL54-55. They are very thinly blown plain tumblers with tapering sides and kicked bases, and very similar in appearance to four other examples found on the nearby sites at Cuckoo Lane A and High Street C (Charleston 1975, 216-7 nos 1484, 1499-1501). Such beakers were popular in Italy during the 14th and 15th centuries, when they are known as *moioli* and used as wine glasses, as attested by their not infrequent appearance in paintings of the period (Charleston 1984, 43-4). Another tableware from this pit was a hemispherical bowl, GL56, with a simple pushed-in base and no other apparent decoration. The colour and consistency of its metal suggests that this is 15th century in date, yet bowls of this period almost always have some form of decorative element added.

One other vessel is made in what seems to be a clear soda-rich glass is an imported urinal, identifiable from its everted rim and characteristic convex base with an external pontil mark. Almost all urinals found in England are made in a domestically produced potash-rich glass (see pit 3485 below), but a rare exception is a base from Swan Lane, London (Keys 1998, 253-4 no 778). Urinals were commonly used during this period so that the urine could be inspected for colour and consistency and thus aid in the identification of illnesses and disease. It has been suggested that imported soda glass urinals would not normally have been used in England due to the ready availability of cheaper domestically produced ones, and that any found might represent the personal possession of a foreign visitor (Tyson 2000, 154); an interesting suggestion given the context of this example.

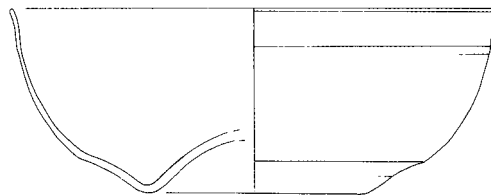
The remaining vessels from this pit, GL58-63, are all globular flask or bottles dating to the 14th or 15th centuries and made in a green potash-rich glass. Two, GL58 & GL61, are decorated very faint optic-blown roundels or lozenges, whilst the remainder are plain.



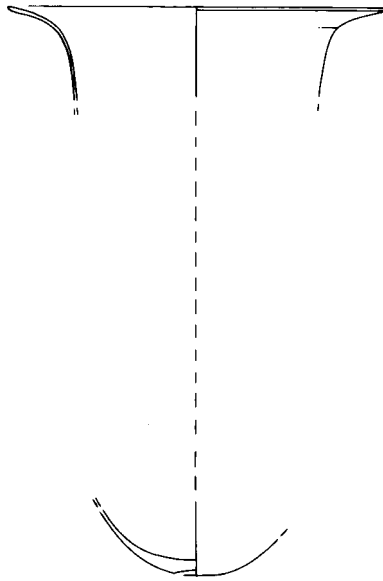
GL54) 14 fragments of rim, slightly tapering side and simple base with a low push-in from a plain tumbler. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 80mm, base diameter 65mm. 14th-early 15th century. Context 3643. Scale 1:2@A4.



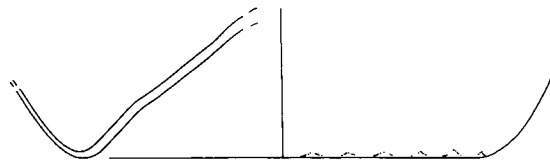
GL55) 14 fragments of rim, slightly tapering side and simple base with a low push-in from one, or maybe two different, plain tumblers. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 76mm, base diameter 62mm. 14th-early 15th century. Context 3643. Scale 1:2@A4.



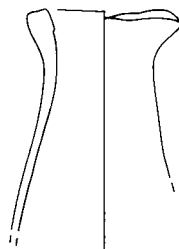
GL56) 10 fragments of slightly everted rim, convex side and simple pushed-in base from a plain hemispherical bowl. Green tinted mixed alkali glass, with light weathering. Rim diameter 130 mm, Base diameter 65mm, height 46mm. 14th-15th century. Contexts 3657 & 3643. Scale 1:2@A4.



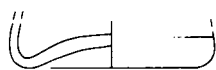
GL57) 2 fragments of everted rim and wide neck, and a convex base with an external pontil mark from a urinal. Clear soda glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 102mm. 14th-15th century. Context 3643. Scale 1:2@A4.



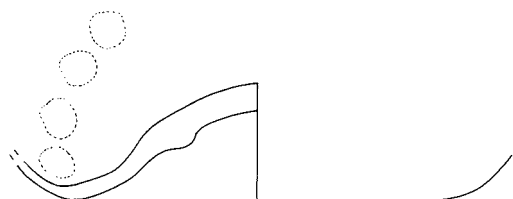
GL58) 11 fragments of pushed-in base with a high kick and convex body from a globular flask. Decorated with optic-blown lozenges. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter approx. 100mm. 14th century? Contexts 3643 & 3657. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL59) 1 fragment of everted rim and upper neck from a plain globular flask. Green tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 35mm. 14th-15th century. Context 3657. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL60) 1 fragment of base with a very low kick from a small flask or bottle. Green potash-rich glass which has suffered severe devitrification. Base diameter 46mm. 14th-15th century. Context 3643. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL61) 1 fragment of base with a domed kick from a plain globular flask. Decorated with very faint optic-blown lozenges. Green potash-rich glass which has suffered severe devitrification. Base diameter 100mm. 14th-15th century. Context 3643. Scale 1:2@A4.

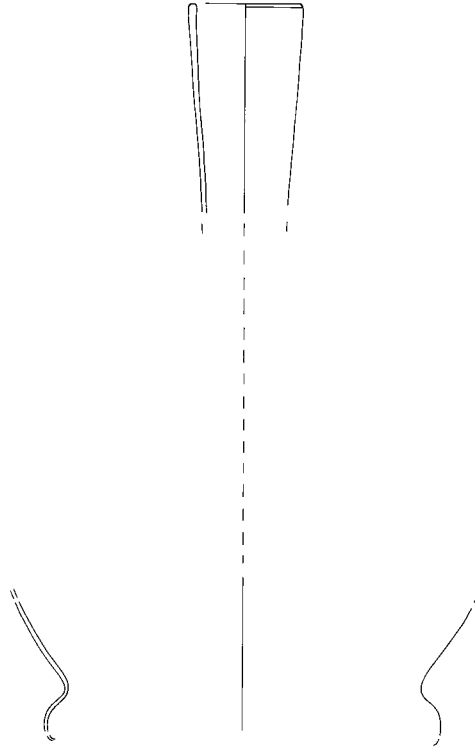
GL62) 3 fragments of base with a domed kick from a plain globular flask. Green potash-rich glass which has suffered severe devitrification. Base diameter uncertain. 14th-15th century. Context 3643. Not Illustrated

GL63) 1 fragment of base with a domed kick from a plain globular flask. Green potash-rich glass which has suffered severe devitrification. Base diameter uncertain. 14th-15th century. Context 3643. Not Illustrated.

### *Pit 3485- 15th century?*

This pit contained a number of vessels that date to between the 13th and 15th centuries, and it appears that deposition probably took place towards the end of this date range. Only one is made in a good quality soda rich glass, GL63. This is a relatively small plain Italian flask, similar to an example from pit 4b at the National Provincial Bank site, Southampton (Charleston 1975, 218 no 1531). A second vessel from this pit, GL65, is made in a green-tinted mixed alkali glass and is decorated with a single surviving applied pointed prunt. Sometimes known as a *Krautstrunk*, this beaker is of north German origin and similar to a fragment found at Wacher B1 in Southampton (Charleston 1975, 221 no 1544) although a more complete example was recovered at Trig Lane, London (Keys 1998, 231 no 672).

The remaining glass is made in the more utilitarian potash metal. There is a base from a plain globular flask, GL66, also present are three convex bases from typical English urinals, GL67-69. Although unlike their soda counterparts they quite green in colour, their walls were extremely thinly blown so not to obscure the colour of the urine. The final fragment of glass in this pit was a single piece of plain window quarry, GL70.



GL64) 13 fragments of vertical rim, globular body and open folded base from a pedestal flask. Clear soda-rich glass with little weathering. Base diameter uncertain. Late 15th-early 16th century. Contexts 3487 & 3488. Scale 1:2@A4.

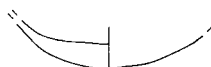


GL65) 1 fragment of vertical body and one surviving applied prunt from a *Krautstrunk* or prunted beaker. Green clear mixed alkali glass with some weathering. Late 15th century. Context 3487. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL66) 1 fragment of base with a low domed push-in from a globular flask. Green potash-rich glass that is nearly completely devitrified. Base diameter uncertain. 13th-15th century. Context 3488. Not Illustrated



GL67) 1 fragment of thick convex base, with external pontil mark, from a urinal. Green potash-rich glass that is nearly completely devitrified. 13th-15th century.  
Context 3488. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL68) 1 fragment of thick convex base, with external pontil mark, from a urinal. Green potash-rich glass that is nearly completely devitrified. 13th-15th century.  
Context 3487. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL69) 2 fragments of thick convex base, with external pontil mark, from a urinal. Green potash-rich glass that is completely devitrified. 13th-15th century.  
Context 3487. Not Illustrated

GL70) 1 fragment of edge from a cylinder glass window quarry. Green potash-rich glass that is completely devitrified. 13th-15th century.  
Context 3488. Not Illustrated.

### *Pit 3169- Early to Mid 16th century*

This feature contained a large group of glass that is all of very similar date, *c.*1500-50. Present were both good-quality tablewares and more utilitarian storage vessels. The most significant of these vessels is a small cylindrical beaker or tumbler, GL71, the most complete example of this type thus far found archaeologically. It is lavishly decorated with optic-blown ribbing, gilding and polychrome enamelling, and strongly resembles less complete examples found at Gateway House, London (Tyson 2000, 98 no g177) and Christchurch, Dorset (Charleston 1983, 74 no 2), although both these examples have gilt associated with the enamelled band, which is absent on the Southampton example. Despite this difference all three are in other respects very similar in form, and date to the first decades of the 16th century.

Other tablewares include fragments from at least five different pedestal goblets, glass formed from a single paraison or bubble of glass, and two of these are decorated with opaque white thread trailing around their upper bowls (GL72-73). This is a form popular in Northern France and the Low Countries during the first half of the 16th century where they were produced, as well as being found in reasonable numbers on high status sites in Southern England, such as at Camber Castle (Cropper 2001, 285 nos 5-9). Other varieties of pedestal goblet are present in the assemblage. GL 74 is probably an Italian import, being made in a much better quality metal and decorated with mould-blown vertical ribs, and is identical to a complete example found at St Michael's House, Southampton (Willmott 2002, 69 fig.77). Likewise GL75 is the base a good quality plain pedestal goblet, but being fragmented it is not possible to tell if it was decorated further. The final pedestal beaker, GL76, is made in a poor quality mixed alkali glass with a distinctive green tint. It is decorated with two bands of horizontal trails and an applied raspberry prunt, a feature typical of Low Country manufacture.

A similar form, but less constricted at the waist, to the pedestal goblet is the pedestal beaker, and a number of decorative designs are represented. GL77 is the rim and upper body from a plain one, as is the base GL80. Two are decorated with optic-blown designs, GL78 wrythen ribbing and GL79 a mesh or lozenge design. All four pedestal beakers are made in green mixed alkali glass, and are typical vessels found from the mid 16th-century onwards. (Willmott 2002, 45-6). Two further tablewares were found. GL81 is a fairly complete example of a cylindrical beaker with rigaree base-ring and decorated with



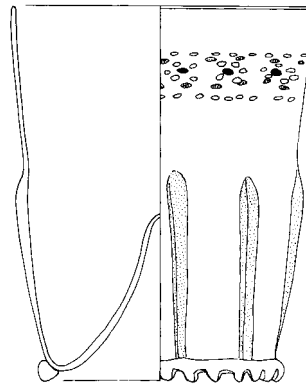
optic-blown mesh design, whilst GL82 is a possible small jug or cruet, although it is too fragmentary for more positive identification.

Given a depositional date in the mid 16th century, it is not unsurprising that the only containers present are flasks, and all are made in a potash-rich glass. The most common are simple and globular shaped, and there are fragments from up to twelve different examples, GL83-94. This shape first became popular in the 13th century, but all the examples found in this pit are almost certainly late 15th or early 16th century in date. Most are plain, although GL84 is decorated with heavy wrythen ribbing and GL85 has a distinctive slightly in-turned rim that is only found on later examples, and given its distinctive yellow tint to the glass might well be a north European import.

Two other types of flask are present, albeit in smaller quantities. GL95-96 are flasks which are clearly oval in cross-section. GL95 is a neck decorated with a heavy wrythen ribbing, whilst GL96 is plain base. Oval flasks seem to date exclusively to the first half of the 16th century and particularly well-dated examples were recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose* which sank in 1545. The other variety is a potash-rich pedestal flask with a folded foot, but one that differs from the ported Italian *Inghistera* by having a lower foot as well as being made in a poorer quality glass. At least three examples of this type of flask of varying sizes were found in this pit, GL97-99 and in profile resemble a more complete example from Exeter (Charleston 1984b, 270 no 81).

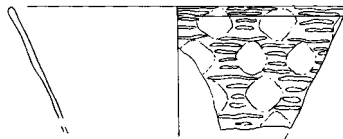
The final fragment of glass from this feature is an object rather than a vessel, GL100, being part of a solid rod handle from a sleek, or smoothing, stone. These objects were solid discs of glass and are traditionally thought to have been used for smoothing cloth, although our substances such as parchment or even paper are more than likely too.





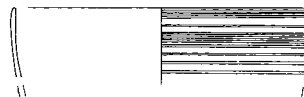
GL71) 5 joining fragments of pushed-in base with high pointed kick and an applied pinched base-ring, slightly tapering body and vertical rim from a small cylindrical beaker or tumbler. Decorated on its lower half with optic-blown vertical ribs, with applied gilt on each rib. On the upper body is a running band of enamelled rosettes formed from a central dark red dot surrounded by yellow and white dots, but above and below by horizontal lines of white dots. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Base diameter 60mm, rim diameter 79mm, height 99mm. Early 16th century.

Contexts 3168 & 3172. Scale 1:2@A4.



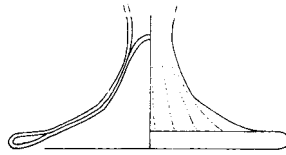
GL72) 2 fragments of everted rim and bowl from a pedestal goblet. Decorated with fine opaque white trails, cut by an optic-blown mesh pattern. Clear soda-rich glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter 90mm. Early 16th century.

Context 3172. Scale 1:2@A4.

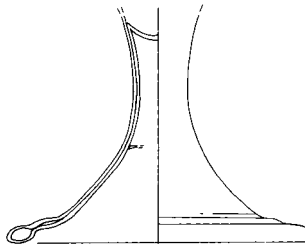


GL73) 1 fragment of everted rim from a pedestal goblet. Decorated with fine opaque white spiral trails. Clear soda-rich glass with quite heavy weathering. Rim diameter approx. 90mm. Early 16th century.

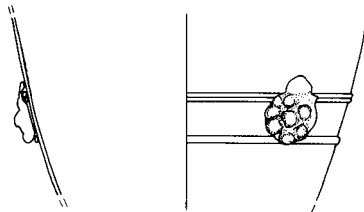
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.



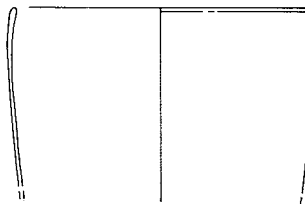
GL74) 2 joining fragments of folded base and narrow stem from a pedestal goblet. Decorated with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Base diameter 74mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3172. Scale 1:2@A4.



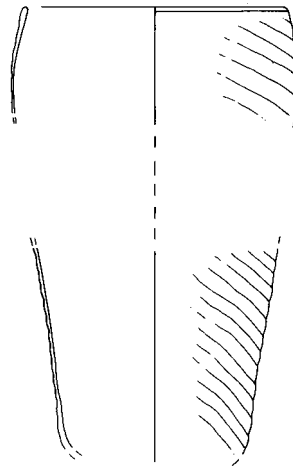
GL75) 2 fragment of folded base and narrow stem from a pedestal goblet. Clear soda-rich glass with quite heavy weathering. Base diameter 80mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL76) 4 joining fragments of rim and tapering body from a pedestal goblet. Decorated with two prominent horizontal trains and an applied raspberry prunt. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass. Early 16th century.  
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.

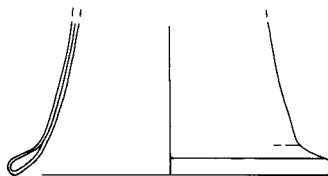


GL77) 2 fragments of rim from a pedestal beaker. Decorated with optic-blown vertical ribs. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter approx. 80mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.

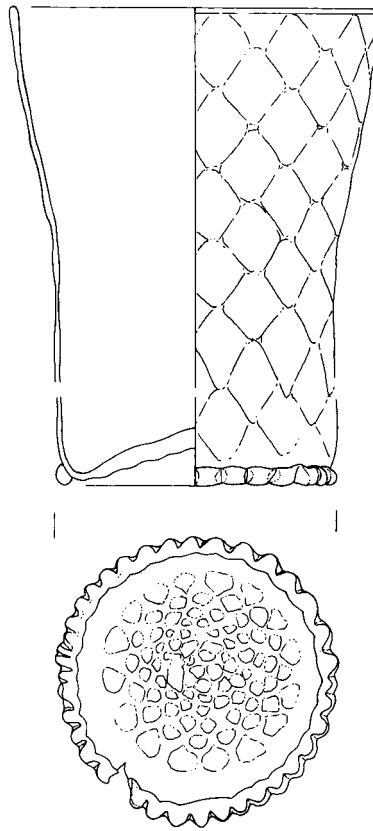


GL78) 2 fragments of rim and body from a pedestal beaker. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribs. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Rim diameter approx. 60mm. Early 16th century. Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL79) 1 fragment of body from a pedestal beaker. Decorated with optic-blown mesh decoration. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass, with little weathering. Early 16th century. Context 3167. Not Illustrated.

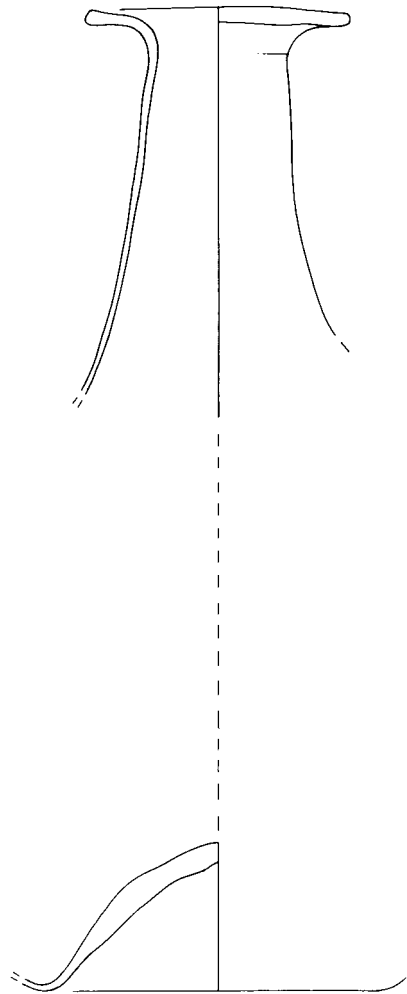


GL80) 1 fragment of base from a pedestal beaker. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass, with medium weathering. Base diameter 82mm. Early 16th century. Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.

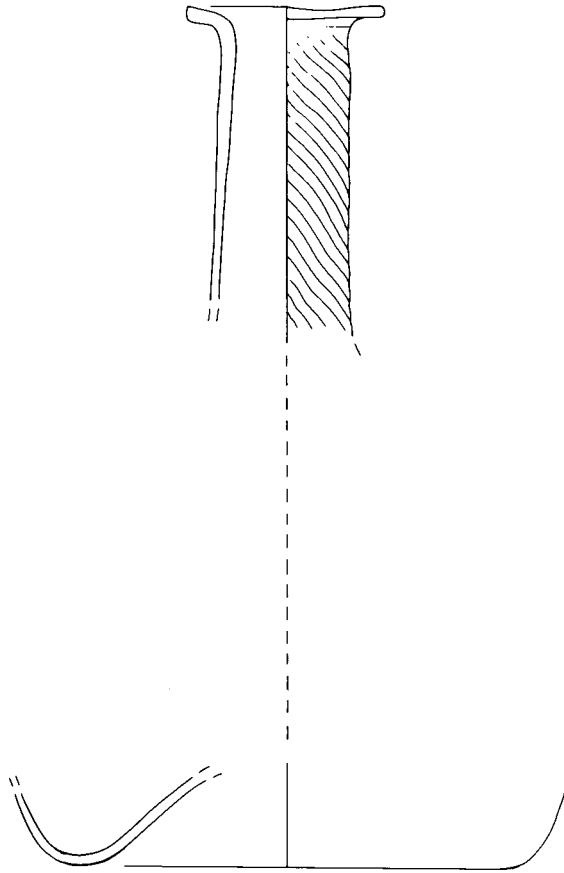


GL81) 5 fragments of vertical rim, slightly tapering body and pushed-in base with a rigaree base-ring from a cylindrical beaker. Decorated with optic-blown mesh design. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass. Rim diameter 96mm, Base diameter 64mm. First half of the 16th century. Contexts 3163 & 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.

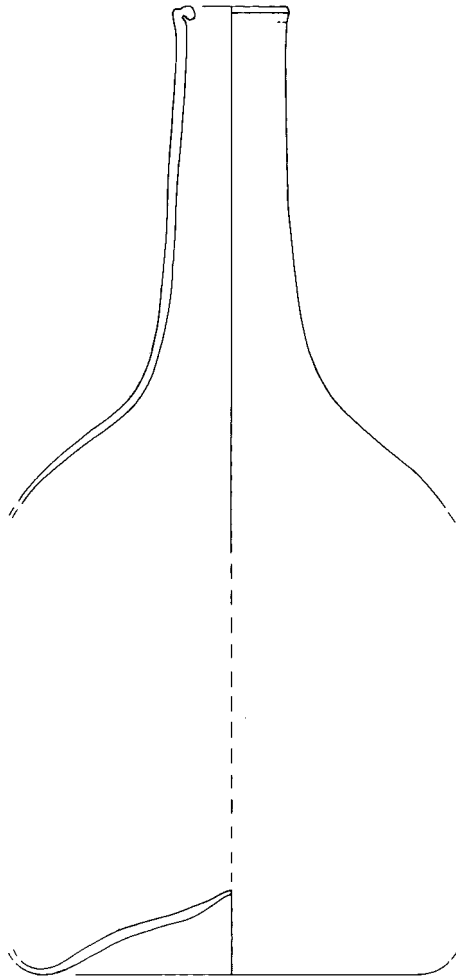
GL82) 2 fragments of vertical rim with turned-out edge and plain solid handle from a small jug or cruet. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with heavy weathering. Rim diameter 35mm. Early 16th century. Context 3172. Not Illustrated.



GL83) 2 fragments of everted rim, tapered neck and pushed-in base from a globular flask. Green potash-rich glass with heavy weathering. Rim diameter 70mm, base diameter 92mm. Late 15th-early 16th century. Context 3172. Scale 1:2@A4.

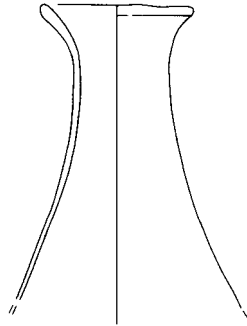


GL84) 4 fragments of everted rim, tapered neck and pushed-in base from a globular flask. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Green potash-rich glass with heavy weathering. Rim diameter 52mm, base diameter 112mm. Late 15th-early 16th century. Context 3172. Scale 1:2@A4.

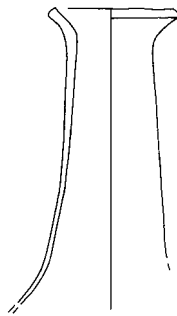


GL85) 2 fragments of vertical slightly in-turned rim, tapered neck and pushed-in base from a globular flask. Yellow-tinted potash-rich glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 30mm, base diameter 90mm. Late 15th-early 16th century. Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4 .

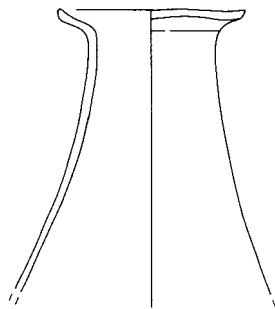




GL86) 1 fragment of everted rim and tapering neck from a flask. Green potash-rich glass with little weathering. Rim diameter 38mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL87) 1 fragment of everted rim and tapering neck from a flask. Green potash-rich glass with little weathering. Rim diameter 32mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL88) 2 joining fragments of everted rim and tapering neck from a flask. Green potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter 47mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL89) 2 joining fragments of pushed-in base from a globular flask. Green potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Base diameter approx. 110mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3168. Not Illustrated.

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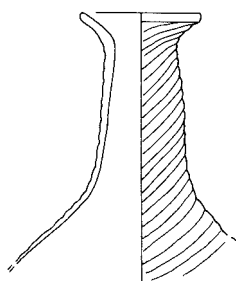
GL90) 1 fragment of pushed-in base from a globular flask. Yellow-tinted potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Base diameter approx. 55mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Not Illustrated

GL91) 1 fragment of pushed-in base from a globular flask. Green potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Base diameter uncertain. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3172 Not Illustrated.

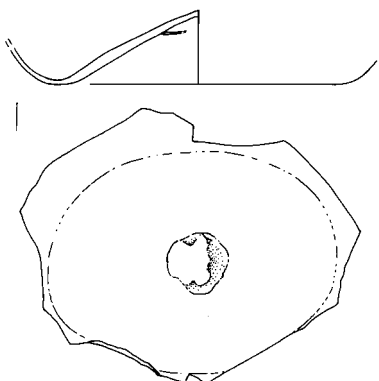
GL92) 2 joining fragments of pushed-in base from a globular flask. Green potash-rich glass with quite heavy weathering. Base diameter approx. 82mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Not Illustrated.

GL93) 2 joining fragments of pushed-in base from a globular flask. Green potash-rich glass with quite heavy weathering. Base diameter approx. 75mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Not Illustrated

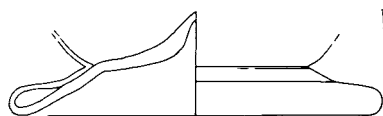
GL94) 1 fragment of pushed-in base from a globular flask/phial. Green potash-rich glass with quite heavy weathering. Base diameter 42mm. Late 15th-early 16th century.  
Context 3163. Not Illustrated



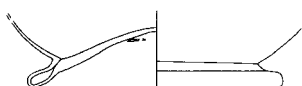
GL95) 1 fragment of rim and neck from a small oval flask. Decorated with tight optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Green potash-rich glass, with little weathering. Rim diameter 31mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4..



GL96) 2 joining fragments of pushed-in base from a small oval flask. Green potash-rich glass, with little weathering. Base diameter 80x65mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3168. Scale 1:2@A4.

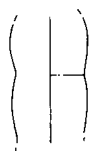


GL97) 2 joining fragments of folded base from a pedestal flask. Green potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 92mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL98) 1 fragment of folded base from a pedestal flask. Green potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 65mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3168. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL99) 4 joining fragments of folded base from a pedestal flask. Green potash-rich glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 85mm. Early 16th century.  
Context 3167. Not Illustrated.



GL100) 1 fragment of solid broadly-ribbed handle from a sleek stone. Green potash-rich glass with some weathering. First half of the 16th century.  
Context 3167. Scale 1:2@A4.

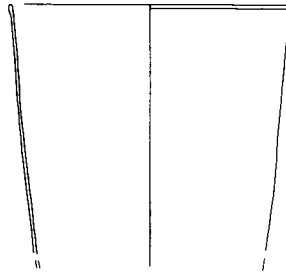
### *Tank 3549- 17th century*

Whilst the clay pipes found in a number of contexts within this tank have a consistent date range of *c.* 1640-80, the glass is much more diverse, and the majority is earlier in date, perhaps indicating that it was quite old when discarded. Given this, it might be associated with the household of Matthew Vibert. The earliest pieces, GL101-102, are the upper bowl and foot from one or more late 16th- or early 17th-century goblets. These are made in a high quality soda-rich glass, and whilst they may be domestic products, might also be Italian imports, although in the absence of more distinctive stem fragments this is impossible to tell for certain. GL103 is certainly an early to mid 17th century import from the Low Countries, and produced in either Antwerp or Amsterdam. It is a very characteristic clear glass tumbler, decorated with optic-blown tear drops, and with applied opaque white raspberry prunt feet. This is not an infrequent find on English sites, particularly those on the south and eastern coasts, such as several similar examples from Poole (Charleston 1992, 139 nos 49-53). A further early to mid 17th-century tableware found in the tank is a common domestically produced pedestal beaker decorated with wrythen ribbing, GL104.

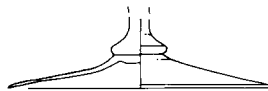
Other vessels are perhaps slightly later, dating more towards the 1620-40s. G105 is the base and cylindrical body from a small waisted bottle decorated with gentle wrythen ribbing, whilst GL106 is the neck of a similar bottle. Both are made in a slightly better quality mixed alkali glass, and are similar to examples known to have been produced at Sir William Clavell's glasshouse at Kimmeridge, Dorset between 1618-23 (Crossley 1987, 361 nos 68-74). A further container, GL107 is very fragmented and therefore less diagnostic, but it appears to be the body from the lower side of a flask. The remaining

containers dating to this period are common cylindrical jars. GL109 is the near complete profile from a plain example, whilst GL110 is a smaller fragment of base and lower body.

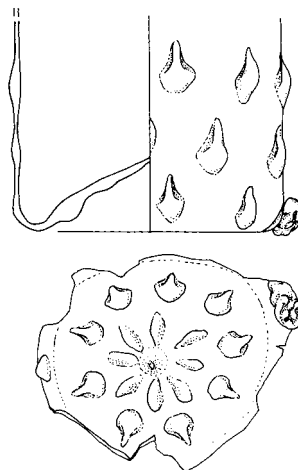
GL108 is a single fragment of glass that is distinctly different from others in this context, being the solid bun foot and lower tapering side from an early jelly glass. Dating to the very late or, more probably, early 18th century, this vessel is made in a good quality lead glass. By the early 18th-century jelly glasses were becoming one of the most advertised forms of table glass, yet archaeologically they are not numerous. However, this example is very similar to one found in an inn clearance assemblage from Uxbridge (Pearce 2000, 165, no 61).



GL101) 4 fragments of rim and tapering bowl from goblet. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 73mm. Late 16th-first half of the 17th century.  
Context 3656. Scale 1:2@A4.

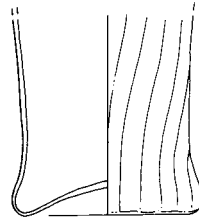


GL102) 1 fragment of fine flaring base and merese from a goblet. Clear soda-rich glass with little weathering. Base diameter 70mm. Late 16th-first half of the 17th century.  
Context 3656. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL103) 6 fragments of pushed-in base and lower side from a tumbler. Decorated with optic-blown teardrop bosses and an applied opaque white rosette prunt foot. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Base diameter 58mm. First half of the 17th century.  
Context 3642. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL104) 2 fragments of rim from a pedestal beaker. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with quite heavy weathering. Rim diameter 62mm. First half of the 17th century.  
Context 3641. Not Illustrated.

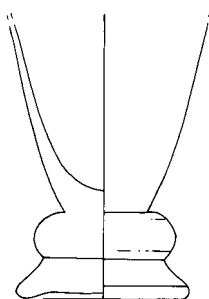


GL105) 1 fragment of low pushed-in base and waisted body from a small bottle. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with quite heavy weathering. Base diameter 47mm. Early-mid 17th century.  
Context 3641. Scale 1:2@A4.

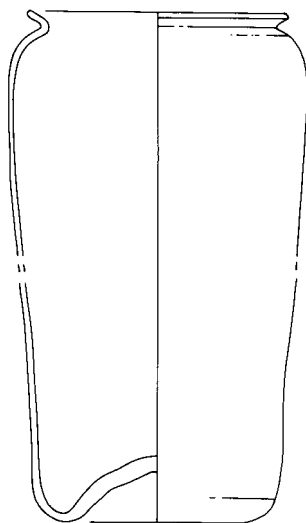


GL106) 1 fragment of short neck and slight rim from a small bottle. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with quite heavy weathering. Rim diameter 17mm. Early-mid 17th century.  
Context 3656. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL107) 18 fragments of lower side from a flask. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Early-mid 17th century?  
Context 3642. Not Illustrated.



GL108) 2 joining fragments of stepped foot and lower tapering body from a jelly. Clear lead glass with light weathering. Base diameter 45mm. Late 17th-early 18th century.  
Context 3640. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL109) 6 joining fragments of pushed-in base, straight-sided body and small out-turned rim from a cylindrical jar. Decorated with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Green mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 48mm, rim diameter approx. 70mm. First half of the 17th century.

Context 3640. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL110) 1 fragment of pushed-in base, and lower straight-sided body from a cylindrical jar. Green mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Base diameter 56mm. First half of the 17th century.

Context 3640. Not Illustrated.

#### *Pit 4146- First half of the 18th century*

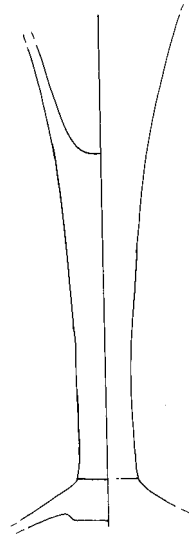
This pit is the last feature to contain glass within Tenement 237. The pipes suggest a very specific dating for the fill of this pit, 1726-58, and a number of the glasses (where they are typologically distinct enough to do so) confirm this narrow range. This is the period when the tenement was the home of the Watts family, before being sold to Matthew Woodford in 1737. Unfortunately it is not possible to determine whether the glass belongs specifically to either the Watts or Woodford family. Nonetheless it is an interesting domestic assemblage.

Three tablewares are present. GL111 is a plain drawn-stem wine glass with a tapering bowl (see GL10-11), whilst GL112 has a waisted bowl (see GL9). GL113 is fragment of base, which might have come from either of these glasses, or an entirely different one. These two diagnostic stems are typical for the period 1720-50, and are made in a good quality heavy lead glass.

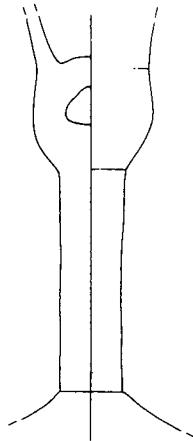
Four similar narrow cylindrical phials made in a light green mixed alkali glass were found, GL114-117, and two of these are complete. Also made in mixed alkali glasses are four other small bottles that are more unusual. GL118 is a complete pear-shaped example, made in an olive glass, typical of the larger wine bottles of the period. GL119 is a larger light green spherical bottle, of the type that probably held medicines and other household liquids (see GL22 above). More unusual is a cylindrical bottle GL120. This is made in a pale glass and has a very simple sheared rim, markedly different to those more commonly found on bottles, which are either folded or have an applied trail to give added strength. The function and origin of this vessel is uncertain, but the weakness of the rim suggests it never had a permanent stopper. The final bottle, GL121, is one that is very common on early colonial sites in the New World but rarely identified in England, exceptions being from the cellar fill of the Old Hall, Temple Balsall (Goeder 1984, 233 no 75) and at Poole (Charleston 1992, 145 no 184). When fragmented it

appears superficially as a wine bottle, being made of the same dark green metal, but it has a short neck and much wider rim. These have been found in mid-18th-century colonial contexts containing the remains preserved fruits and other solid foodstuffs, and it likely they functioned the same in England (e.g. Noël Hume 1969, 41).

The remaining glass from this feature is much more typical of the period. There are fragments of a near-complete mallet-shaped wine bottle of earlier 18th century date, GL122, as well as a slightly later squat cylindrical type that dates to around the middle of the century, GL123. The final fragments are eleven pieces of plain green-tinted widow glass, GL124.



GL111) 1 fragment of drawn solid stem, upper base and lower trumpet-shaped bowl from a wineglass t. Clear lead glass with quite heavy weathering. c. 1720-50.  
Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.



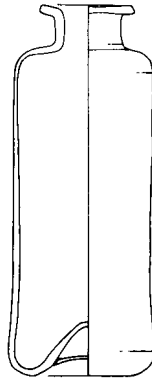
GL112) 1 fragment of drawn solid stem, upper base and lower waisted bowl with a small tear from a wineglass. Clear lead glass with light weathering. c. 1730-50.  
Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.

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GL113) 1 fragment of solid flaring base from a wineglass. Clear lead glass with quite heavy weathering. Base diameter 84mm. 18th century. Context 4148. Not Illustrated



GL114) 1 complete narrow cylindrical phial. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 23mm, base diameter 24mm, height 95mm. 18th century. Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.



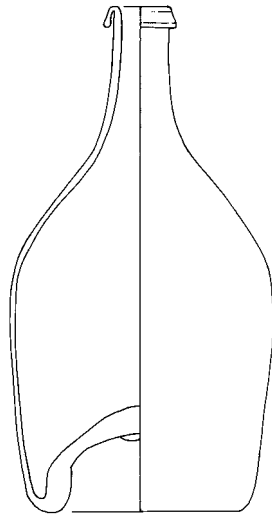
GL115) 1 complete narrow cylindrical phial. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter 24mm, base diameter 26mm, height 96mm. 18th century. Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL116) 1 fragment of rim from a narrow cylindrical phial. Clear soda-rich glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter 25mm. 18th century. Context 4148. Not Illustrated

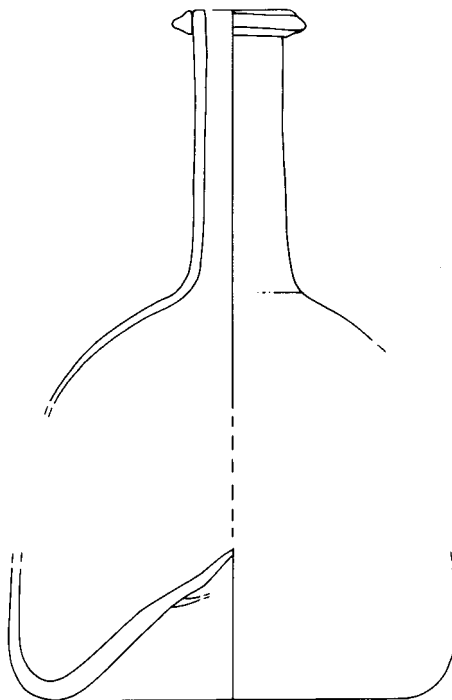
GL117) 1 fragment of rim from a narrow cylindrical phial. Clear soda-rich glass with medium weathering. Rim diameter 23mm. 18th century. Context 4148. Not Illustrated

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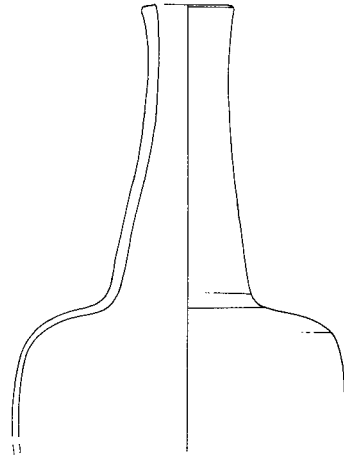


GL118) 1 complete pear-shaped bottle with an out-turned rim. Green mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 16mm, base diameter 50mm, height 134mm. First half of the 18th century. Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.

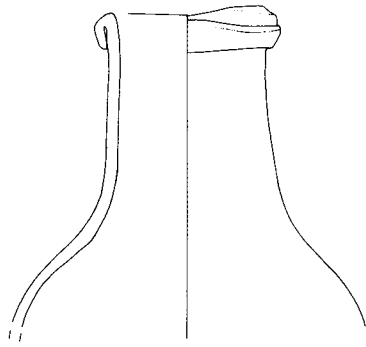


GL119) 3 fragments of rim, neck and base from a spherical bottle. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with some weathering. Rim diameter 23mm, base diameter 80mm. First half of the 18th century. Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.

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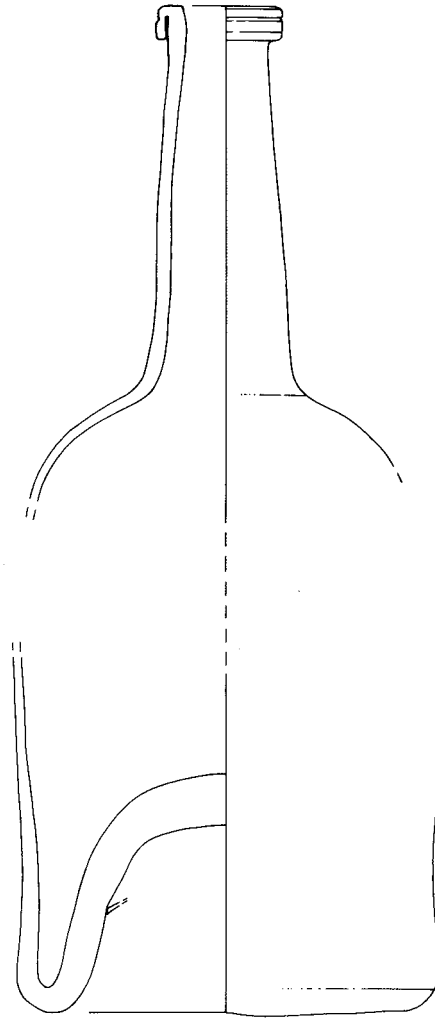


GL120) 2 joining fragments of plain sheared rim, tapering neck and shoulder from a cylindrical bottle. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 25mm. 18th century. Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.



GL121) 1 fragment of rim and short neck from a wide-mouth bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with virtually no weathering. Rim diameter 40mm. Mid 18th century. Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.

GL122) 2 joining fragments of rim, neck and body from a mallet-shaped wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 24mm, base diameter 110mm, height 197mm. First half of the 18th century. Context 4148. Not Illustrated.



GL123) 2 fragments of neck body and base from a squat cylindrical wine bottle. Green mixed alkali glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 25mm, base diameter 95mm. Mid 18th century.  
Context 4148. Scale 1:2@A4.

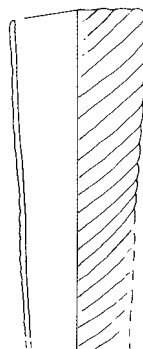
GL124) 11 fragments of plain window glass. Green-tinted mixed alkali glass with medium weathering. 18th century.  
Context 4148. Not Illustrated

### **Tenement 240**

Only a single fragment of glass of any interest was found in this tenement. It is the upper neck from a late 15th or early 16th-century soda-rich pedestal flask or *Inghistera*. This example is slightly heavier than usual but is decorated with prominent tight wrythen ribbing.

*Misc- Late 15th- early 16th century*

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GL125) 1 fragment of crudely finished vertical rim and upper neck from a pedestal flask. Decorated with heavy optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering. Rim diameter 34mm. Late 15th-early 16th century. Context 6680. Scale 1:2@A4.

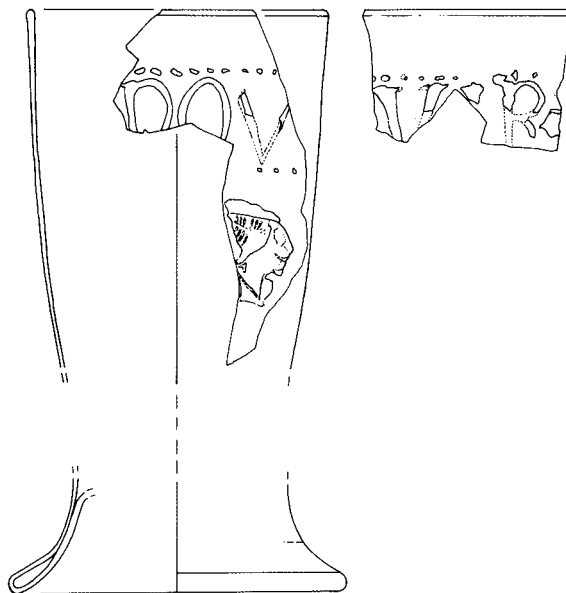
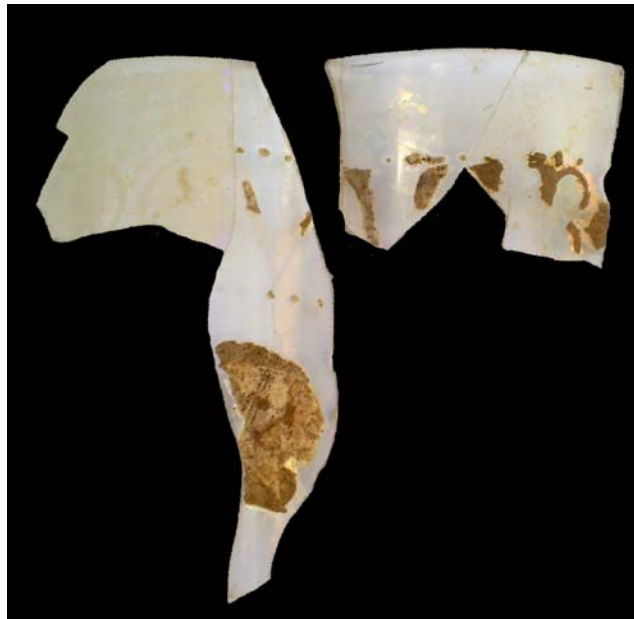
## Overburden

Two vessels were recovered from contexts that were from the disturbed overburden covering the site, and cannot be assigned to any particular tenement. However, despite this they are still of sufficient interest and rarity to merit comment here.

The first, GL126, is a very unusual vessel and without exact parallel in Northern Europe. It is a portion of shoulder and lower neck from a spherical flask formed from a double gather of glass and decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. In this respect it closely resembles a fragmentary flask found at Wool House, Southampton (Charleston 1975, 219 no1521), and a more complete 14th or 15th century example found in Nuremberg (Baumgartner & Krueger 1988, 326 no 391). However, this new example is made in a light purple glass, a colour more normally associated with Islamic traditions of glassmaking, as is the use of the double gather on larger vessels. Whatever the origins of GL126, it is thus far unique.

A further very rare piece of glass is a good quality soda glass pedestal beaker, GL127. This vessel is decorated with highly detailed enamelling which unfortunately is significantly weathered, (washing out the colours), although their general pattern can still be faintly discerned. Below the rim is an inscription banded above and below with dots, whilst below is a single surviving portrait bust of a man wearing a beret. This style of enamel work, and in particular the inclusion of a portrait bust is typical of French glasses of the first half of the 16th century (e.g Barrelet 1953, 73 & plate XL). Archaeological finds of these glasses in England are rare, but interestingly fragments of at least four were found in Poole (Charleston 1992, 137 nos 5-7), although these only had bands of enamelled inscriptions with no further surviving designs.

GL126) 1 fragment of shoulder from a globular flask formed from a double gather of glass. Decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribs. Purple soda-rich glass with medium weathering. 14th-15th century. Context 76. Scale 1:2@A4. Photographed.



GL127) 6 fragments of vertical rim and body, and folded pedestal base from a pedestal beaker. Decorated on its body with a wide band of enamelled lettering, bounded by enamelled dotting. Below is a single surviving enamelled male head in profile, wearing a beret. Clear soda-rich glass with light weathering to the glass, although the enamelling is severely degraded. Rim diameter 72mm, base diameter 88mm. First half of the 16th century.  
Context 3847. Scale 1:2@A4. .

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