

Durham E-Theses

Medieval glass vessels in England AD 1200-1500 : a survey.

Rachel Caroline Tyson

How to cite:

Tyson, Rachel Caroline (1996) Medieval glass vessels in England AD 1200-1500 : a survey. Doctoral thesis, Durham University.

Use policy

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a <https://etheses.durham.ac.uk/id/eprint/1223/> is made to the metadata record in Durham E-Theses
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

Please consult the [full Durham E-Theses policy](#) for further details.

Medieval Glass Vessels in England AD 1200-1500: A Survey

Volume II (of II)

Rachel Caroline Tyson

The copyright of this thesis rests
with the author. No quotation
from it should be published
without the written consent of the
author and information derived
from it should be acknowledged.

Ph.D. Thesis

Submitted to the University of Durham

Department of Archaeology

March 1996



10 OCT 1997

Table of Contents

Volume II

Introduction to the Appendices and Glossary.....	1
Appendix 1: Types of Glass	4
A: Types of Stemmed Glasses: Goblets or Chalices.....	4
B: Types of Beakers	16
C: Types of Bowls	32
D: Types of Jugs, Flasks and Bottles	39
E: Types of Lamps	53
F: Types of Wide- and Narrow-Necked Green Glass Flasks, including Urinals	55
G: Types of Alembics, Cucurbits, Receivers and Other Forms Connected with 'Industrial' Processes	59
H: Miscellaneous Decorated, Coloured and Other Glass Fragments of Special Interest	63
Appendix 2: Catalogue	71
A: Catalogue of Stemmed Glasses: Goblets or Chalices	71
B: Catalogue of Beakers	87
C: Catalogue of Bowls	108
D: Catalogue of Jugs, Flasks and Bottles.....	116
E: Catalogue of Lamps	137
F: Catalogue of Wide- and Narrow-Necked Green Glass Flasks, including Urinals	150
G: Catalogue of Alembics, Cucurbits, Receivers and Other Forms Connected with 'Industrial' Processes	204
H: Catalogue of Miscellaneous Decorated, Coloured and Other Glass Fragments of Special Interest	218
Illustrations	234
Appendix 3: Concordance of Sites and Glass.....	260

Introduction to the Appendices and Glossary

Organisation of the Catalogue and Type-Series

Each class of glass is given a letter (i.e. Goblets are class A). These classes are then divided into stylistic types in Appendix 1. Each type is given a different number within that class (i.e. the first type of Goblets are A1). Each glass vessel is given an individual catalogue number within that class in Appendix 2. The number is preceded by G for Glass, and the class letter. For example, the fourth glass vessel catalogued under Goblets is GA4, and it belongs to type A1.

Numbers within [] indicate context numbers; numbers within < > indicate small find numbers.

The drawings include original drawings, and those which have been re-drawn from published drawings, so the styles used may differ slightly. They are all at a scale of 1:2. The shaded areas on the right-hand side of the drawing indicate applied decoration of a contrasting colour. This does not apply to enamelled decoration, which includes many different adjacent colours. The colours of all the decoration must be checked in the catalogue. The shaded areas on the left-hand side of the drawing indicate that the glass is solid. Dotted areas indicate gilt.

All of the medieval glass included here has been manufactured by glassblowing.

Glossary of glass terms

This does not include terms which are explained elsewhere in the thesis.

- annealing** The process in which the glass vessel is placed in an oven at a lower temperature after it has been formed, allowing it to cool gradually and uniformly, to avoid cracking due to thermal shock.
- basal angle** The angle of the lower part of the vessel or section of the vessel, where it turns inwards towards the base.
- base-ring or foot-ring**
The ring of glass applied around the base of the vessel, either for decoration or to stabilise it. It is sometimes **pincerred**.

convex base	The rounded base of a blown vessel, most commonly found on flask/urinals (F1). often with a visible pontil mark . The vessel is not able to stand.
'cristallo'	Term used by Venetian glassmakers for a high quality colourless soda glass, dating to the 15th century.
cullet	Broken glass that was recycled by glassmakers.
<i>façon de Venise</i>	In the Venetian style.
finial	A rounded boss at one end of a vessel. such as a lid, for decorative purposes. It may sometimes be used as a handle.
fins	Decorative vertical protrusions found on some types of goblets and beakers, formed by mould-blowing. The fins usually project most at their base, gradually blending into the body wall at the top.
flame smoothing	The cut edges of vessels are smoothed by softening in the heat of the furnace. Drips of glass are sometimes visible at the edge where the smoothing has not been adequately finished.
fluting	Term sometimes used of vertical optic-blown ribs, usually a few millimetres apart.
iridescent	A rainbow-like multi-coloured appearance, usually referring to the flaky surface weathering found on some types of glass.
kicked base	Base of a blown vessel which has been pushed into the vessel, to provide a flat standing base. A pontil mark is often visible in the centre of the 'kick'.
marvered	A term applied to the method by which trails which have been applied to a vessel are rolled on a 'marver', a polished table, when still soft, to flatten them into the surface of the glass.

optic-blown	Glass vessels which are initially blown into a mould to impress a pattern, and are then removed from the mould and blown further. This method makes the impressed pattern less pronounced and softer than other mould-blown glass.
opaque weathering	A description applied to medieval glass, especially potash glass to the appearance of the weathering, which often becomes brown or black and opaque, initially on the surface layers, and eventually throughout the glass.
paraison	The initial gather of hot glass taken from the furnace on the glassblower's pipe, rolled into a rounded bulb.
pincerred	Term used to describe the decorative pinched or squeezed effect created by a tool on applied trails and base-rings .
prunts	The blobs of glass applied to decorate a vessel, often pointed, in various shapes and sizes, and usually found all over the vessel. They were particularly popular on Germanic beakers of the 15th century.
pontil mark	The scar left, usually in the centre of the base of the vessel, when the glass vessel is cracked off from the glassblower's pipe.
rouletted or milled	A decorative effect created by impressing a tool into applied trails, of regular closely-spaced vertical grooves.
trailing	Decorative threads applied to a vessel, in the same or a contrasting colour.
wrythen ribbing	Decorative ribbing impressed on to the vessel in a mould, which is then twisted and often blown further to create a softer optic-blown pattern.

Appendix 1: Types of Glass

A: Types of Stemmed Glasses: Goblets or Chalices

Green glass

Type A1: Green glass goblets with mould-blown fins around the bowl. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Many variations of this type of goblet are known. The common characteristic is that the goblet bowl is surrounded by mould-blown vertical 'fins', which protrude from the wall at their base and gradually become shallower until they blend into the wall of the bowl towards the top. The three most complete examples of this type found in England are from Southampton, Ludgershall Castle, and London. All have additional decoration, and are described below (A1.1 to A1.3). The remaining examples are fragmentary, and it is not possible to speculate what, if any, additional decoration the goblets from which they came had. These fragments were found in Southampton, Exeter, Poole, Kirkstall Abbey and London, from late 13th to 15th century contexts. Miscellaneous green glass stem fragments listed under A5 may have also come from finned goblets, or other green glass goblet styles (A2-4). The solid stems from Ludgershall Castle are perhaps most likely to represent finned goblets, since the one almost complete goblet that was found at Ludgershall was finned (A1.2).

Goblets with finned decoration are relatively numerous on the Continent, and include late 13th to early 14th century examples with solid stems from Chevreuse, Le Mans and Metz (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 204-7, Nos. 146-148), and with hollow stems from Besançon, Saint-Denis, Le Mans and Toulouse (*ibid.*, 207-9, Nos. 149-152). There is evidence that finned goblets were produced at 13th to 14th century furnace sites in the Argonne region of France, such as Pairu (*ibid.*, 207) and Péruprt (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 33, Fig. 29). Fragments of finned goblet bowls were found at these sites, but it is not known which additional features the goblets displayed. It is likely that the variations listed below were made in the same areas (A1.1-A1.3). Soda glass examples of finned goblets were also made in southern France, with an example from Avignon (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 200, No. 166, 215), but none of these have yet been found in England. A number of 14th century French manuscript illustrations depict green goblets with finned bowls (see p. 49).

Type A1.1: Green glass goblet bowl with finned decoration, and a solid wrythen stem with a decorative pronged knob. Late 13th to 14th Century.

This goblet type consists of a bowl with mould-blown vertical fins, a solid stem with wrythen ribbing and a decorative three-pronged knob half way down, and a flared foot with wrythen ribbing. Only one example has been found in England, from an early 14th century pit in the High Street in Southampton. Finned goblet bowls are common, but there is no known parallel with a pronged knob on the stem. The closest parallel is from St Denis, Paris, of a similar type but with a ring around the centre of the stem, also from a 14th century context (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 210-211, No. 156).

Type A1.2: Green glass goblet bowls with finned decoration, with a frill or ring around a solid stem. Late 13th to 14th Century.

This type consists of a goblet bowl with mould-blown vertical fins, and a solid stem with a decorative frill or ring half way down. An example with a frill on the stem was excavated at Ludgershall Castle from a 14th century context. A similar goblet with an

angular ring around the stem was found in Bishopsgate in London, in a residual context. Parallels include a goblet with a frill around the stem from Le Mans, France, in a late 13th to 14th century deposit (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 205-7, No. 147), and a similar 14th century goblet with a ring from the Château de la Madeleine, Chevreuse (ibid., 204-5, No. 146).

Type A1.3: Green glass goblet bowl with finned decoration with rings hanging from loops at the base of some fins, and a solid stem. Late 13th to 14th Century.

A goblet with a finned bowl, with a loop on the bottom of every fourth fin, from which a decorative blue ring hangs, and a solid stem, was found at St Swithin's House, London in a pit of c. 1500. No other English goblets have decoration suspended from the fins, but European examples are known from Trier and Koblenz, which have a suspended green trail looping around the bases of each fin (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 248-9, Nos. 254 and 255). A similar goblet from Metz has a blue looping trail (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 213-4, No. 162). These are all dated to the 14th century. The hanging rings from London have closer parallels with Syrian and Mamluk goblets and beakers of the 8th to 13th centuries. One example is a colourless glass beaker, now in the Corning Museum of Glass, with blue vertical ribs with loops at the top, from which blue glass rings hang (Atil 1981, 143, No. 64). It is believed that the rings were shaken against the glass to attract the attention of attendants when the drinker required a refill (ibid.). A blue glass ring was excavated in Norwich, and may have originally belonged to a drinking glass (H10).

Type A2: Green glass goblets with ribbed decoration around the bowl. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Type A2.1: Green glass goblet with prominently ribbed bowl, solid stem with central knop and suspended decoration. Late 13th to 14th Century.

A goblet of this type was found at Exeter, in an early 14th century context. It has slightly wrythen ribbed decoration rather than fins on the bowl. The finned and ribbed types appear to be related, since they share other characteristics, including the shape of the form, and the decoration applied to the stem, as well as the same production areas. The Exeter goblet has a solid stem, with a central knop, with scars where thick decorative trails which were suspended in a zigzag pattern down the stem were originally attached. Fragments of the broken suspended decoration were found with it. Fourteenth century finned green glass goblets from Koblenz and Cologne also have this suspended stem decoration (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 246-7, No. 251-2).

A parallel to the wrythen ribbing on the bowl comes from Cologne (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 243, No. 240). Ribbed and very shallow-finned goblets are known on the Continent from Toulouse, Besançon and Saint-Denis (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 209-10, Nos. 153-5). However, the goblets from Exeter and Glottenham below (A2.2) are the only ribbed examples known in England, despite a large number of finned examples. At the glasshouse of Péruprt in the Argonne region, fragments of ribbed green goblet bowls were found dating to the late 13th and 14th century (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 33, Fig. 30).

Type A2.2: Green glass goblet with prominent ribbing on bowl, and flattened base. Late 13th to 14th Century.

A slightly different goblet bowl and base fragment were excavated at Glottenham in Sussex. Since this vessel was not available for examination, the features are not entirely

clear, and it is difficult to make comparisons. It appears to have ribs radiating from the centre of the bowl, and possibly a hollow stem. The bowl fragment has the upper section of some prominent vertical ribbing, which may come from either shallow ribs, or the upper section of vertical fins similar to A1. Forest glass goblets are found with fins of varying depth, and it is sometimes difficult to draw a line between shallow fins and prominent ribbing. Some of the shallow fins and ribs are twisted to form a wrythen pattern around the goblet bowl (for example Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 239, No. 231; 240-1, No. 235; 243, No. 240). Late 13th to 14th century comparisons to the Glottenham fragments can be drawn from goblets from Cologne and the Steig Collection (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 242-3, Nos. 238-41), although how close the resemblance is, is uncertain. Finned and ribbed goblets were produced in the 13th to 14th centuries in the Argonne region, such as at Pérupr (ibid., 33).

Type A3: Green glass goblet with trailed decoration on bowl, and solid stem. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Fragments from a green glass goblet with applied trails on the bowl, a solid stem, and a flared foot were found at Clarendon Palace near Salisbury. No direct parallels are known. A late 13th to 14th century date may be suggested since potash goblets with solid stem, and applied trails are found on other goblets of this date.

Type A4: Green glass goblet with a mould-blown mesh-patterned bowl, and solid stem. Late 13th to 14th Century.

A distinct type is the green potash glass goblet with a mould-blown mesh pattern on the bowl, with either solid or hollow stems. Only one example is known from England, from the Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, from a mid-14th century context. This has a solid stem, with a petalled flower moulded around the centre of the bowl. It is a late 13th to 14th century style. European examples of these goblets include a large group from Metz and Cologne, of the late 13th and 14th century, whose production is attributed to the Meuse-Rhine region, probably the glasshouses of the Argonne (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 250-257, Nos. 258-279). Excavations at the 13th to 14th century glasshouse of Pérupr in the Argonne produced fragments of mould-blown mesh patterned goblet bowls (ibid., 33). More fragments were found at the 13th century glasshouse of Bercettes, also in the Argonne (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 70). In France, good examples of this goblet type have been found at Périgueux (ibid., 201-2, No. 141), and the rue de la Collégiale in Paris (Brut 1992). Baumgartner and Krueger noted that although the Winchester goblet is similar in form and colour to continental examples of this type, the mesh pattern is larger, more irregular and less precise, and they wonder whether it is a wayward import or local copy (1988, 258). However, the pattern on the bowl from Paris, excavated recently, has some resemblance to the Winchester example. They both have petals around the centre of the bowl, surrounded by looping motifs. The Paris pattern has two loops either side of a small bunch of berries. The Winchester goblet has a pattern of two loops either side of a longer 'finger', the whole motif resembling a 'fleur-de-lys'. It seems likely that the Winchester goblet was also made in the Argonne region.

Type A5: Miscellaneous green glass goblet stems. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Other potash glass goblet stems are found in England, which may belong to any of the types above, or other variations. Most fragments are from solid stems. Those from Southampton, Ludgershall Castle and London had wrythen ribbing (A5.1), and another from Southampton had no visible decoration (A5.2). It is notable that most of the

potash glass goblets found in England have solid stems. On the Continent hollow stems are equally common on potash glass goblets. This may suggest either a preference by the English for solid stems, or if we assume the difference is due to regional production, a particular area or areas supplying England. The proportions may be affected by the fact that solid stems are easier to identify as stems than broken fragments of hollow stems. Hollow stems included here come from Canterbury, Winchester and Exeter (A5.3), and a base was found in Southampton (A5.4).

The glasshouse at Pérupt made goblets with both solid and hollow stems (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 33, Fig. 30). Goblets of the same types are found with both solid and hollow stems, such as finned goblets (*ibid.*, hollow stem, 244, No. 243; solid stem, 243, No. 242), and mesh-patterned goblets (*ibid.*, hollow stem, 251, No. 261; solid stem, 252, No. 263). It appears that there is no distinction between solid or hollow stems due to production area or date, but both were equally as common. Miscellaneous stem fragments from colourless or better quality pale greenish glass are listed at the end of the colourless goblet section (A20).

High-lead glass.

Type A6: Yellow high-lead glass goblets with trailed or pruned decoration on the bowls, and hollow stems. 13th to Early 14th Century.

At least nine goblets of yellow high-lead glass of this type have been excavated in England. The deep bowls of the goblets flare out towards the rim, and have applied yellow, blue or green trailing, or prunts on the bowl. The hollow stem is either undecorated or has wrythen ribbing, and there is a blue or green trail around the base rim. The three most complete examples from Old Sarum, Knaresborough and Bedford are subdivided below. There are also hollow stem fragments from Southampton, York and Durham, and rim and bowl fragments from London and Lincoln. Parallels to this high-lead glass goblet form, with deep bowls and hollow stems, come from Neuss, Kalmar, Maastricht, and an unprovenanced vessel now in Aachen (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 166-8, Nos. 128-131). However, none are identical to the English finds. Although some high lead glass in Europe is green, all the vessels known in England are made of yellow glass, except for an opaque red beaker base (GB20). Lead glass goblets can be dated to the 13th century, and were possibly made into the 14th century. Fragments from Wartenberg date to before 1265 (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 164). See Chapter 2 for a discussion of the lead glass industry (see pp. 30-32).

Type A6.1: Yellow high-lead glass goblet, bowl with horizontal trailing, hollow wrythen stem and trail around base rim. 13th to Early 14th Century.

The Old Sarum goblet has a deep flared yellow bowl, decorated with horizontal trails of plain green and pincer yellow glass. The hollow wrythen stem flares out to form the base, which has a green trail applied around the rim edge. This base is rather unusual, as the glass just inside the rim has been folded up and over to form a narrow loop, which resembles a yellow trail from above. Also associated with the goblet is a convex fragment with a pontil mark on the underside, resembling a rounded kicked base. It may be possible that the goblet base somehow incorporated a kicked base, formed from the same paraison of glass, folded over at the rim edge with the base pushed in. On the other hand, the convex fragment may be from another vessel. Unfortunately the relevant base fragments which might indicate the link are missing.

A yellow lead glass fragment resembling this 'kick' from Old Sarum is published from Wartenberg (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 164-5, No. 125). It is catalogued as

a beaker fragment. The base rim with it is also similar to the Old Sarum base rim, with either a yellow trail, or the base folded up and over to form a loop resembling a trail, just inside the trailed edge. It seems more than a coincidence that these two fragments which resemble the Old Sarum fragments so much, should also have been found together. This suggests that the 'kick' might indeed belong to the Old Sarum goblet. The other possibilities for the Old Sarum 'kicked base' are either that it may come from a lid or cover, or the base of another vessel such as a beaker (B7). Italian stemmed glasses of the 7th to the 12th centuries from excavations of the production site at Torcello in the Venetian lagoon have hollow stems folded under at the base and pushed in to form a kicked base (Mentasti et al. 1982, 59-60, Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 9). This technique is also used on goblets of the 12th and early 13th centuries found in Provence and Languedoc (Foy 1985, 20-6). Russian glasses include small goblets from an 11th century workshop in Kiev, and a goblet in L'vov Museum of the 12th century, which have a 'base with a high kick-up....formed from a single gather of glass' (Shelkovnikov 1966, 97-8).

The Old Sarum goblet was excavated from a castle garderobe pit of the late 14th century or c. 1400. This is of course the date of deposition rather than production, and much later than its production date. It must have been a highly prized vessel passed down the generations.

Type A6.2: Yellow high-lead glass goblet, bowl with horizontal and zigzagging trailing, and hollow wrythen stem with trail around base rim. 13th to Early 14th Century.

A goblet of the same form as A6.1 was excavated from Knaresborough Castle. It is made of yellow lead glass, with a hollow wrythen ribbed stem, and a blue trail around the base rim. The bowl has a horizontal trail of pincer yellow glass around the lower part, with zigzagging blue trails above. A very close parallel with similar zigzagging trailing is found on a goblet from Maastricht, although it is made of green lead glass (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 167, No. 130). Two rim fragments were found with the Knaresborough goblet, and it not certain which, if either, belonged to it. One has horizontal green-blue trails around and below the rim, and the other has similar yellow trailing. The hollow stem has faint wrythen ribbing and a flared base. The goblet came from a 14th to 15th century pit, but was made at an earlier date. A small body fragment of yellow lead glass likely to come from the lower part of a goblet bowl, from a late 13th to mid-14th century deposit in Swan Lane in London, is also included here. It has a horizontal pincer colourless trail, and just above it is the edge of a green trail. This which appears to come from the angular point of a zigzagging trail similar to that on the Knaresborough goblet. Other trailed body fragments of lead glass are included in the miscellaneous section (H2-3), as it is not possible to be certain what form they are from.

Type A6.3: Yellow high-lead glass goblets, bowl with trailed and pruned decoration, and hollow stem with trail around base rim. 13th to Early 14th Century.

Other yellow high-lead glass goblet fragments have also been excavated. At St Mary's Street, Bedford, fragments of a plain hollow stem with a green trail around the base rim, and yellow 'berry' prunt and green trailing on the bowl were found. Berry prunts have also been found on a green lead glass goblet from Braunschweig dating to before 1278 (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 169-70, No. 133), a 13th century yellow lead glass vessel with green decoration including prunts, from Schleswig (ibid. 172-3, No. 128), and a mid-13th century yellow lead glass prunt was found at Swan Lane, London (ibid.,

174, No. 140). Similar base rims were found in Southampton and York, and the centre of a hollow stemmed goblet was excavated in Durham. A rim fragment with green trailing came from a mid to late 13th century context in Lincoln.

Type A7: Yellow high-lead glass goblet with solid decorated stem. 13th to Early 14th Century.

This yellow lead glass goblet with a solid stem from Nicholas Lane in London is a rarer high-lead glass form than A6. It has two close, parallel, discs around the centre of the stem, with green trailed zigzag decoration running between the discs, attached at points around their perimeters. Similar zigzag trailing between two discs can be seen on a 14th century green glass goblet from Koblenz (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 245, No. 245). Another stem with similar decoration, in colourless and blue glass, comes from Avignon, although the zigzagging trail has been broken off (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 219-220, No. 175). Yellow high-lead glass vessels with solid stems, but different decoration, have been found in Braunschweig and Lübeck (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 170-1, Nos. 133-4).

Colourless glass

Type A8: Colourless glass goblet with solid stem with a decorative knop. 14th Century.

This goblet stem of colourless glass with a greenish tint, from the Bank of England in London, is very similar in quality to the goblets of A9 from the same site. A small part of the bowl survives, which has marvered blue trailing as A9 does. However, the stem decoration of this type consists of only a rounded knop with applied blue drops, while A9 has much more complex trailing. They are both likely to come from the same production area, and even the same glass furnace, since they have also been excavated from the same site. There is a comparable solid colourless stem with central knop, decorated with six blue drops, from Avignon, dated to the 14th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 219-220, No. 176). The 14th century glass furnace sites of Rougiers and La Seube in southern France produced various colourless stem knops with blue decoration (ibid., 220, No. 177; Lambert 1972, 106 and 108). Traces of marvered blue decoration are found on goblet bowls from Planier and Rougiers, although these are from a different type of goblet.

Type A9: Colourless glass goblets with marvered trailing on the bowl, and solid stem with knops and suspended decoration. 14th Century.

Two similar colourless goblets from the Bank of England site, London, have thick solid stems, with three discs at intervals down the stem. Around the stem, vertically suspended and attached between the discs, are four alternate thick blue and colourless trails suspended in a zigzag decoration down the stem. The flared bowls have marvered blue trailing, in a concentric or zigzagging pattern, and there is a thin applied colourless trail with softly tooled prunts around the basal angle of each bowl.

Similar stem decoration is found on 13th to early 14th century green and yellow high-lead glass goblets, such as those from Braunschweig and Lübeck (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 169-171, Nos. 133 and 134). Suspended colourless and blue decoration is also seen on a stem from Montauban, southern France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 218, No. 172, Pl. XVII). Examples of goblet fragments with thick suspended trailing of colourless and blue glass, were excavated at the 14th century glass furnace site of La Seube, to the north of Montpellier (unpublished). It is therefore possible that this type is

a southern French production, although no fragments have been found on these furnace sites which parallel the particular blue marvered trail decoration on the bowls of the Bank of England goblets. The technique of blue marvered trailing is found on fragments from the furnace sites of Planier and Rougiers, but from a different goblet type with a pronounced pincer trail around the basal angle of the bowl, which has more resemblance to the goblets of A11.

The solid stem probably from London, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, has three similar discs applied at intervals down the stem, with the base of the stem and pontil mark also protruding below the join with the flared base. It is badly weathered, and the edges of the discs are too corroded to tell if there was originally any suspended decoration attached.

Type A10: Colourless glass goblets with applied pincer trail around basal angle of bowl, and blue frill around stem. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Three very similar goblets have been excavated in London, of colourless glass with a pincer trail around the basal angle of the bowl. All have an applied frill of blue glass around the centre of the stem. Their production dates to the late 13th or 14th centuries.

Type A10.1 is represented by a virtually complete goblet with a solid stem from a 14th century pit in Winchester Palace, Southwark. **Types A10.2** from Lothbury, City and Shore Road, Hackney, have flared stems which become solid towards the top, and slight optic-blown ribbing is visible on the bowl.

Fragments of colourless goblet bowls with a tooled colourless trail around the basal angle were found at the 13th and 14th century glass southern French furnace sites of Planier (Foy 1985, 27, Fig. 12.2), and Cadrix and Rougiers. However, they all have marvered blue trailing on the bowl below the colourless trail. Also found at Planier were a colourless frilled ring, and a colourless and blue plain ring, both probably for the centre of goblet stems (unpublished), and a plain blue ring at another furnace site at La Seube. Whitehouse cites vessels decorated with blue frills in central and south Italy, including a solid goblet stem with an applied blue frill from Lucera in southern Italy (Whitehouse 1981, 168 and 174). A goblet from Toulouse has a hollow stem with four alternate pincer colourless and plain blue trails around the lower half of the bowl (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 215-6, No. 167). It is probable that goblets of this style were made in northern Italy as well as southern France, although there is less furnace evidence from Italy.

Type A11: Colourless glass goblet bowl with pincer colourless trail around lower part of the bowl, and patterned blue trailing above. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Two fragments of a goblet bowl of this type were excavated from a residual post-medieval context at Aldgate in London. The pincer trail around the lower part of the bowl is similar to A10 above, but the profile of the bowl flares out more gradually. There is no direct parallel to this type. It has already been mentioned that fragments found at the late 13th and 14th century furnace sites at Planier, Cadrix and Rougiers in southern France had pincer colourless trails with marvered blue trailing below. This type is likely to have been produced in southern France or northern Italy, and to date to the late 13th to early 14th century.

Type A12: Colourless glass goblet with bowl with vertical sides, and alternate blue and colourless applied horizontal trails, with hollow stem. 13th Century.

A colourless goblet from the Longmarket, Canterbury was found in a cesspit deposit dating to the late 13th century. It has a deep, vertically sided bowl, with alternate horizontal trails of applied blue and pincer colourless glass at intervals, upon a hollow flared stem. The goblet bowl is almost identical to a number of beakers which have been excavated from various sites in London, including Nicholas Lane and Little Britain, City, and Shore Road in Hackney (B16). Other published beakers of this type are concentrated in Germanic regions, such as two examples from collections now in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf, and another excavated in Breisach (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 181-3, Nos. 149-151). The Canterbury goblet is unique in consisting of a bowl of this type on a stem.

Blue trails were in common production on the 13th and 14th century southern French furnace sites of Planier, La Seube, Cadrix and Rougiers. However, there is very little evidence that they occurred with colourless pincer trails, although a few examples of the single feature of colourless trails were found at Planier. As well as the beakers mentioned above, flasks with comparable blue-colourless-blue trailing around the neck have been excavated from Nürnberg and Tarquinia (*ibid.*, 46 and 276, Nos. 308-9). No examples of beakers of this style are known south of the Alps. Baumgartner and Krueger suggest a production area north of the Alps (*ibid.*, 180-3), and this seems plausible given the lack of evidence in southern France. Blue-trailed glass was also manufactured in Italy, but again, there is currently no glasshouse evidence for this particular style of decoration.

Type A13: Colourless glass goblets with a shallow bowl with applied blue trailed decoration. (Late 13th to) 14th Century.

Two colourless goblets have much shallower hemispherical bowls than those discussed so far. They are both decorated with applied blue trailing of twirls and drops around the lower part of the bowl, below an applied horizontal blue trail. **Type 13.1** from Southampton has a solid stem, with a six-pronged knob around the centre. **Type 13.2** from Nottingham has a hollow flared stem.

No close parallels are known. The blue-trailed decoration resembles that found on shallow bowls (C3). The Nottingham goblet was found with a bowl with very similar decoration, and they are likely to have been made at the same furnace site. Research on glass vessels produced at the furnace sites of southern France shows that bowls with blue trailing only, can be dated to the 14th century. This is distinct from the decoration which combines blue trailing with colourless drops, and which can be attributed to the late 13th to 14th century. Blue-trailed bowls of the 14th century have been found during furnace site excavations at Rougiers, Cadrix and La Seube. Examples were also found in the same context as the goblet from Southampton. As already noted, various styles of colourless stem knobs with blue decoration were made in southern France, and vague parallels to the Southampton knob include a colourless disc with tooled blue edging from La Seube, as well as a group of small colourless 'anvil'-shaped fragments with blue 'heads' which might have been used for stem decoration similar to that found on the Southampton goblet (Lambert 1972, 108, Pl. 9.16, 88, Fig. 14). A goblet with a stem knob decorated with six drops of blue glass has been excavated in Avignon, strengthening the theory that this style was southern French (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 219-220, No. 176).

It is therefore probable that these goblets were made in southern France, or the extended cultural area which used blue trailing on colourless glass, including north Italy.

The Balkans, and perhaps the area north of the Alps, and the Italian glassmakers working in Corinth, also used blue trailing on colourless glass (see pp. 29-30).

Type A14: Colourless glass goblet with painted enamel decoration on the bowl. Late 13th to Mid-14th Century.

A shallow colourless bowl with enamelled decoration on both surfaces was excavated at Cheapside House in London. The painted scene depicts a robed figure with a raised hand, on a green circular background, with other quatrefoil motifs within the border. The border is surrounded by a white dotted line, common on later Venetian enamelled glass. It is believed that the vessel was originally stemmed. Similar enamelled bowls on high stems include a goblet from Prague, with heraldic symbols and shields, and line and dotted border, with a comparable rim diameter of 12.4 cm (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 156-8, No. 116). Another enamelled bowl, possibly originally stemmed, is known from Basel Museum (ibid., 158-9, No. 118). This also depicts a robed and cloaked figure, with a blue background and gilt stars, and Islamic style decorative motifs in the surrounding border.

A large number of beakers with enamelled decoration of this style are known throughout England and Europe, including a large group from Foster Lane, also in Cheapside. Documentary evidence confirms the production of enamelled drinking vessels in Venice and Murano during the late 13th to mid-14th centuries (B21). Enamelled stemmed goblets are much more unusual than beakers.

Type A15: Colourless-greenish goblet with vertically sided bowl with external double-fold below rim, and wrythen trail around basal angle of bowl. Late 13th to Early 15th Century.

No parallels are known from this goblet from King's Langley, made of greenish glass, with vertical sides, with an external double fold just below the rim, and a wrythen trail applied around the basal angle. Charleston recalled a double fold found on two medieval glass vessels from Escaladieu, north of the Pyrenees, but no further evidence of similarities can be traced (Charleston 1974, 67-8). It is therefore not possible to suggest where this vessel might have been made. The context from King's Langley provides a date of between the late 13th and early 15th century.

Type A16: Blue glass goblets with ribbed decoration. Late 15th Century to Early 16th Century.

Opaque blue glass goblets have been excavated from London, Leicester and York. They belong to the Venetian style of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. These vessels are often highly decorated with gilt and enamel, and used as ceremonial goblets, or to commemorate special events such as marriages (see p. 138). A fragment with mould-blown vertical ribs from a bowl or goblet bowl from York belongs to this Venetian style, but no further features of the original vessel are known.

Type A16.1: Blue glass goblet bowl with vertical mould-blown vertical ribbing and applied pincer trail around basal angle. Late 15th Century.

Fragments from the bowl of a translucent blue goblet from Leicester show a deep bowl with vertical sides, with vertical mould-blown ribs, and an applied pincer trail around the basal angle. This style is also found on beakers and bowls of the 15th and early 16th centuries. Colourless beakers with similar vertical mould-blown ribs and a pincer foot-ring around the angular basal angle are published from Brügge, and the diocese of Chur. They are attributed to 15th century Belgium, and Venice around 1500

(Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 370-1, Nos. 457-8). Vessels of the *façon de Venise* were made not only in Venice, but also in workshops established all over Europe from the late 15th century onwards (Tait 1979, 27).

Type A16.2: Blue glass goblet with hollow flared stem with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Late 15th Century to Early 16th Century.

The blue hollow ribbed stem excavated from London is a feature found on many opaque coloured goblets of the second half of the 15th and early 16th century of the Venetian style. A number of complete examples exist in collections, which sometimes have elaborate enamelled and gilt decoration on the goblet bowls. These include two blue goblets dated to the second half of the 15th century (Tait 1979, 34-5, Nos. 17 and 20, Pl. 4) A similar green betrothal or marriage cup of the late 15th century, which depicts a bust of a man and a woman on opposite sides, has the motto *Amor. Vol. Fee* ('love requires faith') (ibid. 36, No. 22, Pl. 4-5). All have hollow flared ribbed stems.

Type A17: Colourless glass goblet lids with trailed decoration. 13th to 14th Century.

Two similar lids have been found from different sites in London, of colourless glass, with a hollow finial, and blue trailing on the flared body. They are subdivided into:

Type A17.1: Colourless glass lid with rounded finial, and applied blue horizontal trails around finial and flattened base.

A lid of this description was excavated from St Swithin's Lane in London in 1919, for which no context details are known.

Type A17.2: Colourless glass lid with rounded finial, and applied blue horizontal trail around flattened base.

A similar lid came from Threadneedle Street in London, found in 1840.

There are no direct parallels known. Fragments resembling the hollow finials, were excavated from the 13th and 14th century southern French glass furnace sites of Planier and La Seube (unpublished). Other rare examples of lids for goblets include 16th century green Germanic types (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 441-4), and colourless enamelled lids from 15th century ceremonial Venetian goblets with ribbing and gilt decoration (Tait 1979, Pl. 2-3). A hollow green glass 'finial' from Ludgershall Castle may possibly come from a lid (H4). The decorative style of the two lids from London, colourless with blue trailing, is more consistent with a 13th to 14th century date. Although it was once thought from their general shape that they might represent the bases of stemmed goblets, there are no parallels of goblet bases which have a hollow 'knop' at the top of the base. The pontil mark on the top of both is arguably too small and clean to have originally supported a stem. Metal goblets and chalices of the 13th to 14th century often have lids, so it is not unlikely that these two are a rare example of glass lids of the medieval period.

Type 17.3: Possible lid of colourless glass, with trail around flattened base.

A fragment from Exeter was published in 1984 as a goblet base. This has a colourless trail around the flattened base, resembling the base trails on the two lids above. No goblet bases with trailing are known from this date, and the fragment has similarities with the London lids, which makes it possible that it was indeed a lid.

Type A18: Lids of opaque white glass. Late 14th to 15th Century.

Fragments of three lids of opaque white glass have been excavated from contexts dating between 1360 and 1400, from the waterfront deposits of Trig Lane and Baynards Castle in London. It is generally thought that opaque white glass vessels of a European style

were not produced before the 15th century in Venice (Jacoby 1993, 76): H18.2). However, this glass has been produced elsewhere at earlier dates, such as in the Islamic world earlier in the medieval period (H18.1). It is possible that the stratigraphy of the London waterfront contexts was disturbed, and the glass here is in fact 15th century. However, these 14th century dates were given by more than one site, and consideration should be given to the possibility that opaque white glass was made in western Europe as early as the late 14th century.

Type A19: Possible lids of green glass. Late 13th to 14th Century?

At Watling Court in London, an unusual greenish fragment of glass was excavated from a late 13th to 14th century context. It was in the shape of a quadruped, a hollow body with the head and most of the legs missing, a tail, and a scar on the back. It is suggested that it may come from the finial of a goblet lid, since there are comparable lids of green glass from Germany, with finials in the form of birds, attributed to the 16th century although neither come from datable contexts (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 442-3, Nos. 560-1). One of these has a scar on the back of the bird, probably a pontil mark, similar to the scar on the London quadruped. More evidence is necessary before we can establish the correct date for animal finials on lids.

Type A20: Miscellaneous goblet stem fragments of colourless or greenish glass. 13th to 15th Centuries.

There are a number of stem fragments of colourless or greenish glass which could come from a number of different goblet types, including types A8 to A14 here, or types not yet recognised in England. Colourless goblets with solid stems and flared bases are found in the late 13th to 14th centuries, such as those from Avignon and Toulouse (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 215-8, Nos. 166 and 168).

Type A20.1: Solid stem fragments of colourless or greenish glass. 13th to 15th Centuries.

Solid colourless stems have been found in 13th century contexts in Beverley and Exeter, and from a deposit of c. 1500 in Hull. A 14th century stem from Southampton which has an applied disc around the centre is made of greenish-colourless glass, and it is uncertain whether it is soda or potash glass.

Type A20.2: Solid stems with flared bases of colourless or greenish glass. 13th to 14th Centuries.

Solid colourless stems attached to flared bases, styles dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, have been excavated from Southampton, Nicholas Lane in London, and Drury Hill in Nottingham. The Nicholas Lane vessel has a thick pincer trail around the join, for which no direct parallels are known.

Type A20.3: Flared bases and rim edges of goblets, of colourless or greenish glass. 13th to 15th Centuries.

Other colourless fragments from 13th to 15th century contexts in Nottingham include a hollow stem fragment, although this may also be part of a flared base similar to A20.2, and base rims which have been folded under at the edge, probably belonging to similar vessels. A similar base rim fragment from an early 14th century context was found at the Dominican Priory, Boston.

Type A20.4: Folded foot of colourless glass goblet, with applied pincer trail around the base rim. 15th Century.

A goblet stem base from a 15th century context from Trig Lane in London had a hollow folded foot, with a pincer trail applied around the edge. Similar goblet bases of greenish or colourless glass have been found in southern France in Martigues dating to the late 15th century, and in Vulbens dating to the early 16th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 281-3, Nos. 299, 301-2). It seems likely that goblets with this feature were made by the 15th century Italian-style glassmakers in southern France or northern Italy.

B: Types of Beakers

Green Glass

Type B1: Green glass beakers with prominent vertical ribs. Late 13th to 14th Century.

Beakers of potash and soda glass with prominent mould-blown vertical ribs or shallow fins are frequent finds on the Continent. Soda glass examples are more common, partly due to their higher survival rate. Only one potash example has been currently recognised in England, from the rim of a beaker from Exeter from an early 14th century context. The rim is somewhat irregular, which denies us the ability to calculate the rim diameter, or the exact profile. Green glass goblets with shallow fins or prominent ribs of Types A1 or A2 have a similar decorative style.

Comparable green beakers come from near Cologne (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 300, No. 344), Metz (*ibid.*, 300-1, No. 345), and Strasbourg (*ibid.*, 301, No. 346). These are all dated to the 14th century, and attributed to the production sites of the Rhine-Meuse area, including the glasshouses of the Argonne, which produced ribbed and finned fragments (e.g. *ibid.*, 31-3).

Type B2: Green glass beakers with wrythen ribbing. Early 14th to 15th Century.

Green glass beakers with narrow mould-blown wrythen ribbing were common throughout Europe in the 15th and early 16th centuries (e.g. Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 303, No. 351 from Châlons-sur-Marne). One example comes from an early 14th century context in Exeter, much earlier than other published examples. It is possible that this fragment is intrusive, or that the layer contained later material. However, it is more probable that it does genuinely date to the 14th century. A similar soda glass beaker dating to the 14th century is published from Hungary (Holl-Gyürky 1986, 75, Fig. 8.3). Some potash glass goblets have bowls with wrythen ribbing in the 14th century (e.g. Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 240-1, No. 235). A late 14th to 15th century beaker of this type was found in Freiburg (*ibid.*, 303-4, No. 352). Late 15th century examples in England come from Sandal Castle in Yorkshire, the Bedern site in York, and London. From the later 15th century beakers produced in Germanic areas had very high thin kicks (e.g. *ibid.*, 308, No. 360).

Iconographic evidence includes a painting of a man with a colourless wine glass of this style, attributed to the Portuguese school of the 15th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 256).

Type B3: Green glass beakers with wrythen ribbing, blown into an octagonal mould. 15th Century.

Similar green glass beakers with wrythen ribbing were produced using octagonal-shaped moulds. A beaker of this type was found in Norwich, with a context of somewhere between 1400 and 1600. Production evidence for this type includes a mould from a 15th century glasshouse in Bade-Wurtemberg (Lang 1991, 88, Fig. 5). Other published examples come from Strasbourg (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 317-8, No. 349, late 15th to early 16th century), and Düsseldorf Museum (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 309-10, No. 362).

Type B4: Greenish glass beakers with small prunts. Late 13th to 14th Century.

An almost complete pale green beaker was excavated in Little Britain in London, with small prunts, a trail below the rim, and pincer base ring. The profile has a very slight

barrel-shaped bulge. The prunts have been flattened at each 'point'. This type is, again, relatively common in Europe (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 210-17, Nos. 192-204). The closest parallels come from Germany and Switzerland, with similar flattened prunts, dating to the late 13th to 14th century, although the rims are more flared (ibid., 211-4, Nos. 192-4 and 196, from Schaffhausen, and No. 196 allegedly from Mainz or Speyer). The London example was residual in a much later context.

Type B5: Green glass beakers with large prunts. 15th Century.

A number of beakers of green or blue-green forest glass, with a trail below the rim, barrel-shaped profile, large prunts, and pincer foot rings, have been excavated in England. The Nottingham beaker comes from a 15th century context. Similar examples come from London excavations, and fragments from unknown sites in the Museum of London collection. A fragment from King's Langley dates to the period from the late 13th to early 15th century. These generally have three prunts in each vertical row. Analysis showed that the examples from Swan Lane and Trig Lane in London were both made of soda glass, despite their green appearance (Mortimer 1991, Table 2).

These beakers were common in Germany in the 15th century, where there is also production evidence (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 37). A very similar beaker was found in the church at Brigels (Graubünden), which was used as a reliquary, and has a seal dated to 1486 (ibid., 337-8, No. 403). This type continues into the 16th century, and an example from the Church of St. Martin in Leutkirch is similar, but lacks the trail below the rim, with a more exaggerated bulging profile (ibid., 340, No. 408). In the 16th century the trail below the rim disappears, and the prunts become larger, with only two in each vertical row. The form either becomes more squat, or much taller and thinner, or has prunts on the lower half while the top half flares out sharply (ibid., 340-351).

Type B6: Green glass undecorated beakers. Late 15th Century.

This beaker type, made of green glass, is undecorated, with a thin high kick. An example from a late 15th to early 16th century context was excavated in Colchester. The very thin high kick is characteristic of beakers made in Germany at this date. Production evidence for this style has been excavated from the 15th century glasshouses of the Nassach Valley, Bade-Wurtemberg (Lang 1991, 88). Another unprovenanced base with thin kick 4.8 cm high, thought to have been found in London, is owned by the Victoria and Albert Museum (C188-F-1956).

High-Lead Glass

Type B7: Yellow high-lead glass yellow beakers, with concentric yellow or blue horizontal trailing. 13th to Early 14th Century.

Fragments from two yellow high-lead glass beakers with horizontal trailing have been excavated from Nottingham and Kirkstall Abbey. The Nottingham beaker has a rounded kicked base, with horizontal trails of yellow glass, as well as blue trails which have become unattached. It has an applied pincer yellow base-ring. It comes from a late 13th to 14th century pit. Other high-lead glass beakers have been found at Deventer (Holland), Lübeck (East Germany), Neuss and Braunschweig (West Germany) (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 163-4, Nos. 120-4). They also have kicked bases with pontil marks, and trails around the base. The Braunschweig beaker has a similar pincer base ring, and a comparable base diameter of c. 6 cm, although the patterned trailing on the body is completely different. It dates to before 1278 (ibid., 164, No.

124). No closer parallels are known. Yellow rim fragments with concentric yellow trails below, from Kirkstall Abbey, are likely to come from a beaker. Kicked bases of yellow lead glass with pontil marks on their undersides, similar to that on the Nottingham beaker, have been found at Old Sarum, and two from Trig Lane on the Thames waterfront in London.

The form itself has some resemblance to forest glass beakers such as those from Cologne and Mainz, in green or blue glass. These have a kicked base, pincered base ring, and concentric trailing up the body (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 177-8, Nos. 143-5). They are attributed to the glasshouses of the Spessart region of Germany, late 13th to early 14th century. Their similar style strengthens the argument for the contemporary or slightly earlier date of these lead glass beakers, and that they may have been produced in north-west Europe, possibly even Germany. Beakers of high-lead glass are less common than stemmed goblets. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of the production areas of high lead glass (see pp. 30-32).

Type B8: Opaque red high-lead glass beaker. 13th to Early 14th Century.

The base of an opaque red high-lead glass beaker from Ludgershall Castle was found to contain c. 67% lead. A jug from Neuss is also made of opaque red high-lead glass (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 172, No. 137), and a goblet of yellow lead glass from Lübeck has opaque red trailing (ibid., 170-1, No. 134). However, the Ludgershall fragment is the only known example of opaque red lead glass in England. It has a pincered base ring, comparable to the beakers from Nottingham and Braunschweig mentioned above.

Colourless-greenish glass

Type B9: Colourless-greenish glass beakers with no decoration. Late 13th to 15th Century.

Undecorated colourless or greenish beaker fragments have been excavated in late 13th to 14th century London, Southampton and Winchester, with 15th century material in London and Northampton, and in a residual context in York. More body fragments surely remain unrecognised, since there are no distinguishing characteristics unless either the rim, or a large part of the beaker is found. The rim of a beaker from Swan Lane is undecorated, and flares out sharply. It is possible that the lower part of this beaker was decorated, and this also applies to the other vertical rim fragments included here.

It is likely, although not certain, that the fragments included here are made of soda glass. Southern France is one area which produced undecorated beakers of soda glass, which often had a greenish tint. They are found at occupation layers at Rougiers (Foy 1985, 44, Fig. 27, 1-3). This type was found in excavations at the 14th century glasshouse site of La Seube, and 13th century Planier had undecorated rim fragments, although these could have been from a number of forms. 14th century examples have also been found in Arles and Fréjus in southern France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 225-6, Nos. 188-189). At the 13th to 14th century glasshouse excavated in Corinth the most common type of vessel produced was the squat beaker with flaring sides, with optic-blown as well as no decoration (Davidson 1940, 311, Fig. 12). The Corinth glasshouse was probably established by Italian glassmakers, and Italian glasshouses also produced the undecorated form. In a late 14th century pit in Tarquinia, two colourless undecorated beakers were found (Stiaffini 1991, 233, Tav. 5, Nos. 1-2). A similar 15th century beaker was found at Ferrara (ibid. 249, Tav. 9, No. 1). Undecorated beakers can

be seen in 14th century depictions, such as a late 14th century manuscript miniature of the Wedding at Cana. This shows nine or ten squat glass beakers, either empty and greenish, or with red wine and colourless, on the table and being served (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Ms. Lat. 772, fol. 49; Foy and Sennequier 1989, 227, No. 192, Pl. XIV). The form also proliferates in Italian paintings of the 15th century. Examples include a colourless squat glass beaker with flared sides from a 15th century painting by Domenico Ghirlandaio in Tornabuoni chapel, church of S. Maria Novella, Florence (Stiaffini 1991, 255, Fig. 2).

Many 14th century beakers of similar form have optic-blown patterning around the lower part of the body, such as beakers from Saint-Maximin-la-Sainte-Baume in southern France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 224-5, Nos. 186-7). The difference between these two types is obviously not discernible from rim fragments alone.

Type B10: Colourless-greenish glass beakers with optic-blown decoration. Late 13th to 14th Century.

A squat beaker of colourless glass with a greenish tint, and optic-blown oval patterning, was excavated from an early 14th century context in Southampton. The ovals become more compressed and faint towards the rim of the beaker. A slight variant was excavated from a 14th to 15th century context at Trig Lane in London. This has a tall narrow profile, with the oval decoration on the lower part of the body. Base fragments of two more beakers of this type from London could come from either the squat or tall versions.

Similar beakers with a greenish tint, both squat and tall and thin, were produced at the glass furnace site at Cadrix in southern France, dated to the second half of the 14th century (Foy 1981, 187-8, Fig. 5). A 14th century tall thin example has also been found at Saint-Maximin-la-Sainte-Baume in southern France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 225, Nos. 187). 14th century parallels of the shorter version have been published from Avignon (*ibid.*, 223-4, No. 181-3, Pl. XI). Optic-blown beakers with various mould-blown patterns, including ovals, were the most common single type excavated from the 13th to 14th century glass furnace complex at Corinth (Davidson 1940, 311, Fig. 13). Other colourless beakers of this type have been excavated from a late 14th century pit in Tarquinia, Italy (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 44-5), and Lübeck in East Germany (*ibid.*, 229-230, Nos. 219-220, with a greenish tint). An colourless example from Basel dates to before 1280 (*ibid.*, 229, No. 218). The type was therefore widely produced, and made over a long period.

Type B11: Colourless or tinted glass beakers with optic-blown decoration, and a folded pedestal foot. Late 15th to Early 16th Century.

Optic-blown decorated patterns are also common in the late 15th to 16th century. These beakers can be distinguished from the earlier 13th to 14th century optic-blown beakers of B10 by the form of the beaker. This late type has a folded pedestal foot forming the base. They may have a greenish or a greyish tint. Examples dated to the 15th to 16th century have been excavated from Norwich, Northampton and Canterbury. The decoration includes diamonds, hexagons, ovals and zigzags. More may come from 16th century contexts. One of the Northampton beakers is from what is alleged to be a late 14th to early 15th century context. However, the style is later, and the layer also contains other glass which can be dated better to a later 15th century context.

Beakers with mould-blown patterning were produced in England in the 16th century, for example at Rosedale and Hutton in Yorkshire (Charleston 1972b) and the Surrey/Sussex Weald (Kenyon 1967). It is not clear from exactly what date it was

produced in England. This type is found in other areas of Europe, including France, Italy and Belgium (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 257) and may therefore be imported. Parallels from France include an early 16th century beaker with diamond patterning from Châlons-sur-Marne (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 271, No. 277); with lozenges from late 15th century Martigues (*ibid.*, 271-2, No. 278); and with ovals from early 16th century Tours (*ibid.*, 269-70, No. 273).

Type B12: Colourless-greenish glass beakers with horizontal mould-blown lines below the rim. 14th to 15th Century.

A vessel from a 15th century context at Polsloe Priory, Exeter, of crizzled greenish glass which makes its original appearance rather difficult to see, appears to have mould-blown horizontal lines below the rim. It resembles a larger 14th century vessel with flared sides and similar moulded lines from Rougiers, southern France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 226, No. 190). It could alternatively be another variation of the many late 15th to early 16th century beakers with mould-blown patterns.

Type B13: Colourless glass beakers with small prunts. 13th to 14th Century.

Fragments of colourless prunted beakers have been excavated from King's Langley, Christchurch Priory, London, Lincoln, Hadleigh Castle and St Alban's, from contexts from the late 13th to the 15th century. The King's Langley vessel is the most complete, and has a slightly bulging barrel-shaped profile. The style is currently dated to the 13th to 14th century (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 194-204, Nos. 166-183). The colourless glass often has a brownish tint, a horizontal trail below the rim, and may have a pincer base-ring. The closest parallels to the King's Langley vessel are from Flums (St Gallen) (*ibid.*, 198-9, No. 174, 13th to 14th century), and Regensburg (*ibid.*, 203-4, No. 183a, early 14th century). Late 14th century examples also come from Tarquinia in Italy (*ibid.*, 44, Fig. 43). They have a tooled or pincer base ring, which does not survive on the King's Langley vessel, but can be seen on the base from Milk Lane in London.

This type has a wide production area and duration. Fragments have been excavated from glasshouse sites in southern France, at late 13th century Planier, and early to mid-14th century Rougiers. These beakers were produced at the 13th to 14th century glasshouse in Corinth, which was probably established under Italian influence (Whitehouse 1991a). They included both the cylindrical form with a flaring rim, and those with a more barrel-shaped profile (Davidson 1940, Fig. 15.1-2). These beakers are common in Switzerland (Schneider 1980). In Italy they have been excavated at over twenty-two sites (Whitehouse 1981, 67) including Tarquinia (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 44, Fig. 43), Lucera and Palermo (Stiaffini 1991, 203, Tav. III, 3-4). They are not uncommon in other parts of Europe. Although colourless glass is usually assumed to be made of soda glass, the fragments from Milk Street in London were surprisingly found to be made of potash glass when they were analysed. Potash was used in glass production areas which made colourless glass including Italy, southern Germany and possibly Switzerland (see Chapter 2, pp. 26-27).

Iconographical evidence confirms that they were used in the 14th century. A colourless prunted beaker is depicted in a Last Supper scene on the panels of the reliquary of the Corporeal in Orvieto Cathedral, dating to 1337-8 (Whitehouse 1981, 173). Another is found in a Last Supper in the Collegiata at San Gimignano, painted by Barna di Siena in c. 1350-5 (*ibid.*, 167-8, Fig. 2).

Miscellaneous rim fragments under B24 may come from prunted beakers. The fragment from early 14th century Exeter has a colourless trail below the rim. The late

13th to early 15th century King's Langley fragment has a blue trail below the rim. A number of related beaker forms have blue trails below the rim, including those with colourless and blue prunts, or blue dots on colourless prunts (e.g. Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 208, No. 189 from 13th to early 14th century Konstanz; or *ibid.*, 204-6, No. 184, 13th century Würzburg). The blue trail is also found on Bohemian beakers with vertical ribs applied to the side of the beaker which are decorated with blue dots, dating to the 14th to 15th century (*ibid.*, 293).

Type B14: Colourless glass beaker with smoothed applied drops. 13th Century?

A rim fragment from a beaker from Gloucester appears to have had drops applied on the body and smoothed, continuing right up to the rim. This is possibly an early version of the colourless beaker with small prunts, where the prunts have been smoothed to a greater extent. No direct parallels are known. Prunted beakers with shallow small prunts are known from a 10th to 11th century context in Iran (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 194, No. 166), and from the 13th century (*ibid.*, No. 167 and following). However, prunted beakers usually have a gap below the rim before the prunts are applied, often with a horizontal trail between. The Gloucester fragment was excavated from a layer with 12th and 13th century material.

The other possibility is that the fragment is intrusive, and comes from an early 16th century beaker with mould-blown ovals. Examples from Linacre Garden, Canterbury (Shepherd 1990, 208-9, No. 231), and Vulbens in France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 270, No. 276), have this patterning, right up to the rim.

Type B15: ?Colourless glass beaker with vertical ribbing. 13th to Early 14th Century?

Only the drawing survives of this fragment from Boston Dominican Friary, and it is not known whether it is made of colourless or green glass, or another colour. It is from a late 13th century context, and has mould-blown vertical ribs at intervals, slightly twisted towards the rim. Parallels suggest that it is more likely to be colourless than anything else. At Corinth colourless beakers with a bluish tint were excavated from the 13th to 14th century glasshouse, and included rim fragments with optic-blown ribbing twisted towards the rim, which have some resemblance to the Boston fragments (Davidson 1940, Fig. 15.7). More prominent ribs are found on other 13th to 14th century beakers, although these characteristically have a gap between the ribbing and the rim, with a blue trail around the rim (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 219-223, Nos. 205-211). Islamic glassmakers also made beakers of colourless or blue glass, with applied blue vertical ribbing, in the late 13th to early 14th centuries (Atil 1981, 142-3, Nos. 63-5). Green glass beakers are found with vertical ribbing, but again, this is much more prominent than the appearance of the drawing of the Boston vessel. Two vessels from burials in Die, France, of the 12th to 13th century have slightly wrythen or vertical ribs, twisted towards the rim (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 170-1, Nos. 95-6). However, these are a little too early, and inconsistent with the colourless 13th to 14th century style of the rest of the glass found at Boston.

Type B16: Colourless glass beakers with horizontal trails of plain blue and pincerd colourless glass. 13th to Early 14th Century.

All eight colourless beakers of this type come from London. They are subdivided into two groups. Under **B16.1**, two beakers have alternate plain blue and pincerd colourless horizontal trails over the body, while the others have slightly varying arrangements of blue and pincerd colourless trails. The one example under **B16.2** has concentric blue

trails around and below the rim, with one pincerd colourless trail further below. Unfortunately none of these London examples came from well-dated medieval contexts.

Beakers with alternate blue and pincerd colourless trails, attributed to the 13th to early 14th centuries, have been published from museum collections in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf, and an excavation in Breisach (Baden-Württemberg) (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 181-3, Nos. 149-151). The body profile of these German examples is cylindrical or very slightly flared, and widely everted at the rim. The trails are relatively thick and crude. The applied base ring is tooled to form 'feet'. The bowl of a stemmed goblet from the Longmarket, Canterbury, from a cesspit dating to c. 1275-1300, is almost identical in style to the German beakers (A12).

Although the decoration on the beakers from London is similar to these German parallels, the profile is slightly different. On the London beakers, the body bulges out slightly to form a barrel-shape, and is constricted below the rim where the first horizontal trail is situated. The rim is not as widely everted as the German examples. All the London examples of B16.1 are uniformly of this shape. A parallel to this form comes from a beaker of the first half of the 15th century from a church in Wismar, East Germany (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 288-9, No. 327). This has a barrel-shaped body, constricted below the rim, with alternate blue and pincerd colourless horizontal trails, and a plain applied base ring. The trailing is far more crude than that on the London beakers. This beaker was used a reliquary, with a seal with a date of 1459, but it is likely to have had a longer life than most similar glass, since it was used for a symbolic purpose.

It is generally, although not invariably true, that glass beakers of other styles have a cylindrical profile with a widely flared rim in the 13th to 14th century (e.g. Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 181-200), whereas the profile usually becomes more barrel-shaped, with a constriction below the everted rim, in the 14th to 15th century (e.g. *ibid.*, 291-8). The London beakers of B16.1 have this barrel-shaped profile, so perhaps should be attributed to the 14th rather than the 13th century. It seems unlikely that they would have been made as late as the 15th century, since the decoration is so similar to that found on the Longmarket goblet which was from a context of 1275-1300.

Thirteenth and 14th century glass production sites in southern France made great use of blue trailing. However, an examination of the fragments from Planier, Cadrix, La Seube and Rougiers, produced no evidence of decoration in the form of alternate plain blue and colourless trails. Colourless pincerd trails were very rare altogether. Baumgartner and Krueger suggest a production area north of the Alps, and this seems plausible given the lack of evidence in southern France, and their distribution. Blue-trailed glass was also manufactured in Italy, but again, there is no glasshouse evidence for this particular beaker type.

The beaker from Leadenhall in London is a little different, with two spiralling blue trails from the rim downwards, with a pincerd colourless trail below that (B16.2). It is likely that it is a variation of the other beakers in this group. Amongst the vessels examined from the production site of La Seube in southern France, was a beaker with horizontal blue trailing only, with a rim diameter of 6.4 cm. The Leadenhall beaker is perhaps closer to this than the other beakers of this group, even though it does have a pincerd colourless trail. This beaker is more likely to date to the 13th to 14th century. It also differs from the other London beakers in having a slightly flared profile, rather than a barrel-shaped form.

Type B17: Colourless glass beaker with horizontal blue trail below flared rim, and chevron-patterned blue trailing around the lower body. Late 13th to 14th Century.

The sole example of this beaker type in England is from Winchester, from a mid-14th century context. The chevron pattern around the lower body is created by two overlapping zigzagging trails. Close parallels come from excavations in southern France. Two almost complete beakers with similar blue chevron-patterned trailing with horizontal blue trails just above, have been excavated in Arles and Avignon, of mid to late 14th century date (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 229-30, Nos. 198-9). However, the rims are not flared, and the applied foot ring is pincerd. Direct production evidence for the blue-trailed chevron motif has been found on 13th to 14th century furnace sites in southern France. The fragments from the late 13th century glasshouse at Planier additionally have a colourless prunt in the centre of each lozenge. Glassmakers at Rougiers and La Seube, both 14th century, used zigzagging blue trailing, although none crossed to form chevrons on the excavated fragments. This decoration is common on contemporary bowls (C3).

Blue trailed chevron patterning is also found on bowls from Farfa and Faenza in Italy (Whitehouse 1983, 116-7). This style is characteristic of southern France. It may also have been used by Italian glass workshops which used blue trailing, including the workshop excavated at Corinth which is believed to have been established by Italian craftsmen (Whitehouse 1991a). Excavated fragments from Corinth include zigzagging blue trailing (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 24, Fig. 8). As discussed above, the profile of a cylindrical body with a widely flared rim is most common in the 13th and early 14th centuries (above).

Type B18: Colourless glass beakers with Islamic gilt and enamel arabesque and cartouche decoration. 13th Century.

The beaker known as the 'Luck of Edenhall', now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, was first documented as being in the possession of the Musgrave family of Cumbria in 1785, and is accompanied by a 14th century English or French leather case which suggests that it had been brought to Europe, if not England, by the 14th century. It has never been buried. It is made of colourless glass, with an applied plain base ring, and flares out towards the rim. It is decorated with a design of arabesques and foliage within two cartouches, in gilt, and red, white, blue and green enamel, painted on the outer surface.

Lamm attributed the 'Luck of Edenhall' to the production area of Aleppo in Syria in his 1929/30 publication. Lamm's classificatory groups are discussed in Chapter 2 (see pp. 27-28). However, there are no direct parallels within the Aleppo group to the Luck of Edenhall, since most beakers have eulogistic inscriptions and figures represented in the main scene, whereas the Edenhall beaker has only decorative designs. Another beaker which has comparable arabesque decoration comes from the Kunstgewerbemuseum in Cologne. This has interlaced arabesques of blue and white enamel, and gilt with ochre outlines, with animal heads at the end of some, and it is also accompanied by a leather case (Mariacher 1966, 86, Fig. 39). This animal head decoration does link these two beakers to two pilgrim flasks of Lamm's 'Aleppo' group. The first is from Würzburg is now in the British Museum (Pinder-Wilson 1991, 132-3). The front is decorated by an arabesque set in a trilobed cartouche surrounded by scrolls terminating in animal and human heads, similar to the Cologne beaker. Roundels at the sides depict a horseman and a harpist. Another similar flask comes from the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna (Lamm 1929, Tafel 126, No. 12). Similar styles are found on a marble basin made at Hama in Syria in 1278, and a brass basin inlaid with

silver made for the Ayyubid sultan Najm al-Din who ruled in Damascus and Egypt between 1239 and 1249.

However, Lamm's groupings are no longer generally accepted, and need a total reassessment based on more recent archaeological evidence. Wenzel also argues that far more gilt and enamelled glass is likely to have been produced in Egypt than Lamm gave credit for (Wenzel 1984, 1-3). The Luck of Edenhall could therefore come from either Syria or Egypt. The general style can tentatively still be dated by the parallels mentioned above, to the 13th century.

Type B19: Colourless glass beakers with Islamic gilt and enamel decoration, depicting horsemen, an inscription, and Mamluk heraldic emblems. 13th Century.

This beaker was excavated in Abingdon, from a 15th to 16th century deposit, but the style is of a much earlier 13th century production date. It is made of colourless glass, with Islamic gilt and coloured enamel decoration. Two horsemen with polo sticks are depicted in the main scene. In a band above is an Islamic inscription translated 'Glory to our lord the Sultan', with a heraldic Mamluk blazon. The Mamluk empire ruled Egypt from 1250, and Syria from 1260, replacing their former Ayyubid masters. Their capital was in Cairo. This beaker, as with many other gilt and enamelled glass beakers of the Mamluk period, combines the styles and inscription found on glass of the Ayyubid period, with additional Mamluk features, notably heraldic blazons.

The Mamluk blazon in the inscription band of the Abingdon beaker has not been fully identified. The emblems adopted by the sultan and amirs represented the positions they held within the palace. For example, the cup bearer would have a goblet as his emblem, and a pen box would identify the secretary, although other abstract symbols such as the lion or the rosette were also used. Amirs often combined their own blazon with that of the sultan. The blazons would be used by the sultan or amirs and their household, on buildings, arms, personal belongings etc. (Atil 1981, 20-21). Many emblems have been identified as the badge of specific individuals (Mayer 1933, 8, No. 26). However, this particular blazon from Abingdon has not. It has been recognised on other classes of material, and is always associated with Egypt, rather than Syria. Its first datable occurrence is on stucco ornament on a building now known as the Mausoleum of Mustafa Pasha in Cairo, though to be built in 1272 (Wenzel 1984, 8-9).

Wenzel dates the Abingdon beaker to shortly after 1250, which she considers would 'best explain the coincidence of Ayyubid and Mamluk features' (Wenzel 1984, 9). Close parallels to the Abingdon beaker come from the altar of a church in Orvieto, and another from a collection in Dresden (*ibid.*, 11-12, Figs. 9-10). These both have a eulogistic inscription in a band, and horsemen with polo sticks. In addition, they both show another inscription band around the base of the beaker, also painted on the inner surface. The lower part of the Abingdon beaker is missing, but it seems likely that it would have originally had a second inscription band.

The production centre of this beaker is not certain. Islamic gilt and enamelled glass has traditionally been attributed to Syria by Lamm and others, as discussed in Chapter 2 (see pp. 27-28). However, it is likely that glass was also made in Egypt, especially the large numbers of gilt and enamelled mosque lamps of the 14th century which are found in Egypt. It would have been easier to move craftsmen rather than large quantities of fragile and valuable glass. Wenzel considers that the Abingdon beaker would have been made in Egypt, particularly since the blazon has only been found in Egypt (Wenzel 1984, 9). There is some evidence to support a glass industry in Egypt at this date, in that a large number of fragments of gilt and enamelled glass have been excavated at Fustat, for which few parallels are known from Syria. Wenzel

observes a certain 'unity in the Egyptian finds' (ibid., 2-3). On the other hand, although the Mamluk capital was in Cairo, Syria was part of the empire, and it is possible that they may have commissioned Syrian craftsmen. We can argue more conclusively that the beaker would have been used in Egypt. How it reached Abingdon remains a mystery.

Another fragment from an Islamic gilt and enamelled vessel, probably from a beaker, was excavated at the London waterfront site of Swan Lane, in a deposit dating to 1270-1350. The decoration is painted on to the surface in a similar technique to the Abingdon beaker. It has part of an inscription in a band, with a blue background, with the lettering and borders in gilt with a manganese outline, similar to the inscription band on the flask from Westminster (Flasks, D22.2). There is part of an unidentified device above, which may possibly be from a Mamluk emblem. Scientific analysis of the Swan Lane fragment shows that the gold is pure (Mortimer 1991).

Type B20: Colourless glass beakers with enamel decoration painted on the outer surface. Mid-13th to Mid-14th Century.

Two examples of these beakers, very similar in size and style, have been excavated in Cornwall, from Launceston and Restormel Castles. These colourless beakers have enamel decoration painted on the outer surfaces. The Launceston beaker depicts a lion with a heraldic shield in front of his chest, with another heraldic shield on the opposite side. It has crudely applied plain base ring, and flares out towards the rim. The Restormel fragments show a quatrefoil against a circular background, which may or may not have had some heraldic significance. The inscription on the Launceston beaker was originally 'AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA', a formula which is also found on other enamelled beakers. The letters surviving from the Restormel beaker read 'C+A', and could represent the end of the word 'GRACIA'. Both beakers also have a zigzagging line in another band towards the base.

These two beakers are similar to those from B21, and likely to come from the same production area. However, they are a rarer variation, and have enamel painted onto the outer surface only, rather than on both the inner and outer surfaces as do the beakers of B21. The production areas and dates of B21 beakers are discussed in detail, and can be attributed to Venice and Murano between 1280-1350, on account of the craftsmen named in the inscriptions on some of these beakers, and in Venetian documents of those dates (B21). However, it is not clear whether group B20 were made at exactly the same date or in the same area. The profile of the beakers is narrower on the lower half, and more widely everted towards the rim. There is some evidence that gilded decoration may also have been used. The profile and the use of gilt make these beakers more comparable to Islamic gilt and enamel beakers. It is possible that this group represents an intermediary stage between the Islamic gilt and enamelled beakers from which they were inspired, and the beakers of B21, which have a much more European profile and decorative style. It has been suggested that the Restormel beaker was deposited in the moat in the late 13th century, the date of the principal building activity at the castle (Tait 1979, 17-18). A mid to late 13th century date would accord with the theory that these beakers represent an intermediary stage.

European parallels, with enamel only on the outside surface, come from Braunschweig (two examples), Utrecht, Berlin and Stuttgart museums, Verona, Château Rathsamhausen-Ottrott (Alsace), and Regensburg (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 145-154, Nos. 97, 111, 100, 102, 108, 106, 107, 110). They depict mythological and heraldic beasts, coats of arms, and an unusual example from Regensburg has clusters of decorative dots. They include examples with inscriptions, or with patterns in the

inscription band. None of them depict human figures. The beakers from Château Rathsamhausen-Ottrott, Stuttgart Museum (allegedly from Grab in east Anatolia), and Regensburg display the zigzagging line which is seen around the lower band of both the Launceston and Restormel beakers. There are no closer parallels for the beakers found in England, but their general decorative character accords with those described from Europe. Where foliage is seen on beakers of this group, the leaves are much broader than those of the following group.

Type B21: Colourless glass beakers with enamel decoration painted on the inner and outer surfaces. Late 13th to Mid-14th Century.

Up to twenty-six colourless beakers with enamel decoration on the inner and outer surfaces have been excavated in England. They flare out slightly towards the rim, with a kicked base and a plain applied base ring. They are painted with scenes in coloured enamels of red, green, yellow, blue, white and black. The majority of the enamel, including the outlines and inscription, is on the outer surface, with some outlined designs filled in with colour on the inner surface. There is always a band around the upper part of the body containing either an inscription, or a recurring pattern. The main subject below may include include western European coats of arms, symbolic animals and other mythological creatures, robed figures, mounted horsemen, Christian scenes including biblical stories, or haloed saints. The main scenes are flanked by foliage, or columns with triangular spandrels. Most beakers have border lines on either side of the inscription band, and towards the base of the beaker, consisting of a yellow line surrounded on either side by a red line, and sometimes also lines of white dots. The style is very similar for all of the subjects.

A group of beakers from Foster Lane in London, included examples of all the subjects mentioned above, in an almost identical style, which implies that they came from the same workshop. Other beakers have been excavated from Dale Abbey in Derbyshire, Wolvesey Palace in Winchester, High Street C in Southampton, and the College of the Vicars Choral in York.

Inscriptions on these beakers include the legends '*Magister Bartolameus Me Fecit*' on the Foster Lane beakers, and '*Magister Aldrevandin(i) Me Feci(t)*' on a complete beaker of this type now in the British Museum, although this beaker was purchased from Germany, so it is not included in the catalogue. The whole group is sometimes referred to as the 'Aldrevandini' group. The names in these inscriptions have been cross-referenced to documents in the Venice and Murano archives. An '*Aldrovandino, fiolario*' (glassmaker) is referred to at Murano in 1331 (Zecchin 1969, 39-42). Venetian records of 1290-1325 name a '*Bartholameus pintor*' working in Venice, painting glasses with figures and 'trees', a description which matches the decoration on this beaker type (Zecchin 1970, 82-3; Clark 1983, 155). Bartholameus, and Donino, who is referred to as '*pictor muzolorum de vitro de Muriano*' in 1316 and 1351, both came from Zara on the Dalmatian coast (Gasparetto 1979, 94). Also mentioned are a '*mayster Grigorius de Napolis tinto de moiolis*' (decorator of drinking vessels), originally from southern Greece, in 1280-88 (Whitehouse 1981, 172; Tait 1991b, 151). These references confirm that this beaker type was certainly made in Venice and Murano between 1280-1351, and that the enamelling techniques may have been learned directly from eastern Mediterranean glassmakers, some of whom were employed in Venice and Murano.

There is a theory that some of these beakers were produced in Germany, on account of the distribution of this type. Only three examples have been found in Italy, at Verona, Lucera and Palermo, but many have been excavated north of the Alps, and

elsewhere in Europe (Whitehouse 1991b, 53). However, the documentary evidence confirms that they were certainly made in Venice and Murano. It is possible that the beakers were made primarily for export in the rich areas of north-west Europe, and were less fashionable in Italy herself. On the other hand, it is also conceivable that some examples may have been made in Germany, where the archaeology suggests that the type was the most popular, and where colourless glass was in production, although there is no conclusive production evidence for them in Germany at present.

The study of this type has had a long and speculative history. In 1907, Dillon believed these beakers to be 'quite of a Venetian type, thin and absolutely white, although disfigured by the black specks so characteristic of early Venetian glass' (1907, 179). However, Carl Lamm's 1929/30 corpus of Near Eastern Islamic glass suggested that they were 'Syro-Frankish', an appellation which was used from the 1930s until recently. Lamm compared these beakers with Islamic gilt and enamelled beakers of the late 12th century onwards, which had a similar decorative design. There was an inscription, often eulogistic, in a band around the top of the body, with subjects below including mounted horsemen, and heraldic devices such as Mamluk emblems. The technique of painting enamel on the inner and outer surface of the vessel can be found on some 13th century Islamic Egyptian gilt and enamelled beakers (Wenzel 1985, 108-110), a technique which had also been used on Egyptian lustre-ware from the 8th century onwards (Wenzel 1984, 12-14). Later Islamic beakers painted the outer surface only. Lamm therefore suggested, with reservations, that the 'Syro-Frankish' beakers were:

made by Europeans in their Syrian possessions, perhaps chiefly in order to be exported to the Occident, though it is dangerous to interpret in this way the circumstance that no examples of this type of glassware have so far been found in Syria.

(Lamm 1941, 77)

He gave a *terminus ante quem* of 1291 for the group, when the Franks lost Acre, their last stronghold of the Crusades. He also argued that the group 'has often a yellowish or green tinge of Syrian type' (1941, 78). His strong influence is evident in 1946 when Honey wrote his guide to the Glass Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum:

It was formerly supposed that such pieces were early Venetian work and another beaker of the same class in the British Museum with Swabian shields of arms and the inscription 'MAGISTER ALDREVANDIN(I) ME FECI(T)' has been taken as proof of this; but the date of these cups is long before the rise of the Venetian industry, and the discovery of similar fragments at Fostat (in one case with Egyptian arms) has virtually proved the Oriental origin of the glass. (Honey 1946, 46-7)

It is acknowledged that there are many similarities between Islamic techniques and styles, and those used on this group of glass. Islamic influence was undoubtedly responsible for their inspiration. The beakers of this type found in England however, were certainly produced in Venice or Murano.

Type B22: Colourless glass beakers with 'Venetian' gilt and enamel decoration of a late medieval style. 15th to Early 16th Century.

Enamel and gilt decorated glass of this later medieval style became very popular amongst Venetian glassmakers in the course of the 15th century, continuing into the early 16th century. It was also made by *façon de Venise* glass workshops in other areas of Europe in the late 15th and 16th century, including Italy, France, Spain, including Barcelona, the south Netherlands, particularly Antwerp, and north of the Alps such as Vienna from 1486 (Tait 1979, 27). Gold leaf was rubbed on to the surface of the glass, and then worked or inscribed. Designs included foliage, and overlapping 'scales' or 'scallop'. Enamel was painted on top of the gilt. Rows of white enamel dots were extremely common. Figurative scenes and armorial glasses were rarer (*ibid.*, 26).

The precise date of the earliest gilt and enamelled Venetian glass is not certain. The earliest surviving datable vessel is a ceremonial lidded goblet. It has an inscription in Czech under the foot which translates as 'Praise the Lord and drink cool wine to the health of the masters (lords) of Deblín', a castle and estate in Bohemia. Another, reputedly later, Latin inscription is found under the bowl, translated as 'Let everyone drink from this; in the year 1415'. The castle, village, and overlordship of Deblín were sold in 1415, and it is believed that this goblet was made to commemorate the event (Tait 1979, 36, No. 23, Pl. 2). This suggests that this decorative technique was in use by the early 15th century. It is not clear whether there was a break in the use of enamelled decoration between the beakers of B21, and the 'Renaissance' gilt and enamelled glass. The style is very different, although rows of white enamel dots were also used on the beakers from Foster Lane (B21).

Type B22.1: Gilt and enamel decoration on a plain background. 15th Century.

A cylindrical beaker with an inscription and gilt and enamel decoration covering three-quarters of its surface was excavated from a pit dated to about 1500 in Great Tower Street, London, and probably dates to the second half of the 15th century. A beaker of sapphire blue glass with very similar gilded foliate decoration is owned by the British Museum (BM MLA, Felix Slade Collection, 1904, 7-6, 19) (Tait 1979, 34-5, No. 19). It is embellished with red, blue and white enamel dots, bordered at top and bottom by narrow bands of horizontal foliate ornament punctuated at intervals by diagonal scroll, and dated to 1450-1500.

The Great Tower Street beaker has a pale purple tint. This comes from the manganese in the glass, which as well as being used as a colourant, could also be added in smaller quantities to act as a decolourant by counteracting the green tint given by iron impurities. It is not certain whether the colour of this beaker was intentional, since manganese can react to solarization after production, and it is possible that the beaker acquired its purple tint *after* production. This could therefore indicate that the beaker was displayed in the sunlight (see p. 150).

Type B22.2: Gilt and enamel decoration, on a background of mould-blown vertical ribs. 15th to Early 16th Century.

Two colourless beakers with mould-blown ribs were excavated from undated contexts from Gateway House in London, and Christchurch Priory in Dorset. They have gilt backgrounds, with enamel dots in rows or forming circles. Bowls with gilt and dotted enamel decoration on vertical ribs are more common than beakers. Venetian parallels to the circles of white dots and gilt scales on the Gateway House beaker include a colourless beaker with vertical ribbing dated to the late 15th century, and the decoration around the top of a stemmed goblet with 'nuptial diamond' decoration on the bowl of the late 15th to early 16th century (Mentasti, Dorigato, Gasparetto and Toninato 1982, 89-90, Nos. 85-6).

Beakers with gilt and enamel on vertical ribbing have also been excavated from Upper Bugle Street, Southampton, a 16th century deposit with some late 15th century styles, but which are not included in the catalogue due to the post-medieval date of much of the associated glass (unpublished report by Robert Charleston).

Type B23: Colourless glass beaker with vertical rows of white enamel dots. 15th Century.

A fragment of colourless glass with two vertical rows of white enamel dots, resembling broken threading, was excavated from a 15th century layer from Sewer Lane in Hull.

Beakers from the early 16th century are found with vertical rows of white enamel broken threading, although these are usually on mould-blown ribs. Examples include an early 16th century beaker from High Street C in Southampton (Charleston 1975, 221-2, No. 1552), and an early 16th century jug from Besançon in France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 286-7, No. 307, Pl. XXVI). The Hull fragment may be a slightly earlier version of this 'façon de Venise' style, and also resembles the rows of enamel dots common in the 15th century (B22).

Type B24: Miscellaneous glass beaker fragments.

Type B24.1: Green glass beaker with pincerd trailing on body and around base. Late 15th to Early 16th Century.

A bluish-green beaker fragment with a thick pincerd trail around the base, and an overlapping vertical pincerd trail, came from a pit of 1475 to 1525 in Colchester. The style is late 15th to early 16th century, and is particularly common on Germanic vessels (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 333-5, No. 442; 356-8, Nos. 436-8, including No. 437 with a red pincerd trail and prunt, all dated to the early 16th century).

Type B24.2: Opaque red glass beakers with pincerd base rings. 14th to Early 16th Century.

An opaque red glass fragment with a pincerd trail, probably from a beaker base, was found in a context dated to the 14th century or later from Seaford in Sussex. Similar opaque red trails can be seen on a small bowl with decorative feet (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 416-7, No. 523, late 15th to early 16th century), a tall thin 'stangenglas' (ibid., 400-407) and a 'keulenglas' (ibid., 387-391) from the Rhineland. If the fragment is from a 14th century context, it is uncertain whether it can be paralleled so closely with the later Germanic glass. B8 contains a comparable beaker base, but it is made of high-lead opaque red glass of the 13th to 14th century. It may be interesting to analyse the Seaford fragment to test which compositional type of glass it is made from.

Type B24.3: Prunts from beakers of greenish or colourless glass. 13th to 14th Century.

A miscellaneous prunt has been found from a mid-13th to mid-14th century context at Northolt Manor in Hertfordshire. The colour of the Northolt prunt is unknown, and it could come from the prunted beakers of either Types B4, B5 or B13, depending whether it is colourless or blue-green.

Type 24.4: Horizontal trail below rim of colourless glass beaker. 13th to 14th Century.

Type B24.4.1: Dark blue trail below rim. 13th to 14th Century.

A beaker fragment of colourless glass with a horizontal blue trail below the rim was excavated at King's Langley, Hertfordshire, from a late 13th to early 15th century context. The profile is slightly barrel-shaped. It could come from a number of beaker types with blue trailing, including Types B16 and B17 with horizontal or zigzagging trails on the body. Prunted beakers with colourless and blue prunts of the 13th century, and beakers with colourless prunts tipped with blue dots of the 13th to 14th century, also have blue trails below the rim (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 204-5, No. 184; 208, No. 189). Areas producing colourless glass with blue trails include Italy, South France, Corinth, and possibly southern Germany.

Type B24.4.2: Colourless trail below rim. 13th to 14th Century.

A rim fragment of a colourless-yellowish beaker with a trail below the rim comes from a context of c. 1300 from Polsloe Priory, Exeter. It has a slightly flaring profile, more usual in 13th and early 14th century beaker types, than any later. It may come from a number of different styles, such as a prunted beaker of Type B13.

Type B24.5: Applied colourless glass base rings. Late 13th to 14th Century.

An applied colourless base rim from a beaker was excavated from a pit dated to 1300-25 in Blackfriargate, Hull. This feature is seen on a number of colourless beakers of this date, including the enamelled beakers of Types B20 and B21. Undecorated base rings are also found on beakers with blue-trailed decoration (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 190, Nos. 163-4), and prunted beakers (ibid., 205-7, Nos. 184-7). The beaker was certainly imported, probably from one of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Type B24.6: Pincerred colourless glass base rings. Late 15th to Early 16th Century.

Two pincerred base rings from colourless beakers have been excavated from Norwich from deposits of 1507. These are common on many beaker types, particularly Germanic beakers of the late 15th century (e.g. Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 343-4, Nos. 413-414).

Type B24.7: Folded pedestal foot fragments of greenish glass. Late 15th Century.

Two folded foot fragments were found in a late 15th century layer in Northampton. This base formation is common on beakers with pedestal feet of the late 15th and early 16th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 265-7). Other examples are found on beakers with optic-blown patterning of Type B11.

Type B24.8: Colourless glass body fragment with vertical rib. Late 15th to Early 16th Century.

A body fragment of colourless glass with a vertical rib, from an unknown site, is in the collection of the Museum of London. It is similar to the form of vessels of Type B22 and B23, with Venetian-style gilt and enamelled weathering. It is likely that similar undecorated vessels were also manufactured in the 15th and possibly early 16th century.

Type B24.9: Miscellaneous kicked beaker bases. 14th to 15th Century.

A number of beaker bases have been excavated which can not be attributed to any particular beaker form, but have the correct proportions and wall thickness to come from beakers. They include two green glass high-pointed kicked bases from a late 15th century context from the Longmarket in Canterbury. These high pointed kicks are a feature of 15th century Germanic beakers, also found on Type B6. Other green and colourless bases have been found at the Baynard's Castle and Trig Lane Thames waterfronts in London, from contexts dated between 1360 and 1480.

C: Types of Bowls

Type C1: Green glass bowl with inverted rim, with horizontal trailing below the rim. 12th to 13th Century.

A rim fragment of a potash green glass vessel with an inverted rim, and two horizontal trails below, was excavated from a 12th to 13th century context in Beverley. Potash bowls with inverted rims, horizontal trails below the rim, and zigzagging trails around the lower body, are believed to have been manufactured in 12th to 13th century Germany. Parallels are published from Germany (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 108-9, Nos. 50-2), and Chartres and Parthenay in France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 171-2, Nos. 98-99). Four of these five vessels were found in ecclesiastical or funerary contexts.

The fragment from Beverley comes from what at first sight appears to be an artisan and not very high status area of the city in Eastgate, unlike most contexts where glass is found. However, on more detailed examination, the glass comes from levelling layers, comprising of rubble and other rubbish including stained window glass, and probably originates from Beverley Minster or Priory. The contexts of the parallels found in Germany and France also suggest that the Beverley vessel is likely to have been used in an ecclesiastical setting.

Type C2: Colourless glass bowl with inverted rim, with blue and colourless zigzagging or horizontal trailing and prunts around the lower body or below the rim. 12th to 13th Century.

This type includes two related bowl forms. They are subdivided into C2.1 and C2.2, since it is not certain how similar the missing part of the bowl from Old Sarum is to the Drayton Bassett bowl. A colourless vessel with an inverted rim, and a bulbous body with blue and colourless zigzagging trails and shallow prunts on the lower body, was excavated from a 12th to 13th century context in the moat of a site at Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire (GC2). The closest parallels to the form are the green glass bowls of C1.

The blue and colourless decoration on this type has parallels with 13th to 14th century glass, such as the bowls of C3 and C6 here. However, colourless vessels with inverted rims and bulbous bodies were also made at earlier dates. A colourless beaker with an inverted rim, but with blue and opaque yellow horizontal trails below the rim, and vertical strips of reticello rods around the body, dating to the 9th to 10th century, is published from Birka in Sweden (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 72-3, No. 15). The rim fragment excavated from Old Sarum in Wiltshire (GC3), for which no context details are known, is made of colourless glass with an inverted rim. It has four horizontal 'marvered' blue trails below the rim, as well as a shallow colourless prunt, which were applied before the vessel was blown to its full size. It has a rim diameter of 11.6 cm, the same as the Drayton Bassett vessel. Early and high medieval glass was found at Old Sarum, and it is possible that the Old Sarum bowl could have been made at an earlier date than the 12th to 13th century. It is possible that the two vessels here represent a transitional stage between the 12th to 13th century green trailed bowls, and the 13th to 14th century colourless bowls with blue and colourless trailing and prunts.

Type C3: Colourless glass bowl with an S-shaped profile, with applied blue trailing and colourless drops. May have a tooled base ring. Late 13th to 14th Century.

This is the most common type of bowl found in England, with large groups from Nottingham, Southampton, and fragments from York, Exeter, Hadleigh Castle and

Micheldever in Hampshire. They are all made of colourless glass, with an S-shaped profile and a kicked base. The rim diameters measure between 12 cm and 16.8 cm. They have variations of applied blue trailing, and sometimes an applied pincer base ring. They can be divided into five main stylistic categories:

Type C3.1: Blue trailing combined with colourless drops around the body, with applied tooled colourless base rings, and no decoration on the underside. One from Weekday Cross and many from Drury Hill, both in Nottingham. *Late 13th Century.*

Type C3.2: Blue trailing around the body, as well as on the underside of the bowl. Applied colourless tooled base rings. Many from High Street C, Southampton, and single fragments from Micheldever Manor House in Hampshire, Hadleigh Castle, and Exeter. *Early to Mid-14th Century.*

Type C3.3: A blue trail around the rim of the bowl, and large blue lens on the underside of the base. One bowl from Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. *Early to Mid-14th Century.*

Type C3.4: Blue spiralling trailing around the body. One example from Cuckoo Lane, Southampton. *13th to 14th Century.*

Type C3.5: A blue trail around the rim, but no other decoration on the body (the base has not survived). Two vessels from the Bedern, York. *13th to 14th Century.*

Colourless bowl fragments with blue trailed decoration were examined during a research visit to study the glass from four glass furnace site excavations in southern France. These showed a distinction between the dating of C3.1, which was only found on the late 13th century glasshouse site at Planier, and C3.2-C3.3, which were found on the three 14th century sites of La Seube, Cadrix and Rougiers. This chronological difference is also supported by the archaeological evidence in England.

At late 13th century Planier, fragments of **C3.1** included blue-trailed zigzags and lozenges with colourless drops (Small find nos. 21, 50 and 242, although some may be from beakers), and horizontal blue trails with colourless drops (SF nos. 255-259). Some fragments had a horizontal trail around the angle of the bowl (SF no. 108), and examples of applied tooled base rings were also found (e.g. SF nos. 15, 61, 214-219). None of the kicked bases showed any blue decoration on their undersides. A small number of fragments from Rougiers showed blue trailing combined with colourless drops, but these may not necessarily have been manufactured in the 14th century furnace, as glass fragments dating from the 12th to 15th century were excavated from domestic contexts on the site. The majority of bowl fragments from Rougiers had blue trailing only. No fragments examined from Cadrix and La Seube had colourless drops on the blue-trailed vessels. In England, blue trails combined with colourless drops are only found in Nottingham. A number of bowls from Drury Hill, from a late 13th to 14th century pit, have linear or angular blue trailing, combined with colourless drops, tooled base rings, and no decoration on the bases. A bowl from Weekday Cross, also in Nottingham, had blue-trailed lozenges with colourless drops in the centre, almost identical to the decoration on fragments from Planier (SF nos. 21, 50 and 242), with a tooled base ring and no trailing underneath. No context date was available for Weekday Cross, but we can conclude that it is probably 13th century.

C3.2 has blue trailing only, including more curvilinear random patterns than C3.1. Of those fragments examined from the southern French furnace sites, Cadrix produced fragments with looping trailing below a horizontal blue trail. One base showed blue trailing in the shape of a 'petalled' motif on the underside of the base (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 236-7, No. 214). At Rougiers, a number of kicked bases were found with pointed blue trails on the underside, where the trailing started (e.g. SF nos. 850, 844, 845). Rougiers also produced body fragments with curvilinear trailing (e.g.

SF no. 871), zigzagging trailing (SF nos. 864/5, 875), and 'dovetail' trailed motifs below a horizontal blue trail (SF no. 873). More abstract trailing was found on other body fragments (SF nos. 872, 869). Tooled base rings were common (e.g. SF nos. 845, 844, 846, 849). La Seube produced kicked bases with pointed and curvilinear trails on the underside (SF nos. 63.303, 68.1214, B2.1281). Some bases had blue trailing which turned back round towards the body when approaching the centre of the base (SF no. B65.2). Tooled base rings were applied over the blue trailing which continued from the base on to the body (SF nos. B65.10, B67.316, B67.68). The body fragments included blue trailing in curvilinear twirls (SF nos. A68.847, B65.122), zigzagging (SF nos. A68.956, B64.07), or 'dovetail' motifs below a horizontal blue trail (SF no. A65.01). The most characteristic pattern at La Seube was of blue twirls with tails from them pulled down under the applied base ring to the underside of the bowl. There are more close parallels to this pattern on habitation sites in France than there are in England (e.g. a bowl from Jouques; Foy and Sennequier 1989, 202, No. 204). The curvilinear patterns in this category are very similar to fragments found at High Street C, Southampton, from a cesspit dated to 1300-50, with pointed blue trails underneath the base, random curvilinear blue trailing around the body below a horizontal trail, and a tooled base ring applied over the trailing. Other fragments with curvilinear blue trailing, probably from this category, came from a 14th century context at Micheldever in Hampshire, Hadleigh Castle, and a small fragment from Exeter. Fragments with blue zigzagging trails, but with no colourless drops, are known from Farfa Abbey and Faenza in Italy (Whitehouse 1983, 116-7).

The only English find of a bowl of **C3.3** with a large blue lens applied on the underside of the base, came from Bridlesmith Gate in Nottingham. No examples of this type were found at 13th century Planier, but they were present at 14th century Rougiers (e.g. SF nos. 858, 859, 860, 861), Cadrix and La Seube (e.g. SF nos. B64.407, A68.1248). This is therefore a 14th century type. At La Seube a complete bowl of this type was found with three colourless feet attached (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 81-3, No. 213).

One example of **C3.4** was found at Cuckoo Lane in Southampton. Only the body survived, with concentric blue trailing. No close parallels were recognised in France. The closest, and only parallel to this, from the bowls known in Southern France, is a bowl with a truncated conical profile, rather than a S-profile. It was found in excavations of the baptistry of the Cathedral in Aix-en-Provence, dating to the 14th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 396-7).

At the Bedern College of the Vicars Choral in York, fragments of colourless bowls of **C3.5** were found with blue trailed rims, although no body decoration was visible. The bases did not survive. Blue trailing was present on bowl rims from all four glasshouse sites examined in South France: Planier (e.g. SF no. 271), rim fragments of various diameters from Cadrix, and Rougiers (e.g. SF no. 808). At La Seube, an unnumbered bowl had a blue-trailed rim, but no applied base ring or other decoration.

It is clear that these bowls were a common 13th to 14th century production of southern France. However, this decorative style may also have been used by Italian glassmakers. A fragment with blue trails and colourless drops was found during the excavations of the 13th to 14th century glass furnaces at Corinth (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 24), which were established by Italians (Whitehouse 1991a). Colourless fragments with applied blue trailing, colourless drops, and a fragment which might represent a blue lens in the centre of the base of a bowl have been found in the glass furnace excavations beneath the Basilica of SS. Maria and Donato in Murano, although

it is not clear whether they were made there (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 42, Fig. 42).

Type C4: Colourless glass bowl with an S-shaped profile, with mould-blown vertical ribs on the body and a horizontal trail below the rim. 13th to 14th Century.

This type of bowl has a similar form to the bowls of C3, but it has vertical mould-blown ribs on the body rather than applied trailing. Fragments from the rim and body of a bowl with an S-profile, mould-blown vertical ribs and a colourless trail below the rim, were excavated from the High Street in Southampton, from a context of 1300-50. A colourless bowl with vertical mould-blown ribs was found in excavations in Fréjus, but it differs from the Southampton bowl in that it has a blue rather than a colourless trail applied around the rim (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 232, No. 202). Since this type is similar in form and date to those of C3, and the closest known parallel is from France, it is likely that it was made in southern France, or the extended cultural area which might have included Italy.

Type C5: Colourless glass bowl base with an S-shaped profile, with a tooled base ring. 13th to 14th Century.

Part of a colourless bowl with an S-shaped profile and a tooled base ring, but no other decoration on the base and lower body which survived, was found in a 13th to 14th century context at Westgate in Southampton. The form and date places it with the bowls of C3 and C4, and the same production areas are proposed. Undecorated bowls of this form, also lacking the tooled base ring, are known from 14th century contexts on the furnace site of Cadrix, and a domestic site in Toulouse (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 234, No. 207-8).

Type C6: Colourless glass hemispherical bowl, with mould-blown vertical ribs, and a tooled base ring. 14th to 15th Century?

A colourless-greenish bowl with a hemispherical profile was found at Hadleigh Castle in Essex, with vertical mould-blown ribs, and an applied pincer base ring. A bowl from Novo Brdo in Serbia has a similar profile, and an applied tooled base ring, and twelve mould-blown vertical ribs (Mentasti et al. 1982, 69, No. 50). It differs slightly from this bowl, in having an applied blue trail below the rim. It is slightly smaller than the Hadleigh bowl, with a rim diameter of 9.3 cm, compared to the Hadleigh diameter of 16.8 cm. It comes from a context of the late 14th to early 15th century, and it is attributed to a Venetian workshop of the second half of the 14th century. The context of the Hadleigh bowl is rather disturbed, but could include material between the 13th to early 14th century, and late 15th to early 16th century. Colourless bowls with mould-blown vertical ribs and applied base rings, and gilt and enamel decoration, were made by glassmakers of the Venetian Renaissance in c. 1500 (Tait 1979, 37-8, Nos. 27-8). Bowls with vertical mould-blown ribs were also made in the 13th to 14th century in southern France (C4). No definite conclusion can be reached, but it is likely that it was made in northern Italy or southern France in the 14th or 15th century.

Type C7: Colourless glass hemispherical bowl, with applied prunts and horizontal trails of blue and colourless glass, with a tooled base ring. 13th to 14th Century.

A bowl from a late 13th century context in Boston, has a hemispherical profile, with blue and colourless decoration. There is an external flange below the rim, with an applied horizontal blue trail half way down, and shallow colourless and blue prunts below. Around the lower part of the bowl, the blue prunts have been pulled down to

form trails towards the centre of the base, and a tooled base ring has been applied over these. A related bowl was excavated from a context of c. 1300 in Exeter, consisting of two rejoined fragments of the lower part of the body, with applied colourless and blue prunts, and a colourless horizontal trail below. These appear to come from a hemispherical bowl of a similar scale to the Boston example. Two more small fragments possibly from a bowl of this type were also found on the same site in Exeter.

It has been shown that colourless glass with blue trailed decoration was produced in southern France in the 13th and 14th centuries (C3). However, no close parallels to this type were found during examination of the fragments from French furnace sites. Fragments from the 13th century glasshouse at Planier and at the 14th century glasshouse at La Seube, each had a blue drop with a trail pulled down from it, similar to the base of the Boston bowl, but no further similarities were found.

A number of beakers of the 13th and early 14th century have similar colourless and blue prunts applied below a horizontal trail (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 204-8, Nos. 184, 185 and 188). Their production area is also unknown. Robert Charleston has drawn attention to similarities between the Boston bowl, and the bowl from Novo Brdo in Serbia (Charleston 1972a, 45-6, Pl. 4) which is discussed above under C6, but this is from a later context.

The late 13th century date is consistent in the stratigraphy of both the Boston and Exeter bowls, as well as the blue and colourless prunted and trailed decoration, although no direct parallels exist. The production area remains uncertain, and could include any of the areas producing colourless glass with blue decoration during this period.

Type C8: Blue glass bowl with black painted decoration within a central circular border on the inside surface. 13th to 14th Century.

A fragment of particular interest comes from the flattened centre of a bowl of blue glass from the Bedern Vicars Choral in York. It has black painted decoration consisting of a circular zigzag border, with a six-pointed hexagram or 'Star of David' within that, formed by two intersecting equilateral triangles. There is feathery foliate decoration between the star and the border. It is not known what the black pigment consists of. There are two other fragments in England with comparable decoration. One is a flask or lamp cover from Victoria Street in London (D21). This has a lens of blue glass marvered onto the side, decorated with a circular medallion with a similar serrated border. The central feature is a shield with an eagle in the centre, with a heraldic bird on top of the shield, and beasts which could be dragons or griffins on either side. The foliage on the shield corners is very similar to that from York. The pigment used is different from the York fragment, and has a brownish-iridescent tinge, possibly originally gilded. The other comparable fragment, also of blue glass, is from Weoley Castle near Birmingham (H1). It was initially thought to come from a window, and more recently it has been suggested that it was perhaps a mount in a box or reliquary. Its similarity to the York fragment suggests that it may alternatively come from the flat centre of a bowl. It is painted in pale blue enamel. Again, it is decorated with a medallion with a serrated border, with an internal cinquefoil arched border, with small trefoil decoration on each cusp. In the centre is a heraldic animal within a circular border.

Unfortunately none of these fragments came from well dated deposits, but they can be attributed by their style to the 13th or 14th century. There are no closely comparable glass vessels outside England to suggest where they might have been manufactured. However, all of these decorative elements can be found on other artefacts from western Europe. Heraldic birds, beasts and shields are common in

European medieval decoration. The hexagram and the pentagram had a symbolic importance in the Near East, where they represented the Seal of Solomon and were used as protective talismans. However, they were also used as general decoration in western Europe on different artefacts including ceramic floor tiles, such as 13th century tiles from Newminster Abbey (Eames 1980, Vol. 2, Nos. 2070-2072). It is unlikely that the hexagram on the bowl from York had any symbolic significance to its English owners. The serrated circular border is found in Gothic art. Five 13th century French bronze enamelled gemellions from the British Museum have circular serrated borders, with heraldic shields and mythical creatures in the centre (Cherry 1991b, 39, Fig. 49). The cusped arches on the Weoley glass are common on Gothic painted window glass. It is therefore probable that these glass fragments are European, perhaps French Gothic. The question remains as to where in Europe they were manufactured. No furnace site excavations have produced fragments of comparable painted or enamelled glass in this period.

Type C9: Colourless glass bowl, with gilt and enamel decoration within a circular border on the inside surface. 14th Century?

A fragment from a colourless bowl, with painted decoration on the inside surface, was found in a mid to late 14th century context at Boston. A circular border comprises two parallel lines of purplish-brown enamel, with gilding between. The small section of internal decoration is not identifiable.

The fragment is unlikely to be from the gilt and enamelled style of Syrian or Egyptian vessels known at this date. An open bowl form is rare, and Near Eastern glass generally has a yellowish tint. The enamel here is purplish-brown, rather than the iron-red pigment more usually found on Syrian or Egyptian glass. Gilt and enamelled glass was also manufactured in the Byzantine Empire, with decoration within circular roundels, such as small flasks from Tarquinia (Whitehouse 1983, 119) and Cyprus (Megaw 1968). However, this style has not yet been found on colourless glass.

Type C10: Colourless glass open bowl or dish with horizontal gilt or enamel trailing below the rim. 14th to 15th Century?

This rim from a 14th to 15th century context in Winchester is from a bowl of similar form to C11, a shallow bowl with a large diameter which may have originally had a pedestal base. Brown marks show where there was originally horizontal trailing below the rim, with traces of gilt on the rim edge. It is not known whether the trails were gilt or enamel. Not enough of the vessel survives to draw parallels.

Type C11: Colourless glass open bowl or dish. 15th Century.

A 15th century context in Hull produced a colourless fragment of a widely everted rim. It is likely to come from a Venetian-style large open bowl such as a 'tazza' on a pedestal foot. These were used in the second half of the 15th and early 16th century, and surviving vessels often have gilt and enamel decoration (Tait 1979, 28-9).

Type C12: Pale blue glass bowl with inverted rim, and marvered millefiori decoration. 15th to Early 16th Century.

The upper part of a small pale blue glass bowl with millefiori decoration was excavated from a mid-14th to mid-15th century cellar at Post Office Court in London. Millefiori vessels were manufactured by marvering small slices of millefiori cane made of many different colours which gave the effect of flowers, on to a bubble of glass, and then blowing the vessel (Tait 1979, 103-5). They were manufactured in the late 15th and

early 16th century. An inventory of 1496 lists several glass objects made in Murano *de rosette* (Charleston 1984a, 47). The context date of this vessel suggests that they may have been in production slightly earlier, by the mid-15th century. Millefiori beads are more common, but vessels are rare, and are believed to have been made only for a short period of time, exclusively in Venice and Murano. Most millefiori vessels were for decoration rather than functional use (Tait 1979, 94). A millefiori vessel of similar form to the Post Office Court example, has a trail around the inverted neck, a handle, and a high ribbed pedestal foot (from the Kunstgewerbemuseum, Berlin, in Haevernick 1981, 95, Tafel 2, No. 1). The British Museum owns a millefiori glass bowl with a pale blue body and tooled feet on the base (BM, MLA 72, 7-26, 13).

Type C13: Blue glass bowl with an S-shaped profile, with mould-blown lozenge decoration. 15th to Early 16th Century.

This blue mould-blown patterned bowl from Bayham Abbey came from a mid-13th to early 16th century context, rather mixed, but which included late medieval or early post-medieval pottery. Its style suggests a 15th or early 16th century date, although the S-shaped profile is reminiscent of late 13th to 14th century bowls. A base ring has been applied, from which nine 'feet' have been drawn out. Venetian-style blue bowls of the late 15th and early 16th century include examples with base rings with tooled feet. These include a bowl with an inverted rim, and gilt and enamel decoration, which has six similar 'feet' (BM, MLA, Felix Slade Collection S.366). Identical bases come from two blue bowls with a trail below the rim, from an early 16th century cesspit in Upper Bugle Street, Southampton.

The blue glass and the base ring of the Bayham bowl therefore suggest a 15th or early 16th century date. Mould-blown patterned decoration is consistent with this date, and similar decoration can be seen on late 15th and 16th century beakers (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 268-72, No. 272, 277 and 278).

D: Types of Jugs, Flasks and Bottles

Handled jugs

Type D1: Green glass handled jugs. 13th to 14th Century.

Although drinking vessels made of potash glass are believed to be imported from Europe, potash glass jugs which also serve as tableware are attested on medieval English furnace sites. Fragments of handles and pouring lips were found on sites in the Surrey and Sussex Weald including Fromes Copse, Redwood, Hazelbridge Hanger and Crouchland, although there is no evidence for the date from which they were produced (Kenyon 1967; personal research). Similar vessels would probably have also been made on other glass furnace sites in England.

Potash glass jugs are found in other areas of medieval Europe, but there are no direct parallels with those found in England. A 14th century potash flask with optic-blown wrythen ribbing, a pouring spout and handle was excavated in the Château de la Madeleine in the Chevreuse area of France, but its reconstructed height is only 11.3 cm, much smaller than any of the English jugs (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 251-2, No. 243). The jugs from Southampton and Battle Abbey measure c. 18.8 cm and 19 cm in height. Larger forest glass jugs are found in France in the 16th century (ibid., 309-311). The French may have been using vessels of a different material, such as pottery, or other potash or soda glass forms for serving liquids before the 16th century. Potash handled jugs are found in Germanic areas in the late Medieval period, such as a 14th century example from Cologne, with wrythen ribbing and a narrow neck (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 327, No. 394). However, other Germanic types of serving vessels are more common, such as the potash glass 'kuttrolf', and the double-conical flask (ibid., 316-328).

Type D1.1: Green glass handled jugs with no decoration. 13th to 14th Century.

Fragments of green potash glass jugs with no decoration have been found in a 13th to 14th century context at Westgate in Southampton, early 14th century Goldsmith Street in Exeter, mid-14th century Newgate Street in London, and from an unknown site in London. All have pouring lips except the jug from Exeter.

Type D1.2: Green glass handled jugs with applied trailed green decoration. 13th to 14th century.

Green potash glass jugs with green trailing have been found in excavations on the Thames waterfront in London, from a 13th to 14th deposit in Swan Lane, and a late 14th century context at Baynard's Castle. Fragments have also been excavated from a mid-14th century cesspit in Newgate Street, and from New Change and Lombard Street in London, for which no context details are known. Another jug came from a probable Dissolution date at Battle Abbey, although it was not directly associated with large deposits of Dissolution debris, but came from an area where the 13th to 14th century high lead glass handle (D5) was found, and may be of an earlier date. The length of the production of these jugs cannot be confirmed, but they were certainly in use by the early 14th century. Most examples have pouring lips, except the jug from New Change, and not enough of the Baynard's Castle jug survives to ascertain whether it did or not.

Type D2: Green glass handled jugs with opaque red trailing. 13th to 15th Century.

Since there is evidence that green potash glass jugs were made in England, it seems likely that the same style of jugs decorated with opaque red trailing also were. Opaque

red glass was usually coloured by adding copper to the glass mixture, and melting it in a reducing atmosphere. A crucible containing opaque red glass was found at Chaleshurst in the Weald, although this dated to after 1550, and red trailed fragments have been found on other furnace sites (Charleston 1984a, 25). However, this glass may have been used for flashing ruby glass windows. Medieval ruby windows were not red through the whole thickness of the glass, but had a thin layer of red 'flashed' on one side to counter them from becoming too dark. Opaque red glass was also made in other countries, for example, Corinth in the 13th and 14th centuries (Davidson 1940; Whitehouse 1991a).

Type D2.1: Green glass handled jugs with marvered opaque red trailing. 12th to 13th century.

Two green glass jugs with marvered opaque red trailing in festooned loops from the rim downwards, have been excavated from a late 12th century context at Pevensey Castle, and a 14th to 15th century context in Lincoln. Both have pouring lips. Despite the difference in the dates of their archaeological contexts, they are remarkably similar in appearance.

A potash glass flask with marvered opaque red trailing, as well as applied green trailing, was found in a 12th century context in the crypt of a church in Ellwangen, Baden-Württemberg, Germany (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 112-3, No. 57). A less similar parallel is a beaker of green glass from Limburg, which has thick horizontal wavy marvered trails of red glass, dating to the 13th to 14th century, attributed to the forest glasshouses of the Spessart area of Germany (ibid., 179, No. 147).

It is likely that the date of the context of the Pevensey jug is nearer the production date of this type, and that the Lincoln jug is residual. It is unlikely that this type continued to be made from the 12th to the 14th or 15th centuries, since there are no further examples, which would be expected of a long-lived type. It is unclear whether the type could have been made in England, since it is comparable to the jug with applied red trailing from Southampton which is possibly English, or whether it was made in Germany, where there are also parallels.

Type D2.2: Greenish glass handled jug with pouring lip, and applied opaque red trailing. 13th to 14th Century.

A greenish glass jug with opaque red trailing applied from the underside of the base, and spiralling horizontally up around the body and neck of the jug, with a pouring lip, was excavated from an early 14th century pit in Southampton.

Types D1 or D2: 13th to 15th Century

Various green glass pouring lips and handles have been found on other English sites, including Winchester, Battle Abbey, London, Pontefract Priory and Old Sarum, in contexts from the late 11th century to the early 16th century.

Type D3: Opaque red glass handled jugs. 14th to 15th Century.

Jugs of opaque red glass have been excavated at Eynsham Abbey, in a 15th to 16th century Dissolution context, possibly residual, and a cesspit of the 13th to 15th century at Watling House in London. As already noted, opaque red glass was produced in England as well as other countries (see p. 25).

Type D4: Blue glass jugs. 13th to 15th Century.

Blue glass handled jugs have been found from a 13th to 15th century context at Penhallam Manor in Cornwall, and from deposits of the same date at Ludgershall Castle

and Watling House in London. A blue glass handle was found in Dissolution debris at Battle Abbey. Unstratified fragments have been excavated from Durham and Old Sarum. No parallels or production sites are known, and no more specific date can be proposed.

Blue glass trailing is common on soda glass vessels from the 13th and 14th centuries. Vessels made completely of blue glass were produced at this date, such as an enamelled beaker recently found in Straslund (pers. comm. Ingeborg Krueger), but were less common. In the 15th century, a number of vessels made by the Venetian glass industry were blue, and often decorated with gilt and enamel (Tait 1979, 34-5).

Type D5: Yellow high-lead glass trailed flasks or jugs. 13th to Early 14th Century.

No direct parallels to the style of the jugs or pouring flasks of high-lead glass found in England, can be found on the Continent. Other high-lead glass jugs and flasks have been found in Europe, but the jug from Neuss was undecorated, and the body of either a flask or jug from Braunschweig was decorated with yellow and green plain and 'raspberry' prunts, and looping plain and pincer trails (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 172-3, Nos. 136-7). The production areas and dates of high-lead glass are discussed in Chapter 2 (see pp. 30-32). Many of the English finds are residual, which may reflect the value of high lead glass, implying that it was in use for centuries.

Type D5.1: Yellow high-lead glass flasks or jugs with yellow trailing. 13th to Early 14th Century.

A kicked base of yellow high-lead glass with yellow trailing comes from an early to mid-14th century context in Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Type D5.2: Yellow high-lead glass flasks or jugs with blue trailing. 13th to Early 14th Century.

Fragments of yellow high-lead glass, with blue horizontal trailing, and a pouring lip, thought to come from the same flask or jug, were excavated at the Bedern College of the Vicars Choral in York. They were found scattered across contexts of three different periods from the late 13th to the early 15th century, and in unstratified deposits. Although the stratigraphy is disturbed, the dates suggest that the vessel was on the site by the 13th century. It is uncertain whether a rim fragment of similar glass, but with a smaller diameter, was from the same vessel. The circumference of jug rims is usually oval rather than circular, and this would explain why rim fragments may measure different diameters. The York rim fragment measures a very small diameter, but it may come from the opposite side of a jug circumference from the pouring lip, and therefore would have been constricted at that point.

Flasks with a pouring lip

Type D6: Green glass flask with a pouring lip and wrythen ribbing. 14th Century.

A rim and neck of a forest glass vessel with pouring lip and wrythen ribbing was found in Oxford, in an early 14th century pit. It may have originally been a handled jug. The style of the neck is similar to the large numbers of wrythen-ribbed flasks found in England (F6), apart from its lip. The closest European parallel is a small jug from Château de la Madeleine, Chevreuse, France. This 14th century potash glass jug has a pouring lip, narrow neck, and wrythen ribbing, additionally with a handle, but is only 11.3 cm high (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 251-2, No. 243). The English wrythen-ribbed flasks are much closer parallels. It is believed that potash glass jugs with pouring lips

(D1-2), and narrow necked flasks (F5-6), were made in England, strengthening the supposition that this flask is English.

Type D7: Colourless glass flask with a pouring lip, with wrythen ribbing and blue trailing. 14th Century.

One example of an imported, almost colourless glass flask, with wrythen ribbing on the bulbous body, a flared rim with concentric blue trailing, and a pincer band around the centre of the long neck, was found in Southampton, unfortunately unstratified. This vessel has close similarities with the general shape and style of flasks found on various sites in Germany. A very close example, with the ribbing slightly wider apart, and no neck band, was found in Nürnberg (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 326, No. 391), dating to the 14th or 15th century. A number of rim and neck fragments, with blue-trailing on both plain and wrythen-ribbed colourless flasks have also been found in Regensberg and Eichstätt (ibid., 277-8, Nos. 310-311). These date to the late 13th and 14th centuries, but their production area is not known. However, only the Southampton example has a pouring lip. No thick pincer neck band is seen on the German examples, although some have a slight external bulge in their necks. Pincer neck bands are discussed under D20, and appear to be a Mediterranean feature. A 14th century date is suggested here.

Flasks

Type D8: Green glass flasks with trailed decoration over the body. 12th to 13th Century.

A large green glass flask excavated from Tynemouth Priory has trailed decoration comparable to 12th and 13th century vessels from across Europe, although its form is consistent with a later medieval type. As well as having some approximately horizontal trailing, the bulbous body also has more irregular vertical, possibly zigzagging trailing across it. Fragments from a 12th to 13th century context in Watling Court, London, a 14th century grave in Winchester, and a 13th to 15th century context in Stothard Place, London, are probably from similar flasks. More green glass fragments with applied trailing, are listed under Miscellaneous (H5).

Comparable trailed decoration is found on two flasks of a similar shape, although one additionally has opaque red streaks in the glass, from a church crypt in Ellwangen, Germany, dating to after the 12th century (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 111-2, Nos. 56-7). Other flasks with trailed decoration are also found in France, some of which have a looped handle at the top of the neck. These come from Metz, Ganagobie and Vienne, dating to the 12th and 13th centuries (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 179-182, Nos. 109-111). Where the character of the site is known, all of the European examples come from religious sites. Of the English examples, those from Tynemouth and Winchester are from religious contexts, but Watling Court is thought to be a secular site.

Type D9: Green glass flasks with trailing on the base. 15th Century.

Four bases with parts of the bulbous bodies attached, were excavated from a late 15th century context at Pontefract Priory. They have thick applied horizontal or vertical trails, originating on the underside of the base. A handle fragment came from the same context, which may have originally belonged to one of these vessels (D1 or 2). A fifth similar base was found from a late 15th to early 16th century cesspit at Watling House in London. The Pontefract excavations produced a large assemblage of pottery and

glass used for industrial functions, including distilling. These fragments therefore appear rather out of character compared to the rest of the glass, as their trailing would seem to indicate a decorative or table function. The full form of the vessel type is not known.

Type D10: Green glass flasks with optic-blown hexagonal decoration. 14th Century.

This large green glass flask or bottle with optic-blown hexagonal patterning from Exeter is unusual. It comes from a late 13th century context. No close parallels can be quoted. Optic-blown mesh patterning is found on two early 14th century flasks from France. The first, from Nîmes, has oval patterning, and the flask from Cannes is decorated with diamonds. Both have a narrow neck, slightly constricted at the base, a band around the centre of the neck, and a petalled device on the underside of the base (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 243-245, Nos. 228-9). The Exeter flask has a wider neck, and is not of the same style as the French comparanda. However, optic-blown patterning is shown to be current on flasks in the early 14th century, so the context date of the Exeter flask seems reliable. A late 14th century miniature of an Italian tavern scene, shows a man drinking straight from a bulbous bodied flask with hexagonal patterning (BL, Add. Ms. 27, 695 fol. 14; Platt 1976, 97, Pl. 76). The Exeter flask is made of green glass, but it is not known whether it is soda or potash glass.

Type D11: Green glass 'phials'. 13th to 15th Century.

Small bottles of green glass, described as 'phials', have been found in Norwich and at Castlecre Castle, from 12th and late 15th century contexts. Small potash glass phials have been found in tombs in France, from dates ranging from the late 11th to 14th centuries (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 178-86). In Germany, small bottles up to 7.5 cm tall were used as reliquaries from the 12th to 14th centuries (Charleston 1984a, 35). It is not known if the two phials from England had a religious association. The contexts do not suggest any particular use. The Castlecre phial came from the castle keep, while the Norwich phial came from a tenement area. They might have alternatively contained a medicine or other liquid, similar to apothecarys' phials of the 17th century onwards. Small flask necks have been found at the 14th century furnace site at Blunden's Wood in Surrey, as small as 1.3 cm in diameter. These phials are probably made of English potash glass.

Type D12: Greenish glass 'pilgrim-bottle' with a flattened body and two handles. 14th Century.

This greenish glass flask from King's Langley in Hertfordshire has a flattened body on at least one side, with a short narrow neck, turned in at the rim. The remains of two looping handles survive on either side of the neck. The flask was excavated from a cellar dating to 1291/2-1431. This form is often termed a 'pilgrim flask', since the original form in other materials was used by pilgrims to carry water, made suitable for transport by its flattened body, handles and fairly squat shape. This form was surely influenced by the original pilgrim flasks.

A number of 14th century glass 'gourdes' of similar form with handles on the necks have been found in France, particularly the north and east, including a group from Besançon which have thick trails over the body (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 246-249, Nos. 234-239). However, a 'gourde' from Viviers strongly disputes the view that these were 'pilgrim flasks'. It is covered by extremely elaborate thick suspended trailing, which would make it far too fragile to carry around (ibid., 246-7, No. 233). It was found

in a tomb, suggesting a ritual use. A closer parallel to the appearance of the King's Langley flask comes from the monastery of St Honorat de Lérins in Cannes (ibid., 249-50, No. 240). It is flattened on one side, with no decoration on the body, with a short narrow neck turning in at the rim. Two small looped handles sit either side of the neck, but not extending up the neck. It also has an additional foot ring. It was found beneath an altar, and is thought to have been used as a reliquary, which does retain some association with pilgrims.

It is not clear from the appearance whether the King's Langley form is made of potash glass or soda glass. It is greenish with a little surface weathering. The Cannes flask is a dulled green, but not badly weathered. The other French trailed 'gourdes' are almost certainly made of potash glass, with very heavy opaque weathering, but the composition of the King's Langley and Cannes flasks will remain inconclusive until scientific analysis. This also leaves the question of the production area unsolved, but it is very unlikely to be English.

Type D13: Green glass 'Kuttrolfs', flasks with the neck composed of twisted tubes. 14th to 15th Century.

Although kuttrolfs are very common in Germany from the 14th century onwards (and continued to be made in soda glass up to the 17th century), we only have five examples from England, only one of which comes from a secure medieval context. Part of a neck composed of two twisted tubes was excavated from a late 13th to 14th century deposit in Swan Lane on the Thames waterfront in London. Another fragment of double tubing was found in the excavations at Ludgershall Castle, but from a disturbed 19th to 20th century context. An green glass example, with four twisted tubes and opaque red trailing, is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, but nothing is known about its context beyond "probably excavated in London" (Museum Accessions Register). Two more fragmentary kuttrolf necks with no provenance are owned by the Museum of London.

A number of German kuttrolfs have been published, including necks consisting of two twisted tubes, dating to the 14th century from Nürnberg (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 324-5, No. 388), and the 15th century from Mainz (ibid., 323, No. 385). German kuttrolfs with four tubes include one from Lübeck dating to the 14th to 15th century (ibid., 325, No. 389), and a bluish-green kuttrolf with a flared rim with trailing, and wrythen ribbing on the body, dating to the 15th or possibly early 16th century from Duisburg-Hamborn (ibid., 323-4, No. 386). There are other similar four-tubed 16th century examples (ibid., 423, No. 533). Kuttrolfs were manufactured, with varying numbers of tubes making up the neck, on German glassmaking sites such as Laudengrund in the Spessart forest region (ibid., 28-9). The Swan Lane and Ludgershall fragments may be 14th century, but the London examples are perhaps more likely to be late 15th or early 16th century.

Type D14: Opaque red glass flasks. 14th to 15th Century.

Opaque sealing wax red glass flask fragments have been found in Nottingham, Arundel, and Waterperry in Oxfordshire. Those that were stratified were excavated from 14th and 15th century contexts. The presence of red trails on forest glass vessels, found on fragments in the Weald, and seen on the jug from Exeter (D2.2), suggests that opaque red glass was made on forest glass sites in England (see p. 25).

Type D15: Greenish-colourless glass flasks with a narrow neck with a slight swelling in the centre and constricted at the base, everted rim and bulbous body.

No decoration. 14th Century.

These two undecorated bottles or flasks of greenish glass from Southampton and Barnstaple are remarkably similar in shape. The Southampton example is from a securely stratified context of 1300-50. 14th century vessels of a comparative shape, with a narrow neck constricted at the base, and a bulbous body, are known in the south of France, such as those from Nîmes and Cannes (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 243-4, Nos, 228-9). However, these are decorated with optic-blown mesh patterning, with a flower motif on the base, and trails around the necks. They do confirm a general 14th century date.

Type D16: Greenish or colourless glass flasks with trailing around the neck, constricted at the base of the neck. 15th Century.

The flask neck of **D16.1** from 'King John's Hunting Lodge' in Writtle was found in the same 15th to early 16th century deposit as some plain and wrythen-ribbed forest glass flasks of Types F5 and F6. However, it is made of almost colourless glass, confirmed by analysis to be soda glass, with spiralling trailing around the centre of the neck, constricted at the base of the neck, and certainly an import. A close comparison from a context of the same date from Gateway House in London is a flask neck of pale blue-green glass, with similar trailing, and the neck is also constricted in a similar way at the base.

The London flask was published by Noël Hume in 1957, when fragments of the bulbous body also survived, showing mould-blown 'countless, minute, light-reflecting facets' and a kicked base. Noël Hume attributed it to an Islamic origin, as 'tall necks with trailed decoration, and faceted and mould-blown bodies were all features of Syrian products' (1957, 108). He also suggested that it may have been produced in 15th century Spain, although his reasons are not clear, other than the knowledge that glass was made in Spain at that time. The Syrian glass industry was thought to have dispersed in the early 15th century, and Spanish pottery showed Mohammedan influence (*ibid.*).

Very little is known about the products of the Spanish glass industry until the later 15th century, when the enamelled glass made in the Barcelona area rivalled contemporary Venetian products. It is quite possible that this form was Spanish, but more research needs to be undertaken on the glass industry of medieval Spain (see Chapter 2, pp. 29-30).

There are no close European parallels for this form. The general shape of the 14th century flasks from Nîmes and Cannes, slightly constricted at the base of the neck, are the nearest parallels (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 243-4, Nos, 228-9). However, they have one or two applied bands around the neck, and optic-blown mesh patterning on the body, and forming a flower motif on the base. This optic-blown decoration could have been the technique used on the body fragments of the London flask, which are now missing, described by Noël Hume as 'facets', although these could also have been true Islamic cut facets. The type of the flasks from Nîmes and Cannes are common in Provence and Languedoc, and there are comparable flasks shown in a 14th century Spanish painting (D17). No closer parallels are known for this type from Writtle and London, but these suggest that they are Mediterranean in character.

Another similar flask neck with spiralling trails from an unknown site, is held by the Museum of London, and is listed under **D16.2**, since it is slightly different. It is made of greenish glass, and has spiralling trailing below the rim, with a thicker single trail further down the neck, and a trace of a possible handle below.

Type D17: Greenish-colourless glass flasks with a frilled trail around the centre of the neck. 14th Century.

The Museum of London possesses a collection of five tall narrow flask necks of colourless glass, with an applied frill or pincer band up to 1.7 cm wide around the centre. Flasks with a similar neck band, and a long neck and bulbous body, are depicted in two Spanish paintings by Jaime Serra. These were commissioned for the monastery of Sigena, and a church in Palermo, and date to the second half of the 14th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 246, No. 232). Archaeological parallels include two flask necks of greenish glass from Avignon, one with a plain band and one with a pincer band, also of 14th century date (ibid., 232-3, Nos. 230-1), and the flasks with optic-blown mesh-patterning from Nîmes and Cannes already mentioned (D16). A 14th century date, in the south French or Spanish area is suggested, although the colourless Museum of London versions may be slightly different. Fourteenth century burettes should also be mentioned. An example from Ganagobie church in France, of colourless glass with a long narrow neck, has an applied frill in the centre, as well as blue trailing on the top of the neck and the handle. At the opposite side is a narrow curving spout. Burettes were used to hold wine for the mass, or saints' oils (ibid., 253, No. 245).

Type D18: Colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, and pedestal foot. Spiralling blue trailing below the rim, and in a zigzag pattern around the lower body. 13th to 14th Century.

A colourless flask with a bulbous body, a high kicked base with a folded foot, and blue trailing both on the lower part of the body, and spiralling around the top of the neck, was found in a mid-14th to mid-15th century context at Post Office Court in London. The general shape is widespread in glass flasks across Europe, particularly Italy, in the 15th and early 16th century, and is also well represented in contemporary iconography. However, the particular decoration found on this London flask is not so easy to find parallels for.

Similar blue zigzagging trailing is found on late 13th to 14th century bowls and beakers, such as those produced in southern France, and probably also Italy (Types C3; B17). No zigzagging trailing has yet been found on any other flasks. A tall narrow flask neck with blue spiralling trailing around and just below the rim has been excavated from Murano, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries (Mentasti et al. 1982, 62-3, No. 287). The 14th century glass furnace site of La Seube in South France also produced a number of rims of different diameters with blue trailing, including a fragment with a diameter of 4.4 cm, which may have come from a narrow flask neck (personal research, A67.703). Various base rims with folded feet were also found at La Seube (unpublished). Blue spiralling trailing is also found on flasks of this shape, but with wrythen ribbing and a bulge in the neck, excavated from late 13th to 14th century contexts in Eichstatt and Regensburg in Germany, although their production area is unknown (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 277-8, Nos, 310-11): Late 13th to 14th century Italy or southern France would therefore be possible production areas.

Type D19: Colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, pedestal foot, with no visible decoration. 13th to 15th Century.

This colourless flask form with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, pedestal foot and no decoration, was produced from the late 13th to 14th century, to the late 15th to early 16th century. The rim of a neck and a pedestal base were excavated from a context of

1300-50 in Southampton, and an undecorated neck of medieval style was found in a post-Medieval context in Linacre Garden, Canterbury.

There are examples of this flask form dating to the late 13th to 14th century, but these earlier flasks are more common with blue or colourless trailing or an external fold in the neck (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 276-7, Nos. 308-310). Undecorated flask necks of the 13th to 15th centuries have been excavated from Murano (Gasparetto 1979, 81, Fig. 4). Two well-dated later examples of this form were found in the Church of S. Sigismondo near Cremona, from the foundation deposit of 1492 (Stiaffini 1991, 253-4, Fig. X. 3). The type continued to be made in the late 15th to early 16th century, such as an undecorated example from Paris (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 311-3, No. 339). A group of eighteen flasks, some with a band of decorative gold leaf with scallop patterning laid unevenly below the rim, but others undecorated, were found at Upper Bugle Street, Southampton, in an early 16th century context.

A great number of pictorial representations of this form of flask are found in Italian paintings of the 15th century. Crivelli's painting of the Nativity in the late 15th century shows a flask of this type, with an inverted beaker over the neck, another common Italian glass form of this date (Charleston 1984a, Pl. 10b). Ercole de' Roberti's Last Supper, dating to about 1485, shows two flasks on the table, again associated with undecorated beakers (National Gallery, London, NG 1127; Dunkerton, Foister, Gordon and Penny 1991, 37). There are instances of undecorated and wrythen-ribbed flasks of this type being shown together, with undecorated beakers, such as in a Last Supper scene, repainted in the 15th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 281, No. 298, pl. XXII).

Type D20: Colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, pedestal foot, with optic-blown ribbed decoration. 14th to 15th Century.

D20.1: Wrythen ribbing. 14th to 15th Century.

Flasks of the same general form as D19 are also found covered by wrythen or vertical ribbing, sometimes described as 'fluting' when the ribs are vertical and slightly wider apart. There are seventeen examples from England, all from London, ranging from the 14th to late 15th century. The rim of a neck and a pedestal base, possibly from the same vessel, were excavated from a late 14th century context in Milk Street. Two necks were found in a deposit of the mid-14th to mid-15th century from Post Office Court, and another came from a mid-15th century context in Trig Lane. Another neck came from a late 15th to early 16th century deposit at Gateway House. The remaining eleven are from unknown sites in London in the Museum of London collection. Fourteenth century examples have been excavated from Venice (Mentasti et al. 1981, 66-7, Nos. 41-2) while an early 16th century parallel comes from excavations at Saint-Denis near Paris (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 313, No. 340).

D20.2: Vertical ribbing on the body. 14th Century.

Part of the shoulder of a colourless flask of D20 was excavated from a late 14th century context in Milk Street in London. This had vertical optic-blown ribs, and resembles the shoulder of a flask of type D20, with narrow ribbing on the neck, from a pit dating to 1390 from a palace in Tarquinia, Italy (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 47, Fig. 46).

D20.3: Wrythen ribbing and an external loop in the centre of the neck. 14th Century.

Four unprovenanced flasks in the Museum of London of the same form have wrythen ribbing and an external fold or bulge in the centre of the neck. A large number of flasks of this type, with a bulge in the neck, were excavated from a pit dated to 1390 in Tarquinia, Italy (pers. comm. Martine Newby). Another from a glass furnace site at Monte Lecco in Italy comes from a late 14th century context (Stiaffini 1991, 241-2, Fig.

VII, 2). Similar flasks with a bulge in the neck are also found in the late 13th to early 14th century with applied blue trailing below the rim, with examples from Eichstatt and Regensburg in Germany (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 277-8, Nos. 310-311). The external fold was originally influenced by the same feature on 13th century Islamic flasks (D22.1). It may have originally served as a 'string-rim', to tie a cover or fix a seal to.

Type D21: Colourless glass flask with bulbous body with marvered blue medallions, decorated with enamel, gilt or lustre-painted decoration. 13th to 14th Century.

A large part of the bulbous body of a flask, or possibly a lamp cover, of colourless glass with a yellowish-brown tint, was found in Queen Victoria Street, London in 1870. In the centre of the fragment is a large marvered medallion of blue glass, smeared at the edge, and the edge of another medallion at the broken edge of the fragment. There may have originally been four medallions around the flask body. The medallion is painted with a circular serrated zigzag border, with a shield inside. Standing on top of the shield is a heraldic bird, with two dragon-like creatures on either side. In the centre is the trace of an eagle, perhaps originally gilded, but now only just visible. There is foliate decoration on the corners of the shield. It is not clear what the pigments used for the decoration are. All of the decoration, except the eagle, appears to be of one pigment. It now appears brownish, with an iridescent tint, although this may be the effect of weathering when buried. It is possibly lustre paint, which is a metallic oxide, and produces an iridescent effect. Lustre is known to have been painted on to glass in Egypt in the 9th to 11th centuries, and this has a brownish appearance, although lustre does produce other colours too (Pinder-Wilson 1991, 125). Later medieval pottery is also painted with lustre.

Two other fragments of blue glass with circular painted medallions with zigzagging borders have been found in England. A fragment from the centre of a blue bowl from the Bedern, York, painted with a black pigment, has a six-pointed linear 'star of David' within the border, with foliage at the edges of the star in an identical style to that on the edges of the shield on the London fragment (C8). A flat fragment from Weoley Castle near Birmingham, also with a zigzagging border, has a six-petalled ornamented inner border with a heraldic bird, possibly an eagle, in the centre (H1).

C8 discusses the possible production areas for these three vessels. Two French Gothic Limoges armorial roundels of the 13th century have a comparable design to the decoration on the Victoria Street flask. In the centre of each is a shield with a lion rampant in the centre, and mythological beasts are found outside the three sides of the shield (Metropolitan Museum of Art 1987, 35). Coats of arms and heraldic symbols were used as general decoration, and do not necessarily indicate that vessels decorated with these features were commissioned. Medieval artefacts which use heraldic motifs as fashionable decoration include floor tiles (Eames 1980) and leather scabbards (de Neergaard 1987). The serrated or zigzagging circular border is found in Gothic art. Five 13th century French bronze enamelled gemellions from the British Museum have circular serrated borders, with heraldic shields and mythical creatures in the centre (Cherry 1991b, 39, Fig. 49). It is therefore probable that these glass fragments are European. The similarity of the designs to Limoges metalwork decoration suggests that the glass may have been made in the same general area, i.e. south-west France or northern Spain.

Type D22: Islamic colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, pedestal foot, and gilt and enamel decoration. 13th Century.

Type D22.1: Gilt decoration on a raised enamel background. 13th Century.

The Restormel Castle flask neck has a external fold about 5 cm below the rim. The decoration consists of raised gold on a thick pale blue and rust-red enamel background, with fleur-de-lys motifs in an interlacing arabesque design. A similar example can be found in the Hermitage, St Petersburg. Wenzel dates this style to the 13th century (1984, 15-17), which fits well with the date of its archaeological context, the 13th to 14th century moat deposits. The decoration is so similar to that on the Hermitage flask, that Wenzel suggests that the body of the Restormel flask may have been similar, with horsemen depicted on the body of the flask. The horsemen motif is thought to be a characteristically Ayyubid style, found with eulogistic inscriptions on Ayyubid objects by c. 1240 (Wenzel 1984, 10).

Islamic glass with gilt and enamel decoration was made in both Egypt and Syria, and it is not currently possible to distinguish between glass made in the two countries. Wenzel quotes a number of fragments of glass from museums in England, with raised decoration and the horsemen motif, which are undated but securely attributed to Egypt (Wenzel 1985, 111-2, Type C). Earlier this century it was assumed by scholars such as Lamm that all gilt and enamelled Islamic glass was made in Syria. It is now thought that it was easier for Egypt to import glassmakers rather than fragile glass from Syria, and styles have been found in Egypt which are not known in Syria. Wenzel interprets the style as coming between the 'Saljuq successor-style' in gold, but without Mamluk motifs or Chinese influence, dating it to the late 12th or early 13th century (ibid., 99).

Type D22.2: Gilt and enamel decoration painted on to the surface. 13th Century.

Two fragments from an Islamic flask neck of this type was found at the Pyx Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The fragments have a Cufic inscription in a band just below the rim, translated as "Glory to our lord the sultan.". This was a common formula on Islamic vessels in the 13th century (Wenzel 1984). The inscription has a blue enamel background, with the lettering and borders in gilt, outlined in manganese. The inscription band on the beaker from Abingdon uses a similar technique (B19).

Non-relief decoration is thought to date from c. 1220 (Wenzel 1985, 108). The inscription formula is commonly used from c. 1240 onwards, continuing on Mamluk objects after they took over the Ayyubid empire in 1250-60. We are faced with similar problems to D22.1 in distinguishing whether this flask made in Syria or Egypt.

There are also two fragments of Islamic gilt and enamelled glass from Weoley Castle in Warwickshire, from a layer dating to 1300-50. One is a pedestal base, with a folded foot, of the type found on Islamic flasks and mosque lamps. The other is a fragment from the shoulder probably of a flask, and likely to be from the same vessel. Gilt and enamel decoration is just visible, but not enough of it to identify the style. There is a band of gilt and red enamel forming a border. Below this is a device in gilt thought to be part of a fleur-de-lys. The fleur-de-lys is comparable to D22.1 from Restormel. It is not clear whether the Weoley fragment originally had an enamel background. Gilt borders outlined with red enamel are a characteristic of Islamic vessels of the 13th century.

Type D23: Small cylindrical bottles of blue or manganese glass with a narrow neck and gilt and enamel decoration. Late 12th to Early 13th Century.

Two fragments of blue glass with gilt decoration have been excavated from a 14th century context at the village of Seacourt in Berkshire, and from the Augustinian Priory of Breedon on the Hill in Leicestershire. They come from a type of small cylindrical necked bottle of blue glass, of which the greatest number have been found at Paphos in Cyprus (Megaw 1959 and 1968). Megaw excavated at least seven examples from the castle of Saranda Kolones, where at least some were in use when the castle was abandoned after an earthquake of 1222.

Fragments of manganese glass with gilt and enamel decoration were also found with late 13th to early 14th century pottery in Reigate, of which at least two appear to come from a small bottle of this type, and others may come from a larger vessel. They show a possible Cufic inscription in white enamel, with a pattern below of oval enamel dots arranged in hexagonal patterns, with a red enamel spot in the centre of each group. This design is very similar to that found on a bottle now in Bologna (Lamm 1929/30, Pl. 109.1; Mariacher 1966, 81, No. 37).

At least five blue bottles of this type with gilt and enamel decoration were found in excavations at the glass furnace site in Corinth, although it is possible that they were brought on to the site for use as cullet. These small dark blue bottles with short narrow necks, are decorated in gilt and coloured enamel, with circular medallions containing birds, conventionalized branches, rays and scroll work (Davidson 1940, 318-21, Fig. 20-5). The two fragments from Seacourt and Breedon both show double circular borders of gilt, and although the fragments are small, are consistent with coming from this form and type. The Corinth site has recently been re-dated from the 11th to 12th to the 13th to early 14th century (Whitehouse 1991a).

Constantinople is thought to have produced similar coloured glass with gilt and enamel decoration. A bowl of a similar style in St Mark's Treasury, Venice, is known to have been looted from Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204 (British Museum 1984, 180-3, No. 21). A fragment of one of this type found in Egypt bears a Greek inscription (Lamm 1929/30, Pl. 43, 10). Theophilus, a German monk writing in the first half of the twelfth century, gives a strikingly similar description of this technique being used by the 'Greeks':

Taking milled gold (and similarly silver), like that which is used in books, they mix it with water and with it make circles and in them figures, animals, or birds. in varied work, and coat them with the very clear glass about which we spoke above. Then they take pieces of the white, red, and green glasses which are used in enamel work, and individually grind them carefully with water on a porphyry stone. With these they paint little flowers, scrollwork, or any other tiny things they want, in varied work between the circles and the scrollwork and a border around the rim. (Hawthorne and Stanley Smith 1963, 60, Book II, Chapter 14)

Other fragments come from Egypt (Davidson 1940, 323), South Russia (Charleston 1984a, 27), and Italy (Whitehouse 1983, 119-20). Similar decoration is found on silk textiles though to be produced in Byzantium. A silk cloth from the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey has roundels containing pairs of beasts with pairs of birds in between, and decoration around the borders of the roundels. It is

thought to be a coronation gift to Edward from the Byzantine emperor in 1043 (Crowfoot, Pritchard and Staniland 1992, 86-7, Fig. 59). The evidence supports production in the Byzantine area, with archaeological finds from the early 13th century. Theophilus implies that similar glass was also being produced in the 12th century, and the dated evidence from Corinth suggests that it may have also continued into the 13th or 14th centuries.

Type D24: Sprinklers of blue and green glass with a long narrowing neck, ring-shaped body, and pedestal foot. 12th to 13th Century.

This type of sprinkler is a flask with a ring-shaped body, formed by flattening the body and piercing the centre. It has a tall neck, gradually tapering to a narrow point, which would let only a small amount of liquid out at a time, sometimes with decorative small handles on either side. It has an applied pedestal base in the shape of a bell. Examples from London are divided into blue (D24.1) and green (D24.2) glass.

The base of a blue sprinkler was found in Post Office Court in London, in a mid-14th to 15th century context, and has a remarkable resemblance to the base of a blue sprinkler in the British Museum (Lamm 1929/30, Tafel 5, 4; Pinder-Wilson 1991, 129, Pl. 161). The ring-shaped body of a similar blue sprinkler was found in Tower Street. Green sprinklers include bases from a context of c. 1440 from Trig Lane in London, and from an unknown context in Lime Street. The base and body, and a separate neck of two green sprinklers from unknown sites in London are owned by the Museum of London.

Sprinklers held perfume, the narrow neck enabling it to be poured slowly, and were used for personal grooming, as well as by Muslims, Christians and Jews for ceremonial functions (Atil 1981, 141). The sprinkler form is usually ascribed to Syria, although similar vessels may have been made in other Islamic glassworking areas such as Egypt. This style dates to the 12th and 13th centuries (Pinder-Wilson 1991, 129). Other Islamic sprinklers are known with trailed decoration, or with globular bodies (Atil 1981, 139, No. 57, 141, No. 61)

Type D25: Miscellaneous glass fragments likely to be from flasks or jugs.

Type D25.1: Colourless glass handle. 15th Century.

A colourless glass handle was found in a late 14th to 15th or possibly 16th century context in Hull. Venetian-style Renaissance glass included handled jugs (e.g. Tait 1979, 30-31, No. 8).

Type D25.2: Opaque pale blue glass handle. ?15th Century.

An unstratified opaque pale blue glass handle was excavated from Exeter. Fifteenth century Venetian vessels included coloured glass, such as turquoise (e.g. Tait 1979, Pl. 5, No. 21).

Type D25.3: Opaque white glass handle. 15th century.

A strip handle of opaque white glass was excavated from a context of 1400-80 at the Trig Lane waterfront in London. An example of an opaque white vessel with handles is a vase with a portrait on the side identified as Henry VII of England painted in enamels. It has two small ring handles on either side of the neck, and dates to c. 1500-1509 (Tait 1979, 120-121, No. 204). See H18.2 for a discussion of the production dates of opaque white glass.

Type D25.4: Colourless glass neck fragment with two swellings. ?14th to 15th Century.

An unstratified bottle neck of thin colourless glass with two swellings was found in Hull. It is possible that it may come from a flask of colourless glass with a bulge in the neck, similar to D20.2, dating to the 14th or early 15th century (e.g. Stiaffini 1991, 139, Fig. VI, 1, 5 and 6). The only other flask neck which has similar bulges in the neck, is a blue glass phial, excavated from a 16th century context in Paris (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 314, No. 343).

Type D25.5: Folded flask bases of colourless and greenish glass. Later 14th to 15th Century.

Four pedestal bases with high kicks and folded feet, from flasks, were excavated from contexts dating between 1360 and 1480 at the London waterfront sites of Trig Lane, Swan Lane and Baynard's Castle. One example from Trig Lane has traces of mould blown decoration. They may come from flasks of Types D18-20, dating to the 14th to 15th centuries.

E: Types of Lamps

Type E1: Green potash glass hanging lamp with a long narrow stem, widening out to form a bowl. 13th to Early 16th Century.

Hanging lamps are greenish in colour, composed of potash glass, and are usually corroded with opaque weathering when excavated. The hollow stem is thin and elongated, and makes up at least half the height of the vessel, with a rounded base with a pontil mark on the underside. At the top of the stem, the glass widens to form a bowl. It is the base stub which most often survives, often with a wall thickness of over 1 cm. It is also the most easily identifiable part of the vessel. Rims survive less frequently, since the glass of the bowl is blown more thinly and disintegrates more easily. The rims are difficult to recognise, as they may come from the rims of a number of different glass forms. Those included here were mostly found associated with lamp bases. No decorated hanging lamps are known. They were produced from the 13th century until the 16th century, all across England. One hundred and seven examples have been excavated from consumption sites.

These forest glass lamps are not divided into more specific types. No significant changes in the form can be identified during their four or five hundred year period of use. Robert Charleston suggests that the only slight change is that this type of lamp becomes 'a little more straight-sided in the bowl' (Charleston 1991, 258). However, there seems to be little substantial evidence for this. Two lamps which show a complete profile are the 13th century lamp from Westgate, Winchester (GE3), and a 16th century example from St Peters Street, Northampton (Oakley and Hunter 1979, 298, GL53). In fact, the Winchester lamp bowl has a more vertical profile, while the Northampton bowl has a slight 'indentation' below the everted rim. Neither of these characteristics can be securely assigned to a particular century. Rim fragments from the 13th and 14th centuries are rare. Examples from Tynemouth Priory (GE1) and Drury Hill, Nottingham (GE18) show slightly different profiles, of vertical and slightly indented rims. The late 15th to 16th century lamps found in a vault above a chapel at Bayham Abbey show a range of rims associated with lamp bases, which differ in their profile. Some rims are straight and vertical, while others show an 'indentation' below an everted rim. These very minor differences probably do not indicate fundamental differences in date or production techniques, but merely a slight difference in the angle at which the rim of the bowl was shaped, perhaps the individual styles of different glassmakers.

The base stubs of hanging lamps have been found on five glass furnace sites in the Surrey/Sussex Weald: Blunden's Wood, Chiddingfold, Wephurst, Gunter's Wood and Hazelbridge Hanger (Harden 1967; Wood 1965). The last firing at the Blunden's Wood furnace has been archaeomagnetically dated to the 14th century. The other sites are dated as 'Early', that is, up to approximately 1550. It is likely that these widely used lamps were also produced at other glass furnace sites in England, although less research has been done on furnace sites outside the Weald. It is not known if any forest glass lamps were imported from elsewhere in Europe.

Different styles of hanging lamps made in Mediterranean areas, such as Italy, often have a rounded finial at the base of the stem. It is possible that a fragment from Ludgershall Castle may represent a finial from a lamp (H4). Other rim fragments which may come from a lamp were excavated at the Bedern site in York (H20).

Type E2: Colourless soda glass lamp, with inverted body meeting pedestal foot at an angle, and small handles on the body. 13th to 14th Century.

Fragments of an Islamic lamp of 13th to 14th century style were excavated from a late 14th to early 15th century pit deposit at Knaresborough Castle. The pit also contained a high-lead glass goblet of 13th to early 14th century date (A6.2). The lamp is made of colourless-greenish soda glass. It has a widely everted neck meeting the body at an acute angle, and a rounded body below. It stands on a pedestal foot. It has one surviving handle, of which there were originally at least three.

Islamic lamps of this 13th to 14th century type are known, both undecorated, and with gilt and enamel decoration. They were sometimes suspended from the ceiling by attaching chains to their handles, or they could be stood on a surface. Some examples included a small wick-tube in the centre of the lamp, and would be directly filled with water and oil. Others served as lamp covers, with a smaller vessel holding the oil inside (Atil 1981, 140). Many surviving examples were used as Mosque lamps. These all bear the *Ayat al-Nur*, the 'Verse of Light' from the Koran. Other lamps were also made for residential palaces and mansions (ibid., 120). They were made in Egypt and Syria, and possibly other Islamic areas.

Undecorated lamps have survived less commonly in museum collections, but were also extensively produced, and are found in the archaeological record. Lamm includes three examples in his corpus of Near Eastern glass, all dating to the late 13th century (1929/30, Pl. 7.2, 28.20, 158.1). In the later 14th century the Mamluk Sultan Shaban's mother gave plain glass lamps to her favourite madrasa (religious college). An undecorated colourless-greenish lamp now in the Madina collection in New York, is attributed to the late 13th century, and is of the same type as the Knaresborough lamp. It has a flared neck, rounded body with three handles, and a pedestal foot (Atil 1981, 140, No. 58). It has an internal wick tube, and it is therefore possible that the Knaresborough lamp may have included this feature. Its rim diameter (9.5 cm) is slightly smaller than the Knaresborough lamp (11.5 cm), and since its height is 13.3 cm, the Knaresborough lamp can be estimated to be of comparable or slightly greater height.

An excavated parallel comes from the Dominican Church in Perpignan, on the border of southern France and north-east Spain. It also has a flared neck, a pedestal foot, and originally three handles, and although it is badly weathered, it appears to have had no decoration. It has been suggested that it represents Catalonian contact with the Muslim world, and may have been made in southern Spain, a source of Islamic glass for which little information is available. No closer date is available from the context of the Perpignan lamp than 'medieval', but it has been proposed that it was made in the 14th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 352, No. 397).

F: Types of Wide- and Narrow-Necked Green Glass Flasks, including Urinals

Wide- and narrow-necked flasks of green glass are found with both convex and kicked bases. When only a rim is excavated, or if a combination of bases are found with a rim fragment, it is not possible to know whether the vessel originally had a kicked or a convex base. For this reason, rim and base fragments are listed separately when there is any ambiguity about their original combination. They are only listed together, for example under F1, when only one type of base occurs with a rim in the same context. The total number of vessels is therefore exaggerated, giving the maximum number wide- and narrow-necked flasks in the catalogue.

Type F1: Wide-necked flask/urinals of green glass with convex bases. 13th to 15th Century.

This classic 'urinal' form consists of a bulbous body with a convex base, constricted above that to form a wide neck, and an everted rim. The rim is either everted at a wide angle, or to a horizontal plane, in which cases the edge is often turned up at the extreme edge. Two slightly different body shapes have been noted in English urinals (Charleston 1991, 260, Figs. 114 and 124). The first has a spherical bulbous body and cylindrical neck. The other also has a bulbous body, but with less of an angle defining the neck, as the body gradually tapers towards the rim in a 'piriform' shape. The two different forms cannot always be distinguished as the profile of the body rarely survives. The glass of the body wall is blown extremely thin, as little as 0.25 mm thick, in order to reduce the green tint of the glass and make the colour of the liquid as visible as possible for diagnosis. Not surprisingly, it breaks and disintegrates extremely easily.

Where the profiles of flask/urinal rims and necks can be reconstructed, those from late 13th century Southampton (GF3) and 14th century Winchester (GF13), and 15th to 16th century Northampton (GF182) show the cylindrical neck and bulbous body. Examples from 14th century Ludgershall Castle (GF11), and 15th century London (GF32) have piriform bodies. These differences show no firm chronological evolution, except that no examples of piriform bodies can be confirmed as early as the 13th century. They are more likely to be a slight difference in glass manufacturers' styles. They are included in the same type as their functions are extremely likely to be identical since the differences in the body shapes are so slight. The majority of rims and bases cannot be distinguished as either one type or the other.

Incidentally, a greenish glass paten was excavated from a tomb in Nevers associated with a glass chalice. The paten had a convex base, and a horizontally everted rim, inturned at the edge (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 359, No. 401, Pl. VIII). If the rim and base were found detached from one another, it would be very easy to mistake the vessel as the rim and base of a flask/urinal, from which the thinly blown body has not survived.

The flasks/urinals listed under F1 are only a small percentage of the flask/urinals in this thesis. It is likely that most of the convex bases of F9, and many of the wide rims of F3, belong to this type of flask/urinal. They are found all across England from the 13th century to the late 15th to early 16th century and beyond. There is evidence for their production on English glass furnace sites. Glass uroscopy vessels were used until the 17th century.

These flask/urinals are almost all made of potash glass and likely to be of English manufacture, with two known exceptions. A convex base from Swan Lane in London (GF491) was found on analysis to be made of soda glass (Mortimer 1991). A second flask/urinal, excavated from Salisbury Friary (GF18) has a profile much closer to

Italian flask/urinals, than any found in England. It narrows very little in the neck area, and the rim is only slightly everted. Similar flask/urinals from Italy include a 14th or 15th century excavated vessel from Tuscania (Stiaffini 1991, 227, IV, 1). One of the many illustrations is found in a painting by Domenico di Bartolo in S. Maria della Scala in Siena, dating to 1440-1 (ibid., 229, Fig. 1). These flask/urinals may have been brought amongst the personal possessions of travellers or immigrants from the Mediterranean. It seems unlikely that Mediterranean examples would have been imported very often, since English flask/urinals were available. However, Mediterranean urinals may have been preferred by the more discerning, since soda glass was often more transparent than English glass, an important factor in uroscopy.

On the other hand, the Salisbury flask/urinal is made of considerably thicker glass than most other urinals. Its crudeness may have suited an industrial purpose better than uroscopy which required the glass to be as thin and colourless as possible. English furnace sites must have produced many different shapes of flasks for industrial use. Compositional analysis of the Salisbury flask/urinal may assist in suggesting whether the vessel was an Italian urinal, or an English forest glass industrial flask.

Type F2: Wide-necked flasks of green glass with kicked bases. 14th to 15th Century.

A much smaller number of wide-necked flask rims have been found in contexts associated only with kicked bases. Their wide necks make them more impractical than narrow-necked flasks for sealing and using for storage. They are likely to have had general 'industrial' functions (pp. 82-84). The flask found in a 14th century context at the site of the Vicars Choral in York (GF54) was found in a pit associated with 'industrial' material. A colourless example of this form is shown in a Bruges manuscript of 1479 in a scholar's study (see p. 83), and they must have also had general domestic uses.

Type F3: Wide-necked flask rims of green glass. 13th to 15th Century.

A large number of rim fragments from wide-necked flasks may come from vessels of either F1 or F2, with convex or kicked bases. The numbers of vessels from these previous two types suggest that F1 was far more common in the medieval period, and most of these rims probably belong to the flask/urinal. Medieval sites in the Surrey/Sussex Weald with fragments of wide rims include Blunden's Wood, Broomfield Hanger and Hazelbridge Hanger (personal research; Kenyon 1967), confirming that these vessels were made in England.

Type F4: Wide-necked flasks of green glass with optic-blown ribbing. 15th to Early 16th Century.

This type of flask has only been found on three sites in England, dating to the 15th to 16th century. The neck of a wide-necked green glass flask from Exeter, with a horizontally everted rim, has optic-blown vertical ribbing. The neck and rim of a similar vessel was excavated in Norwich. Various rims and necks of wide-necked flasks from Bayham Abbey have vertical and wrythen ribbing. These are from dissolution deposits, so are of a similar date to the Exeter flask. They were found in a context with everted flask/urinal rims, and two convex bases, suggesting a related utilitarian or industrial function to F1. They may have been made in England.

Type F5: Narrow-necked flasks of green glass with kicked bases and no decoration. 13th to 15th Century.

There are a large number of undecorated potash glass flasks with narrow necks in medieval England. It is likely that they all had kicked bases, since there are no narrow rims that have been found only associated with convex bases in England. This type is found all over England, and examples date from the late 13th century, to the 15th to 16th century, and were still being used in the 17th century. There is evidence of their manufacture on English glass furnace sites. In the Surrey/Sussex Weald, they are found at Upper Chaleshurst, Fromes Copse, Hazelbridge Hanger, and Redwood (Kenyon 1967; personal research). They were also probably made on the other glasshouse sites of England. Flasks of F6 are the same form, but with additional wrythen ribbing.

Although similar forms are found in France in the 16th century, they do not appear to be common prior to that date on the Continent (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 306-7). It is likely that each forest glassmaking area had its own particular style of functional flasks or bottles, and that this functional glass was not influenced by pan-European fashions. This type appears to be a characteristically English product.

Kenyon examined potash vessel glass in the Guildhall Museum (now the Museum of London), to compare it with fragments found on the Wealden sites, but was 'not satisfied that any of it originated in the Weald...it *is* different' (1967, 97). He believed that the London glass was imported. However, it appears that the differences he observed were due to the condition and degree of weathering on the glass, which would have been subjected to different burial conditions, rather than the composition of the glass. It seems unlikely that it was imported glass, when similar vessels were available in England.

Type F6: Narrow-necked flasks of green glass with kicked bases and optic-blown wrythen ribbing. 13th to 15th Century.

A large number of narrow-necked potash flasks similar to F5, with optic-blown wrythen ribbing, have also been found across England, from Exeter in the south-west, to Battle Abbey in the south-east, and as far north as Tynemouth Priory. They come from contexts dating from the late 13th to the late 15th to early 16th century, mostly from the 14th and 15th centuries. Again, they were probably all made on English furnace sites. Fragments of wrythen-ribbed flask fragments have been found at the medieval furnace sites of Fromes Copse, Blunden's Wood, Hazelbridge Hanger and Crouchland in the Weald. A similar wrythen-ribbed flask, but with a pouring lip, was excavated from Oxford (D6).

Type F7: Kicked bases of green glass flasks, with no decoration. 13th to 15th Century.

Kicked bases of green glass may come from either wide- or narrow-necked flasks. The majority are likely to come from narrow-necked flasks, since most complete narrow-necked flasks have kicked bases. They may also come from flasks or bottles of class D, or distilling vessels of class G. Vessels with kicked bases were certainly made in England.

Type F8: Kicked bases of green glass ribbed flasks. 14th to 15th Century.

Kicked bases are sometimes found with optic-blown ribbing on the edges of the underside, which may come from ribbed flasks of F4 or F6. All the excavated fragments come from contexts of the 14th and 15th centuries. Some base fragments with no visible ribbing may also have come from ribbed flasks.

Type F9: Convex bases of green glass. 13th to 15th Century.

The large number of convex bases not associated with any particular rim type are most likely to come from wide-necked flask/urinals of F1. There is no definite archaeological evidence that flasks with narrow necks had convex bases, although an illustration shows a vessel of this shape being used as a uroscopy vessel (see pp. 81).

Convex fragments may also have come from the rounded domes of alembics (H1). Those associated only with distilling vessels are catalogued in the next category (H6). Those with a general mixture of glass vessels are included here. As with all the green glass in this category, vessels with convex bases were made in England, and fragments have been found at the glasshouse site of Blunden's Wood in the Surrey Weald (personal research).

G: Types of Alembics, Cucurbits, Receivers and Other Forms Connected with 'Industrial' Processes

Type G1: Alembics of green glass. 15th to Early 16th Century.

The glass alembic consists of a vertical or a slightly everted rim, above which the glass turns down, outwards and up to form an open fold, creating a collecting channel. The vessel wall then continues upwards to form a dome with a convex top. A long tubular spout is joined to the collecting channel, and points downwards. The distilled vapour condenses on the dome, and runs down into the collecting channel and through the tubing into a receiver (Fig. 3). Variations of the alembic include the pelican and the serpantory (see p. 91). All of the glass alembic fragments which have been identified in England are from the basic alembic form, although it is possible that some from Pontefract may have had a vent in the dome (Type G11). No complete examples survive. Fragments which undoubtedly come from alembics date to the 15th or early 16th century, from Pontefract and Selborne priories, Sandal Castle, Bramber Castle, Grove Priory, Kirkstall Abbey, and Trichay Street, Exeter. Unstratified examples have been excavated from St Nicholas Circle, Leicester. Fragments of tubing, rims and convex domes which may have come from alembics are listed elsewhere (Types G2, G4, G6; F9), and may date earlier than the 15th century.

In many illustrations from the 15th century and later, the alembic has a knob on the top of the dome, which serves as a handle to lift it. However, there is no evidence for this in the excavated medieval material. A convex fragment from Pontefract has a slight rounded boss, but this is certainly not sufficient to serve as a handle. There is also a large scar on a convex fragment from Selborne, but both of these are more likely to be pontil marks (G6). Two complete 16th century alembics from Strasbourg and Lübeck possess knobs (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 434, No. 547-8). This knob is also seen on later English examples, such as that from Eccleshall Castle in the 17th century (Charleston 1991, 263, Fig. 122). There is currently no evidence that this development reached England in the Medieval period. A complete alembic of good quality green glass in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, with the knob on the dome, was attributed by Lamm to 6th to 8th century Egypt (Lamm 1929/30, 28, Pl.1, No. 17). However, Rademacher believes it to be 16th century West European (Moorhouse 1972, 100, note 33). There is no other dating evidence, so no conclusion can be drawn concerning the date of origin of the alembic knob handle.

Alembics were also made of pewter, silver, bronze and pottery (Moorhouse 1987, 367). Most of the metal examples would have been melted down for re-use, explaining their absence in the archaeological record. Moorhouse divides pottery alembics into two types. The first is that found here in glass. The second does not have a projecting rim at the base, but ends with the collecting channel, and the dome is much more conical (Moorhouse 1972, 101, 107-111). No glass examples of this type have been found. The knob handle is also absent from medieval pottery alembics.

Type G2: Tubing of green glass from alembic spouts, or flask or bottle necks. 15th to Early 16th Century.

Fragments of tubing may be attributed to alembic spouts, or flasks with long narrow necks, such as G9. Alembic tubing is always slightly flared towards the join with the alembic head. The wall of the tubing is usually thinner at the end which adjoins the alembic head, and thicker and narrower at the far end. It is difficult to tell whether the tubing fragment comes from the lower rim of the alembic spout, as these industrial vessels are all quite crudely made, and the rim may consist of a crude, unsmoothed cut

which resembles a break. Thinner fragments of tubing may come from hollow goblet stems, such as found in A5.3. The walls are generally much thinner than the crude and irregular thickness of alembic tubing.

Most fragments of tubing come from 15th or early 16th century contexts, from Pontefract and Selborne priories, Lion Walk in Colchester, and Denny and Eynsham Abbeys. Unstratified tubing also comes from Old Sarum, Waterperry, and Oak Street, Norwich. Fragments from earlier dates come from 14th century Ludgershall Castle, and late 14th to 15th century College of the Vicars Choral in York. Distilling equipment was in use before the 15th century from contemporary documents, although it was evidently on a smaller scale (see p. 88).

Type G3: Cucurbits of green glass with an external fold below the rim. 15th to Early 16th Century.

The cucurbit is the vessel which the alembic rests on, in which the product to be distilled is heated. Three vessels have been found from medieval deposits in England which have external folds just below the rim, from 15th century Pontefract and Polsloe priories and 15th to 16th century Bayham Abbey. The fold serves as a ledge on which to rest the alembic head. The diameters of the folds of the three excavated examples measure between 10 and 14 cm, which would hold alembics with slightly smaller rims. A complete 15th to 16th century cucurbit excavated in Darmstadt in Germany has an applied ring in the same position below the rim, to a width of 2.7-3.5 mm, which would presumably serve the same purpose (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 435, No. 549).

Type G4: Vertical or inverted rims, possibly from cucurbits or receivers of green glass. 14th to early 16th Century.

The cucurbits and receivers shown in medieval illustrations have vertical or inverted rims and convex bases. Forest glass vessels with inverted or vertical rims may therefore be attributed to one of these two forms. However, other medieval vessels have similar rims, such as alembics (G1), and decorative bowls (C1), so caution is required in their classification.

It is difficult to distinguish between a cucurbit and receiver. Moorhouse asserts that the only difference between them, and only discernible in some, appears to be the rim, which inverts in a straight line in the cucurbit, but the body flares out below the rim in receivers. There is some iconographic evidence for this.

A regular tapering neck on a cucurbit directs the vapour straight up through the aperture, whereas when the lower part of the vessels flares out widely, some of the vapour collects on the inner side of the 'shoulder', making the process less efficient. The rim shape of the receiver is not so important, since it is merely a collecting vessel, although a more bulbous body would mean that the same height of vessel could collect more liquid. Later paintings show domestic vessels being used as receivers (Moorhouse 1972, 102). Receivers could also have kicked bases. Cucurbits require a convex base to heat the product to be distilled evenly, and clay may sometimes be added to the base to protect the glass from the direct heat (see p. 85). However, the majority of rim fragments that survive excavation are too small to make such a distinction.

Rim fragments which may come from cucurbits or receivers include examples from the late 14th to 15th century from Lincoln, the 14th to 16th century from London, and the 15th to early 16th centuries from Selborne, Pontefract and Grove priories, Sandal Castle, Eynsham, Battle and Bayham abbeys, and the Bedern Vicars Choral, York. Unstratified rims come from Ludgershall Castle, Grove Priory, Exeter and Winchester.

Type G5: Unknown vessel form of green glass, large with vertical sides, possibly for industrial use. 13th to 14th Century.

Two vessels from Blossom's Inn Yard, London, and Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, were crudely made from forest glass. They have an approximately vertical profile, as do cucurbits, but with a much larger than usual diameter, between 12.3 and 20 cm. They date to the late 13th and 14th centuries, which is much earlier than all the other distilling equipment found in England, which suggests that they are not part of the 15th century distilling set. They may be an earlier version of glass distilling equipment. Their size and crudeness suggests that they served some industrial function. No other parallels are known.

Type G6: Convex bases or alembic domes of green glass from contexts with only distilling vessels. 15th Century.

It is not possible to distinguish between the convex domes of alembics, and the convex bases of vessels including cucurbits, receivers and flask/urinals. The fragments catalogued here were amongst other glass which included only distilling vessels, making the domes or bases likely to be from vessels of this function. They come from Sandal Castle, Selborne Priory, and St Nicholas Circle, Leicester, and date to the 15th century. Other convex bases are catalogued with Flasks and Urinals (Type F9). There are many other distilling vessels with convex bases, of forms as yet unrecognised in the archaeological record (Moorhouse 1993, 141, Fig. 10.10). The convex fragments survive as they are one of the thickest parts of the vessel, and usually have a pontil mark on the external surface. However, this pontil mark appears to be absent from some of the Pontefract alembic domes, although the glass may have been smoothed by flame-heating.

Type G7: Kicked bases of green glass, from contexts with only distilling vessels. 15th Century.

Kicked bases are also found on numerous forest glass vessel forms with different functions. Those catalogued here from 15th century Sandal Castle were found only with distilling vessels. Other kicked bases, including a large number from Pontefract Priory which may come from 'industrial' vessels, are catalogued under Flasks and Urinals (Type F8).

Type G8: Vessel of green glass with constricted neck and sharply everted rim. 15th Century.

It is not certain what vessel this 15th century fragment from Pontefract comes from. Its possible classifications and functions are discussed in Chapter 3 (see pp. 91-92). It may either come from a flask such as a spouted vessel for feeding babies, or an ink well.

Type G9: Flask of green glass with narrow tubular neck, or funnel. 14th to 15th Century.

Three fragments from the 14th and 15th centuries from Ludgershall Castle and Pontefract Priory have a tubular neck adjoining a sharply everted body. Manuscript illustrations show a range of flasks with narrow necks and everted bodies, used for industrial purposes including distilling (Moorhouse 1993, 141, Fig. 10.10). The Ludgershall neck is accompanied by a kicked base, which confirms its use as some type of flask. Fragments of tubing of G2 may come from similar narrow tubular-necked vessels, rather than from alembics.

Type G10: Green glass flask with 'shelf' around the upper part of the inside of the body. 15th Century.

An unusual flask fragment was excavated from a 15th century context in Leadenhall Court, London, which has a narrow 'shelf' running internally around the upper body of the flask. No direct parallels are known, and the function of the 'shelf' is obscure. The closest parallel to this internal feature is the folded ring that is found running around the inside centre of 'double-conical bottles' (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 317-8). However, the form of the London flask has no further similarities to the 'double-conical bottle'. It is likely that the 'shelf' has a practical purpose beyond that of a tableware or storage flask, so it is included with other industrial vessels.

Type G11: Possible 'vents' of green glass. 15th Century.

These five fragments, all from Pontefract, were the 'first of their kind to be identified' (Moorhouse 1972, 103). They are short, narrow tubular fragments, with a hole in their aperture, which intrude inside the body of a vessel of unknown form. Suggestions for their function include the funnel of an inkwell, or a candlestick, but the aperture is too narrow (ibid., 103-4). It is more likely that they were vents from the domed head of an alembic (Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3). Illustrations of alchemical laboratories show cucurbits used with a series of alembics stacked on top of each other (BL, Add. Ms. 10302, fol. 37). The technique of fractionation was used in the medieval period, and was based upon the principle that each alembic will be a different temperature, the coolest at the top. Different compounds present in the liquid to be distilled will condense at the different temperature in each alembic. Consequently, a different end product will be present in each receiver. The lower alembics must have had a vent in the dome for the vapour to pass through into the upper alembic, and these fragments would fit this theory.

H: Miscellaneous Decorated, Coloured and Other Glass Fragments of Special Interest

Type H1: Flat glass fragments, probably from vessels. 13th to 15th Century.

A fragment of flat blue glass with pale blue enamel decoration of a heraldic beast inside a roundel with a zigzagging border was found during excavations at Weoley Castle. It has been suggested that it is from a box lid. A glass fragment with gilded decoration from Linacre Garden in Canterbury has been proposed that it may be from a box reliquary. No other medieval glass boxes are known. The Weoley fragment may alternatively come from the flattened centre of a bowl, and the decoration is very similar to that on the centre of a blue bowl fragment from York (C8).

The decorative style of the roundel, with a serrated zigzagging border, is very similar to that on the blue glass bowl fragment from York, painted in a black pigment (C8), and a similar roundel on a flask from Victoria Street in London, with gilt and enamel decoration (D21), where the production area is discussed in greater detail. The Weoley fragment has a cinquefoil border inside the roundel, with small trefoil ornaments at each cusp. This design has parallels in Gothic stained glass, for example seen in a French window of c. 1325 in Évreux Cathedral (Brown 1992, 78-9). A close comparison can be made between the glass fragments from Weoley, Victoria Street and York, with five 13th century French bronze enamelled gemellions from the British Museum, which have serrated borders, with heraldic shields and mythical creatures in the centre (Cherry 1991b, 39, Fig. 49). It is proposed the style is French Gothic, although it remains uncertain in which specific area the glass vessels were made.

Type H2: Yellow high-lead glass fragments. 13th to Early 14th Century.

Fragments of yellow high-lead glass from undiagnostic forms have been found in late 13th to early 14th century contexts at Swan Lane and Trig Lane on the Thames waterfront in London, and 14th to 15th century contexts from the Dominican Priory in Beverley and Brook Street in Winchester. A fragment with a pincer trail from Eastgate in Beverley is a dull yellow, rather than in a bright condition as lead glass is usually found, but it resembles lead glass in every other way. The pincer trail is very similar to the fragments from Brook Street and Trig Lane, and they may come from goblets, or possibly other tableware forms. The fragment from Swan Lane has a berry-like prunt, similar to fragments from the high-lead glass goblet from Bedford (A6.3). The fragment from the Dominican Priory has two parallel thin trails. For a discussion of the high lead glass industry, see Chapter 2 (see pp. 30-32).

Type H3: Colourless/tinted high-lead glass with applied dark green glass trailing. 13th to Early 14th Century.

Three body fragments were excavated from three different sites in Winchester, including a 13th to 14th century context in Victoria Road, a 14th century layer in Wolvesey Palace, and 14th to 15th century context in Brook Street. The glass is colourless with a yellowish or greenish tint, and they all have applied dark green trails. It is likely that they are made of high lead glass, which is the only medieval glass found with dark green trailing, although the body glass is usually bright yellow or green. It is interesting that they are all from Winchester. The marketing of this particular type of lead glass may have been concentrated here.

Type H4: Green glass hollow 'finial'. 13th to 15th Century.

A green glass hollow ball finial, with a small hole on the top surface, was excavated at Ludgershall Castle, from a late 13th to 15th century context. This may come from a number of vessel forms.

Henderson interprets the fragment as a finial from the base of a hanging lamp (forthcoming). Lamps of this style, with ball finials, are found in colourless or greenish glass in medieval Italy and further east (Holl-Gyürky 1986, 76-7, Fig. 11). They evolved from an earlier Byzantine type (Harden and Crowfoot 1931, Pl. XXIX). The finial is often solid, but hollow examples have been excavated, such as a fragment of greenish glass from Poggio Imperiale in Tuscany (pers. comm. M. Mendera).

The finial could alternatively come from the finial of a goblet lid, such as the colourless lids with blue trailing discussed in A17. Lids of green glass may have been produced in the 14th century, discussed under A19.

The small hole described in the top of the fragment may be the effect of weathering. However, it may be more than coincidence that a similar, although slightly less spherical-shaped, hollow 'finial' of green glass found at a glasshouse site at Surreylands in the Surrey parish of Chiddingfold, also had a small hole in the top (Guildford Museum, A57104). The purpose of the hole, and the function of the fragments is a mystery. No other indications for the production of goblets at the medieval glass furnace sites of the Surrey/Sussex Weald have been found, which makes it unlikely that this fragment is from the lid of a goblet. On the other hand, there seems to be no good reason why glass goblets were not made in England, although there is no conclusive evidence at this stage.

If the hole was intentional, it reminiscent of the possible 'vents' of green glass from Pontefract Priory (G11). These are from an unknown vessel form, but may have an 'industrial' function. Another possibility is that the finial is a 'knop' from the top of the dome of an alembic, of which some are seen in some European countries (Holl-Gyürky 1986, 76, Fig. 10; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 434, Nos. 547-8), but not identified on any other alembics from England.

Type H5: Green glass with applied trailing. ?12th to 13th Century, some may be later.

Various fragments of green glass with applied trailing from undiagnostic vessel forms have been found, the earliest examples from a 9th to 13th century context in Silver Street, Lincoln, and a 11th to 12th century context at St Alban's Abbey. These may come from flasks similar to flasks of D8 which are dated to the 12th to 13th century and appear to have a liturgical association. Similar fragments have also been found in Norwich, London, Nottingham, Exeter, Lincoln, and Leicester. A slightly different fragment with two thick coiled trails was found at Battle Abbey. A pincer trail was excavated from a 15th century context at Pontefract Priory. Although most of the Pontefract glass was 'industrial', there were bases with applied trailing which may come from flasks (D9).

Type H6: Green glass fragments of suspended decoration. 13th to 14th Century.

Small green glass fragments of thin rods and 'fronds' have been excavated from The Brooks and Crowder Terrace in Winchester, dating to the 13th to 14th century, and Trichay Street in Exeter. These are similar to the suspended decoration found on some potash glass goblet stems, such as that from Goldsmith Street in Exeter (A2.1). Some of the Trichay Street fragments have 'frond'-like decoration sometimes describes as 'bird's wing', which is found on a post-medieval glass furnace site at Fernfold in Sussex

(Kenyon 1967, Fig. 11C). Goblet type A2.1 is attributed to glass houses of northern France or the Low Countries, in the late 13th or 14th century.

Type H7: Green glass tubular neck or stem fragments. 13th to 15th Century.

Two slightly flaring tubular fragments of green glass have been excavated, from Goldsmith Street in Exeter, and Blossom's Inn Yard in London. The Exeter fragment has vertical ribbing. It could come from either a flask neck, or a goblet stem similar to an example from Canterbury (A5.3, GA25). The London fragment has no decoration, and may come from a flask neck, goblet stem, or possibly an industrial vessel such as an alembic spout (G1).

Type H8: Colourless glass fragments with applied blue or colourless decoration. ?13th to 14th Century.

Colourless glass fragments with applied decoration are not unusual. The fragments listed here may come from a number of different types or forms. They include fragments with blue trailing from Winchester, Hadleigh Castle and Chichester. The Chichester fragment has a curious right-angled profile (GH38). It was not available for examination. It may come from a beaker or goblet bowl with a flat underside on which the concentric blue trailing continues, or from the sharp body angle of a vessel such as a flask, but no parallels can be quoted with such a sharp angle. A fragment from Baynard's Castle in London had a layer of blue glass on the surface. This may come from the base of a bowl with a blue lens on the underside (C3.3), or from a medallion on the side of a flask (D21).

Colourless trails or prunts are found on fragments from High Street, Sewer Lane and Scale Lane in Hull. One fragment from Scale Lane has two applied drops, and may be from a prunted colourless beaker (B13), or a bowl (C3.1). The colourless fragment from Boston Dominican Priory with applied decoration was not available for inspection, and the details are not described.

Type H9: Colourless glass fragments with possible optic-blown decoration. 13th to 15th Century.

Colourless fragments from London and Ludgershall Castle have optic-blown ribbed decoration, and could come from flasks, beakers or bowls.

Type H10: Blue glass fragments. 13th to 15th Century.

Part of a ring of blue glass came from Botolph Street in Norwich, from a context of 1200-1400. It is of comparable diameter to the suspended rings of blue glass from the goblet from St Swithin's House, London (A1.3). A Syrian beaker with similar suspended blue rings is dated to the late 13th century, and may have been the influence for vessels of potash glass produced in Europe (Atil 1981, 143, No. 64).

An undiagnostic tiny blue glass fragment from the Bedern in York, could come from a number of blue glass vessels found throughout the period from different production areas.

Type H11: Opaque red glass fragments. 14th to 15th Century.

Undiagnostic opaque red glass fragments have been excavated from an early 14th century pit in Drury Hill, Nottingham, 14th to 15th century St Alban's Abbey, and 16th century Eynsham Abbey. The manufacture of opaque red glass is discussed in Chapter 2 (see pp. 21 and 25), and is not uncommon. It is used to decorate potash glass vessels, and was probably produced in England, as well as other parts of Europe. Opaque red glass

vessels found in England include jugs and flasks (D3 and D14), and a lead glass beaker (B8). The fragment from St Alban's Abbey is recorded as a beaker rim, but was not available for examination.

Type H12: Emerald green glass fragment. 15th Century.

A small fragment of emerald green glass was found at Polsloe Priory, dating to c. 1500. This does not have the appearance of bright green high-lead glass, none of which has yet been found in England. A more likely attribution is the 15th century coloured glass that was popular with Venetian-style glass makers, and included emerald-green vessels (Tait 1991b, 159).

Type H13: Amber glass fragments. 13th to 15th Century.

Amber glass fragments were excavated from a late 14th to early 15th century context in Brook Street, Winchester (which also had an amber glass rim fragment, H23), and deposits of c. 1500 at Greyfriars in Northampton. A weathered fragment from a 12th century layer in Lincoln shows amber crystals on the surface, but this may be the result of weathering. No diagnostic medieval amber glass vessels have been found in England.

A flask of a type not found in England, made of amber glass, belongs to the Museum Poldi-Pezzoli in Mailand, dated by style to the ?13th century, and thought to be from Yugoslavia or Italy, but this is not at all conclusive (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 271-2, No. 303). Amber is a very unusual medieval colour, and the closest parallels are yellow high-lead glass, which are found in a similar bright condition.

Type H14: Red/purple glass fragment. ?15th Century.

A red/purple glass fragment was found at the Bedern, in York, in a late 14th to early 15th century context. Manganese coloured glass is found on 12th to 13th century Byzantine vessels (Tait 1991b, 146-7), and was also popular amongst 15th century Venetian glassmakers. Venetian examples include a gilt and enamelled plate (Mariacher 1966, 105, No. 48).

Type H15: 'Multi-coloured' glass fragment. 13th to 14th Century.

A 'multi-coloured' fragment from a 14th century context at Ludgershall Castle was not available for examination.

Type H16: Miscellaneous enamelled fragment. ?13th to 14th Century.

A fragment excavated from Billingsgate in London with red and blue enamel decoration of Near Eastern appearance was analysed, and found to be composed of a non-standard enamel. It has been proposed that it was a European copy. Glass was decorated with enamels in Venice and Murano, and this may be of Italian production.

Type H17: Dark glass with opaque white marvered festoons. 12th to 13th Century.

Three fragments of opaque dark purple, almost black glass, with opaque white marvered trailing combed to form parallel festoons, were excavated from the Longmarket, Canterbury. This style of glass was produced in the Near East in the 12th and 13th centuries. The gilded patches on the glass are probably the result of iridescent weathering. A vessel with similar decoration, also covered by gilt iridescent weathering, is a sprinkler of the 12th to 13th century from Syria (Pinder-Wilson 1991, 129, Fig. 162). Other Near Eastern vessels which were decorated in this style include perfume flasks (Atil 1981, 139, No. 56), and bowls (Shindo 1993, 300-301). Festooned

trails are one of the oldest methods of decorating glass, and were used on Ancient Egyptian core-formed vessels of the 14th century B.C. (Tatton-Brown and Andrews 1991, 26-31).

Type H18: Opaque white glass fragments.

Type H18.1: With gilt decoration. 12th to 13th Century.

Three adjoining opaque white glass fragments with brownish, possibly originally gilt decoration, were excavated from a 13th century primary layer of a cesspit, in Longmarket, Canterbury. One parallel for these fragments is a spherical vessel on a stem and foot with gilded scrolling ornament, of unknown purpose, currently dated to the 16th century (Tait 1979, 122, No. 205, Pl. 6). Opaque white glass was also produced in the Near East and the Byzantine Empire in the 12th and 13th centuries. Byzantine glass was often decorated with gilt (c.f. D23), and this may be a possible production area for the vessel from Canterbury.

Type H18.2: No decoration. Late 14th to 15th Century.

Opaque white glass bases were found in 15th century contexts at Swan Lane and Watling House in London. It is not certain whether these bases were from goblets or beakers. One has a folded foot with applied pincer base ring, and the other fragment is from a similar base ring. It has been thought that opaque white glass vessels were first made by the Venetians in the second half of the 15th century (Clarke 1974, 22-23). An example of a vessel made to be sent to England is a flask made for Henry VII, dating to c. 1500-1509 (Tait 1979, 120-121, No. 204). More recent documentary research has revealed a Venetian recipe book of c. 1400 which recommends the use of pebbles from the Ticino river for making *lattimo*, opaque white glass. The name *lattimo* also appears in Venetian glassmaking documents on 1420 (Jacoby 1993, 76, and footnote 71). Other opaque white glass fragments in this thesis, were excavated from waterfront deposits at Trig Lane and Baynards Castle, dating to 1360-1400 (A18). It is therefore possible that opaque white glass was being produced in northern Italy by the end of the 14th century.

The two bases catalogued here are consistent with a 15th century style. 15th century goblets and beakers of colourless glass with folded feet and pincer base rings include examples from Martigues and Strasbourg in France (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 281-2, Nos. 299 and 301; *ibid.*, 264, No. 263).

Miscellaneous rim fragments

Type H19: Green glass rim fragments with optic-blown ribbing.

Type H19.1: Everted or vertical rims. 14th Century.

Rim fragments with horizontal or wrythen ribbing below have been found from 14th century contexts in London, Exeter and Ludgershall Castle. Some beakers have ribbing of this style (B2), but the rim diameters of the fragments catalogued here appear to be too large to come from beakers. Henderson suggests that the Ludgershall fragments may come from hanging lamps (Henderson, forthcoming), but there is no evidence for any decoration on hanging lamps, which retained the same utilitarian form from the 13th to 16th century. It is possible that the rim fragments come from goblet bowls with vertical ribs or wrythen ribbing (Goblets, Type A2). Other green glass goblets were excavated from Ludgershall Castle (A1), and Exeter (A1-2).

Type H19.2: Inverted rims. 15th Century.

A fragment of green glass from a 15th century context in Leicester had optic-blown ribs, and an inverted rim. It is possible that it is from a Germanic-style drinking vessel, either a 'keulenglas' or a 'scheuer'. Both of these have vertical or slightly inverted rims, and are

sometimes decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing, as well as applied trails. A 'keulenglas' was a tall narrow drinking glass, and published late medieval examples are found mainly in Germany. An example dated to the early 16th century from Freiberg, is made of greenish glass, with an inverted rim. The body bulges slightly below the rim, which causes the rim to be inverted. It has a folded pedestal foot, optic-blown wrythen ribbing, and applied green and blue glass trails (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 390, No. 488c). Other similar vessels dating to the 15th to 16th centuries are found in Germany (ibid., 387-91, Nos. 483-490), as well as 14th to 15th century examples (ibid., 313-5, Nos. 367-373). A 'scheuer' was a small drinking cup, with a bulbous body and a vertical or inverted rim, and a handle. These are also found in 15th to 16th century Germany (ibid., 381-5, Nos. 474-482). The closest parallel amongst this type to the fragment found at The Shires is from Freising, dated to the early 16th century. It is colourless-greenish with optic-blown ribs, a handle, a trail and applied prunts, and slightly inverted rim (ibid., 384, No. 480). The Leicester fragment may come from one of these forms, although the rim is more sharply inverted than any of the German examples.

Type H20: Green glass rim fragments possibly from lamps or flasks. ?15th Century.

Rim fragments of an unusual type were found at the Bedern in York, from disturbed mid-15th to early 17th century contexts. The glass appears to be weathered potash glass of a medieval type. Their profile has a flaring neck, turning vertically upwards towards the rim, and has some similarities with hanging lamps (E1). It would be possible to attach chains or a harness below the 'shoulder' to suspend the vessel. However, the glass is 5-6 mm thick, which might not be suitable for a lamp, since green glass of that thickness would dull the amount of emanating light. Another possible form is a type of flask. No comparable fragments are known. The glass is likely to be English.

Type H21: Undecorated green glass rim fragments. 13th to 15th Century.

Undecorated undiagnostic green glass rims of various sizes come from 13th to late 15th or early 16th century contexts from Canterbury, three sites in Winchester, Nottingham, two sites in Southampton, Colchester, Lincoln, Exeter and Waterperry. They are likely to be English, and could come from a number of forms.

Type H22: Colourless glass rim fragment. Late 15th to Early 16th Century.

An undiagnostic fragment of colourless glass was found in a late 15th to early 16th century pit in Culver Street, Colchester.

Type H23: Amber glass rim fragment. 13th to 15th Century.

An amber glass rim fragment of 13.5 cm diameter, possibly from a beaker or jug, was found in a 15th century context in Brook Street, Winchester. See H13 for a discussion of amber glass.

Miscellaneous base fragments

Type H24: Green glass base fragments. 13th to 15th Century.

Miscellaneous applied base rings of single and multiple coils of green glass were found in 13th century Exeter, and from dissolution deposits at Battle Abbey. Germanic-style beakers of the late 15th to early 16th century have feet composed of single thick and multiple coils (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 315-324). A folded foot rim of green glass

was excavated from a 14th century context at Trig Lane in London. The diameter is surprisingly large, at 16 cm, and it is not known what vessel form it may come from. It may be an industrial form. It bears some resemblance to Tudor horticultural 'bells' of pottery (pers. comm. Geoff Egan). It is also unusual in containing more lime than other medieval glass. The lime levels are more comparable to post-medieval glass, and the fragment may be intrusive in the medieval context.

Type H25: Colourless glass tubular foot fragment. 12th to 13th Century.

A vessel with a colourless folded foot was found in a 12th to 13th century context at Flaxengate, Lincoln. Colourless glass vessels of this date with folded feet are likely to be Islamic. The vessel may be a bowl, flask (Atil 1981, 130, No. 49), or a lamp (ibid., 134-5, No. 52).

Type H26: Colourless glass folded foot fragments. 14th Century.

Colourless glass folded foot fragments have been excavated from 14th century deposits in Shore Road in London and High Street in Hull. They are most likely to come from flasks, beakers or goblets.

Type H27: Colourless glass pincer base rings. 13th to 15th Century.

Pincer base ring fragments of colourless glass were found in 13th to 14th century deposits in Southampton, and a late 15th century context from the Bedern Foundry in York. Colourless glass base rings are found in the 13th to 14th century, on beakers and bowls of various types of Mediterranean origin. They are also found on 15th century Renaissance-style vessels (e.g. Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 370-371, No. 458; Foy and Sennequier 1989, 281-2, Nos. 299 and 301).

Type H28: Opaque red glass base fragment. 15th century.

An unstratified coiled base similar to those found under H24, but made of opaque red glass, was found at Cathedral Green, Exeter. The style of this type of base is found on German drinking vessels of the late 15th to early 16th century (Foy and Sennequier 1989, 315-324). German glassmakers certainly produced opaque red glass (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 378, No. 468).

Type H29: Manganese glass base fragment with marvered drops of coloured glass. ?13th to 14th Century.

Fragments of a base of dark manganese glass, with a folded foot, and marvered opaque white and red glass decoration were found at Restormel Castle. The underside of the base is decorated with drops, and the edge of the base continuing up the small surviving part of the body wall is decorated with vertical stripes. Other fragments with either drops or stripes may come from higher up the vessel body. The glass is believed to have been found in the castle moat in 1880, with fragments of a glass beaker (B20) and flask (D22), both of 13th to 14th century date. It is possible that this vessel is contemporary. The base may come from a flask or a bowl.

Manganese purple glass with opaque white concentric horizontal trailing is found on Syrian vessels, which are dated rather imprecisely to between the 8th and 14th centuries. A beaker and a bowl of this style are dated to the 13th century (Atil 1981, 138, Nos. 54-5). It seems likely that the base fragments from Restormel belong to the same tradition, although the design of the decoration is slightly different. Bowls or 'jars' of Syrian glass decorated with opaque spots have been excavated from 14th to 16th century layers in south Sinai, although much of the glass was produced at an earlier date

(Shindo 1993, 299-301). Roman glass makers also used this decorative technique (Tatton-Brown 1991, 66-7, Fig. 82).

Appendix 2

A: Catalogue of Stemmed Glasses: Goblets or Chalice

Green glass

Type A1: Green glass goblets with mould-blown fins around the bowl.

GA1 Cuckoo Lane A, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 6).

Bowl fragment of goblet, with vertical mould-blown fins. Green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Cesspit [14], late 13th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1485, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GA2 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 6).

Adjoining fragments of the base of a goblet bowl, with mould-blown vertical fins. Green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Thickness 1 mm at upper edge, 4 mm at base of bowl.

Context: Cesspit [GS 43-40] Layer [17], associated with pottery of c. AD 1300.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, G9, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GA3 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Part of bowl and rim of goblet, with mould-blown vertical fins. Flared bowl becomes almost vertical towards rim. Greenish glass, with heavy opaque brown weathering. Rim diameter approximately 12 cm.

Context: Cesspit [178], AD 1300-1350.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1514, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GA4 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Mould-blown fin fragment probably from a goblet bowl. Green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Fragment measures c. 1.7 x 2.7 cm. 1-2 mm thick.

Context: Layer [3385], trench C, phase 2, garden soil in build-up, 13th to 17th century. Contained one sherd of local medieval coarseware.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, SARC 25 <330>.

GA5 Kirkstall Abbey Guest House, West Yorkshire.

Greenish body fragment with an optic-blown vertical rib. Probably from a goblet, or possibly from a beaker.

Context: [D3 L401] Occupation material associated with 15th century Smithy (unsealed context).

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leeds Museums Service, KA81 <1278>.

GA6 Watling House, City of London.

Body fragment of green glass with a mould-blown fin, probably from a goblet. Pitted weathering.

Context: [190A] Upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century. Residual.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A <21>.

GA7 Friern Hay, Exeter, Devon.

Three fragments from the lower part of goblet bowl(s), with a mould-blown fin on each. Largest fragment c. 2.1 cm long, with the base of the fin protruding 6 mm from the wall of the goblet bowl.

Context: [F267-11] Context dates not known.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GA8 Poole, Dorset.

Fragment of a goblet bowl with a mould-blown rib, in pale green glass.

Context: [PM3 F10] Context dates not known.

Date found: 1973-83.

Published: Charleston 1992, 137-8, No. 1.

Housed by: Poole Museums Service.

GA9 New Change, Bank of England, City of London.

Green goblet stem, with some beige pitting and white iridescent patches. Solid stem, 5.5 cm diameter, with faint wrythen ribbed decoration. Small part of flared base attached to base of stem, and part of bowl attached to top. Bowl turns down slightly, from stem, before flaring up and outwards. Possibly originally with finned decoration. Extant height 9.6 cm.

Context: Pit. Context dates not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: Harden 1975, 40, Fig. 15a.

Housed by: Museum of London, 20569.

GA10 Provenance unknown, probably London.

Green glass bowl fragment of goblet, with mould-blown vertical fin. Some brown pitted weathering. Length 3.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A25486.

Type A1.1: Green glass goblet bowl with finned decoration, and a solid wrythen stem with a decorative pronged knob.

GA11 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 6).

Fragmentary greenish glass goblet with vertical fins around the bowl. Solid stem with wrythen ribbing and a decorative three-pronged knob on the upper half of the stem. Length of stem c. 8 cm. Flared foot with faint ribbing, base rim diameter c. 12 cm. No surviving bowl rim fragments.

Context: Cesspit [178], AD 1300-1350.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1512; Harden 1978, 17.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Type A1.2: Green glass goblet bowls with finned decoration, with a frill or ring around a solid stem.

GA12 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire (Fig. 6).

Fragments of goblet bowl with mould-blown fins, solid stem with frill, and flared foot. Green glass, with some brown pitted weathering, worse on the bowl and the foot, otherwise in a stable condition. Four large bowl fragments, with seven surviving vertical mould-blown fins. A ridge from the mould runs around between the bottom of the fins. Fins c. 16-17 mm apart at base, except for one which has been bent, and is 2 cm from its neighbour. Fins protrude 7 mm from the bowl wall at their base, 2.5 mm thick at the edge. Probably originally eight fins. Thickness of the highest surviving wall fragment 0.5 mm. Five smaller fragments probably also from the bowl. Solid stem approximately 14 cm high, with an applied frill of green glass c. 4 cm down. Broken just above the frill. Diameter of stem 1.1 cm just below bowl, 6.5-8 mm further down. Part of flared base attached to base of stem. Crudely joined to the base of the stem, with a tail of glass from the base of the stem trailed around to secure it. Pontil mark on underside. Base flares out widely and shows faint ribbing, surviving to a diameter of 8 cm.

Thickness 1.8 mm near centre, 1 mm at edge. Small fragment of goblet bowl also survives attached to the stem, with a smooth surface inside the bowl. Bowl thickness next to stem 1.9 mm. Seven separate rim and over ten base fragments. Base rim diameter c. 15 cm, thickness at edge 1 mm. Another rim fragment with this goblet has a less everted profile, and may be from the bowl rim. Diameter c. 14 cm. thickness at edge 1.5 mm. Faint trace of the top of a fin c. 1.6 cm below the rim.

Context: Latrine pit [F164], context [295], in south ringwork, area 2, 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Harden 1975, 38/9, Fig. 10; Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GA13 76-86 Bishopsgate, City of London (Fig. 6).

Fragments from the bowl and stem of a goblet with mould-blown vertical fins around the bowl, and a solid stem with an applied annular ring around the centre. None of the stem survives below the ring. Extant height of stem 4.5 cm. Blue-green glass, with grey/white opaque mottled surface weathering. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer - potash glass.

Context: [920], residual in a post-medieval context.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, BIS82 <290>.

Type A1.3: Green glass goblet bowl with finned decoration with rings hanging from loops at the base of some fins, and a solid stem.

GA14 St Swithin's House, Walbrook, Bank, City of London (Fig. 6).

Goblet stem and part of bowl, of green potash glass, almost entirely denatured brown. Solid stem has faint wrythen-ribbed decoration on the lower half. The bowl has vertical mould-blown fins, four of which survive. The first and fourth fin each have a suspended loop, with a ring of blue glass hanging from them. Ring diameter c. 1.8 cm. Extant height 10.4 cm.

Context: 'Pit circa AD 1500'. 14th century style.

Date found: Not known.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 249, No. 257; Harden 1975, 40, Fig. 15b.

Housed by: Museum of London, 18425.

Type A2: Green glass goblets, and ribbed decoration around the bowl.

Type A2.1: Green glass goblet with prominently ribbed bowl, solid stem with central knop and suspended decoration.

GA15 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 6).

Goblet stem with part of bowl of rejoined fragments attached. The bowl has mould-blown slightly wrythen ribbed decoration. Applied disc around the stem, c. 3 cm down the stem, with no surviving stem below. Blobs on the edge of the stem disc where there was probably originally decoration suspended down the stem. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige. Extant height c. 5 cm. Also eight fragments probably of suspended decoration from goblet. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige.

Context: Cesspit GS [43-40] Layer [13], associated with pottery of c. AD 1300.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, G3-8, 265, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type A2.2: Green glass goblet with prominent ribbing on bowl, and flattened base.

GA16 Glottenham Moated Site, Mountfield, Sussex (Fig. 6).

Flat base and bowl fragment of a goblet green glass, with some pitted weathering. Mould-blown ribs around the lower part of the bowl. Tool marks on base and pontil mark underneath.

Contexts: [1515] and [1722], 10 metres apart in courtyard area, early 14th century occupation layers.

Date found: 1964-71.

Published: Harden 1989, 113. 7a & b, Fig 21.

Housed by: ?Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

Type A3: Green glass goblet with trailed decoration on bowl, and solid stem.

GA17 Clarendon Palace, nr Salisbury, Wiltshire (Fig. 7).

Bowl fragment, base rim and part of solid stem from a large goblet of green glass, now with heavy mottled brown, black and iridescent surface weathering. Bowl fragment has applied trailing: one (probably) vertical trail down the centre of the fragment, with other trails at a 45° angle on either side. Stem becomes wider at one end. Flared foot rim has a diameter of c. 9 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1930s, 50s or 60s.

Published: Charleston 1988, 193-5, No. 1.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

Type A4: Green glass goblet with mould-blown mesh-patterned bowl, and solid stem.

GA18 Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 7).

Fragments from the flared base, solid stem, and bowl and rim of a goblet. Green glass with patchy opaque black weathering. Bowl has a mould-blown mesh pattern, including petals around the stem join. Reconstructed rim diameter c. 15-16 cm, height c. 16.2 cm, and stem diameter 0.8-1 cm.

Context: Garderobe pit in Tower 2 of Castle, Final phase 45, mid-14th century context.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charleston 1990, 939, No. 3274, Fig. 290; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 258, No. 80.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, ACD RF 2801.

Type A5: Miscellaneous green glass goblet stems.

Type A5.1: Solid green stems with wrythen ribbing.

GA19 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Fragment from solid goblet stem with wrythen ribbing. Green glass, with heavy brown surface weathering.

Context: Cesspit [178], AD 1300-1350.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1511, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GA20 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Fragment from solid goblet stem, probably base of stem, with a crude swelling with a pontil mark on the underside. Wrythen ribbing c. 1 cm from end. Originally green glass, now weathered brown, with some iridescent patches. Extant length 3 cm. Stem diameter 8 mm.

Context: North ringwork, [15], courtyard layer 8, [F21], 14th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GA21 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Three adjoining fragments of solid goblet stem, including one end of the stem with a swelling, uncertain if top or base. Wrythen ribbing from 2 cm from the end. Green glass, now weathered mottled grey and white, corroded at the joins. Extant length 7 cm. Diameter 6.2 mm to 1.3 cm at the end.

Context: North ringwork, [19], dump [F990, J13], late 13th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GA22 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Fragment of solid goblet stem, including one end of the stem, not certain whether top or base. Wrythen ribbing. Originally green glass, now weathered dark brown. Extant length 4.5 cm. Diameter 8 mm.

Context: North ringwork, [10], garderobe pit [F1004], infilled in the 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GA23 Provenance unknown, probably from London.

Green solid goblet stem, with a little beige pitting. Tiny part of base or bowl attached to one end. Very faint wrythen ribbing. Stem 5.5 mm wide. Extant height 9.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, unnumbered fragment.

Type A5.2: Solid undecorated green glass stem.

GA24 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Lower part of solid goblet stem of greenish glass with deep surface weathering. Extant height c. 4.8 cm.

Context: Cesspit [178], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216 and 219, No. 1510, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Type A5.3: Hollow green stem.

GA25 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent.

Hollow flared stem and base of a goblet. Glass now weathered opaque mottled brown. Rejoined fragments. Base diameter 11 cm. Extant height 5.2 cm. Base rim < 0.8 mm thick. Diameter at top of stem c. 1 cm. Extra section of tubing from higher up stem, 4 cm long, diameter 1 cm.

Context: Cesspit [1924], with pottery of AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, <6414b>.

GA26 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragments of possible hollow goblet stem, flaring towards base. Green glass with some brown surface pitting. Stem diameter 1.45 cm, wall thickness 2 mm. Large black impurity embedded in wall.

Context: Fill of latrine pit [F127], context [688], 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <588>.

GA27 Friern Hay, Exeter, Devon.

Slightly flaring fragment of a hollow tubular stem of green glass with brown surface weathering. 2.5 cm long, diameter c. 1 cm. Thin glass, 0.5 mm thick.

Context: [F267-11]. Context dates not known.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type A5.4: Green goblet base.

GA28 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Flared base of goblet stem, with scar where hollow or solid stem was originally attached. Greenish glass with opaque brown enamel-like weathering. Base rim is folded under and smoothed at the edge, leaving a band c. 2.3 mm wide. Base rim diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: Fill of limekiln [1328], context [1272], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, SARC 25 <328>.

High-lead glass

Type A6: Yellow high-lead glass goblets with trailed or pruned decoration on the bowls, and hollow stems.

Type A6.1: Yellow high-lead glass goblet, bowl with horizontal trailing, hollow wrythen stem and trail around base rim.

GA29 Old Sarum, Wiltshire (Fig. 7; frontispiece).

Six rejoined fragments of part of the bowl and stem of a goblet. Yellow high-lead glass. Complete profile provided from the upper goblet bowl, with parts of the foot missing. Decorated with an applied plain green horizontal trail around centre of bowl. Either side of the green trail is an applied pincer yellow trail, the upper one with the tail of the green trail over it, showing that the green trail was applied after the yellow trails. Faint optic-blown wrythen ribbing on the hollow stem, which is still attached to goblet bowl, with a solid knob at the top where they join. Also two separate body fragments, one with a green and the other with a yellow trail. Three base rim fragments. On two the glass has been folded up and back down to leave a hollow loop, which has the appearance of a yellow trail from above. A plain green trail is applied around the base rim, nearer the edge in some parts than in others. Good condition. Estimated original height c. 12.5 cm. A yellow high-lead glass domed kicked base, with a pontil mark on the underside, was also found with the goblet (GB19). Either this is from a completely different vessel or the goblet somehow incorporates a kicked base.

Context: Castle garderobe pit of the 14th century.

Date found: ?1909-15.

Published: Mentioned in Harden 1966a, 606-7, Fig. 13A; Harden 1975, Fig 13; Charleston 1984a, 24, Fig. 7; but no full description in any of these. Baumgartner and Krueger refer to it as lead glass (1988, 168).

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

Type A6.2: Yellow high-lead glass goblet, bowl with horizontal and zigzagging trailing, and hollow wrythen stem with trail around base rim.

GA30-32 Knaresborough Castle, Yorkshire (Fig. 7).

Fragments of a yellow high-lead glass stemmed goblet (or chalice). Good condition. Lead content 63% (Baumgartner and Krueger 1988). Hollow stem with optic-blown wrythen ribbing, and a blue trail applied round the base rim. The body of the bowl is decorated with a pincer horizontal yellow trail, and zigzagging blue trails above.

Rim fragments from two different vessels were found in the same context (below). One may be from the goblet above. The other is similar and probably also from a goblet. On the other hand, they may neither come from the goblet above, in which case three similar vessels are represented here.

GA30. a) Rim fragment of yellow high-lead glass, with a slightly thickened edge. Three parallel horizontal applied yellow trails. Profile almost vertical. Rim diameter c. 12 cm. Extant height 1.6 cm.

b) Small yellow body fragment, with applied yellow horizontal trail. Slight curve. Body thickness 0.4 mm. Possibly from just below rim.

GA31. Rim fragment of yellow high-lead glass, edge slightly thickened. Five parallel horizontal applied blue-green trails, one around the rim edge. Slightly everted rim, straightening out to become more vertical to the bottom of the fragment. Rim diameter 10.6 cm. Extant height 1.7 cm.

GA32: Fragments from one goblet from which either rim GA30 or GA31 may have come:

- a) Base rim of stem, of eight rejoined fragments. Yellow glass, with slightly wrythen ribbing. Thick blue trail applied around the top edge of the base rim. Base rim diameter 9.4 cm. Thickness of trail 3.8 mm. Body thickness 0.8 mm.
- b) Two small yellow adjoining fragments of the lower part of the stem, flattening out to form the base. Faint wrythen ribbing. 1.2 mm thick.
- c) Base of goblet bowl still attached to top of hollow stem with wrythen ribbing. Yellow glass. Pontil mark visible on the base of the bowl, in the centre of the hollow stem. Edge of the top of the stem is slightly serrated where it has been applied to the bowl. Thickness of body of bowl 1.2 mm. Thickness of stem edge 0.5-3 mm.
- d) Four rejoined fragments of hollow yellow stem, with faint slightly wrythen ribbing. Extant height c. 4 cm. Thickness of wall 0.9-1.5 mm. Diameter of stem approximately 2.4 cm at top, c. 3.2 cm at lower end.
- e) Approximately fourteen rejoined fragments of part of yellow goblet bowl, concentrated around the yellow pincer horizontal trail on the lower part of the bowl. Fragments of thin blue trails in a zigzagging design are attached on the upper edge of the horizontal trail, in four places. External diameter of horizontal trail approximately 6 cm. Width of horizontal trail 3-5.5 mm, pincer with a tool on average at 5 mm intervals. Overlap of start and finish of trail visible. Body wall thickness 0.9-1.2 mm. Bowl flares out gradually.
- f) Three rejoined fragments of plain yellow body, with an applied blue trail. Trail possibly from a vertical zigzag. Fragment flares out more sharply, possibly towards the rim of the goblet bowl. Body thickness 0.5 mm. Trail thickness 1 mm. Length of fragment approximately 2.3 cm.

Context: Rubbish pit with pottery of 14th to early 15th century, and Edward III coin of AD 1335-43.

Date found: 1961.

Published: Harden 1966, 606-7; Harden 1975, 39, Fig. 13B; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 168, No. 132.

Housed by: Harrogate Museum, HARGM 2843.

GA33 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London (Fig. 7).

Bright yellow high-lead glass body fragment, with an applied pincer horizontal yellow trail, and the edge of a dark green trail at the edge of the yellow trail. The dark green trail appears to come from an angle, and forms a point, possibly from zigzagging trailing around the body of the vessel. The body fragment flares out slightly, and is likely to come from the bowl of a goblet. The applied yellow trail includes the blob where the trail started. Width of trail c. 3-5 mm, 8 mm where initial blob lies. Approximate diameter of vessel ?7.5-8 cm. Body thickness c. 0.8 mm. Good condition.

Context: [2030], waterfront dump, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <2132>.

Type A6.3: Yellow high-lead glass goblet, bowl with trailed and pruned decoration, and hollow stem with trail around base rim.

GA34 St. Mary's Street, Bedford (Fig. 7).

Nine yellow high-lead glass fragments from the base, stem and bowl of goblet. Good condition. Rim fragment from the foot of the flared base of a hollow stem, with an applied trail of green glass around the rim edge. Width of trail 3 mm. Base rim diameter 8.4-8.6 cm. Extant height 1.5 cm. Body fragment, probably from goblet bowl, with applied 'berry' prunt, of a central dot surrounded by six dots, with parts of more dots around the edge of the prunt. The dots in the centre of the design are slightly blurred, and those around the edge are sharper. Design stamped on to the prunt, slightly off centre. Deep swelling on the inside of the fragment where the prunt has been applied, with regular circular edges as if it has been supported while the application was taking place. Another bowl fragment has a vertical applied trail 1 mm wide of green glass, the bowl flaring out towards the top. Fragment of undecorated hollow stem, 1.5 mm thick, and five other thinner undecorated fragments from the goblet, 0.2-0.9 mm thick.

Context: Pit [120], single house plot from 11th to 18th century: pit not contemporary with structure, but probably 11th to 12th century.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Baker, Baker, Hassall and Simco 1979, 273-4, No. 1265.

Housed by: Bedford Museum.

Other yellow high-lead glass goblet fragments, from A6.1 to A6.3 or other similar types.

GA35 Chestnut House, Michaelgate, Lincoln (Fig. 8).

Rim and body fragment of yellow high-lead glass goblet bowl, with applied green trailing. Rim fragment slightly everted, with spiralling horizontal trails below the rim edge, 0.3-0.8 mm wide. Rim diameter 10.2 cm. Rim thickness 1.2 mm. Body fragment (of three rejoined fragments) with a single thicker horizontal trail.

Context: Context [329] from destruction debris in structure 11, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1985.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <435>.

GA36 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 8).

Yellow high-lead glass base rim and hollow stem fragments of goblet. One undecorated stem fragment. Four base rim fragments, two adjoining, with an applied trail of green-blue glass around the top edge of the rim. Slightly irregular base rim diameter c. 9 cm. Width of blue trail 2 mm. Body thickness 1-1.5 mm at stem, 0.6 mm on inner edge of base. Some brown surface weathering.

Context: Fill of limekiln [1328], context [1285], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Referred to in Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 168, footnote 3.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, SARC <25>, <43> and <254>.

GA37 The Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 8).

Base rim fragment of yellow high-lead glass from a hollow goblet stem. Applied trail of blue glass around the upper edge of the rim. Rim diameter 9.6 cm.

Context: [4140], from residual mid-17th century and later layers, north-east part of site.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 IV <513>.

GA38 History Building, North Bailey, Durham (Fig. 8).

Fragment from a goblet of yellow high-lead glass. Junction from the base of the bowl and the top of the stem. The top of the stem is solid for a thickness of c. 1 cm, with a pontil mark on the underside. The hollow stem is undecorated, and has been pushed to join the base of the bowl with a tool which has left a 'pleated' effect around the top of the join. The goblet bowl flares out towards the body, but breaks before it reaches the area where decoration is usually found on these goblets. Extant height of the fragment is 2.9 cm. Thickness of the wall is c. 2.5 mm at the base of the bowl, and 0.7-1.2 mm on the stem.

Context: This building is situated in the fortified area immediately outside Durham Castle, which contained administrative buildings under the control of the Prince Bishop.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Fulling Mill Museum, Durham.

Type A7: Yellow high-lead glass goblet with solid decorated stem.

GA39 Nicholas Lane, City of London (Fig. 8).

Three adjoining fragments of yellow lead glass goblet stem with part of bowl and base attached. Solid stem with enlarged bulb at base. Flared base attached around bulb. Small part of bowl attached. In the centre of the stem are two thin horizontal discs 1.5 cm apart, with green glass zigzagging trails around between their perimeters. The green trails have black surface weathering. The rest of the goblet is partly covered by black and mottled brown surface weathering, with thin black weathering trails around the flared base. Extant height 14.4 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1923.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 171, No. 135.

Housed by: Museum of London, 25270.

Colourless Glass

Type A8: Colourless glass goblet with solid stem with a decorative knop.

GA40 Bank of England, City of London (Fig. 8).

Solid goblet stem of colourless glass with a greenish tinge, with a small part of the broken bowl and flared base still attached. In the centre of the stem is an applied spherical knop, decorated by four drops of blue glass, with a very thin blue thread left, pulled from one drop during manufacture. Flared base attached over the base of the solid stem, and pontil mark visible on the underside of the stem. Tiny fragment of goblet bowl still present, with two marvered blue trails on the external surface. Elongated slightly twisted bubble up the lower part of the stem. Some tiny bubbles in the glass. Excellent condition. Extant height 10.4 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1930s.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 264, No. 293.

Housed by: Museum of London, 14701.

Type A9: Colourless glass goblets with marvered trailing on the bowl, and solid stem with knops and suspended decoration.

GA41 Bank of England, City of London (Fig. 8).

Goblet stem with part of broken flared base and bowl attached. Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Solid stem has three colourless discs at intervals towards the centre, with four alternate thick colourless and blue trails suspended from the base of the goblet bowl, zigzagging down the stem to the bottom disc, attached to each disc, with the trail pinched out at each attachment. Flared base attached over the base of the stem, and the pontil mark from the stem is visible protruding below the join, through the base. Flared goblet bowl has marvered blue trailing spiralling around the bowl to its base. Around the basal angle is a soft applied trail, tooled to form small 'prunts', approximately 5 mm wide. Some tiny bubbles in the glass. Excellent condition. Extant height 14.3 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1930s.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 262, No. 291.

Housed by: Museum of London, 14702.

GA42 Bank of England, City of London (Fig. 8).

Goblet stem with part of broken flared base and bowl attached. Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Solid stem has three colourless discs at intervals towards the centre, with four alternate thick colourless and blue trails suspended from the base of the goblet bowl, zigzagging down the stem to the bottom disc, attached to each disc, with the trail pinched out at each attachment. Flared base attached over the base of the stem, with a drop of blue glass on the bulb. Widely flared bowl with soft applied colourless trail around the basal angle, tooled to form small 'prunts'. Blue marvered trailed decoration on the bowl, of parallel zigzagging lines. Excellent condition. Extant height 13.2 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1930s.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 262-3, No. 292.

Housed by: Museum of London, 14703.

GA43 Provenance unknown, probably from London (Fig. 8).

Solid goblet stem of greenish glass, now very badly weathered with deep brown surface layers. Three applied discs at intervals down the stem. Stem diameter 1.4 cm. Diameter of discs c. 3.5 cm. The edges of the discs are corroded, and it is not possible to say if there was originally suspended decoration attached between the discs. Stem is hollow above the upper disc. At the lower end of the stem is an enlarged bulb of 2.6 cm diameter. Below that is a small fragment of a flaring base, with an irregular disc or trail of glass between the stem and base, and a prominent protruding pontil mark on the underside of the stem.

Context: Not known, but recorded as 'probably from London' excavations.

Date found: Acquired in 1956.

Published: No.

Housed by: Victoria and Albert Museum, C188 J.

Type A10: Colourless glass goblets with applied pincer trail around basal angle of bowl, and blue frill around stem.

Type 10.1: Colourless glass goblet with applied pincer trail around basal angle of bowl, and blue frill around solid stem.

GA44 Winchester Palace, Southwark, London (Fig. 9).

Goblet of cloudy colourless glass, with a slight iridescent surface film. Stem and base complete; bowl rejoined from eight broken fragments, with some missing fragments. Solid stem, slightly constricted towards top, with thick trail forming bulb around base where the flared base joins. Stem protrudes just below join, and faint pontil mark visible from underneath. Dark blue glass applied frill half way up stem, 3-4 mm thick, with overlapping ends. Foot of the flared base is folded under, forming a small hollow rim edge c. 5 mm wide. Bowl flares out widely from stem, then has almost vertical walls. The bowl is slightly taller on one side. Applied trail of colourless glass around basal angle of bowl, with pincer 'projections' pulled out with a tool. Complete rim present, diameter 7 cm. Base rim diameter 8.4 cm. Height 17.9 cm. Stem diameter 9 mm at top, widening to 1.1 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm, becoming thicker lower down bowl.

Context: [5203], 14th century lower fills of garderobe.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, WP 83 <932>.

Type A10.2: Colourless glass goblet with applied pincer trail around basal angle of bowl, and blue frill around hollow flared stem, which becomes solid at top.

GA45 Lothbury, City of London (Fig. 9).

Part of stem and bowl of goblet of colourless glass with a greyish tint. Stem is solid at the top, then becomes hollow and flares sharply to form a base. Nearly half way up the stem is an applied decorative frill of blue glass. The bowl has an applied colourless trail around the basal angle, with pincer 'projections' pulled out with a tool. There is some slight optic-blown vertical ribbing visible on the bowl, above and below the trail. Stem 9.5 mm wide at top. Extant height 10.3 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1866.

Published: Clark 1986, 180-1, No. 3.

Housed by: Museum of London, 13338.

GA46 Shore Road, Hackney, London E9 (Fig. 9).

Fragments from the bowl, stem and base of a goblet of colourless glass. Three adjoining fragments from the upper stem and bowl. Bowl has faint optic-blown ribbing on the base, and an applied colourless trail around the basal angle, with pincer 'projections' pulled out with a tool. The hollow stem becomes solid towards the top. Applied decorative frill of blue glass around the centre of the stem. Fragment from the base rim of a flared foot, base rim diameter c. 9.8 cm. Extant height c. 11.6 cm.

Context: SF <15>, layer [56] of floor surface in building of c. AD 1350-80; SF <22>, layer [22].

Date found: 1978.

Published: Clark 1986, 180-1, No. 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SHR <15> and <22>.

Type A11: Colourless glass goblet bowl with pincerd colourless trail around the lower part of the bowl, and patterned blue trailing above.

GA47 Aldgate, City of London (Fig. 9).

Two fragments of colourless glass from the flaring bowl of a goblet. Very little cloudy surface weathering. One fragment has an applied pincerd colourless trail around the lower part of the bowl, with a thin blue trail above. Approximate diameter of the pincerd trail is 4 cm. The second fragment has two thin blue trails, and a thicker 'zigzag' point. Body thickness 1.2 mm. About 5 mm of the bowl survives below the pincerd trail. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and confirmed that both the colourless and blue glass is soda glass, the blue probably coloured by using cobalt.

Context: [1247] Residual in a post-medieval context.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, AL74 <695>.

Type A12: Colourless glass goblet with bowl with vertical sides, and alternate blue and colourless applied horizontal trails, with hollow stem.

GA48 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent (Fig. 9).

Stemmed goblet of colourless glass with blue and colourless horizontal trailing. Height of extant vessel 16 cm. Rejoined fragments, and one separate base rim fragment. Covered by light beige pitted weathering. Goblet bowl has a vertical, slightly bulging profile, flaring out slightly towards the rim, and a flat base. Diameter c. 6 cm. Rim missing. Minimum body thickness 0.5 mm. Colourless trail applied around base of bowl, tooled to form small prongs with rounded tips. Above that at intervals are three alternate plain blue trails, and two pincerd colourless trails. Blue trails are of an irregular thickness, from 0.8 to 2.5 mm, with large blobs left at their starting points. Colourless trails have pincerd decoration, between 2.5 and 7 mm wide, formed by squeezing it out with a tool on either side of each 'pinch'. Middle colourless trail has a large blob where the trail started. Hollow stem flares out towards base, irregular width, minimum 1.3 cm, and is pinched in slightly half way down. Stem is solid at the top for c. 3 mm, with a pontil scar on the base of this solid bulb. Thickness of glass on stem 1.2 mm. Base edge is folded underneath, forming a hollow rim edge. Base rim diameter 9.5 cm.

Context: Cesspit [1924], with pottery of AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, <6414>.

Type A13: Colourless glass goblets with a shallow bowl with applied blue trailed decoration.

Type A13.1: Colourless goblet with shallow bowl with applied blue trailed decoration, and solid stem with decorative prong.

GA49 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 9).

Fragments of the bowl and stem of a colourless goblet. Solid stem has an applied six-pronged knob around the centre, decorated with blue glass on the tip of each prong. The shallow goblet bowl has an applied horizontal blue trail half way down, with twirls and dots of blue glass below. Estimated rim diameter c. 16 cm.

Context: Stone-lined cesspit [178], with pottery of AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1513, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Type A13.2: Colourless goblet with shallow bowl with applied blue trailed decoration, and hollow stem.

GA50 Weekday Cross, Nottingham (Fig. 9).

Fragments of the bowl and stem of a colourless-greenish goblet with surface weathering. Hollow flared stem and base fragments. Shallow bowl has a horizontal applied blue trail, with applied blue decoration of random twirls and dots below.

Context: Pit 1, level [ah], context dates not known.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: ?Nottingham University Department of Archaeology; sketch received from Bob Alvey.

Type A14: Colourless glass goblet with painted enamel decoration on the bowl.

GA51 Cheapside House, Cheapside, City of London (Fig. 10).

Six adjoining fragments of bowl, perhaps originally on tall stem. Colourless / pale greenish glass with enamelled decoration. Enamelled on both sides, viewed from above. Figure with raised right hand, and left hand on breast. Quatrefoil motif with eight-armed cross in centre to left of figure, and part of a similar quatrefoil with trefoil motif in visible lobe, to right of figure. Green circular background. Horizontal line border, with dotted border above. Enamelling on outer surface: red robe, and quatrefoil on left of figure. Green circular background. Blue cloak. Black hair. Inner surface: white flesh and dotted decoration. Red outlines and features on face. Light brown outlines, original colour unknown, possibly gilded? Centre of chest, white enamel dotted brooch. Base diameter c. 11.5 cm. Reconstructed rim diameter 12.4 cm. Extant height 2.9 cm. Body thickness 1-1.5 mm.

Context: Post-hole with no associated finds.

Date found: 1957.

Published: Cook 1958, 173-77, Pl. XIX; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 158, No. 117.

Housed by: Museum of London, 20757.

Type A15: Colourless-greenish goblet, with vertical-sided bowl with external double-fold below rim, and wrythen trail around basal angle of bowl.

GA52 King's Langley, Hertfordshire (Fig. 10).

Colourless glass with green/yellow tinge. Rim and flat base fragments of goblet bowl. Slight projection in centre of base suggests it was stemmed, but could possibly be a pontil mark. Decorative band double-folded outwards and up just below rim. Applied pincer or wrythen trail around basal angle. Originally optic-blown with vertical ribbing, worked out so imperceptible, but still visible on decorative band. Rim diameter (from published drawing) c. 5.9 cm.

Context: Cellar fill dating to 1291/2-1431?

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1974, 67-8, No. 1, Fig. XX.

Housed by: ?Hertford Museum or St Albans Museum.

Type A16: Blue glass goblets with ribbed decoration.

GA53 The Bedern Foundry, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Blue glass bowl, or goblet bowl fragment, with two mould-blown vertical ribs. Now denatured iridescent surface weathering. 1 mm thick, maximum length 4.5 cm, maximum width 3.3 cm.

Context: External spread, context [22], residual mid-17th to 20th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1973.13 II <115>.

Type A16.1: Blue glass goblet bowl, with mould-blown vertical ribbing and applied pincer trail around basal angle.

GA54 Austin Friars, Leicester (Fig. 10).

Three fragments of blue glass in good condition, from goblet bowl. Vertical goblet walls, with two surviving mould-blown vertical ribs. Horizontal applied pincer trail of blue glass around basal angle.

Context: Not known. Late 15th century style.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Mellor and Pearce 1981, 139-140.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums, 389'1973.

Type A16.2: Blue glass goblet with hollow flared stem with optic-blown vertical ribbing.

GA55 Gateway House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Part of the stem and flat base of bowl of a goblet of blue glass. Stem hollow and flared, with faint vertical optic-blown ribbing.

Context: ER [161B]. Cellar or garderobe, late 15th or early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21436

Type A17: Colourless glass goblet lids with trailed decoration.

Type A17.1: Colourless glass lid with rounded finial and applied blue horizontal trails around finial and flattened base.

GA56 St Swithin's Lane, City of London (Fig. 10).

Colourless glass, with a cloudy greyish tint, possibly a lid. Hollow finial at the top, flaring out to form main body, broken at lower edge, where the lid curves down. Slight pontil scar on the top of the finial. Blue trails applied horizontally around the centre of the finial, and the base of the 'stem'. Lowest surviving diameter c. 9.6 cm. Height 4.2 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1919.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 441, No. 555.

Housed by: Museum of London, A21055.

Type A17.2: Colourless glass lid with rounded finial and applied blue horizontal trail around flattened base.

GA57 63, Threadneedle Street, City of London (Fig. 10).

Colourless-yellowish glass, possibly a lid. Hollow rounded finial on the top, with a clean pontil scar on the top. Lid flares out from finial downwards, broken at the raised edge which then curves down. Applied dark blue trail around the angle at the base of the 'stem' where the lid flattens out. Lowest surviving diameter 8.8 cm. Height 4.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1840.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 441, No. 556.

Housed by: Museum of London, 22534.

Type A17.3: Possible lid of colourless glass, with trail around flattened base.

GA58 Goldsmith Street, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 10).

Flared fragment from the base of a goblet stem or possibly a lid. Colourless glass with light iridescent weathering. Applied colourless horizontal trail around the base. Inverts towards either a stem, or the finial of a lid.

Context: Garden soil layer [34], with 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. 45, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type A18: Lids of opaque white glass.

GA59 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Flared fragment of opaque white vessel glass, probably from a lid. Good condition. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer - soda glass with high tin and lead.

Context: Waterfront dump, [416], AD 1360-1400 or later.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 6-8, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <3366>.

GA60 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London (Fig. 10).

Rim fragment of opaque white vessel glass. Everts to form the shoulder of a lid. Rim diameter 6 cm. Good condition. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer - soda glass with high tin and lead.

Context: Waterfront dump, [255], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 8, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4766>.

GA61 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London (Fig. 10).

Fragments from the rim, side and top of a lid of opaque white vessel glass. Diameter 6-7 cm. Surface covered by black and iridescent weathering.

Context: Waterfront dump, [83A], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2872>.

Type A19: Possible lids of green glass.

GA62 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London (Fig. 10).

Hollow body of a quadruped, with the head and most of the legs broken off. There is an applied tail at the back of the body. A small blob of glass on the back of the animal may indicate that there was originally a rider. A hollow tube comes down from underneath the body, which probably continues to form a lid. Greenish glass, now weathered opaque brown. Length of the extant body c. 5.2 cm.

Context: [3680] Pit [156], interpreted as a garden soakaway, AD 1240-70 to 1400.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <92>.

Type A20: Miscellaneous goblet stem fragments of colourless or greenish glass.

Type A20.1: Solid stem fragments of colourless or greenish glass.

GA63 Lurk Lane, Beverley, Humberside (Fig. 10).

Solid stem of colourless glass with a yellowish tinge, with flaky iridescent surface weathering. Slight swelling at lower end, expanded slightly to take bowl at other end. Irregularly formed (or may be due to weathering). Length c. 5.6 cm. Analysis confirms it to be soda glass.

Context: Gravel passage, context [598], AD 1188-1250.

Date found: 1979-80.

Published: Henderson 1991, 126-7, No. 226.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeology Unit, Beverley. <392>.

GA64 Goldsmith Street 256, Exeter, Devon.

Solid round knob from one end of a goblet stem, with part of bowl or base attached. Colourless glass with a slight yellowish tinge, and slight iridescent surface weathering. Possibly from the stem base, as there is a faint pontil scar on the underside of the stem.

Context: With pottery of the late 13th century.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, G38, Fig 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GA65 Cuckoo Lane E, Southampton, Hampshire.

Goblet stem of clear emerald-green glass, bubbled and lightly weathered. Applied disc around the centre of the stem. Extant height c. 11 cm.

Context: [5e], external gravel floor, AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1518, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GA66 Vicar Lane, Hull, Humberside.

Solid colourless stem, 4 cm long, width 1.1-1.8cm. Good condition.

Context: Layer [26], c. AD 1500.

Date found: 1975.

Published: No.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

Type A20.2: Solid stems with flared bases, of colourless or greenish glass.

GA67 Nicholas Lane, City of London (Fig. 10).

Four adjoining fragments of colourless goblet stem and base. Part of solid stem, with a slight bulb over the base, from which the base flares out, with a pincerd colourless trail around the bulb. Pontil mark of the solid stem visible from underneath. Tiny fragment of base rim present, which is folded under the base edge, to form a hollow rim (broken). Some light brown surface weathering. Extant height 13.2 cm. Base diameter c. 12.4 cm.

Context: Associated with 13th to 14th century beaker.

Date found: 1923.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 264, No. 294.

Housed by: Museum of London, A25286.

GA68 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Six adjoining fragments of the flared base of a hollow stem of colourless glass with a yellowish tinge and light surface weathering. Diameter at least 14 cm at base. Body thickness 1-1.5 mm.

Context: Cave pit with pottery of c. AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GA69 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Three adjoining fragments of the flared base of a goblet stem, with a bulb at the top where originally attached to a solid stem. Colourless glass with a yellowish tinge and light surface weathering.

Context: Cave pit with pottery of c. AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GA70 Cuckoo Lane A, Southampton, Hampshire.

Fragment of solid goblet stem, with slight bulb at base, with part of an adjoining flared base. Greenish-colourless glass with light surface weathering. Extant height c. 10 cm.

Context: Pit [14], late 14th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1483, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Type A20.3: Flared bases and rim edges of goblets of colourless or greenish glass.

GA71 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Three rim fragments from the flared base of a goblet stem of colourless glass with a yellowish tinge and light weathering on the underside. Rim edge bent under and smoothed. Base rim diameter 15 cm. Probably from one vessel, and possibly from GA68 or GA69. Also two small fragments from a similar flared stem.

Context: Cave pit with pottery of c. AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GA72 Boston Dominican Friary, Lincolnshire.

Base rim fragment from the flared base of a goblet stem, colourless glass. Rim edge folded under, leaving a small hollow band. Base rim diameter 12.4cm.

Context: [F25], foundations of the refectory, early 14th century.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Charleston 1972a, 47, No.6, Fig 9.

Housed by: ?Lincoln City and County Museum.

GA73 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Everted rim or base fragment of greenish-colourless glass, with some beige surface weathering. Rim folded under and smoothed. Rim diameter c. 11.5 cm.

Context: Pit [SF 12], late 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GA74 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Fragment of greenish-colourless glass, with some beige surface weathering. Flares out widely, and probably from a hollow goblet stem.

Context: Pit [SF 12], late 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GA75 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Fragment of greenish-colourless glass, with some beige surface weathering. Flares out widely, and probably from a hollow goblet stem.

Context: Pit [SF 12], late 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

Type A20.4: Folded foot of colourless glass goblet, with applied pincer trail around the base rim.

GA76 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 10).

Fragments from the folded foot of a pedestal base, with the high kicked centre present. Applied pincer trail around the base. Two large bubbles trapped between the two walls of the folded base. Colourless-greenish glass. Base rim diameter c. 7 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [364], waterfront dump, c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <405>.

B: Catalogue of Beakers

Green glass

Type B1: Green glass beakers with prominent vertical ribs.

GB1 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 11).

Fragments from the rim and wall of a beaker of originally green glass, now weathered completely opaque brown. Prominent mould-blown vertical ribs from just below the rim, at intervals around the body. Irregular rim finish. Rim diameter and exact profile not measurable.

Context: Cesspit [228], layer [13], associated with pottery of c. AD 1300.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G10, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type B2: Green glass beakers with wrythen ribbing.

GB2 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 11).

Three adjoining rim and body fragments of originally green glass, now with brown enamel-like weathering. Slightly drawn in just below the rim, with faint wrythen optic-blown ribbing below and around the body. Rim diameter 8 cm.

Context: Cesspit 228, layer [13], associated with pottery of c. AD 1300.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G12, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GB3 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Vertical rim fragment of green glass with slight surface pitting. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing below the rim. Rim diameter c. 9-10 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and confirmed as potash glass. Possibly from a beaker.

Context: [88] waterfront dump deposit of 'high class milieu', AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4379>.

GB4 The Bedern Foundry, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Two adjoining rim and two body fragments of a beaker of greenish glass with black and brown opaque surface weathering. Vertical profile, with faint optic-blown wrythen ribbing from just below the rim, around the body. Rim diameter 7.2 cm.

Context: Foundry II, context [663], late 15th century.

Date found: 1975.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1975.13 <998>.

GB5 Sandal Castle, Yorkshire.

Unweathered pale green fragment from optic-blown beaker (or flask?) with wrythen-ribbed decoration, 0.5 mm thick.

Context: Barbican ditch [BDA 2], phase 2, AD 1484/5 rebuilding.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 32, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum, <34>.

Type B3: Green glass beakers with wrythen ribbing, blown into an octagonal mould.

GB6 104-106 St Benedicts Street, Norwich, Norfolk (Fig. 11).

Complete beaker with high thin kicked base, mould-blown into an octagonal mould, with wrythen ribbing. Thick pale bluish-green glass with surface decay. Rim diameter c. 8.2 cm, base diameter c. 4.6 cm.

Context: Area B, S, layer [141], AD 1400-1600.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Haslam 1993, 105, No. 659.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum, <585>.

Type B4: Greenish glass beaker with small prunts.

GB7 Little Britain, City of London (Fig. 11).

Almost complete beaker of rejoined fragments of greenish glass. Slightly bulging barrel-shaped body, constricted below rim, with an applied horizontal green trail. Small prunts applied over body below trail. Drawn to a point with tools, and then the point has been flattened, leaving a small platform. Prunts c. 7 mm in diameter, protruding c. 3 mm. Applied trail around base, tooled to form pincerd 'feet'. Kicked base with pontil mark. Height 7.9 cm. Rim diameter c. 5.8 cm. Slightly pitted or with iridescent surface weathering in places.

Context: [147] Residual in context of AD 1550-1750. Late 14th to early 15th century style.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LBT <8>.

Type B5: Green glass beakers with large prunts.

GB8 King's Langley, Hertfordshire.

Wall fragment of pale bluish-green beaker with remains of prunt, drawn out at tip.

Context: Cellar fill of AD 1291/2-1431.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1974, 69, No. 4.

Housed by: Hertford Museum or St Alban's Museum.

GB9 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Base and body wall fragments from a beaker of bluish-green glass, with applied prunts. One large prunt survives, measuring c. 2 x 2.5 cm. Applied pincerd foot ring. Base diameter 7 cm. Body diameter up to c. 10 cm. Body thickness 1.5-1.8 mm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and found to be soda glass.

Context: [2082] Waterfront deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <841>.

GB10 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Base of bluish-green glass from a beaker with an applied pincerd foot ring. High pointed kick. Base diameter 6 cm. Possibly from a prunted beaker as above. Some surface weathering. Body thickness 1.5 mm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and found to be soda glass.

Context: [2112] Waterfront deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <4698>.

GB11 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Three fragments from the body and the base ring of a beaker of blue-green glass, with applied prunts. Large shallow prunts, 1-2 cm diameter. One body fragment has three applied prunts, the second body fragment has one applied prunt. The third fragment has part of an applied pincer base ring. Base diameter 5 cm. Good condition glass with some bubbles. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [274] Waterfront deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <149>.

GB12 Middle Pavement, Nottingham (Fig. 11).

Bluish-green glass rim, body and base fragments of beaker with large prunts. One large rim section, two base fragments and four prunted body fragments. Barrel-shaped profile, constricted c. 1 cm below the rim where a horizontal trail is applied. Applied pincer trail around base, and kicked base. Reconstructed height 9.5 cm. Rim diameter 8 cm. Size of oval-shaped prunts, up to 2 cm diameter. Good condition.

Context: Pit [SF], levels [17] and [18 S]. With 15th century pottery, but pre-AD 1480 - no Raeren ware was present (characteristic of AD 1480-1500 in Nottingham).

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GB13 Watling House, City of London.

Applied prunt from a beaker. Weathered green glass in poor condition. Prunt diameter 1.8 x 1.7 cm.

Context: ER190A, upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER190A <18>.

Type B6: Green glass undecorated beakers.

GB14 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex (Fig. 11).

Body and base fragments of pale green beaker, with slight pitting inside thin tall kick, 4.5 cm high. Base diameter c. 5.6 cm.

Context: Pit [J468], [F169], with pottery of c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

High-lead glass

Type B7: Yellow high-lead glass beakers with concentric yellow or blue horizontal trailing.

GB15 Drury Hill, Nottingham (Fig. 11).

Base of bright yellow high-lead glass beaker, with a domed kick. Pincer trail around base ring, and thin (0.8 mm) parallel horizontal yellow trails around the body wall. Also fragments of thicker (2 mm) blue trails no longer attached, but thought to belong to same vessel. Diameter c. 6 cm at inside edge of base.

Context: Pit with late 13th to early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GB16 Kirkstall Abbey Guest House, West Yorkshire (Fig. 11).

Adjoining rim and body fragment, and two separate body fragments of yellow high-lead glass with a greenish tinge, in a scratched condition. All fragments except one of the separate body fragments have applied yellow horizontal trailing from below the rim. Almost vertical rim profile, rim diameter 8.2 cm. Rim thickness 2.8 mm. Body thickness 1.1-1.5 mm. May come from a beaker, or possibly a flask or jug.

Context: Contexts [B3 119], layer of soil below demolition debris adjacent to main drain outside hall; [E2 1104], yellow clay below cobble floor of main drain in yard outside kitchen, pre-15th century; [E2 1231], below west wall of 15th century kitchen. Therefore predates final phase 15th century kitchen and drain.

Date found: 1982-3.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leeds Museums Service, <6728>, <6042>,< 6948>.

Yellow high-lead glass kicked bases, probably from beakers:

GB17 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 11).

Bright yellow high-lead glass fragment from a slightly kicked base, with a pontil mark on the underside. Good condition with very slight weathering. Extant diameter 4 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and found to contain 68.1% lead.

Context: [1783], waterfront dump, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 4.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <1448>.

GB18 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Bright yellow high-lead glass fragment from a slightly kicked base, with a pontil mark on the underside. Good condition with very slight black surface corrosion. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and found to contain 74.8% lead.

Context: [2472], waterfront dump, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 4.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <2309>.

GB19 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

Bright yellow high-lead glass fragment from a slightly kicked base, with a pontil mark on the underside. Good condition. Widest extant diameter c. 5.6 cm.

Context: Castle garderobe pit of the 14th century.

Date found: ?1909-15.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

Type B8: Opaque red high-lead glass beaker.

GB20 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire (Fig. 11).

Fragments of a beaker of thin opaque red high lead glass. An applied base ring has been pressed on around the base of the beaker, with prominent tool marks. Pontil mark on the underside. Light surface weathering. Lead oxide content c. 67 %.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F1004], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

Colourless-greenish glass

Type B9: Colourless-greenish glass beakers with no decoration.

GB21 Little Britain, City of London.

Fragment from a very pale green, almost colourless beaker.

Context: [1503] AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LBT86 <736>.

GB22 Cuckoo Lane A, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 11).

Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Rim, body and base fragments of beaker which flares out slightly towards the rim, with kicked base. Rim diameter c. 8.8 cm.

Context: Cesspit [14], with late 13th century pottery.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1484, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GB23 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Slightly everted rim fragment, probably from beaker. Rim diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: Cesspit [260], with pottery of AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1501, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GB24 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Colourless glass with greenish tint. Fragment of kicked base and wall of beaker. Base diameter c. 4.4 cm. Possibly from same vessel as GB23.

Context: Cesspit [260], with pottery of AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1499, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GB25 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Fragment of kicked base and wall of beaker. Base diameter c. 4.4 cm. Possibly from same vessel as GB23.

Context: Cesspit [260], with pottery of AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1500, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GB26 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Colourless glass with a greenish tint and some iridescent surface weathering. Rim fragment probably of a beaker. Rim diameter c. 4-5 cm.

Context: Trench II, [12436], floor layer, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <2519>.

GB27 10 Milk Street, City of London (Fig. 11).

Sharply flared rim fragment of colourless glass from a beaker. Rim diameter 9 cm. Iridescent surface weathering. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [502] AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <144>.

GB28 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London (Fig. 11).

Fragment of the rim and side from a beaker of colourless glass with a pale green tint. Vertical profile, and the lower edge turns in, originally to form the base. Rim diameter 6 cm. Height 5 cm. Body thickness 0.5 mm.

Context: [2082] Waterfront deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <842>.

GB29 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Rim fragment of colourless glass with an almost vertical profile, flaring slightly towards the rim. Possibly from a beaker of this type. Rim diameter 7 cm. Good condition. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [2084] Waterfront deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <787>.

GB30 St Peters Street, Northampton.

Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Rim and body fragments from a beaker, with some black/brown enamel-like weathering. Rim slightly inturned and irregular. Diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: [E (14) = II.E], pre-phase 6, pre- late 14th to early 15th century. However, another vessel from the same context is of a late 15th to early 16th century style, when undecorated beakers also existed. The layer may therefore be later, or include a greater mixture of material.

Date found: 1973-76.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 299-300, No. GL57.

Housed by: Northampton Museum.

GB31 The Bedern Foundry, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Small slightly everted rim fragment of colourless glass with a greenish tint, and opaque brown weathered surfaces. Rim diameter c. 7-8 cm, 2 mm thick. Possibly from a beaker.

Context: Intrusive in context [22], mid-17th to 20th century layers.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1973.13 II <3088>.

Type B10: Colourless-greenish glass beakers with optic-blown decoration.

GB32 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 12).

Rim, body and base fragments of pale green beaker with slightly flared sides, with mould-blown oval decoration, elongated more horizontally towards top of beaker, more round towards base. Rim diameter 10 cm, base diameter c. 5 cm.

Context: Cesspit [178], with pottery of AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216 and 219, No. 1508, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GB33 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 12).

Wall and possible base fragments of a beaker of colourless glass with a tall narrow vertical profile. Decorated with optic-blown rows of roundels on the lower part of the beaker. Diameter 6 cm. Body thickness 0.4-0.5 mm. Good condition, with some beige surface pitting.

Context: [2230] Waterfront deposit, AD 1330-1480.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <1455>.

GB34 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Three body fragments from a beaker of greenish glass. Decorated with faint optic-blown rows of roundels. Body thickness 2 mm.

Context: [150] Waterfront deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4490>.

GB35 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Two body fragments, one with part of the base of a beaker of colourless glass. Decorated with optic-blown rows of roundels. Base diameter 5 cm. Body thickness 0.4-0.5 mm. Good condition. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and found to be soda glass.

Context: [2082] Waterfront deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991 (Table 2).

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <5015>.

Type B11: Colourless or tinted glass beakers with optic-blown decoration, and a folded pedestal foot.

B11.1: Diamond optic-blown patterning.

GB36 31-51 Pottergate, Norwich, Norfolk (Fig. 12).

Body and foot fragments of pale greyish-blue beaker, mould-blown with diamond pattern, and folded pedestal foot. Some beige pitting. Base diameter c. 8.2 cm.

Context: Cellar deposit, layer [F], [1507], probably from fire of AD 1507.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Atkin, Carter and Evans 1985, 58 and 62, No. 55; Haslam 1993, 108-9, No. 702.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum.

B11.2 Hexagonal oval optic-blown patterning.

GB37 St Peters Street, Northampton (Fig. 12).

Body and foot fragments of greenish, slightly denatured glass, with faint mould-blown hexagonal lozenge pattern, becoming more oval towards base. Folded pedestal foot. Base diameter c. 6.4 cm.

Context: [E (14) = 11], pre-phase 6, pre late 14th to early 15th century (but the style is later, so may be a later or more mixed layer).

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 299-300, No. GL58.

Housed by: Northampton Museum.

B11.3: Zigzag optic-blown patterning.

GB38 St Peters Street, Northampton (Fig. 12).

Body fragment and folded foot of greenish mould-blown beaker, with lozenges offset between zigzag pattern. Foot fragment has enamel-like weathering.

Context: House [9], phase 6iii, mid to late 15th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 299-300, No. GL74.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <G12>.

B11.4: Oval optic-blown patterning.

GB39 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent (Fig. 12).

Seven rim and body fragments of greenish-colourless beaker, mould-blown with oval pattern. Deep surface decomposition. Rim diameter 7.8 cm.

Context: [146 M], late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 208-9, No. 231.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

Type B12: Colourless-greenish glass beaker with horizontal mould-blown lines below rim.

GB40 Polsloe Priory, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 12).

Everted rim fragment from greenish vessel, crizzled where the opaque surface weathering has been cleaned off, with three horizontal mould-blown lines 'stepped' below rim. Rim diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: PP [1573], late 15th century.

Date found: 1976-9.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G30, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type B13: Colourless glass beakers with small prunts.

GB41 King's Langley, Hertfordshire (Fig. 12).

Two rim and body fragments of colourless beaker with brownish tinge. Small applied prunts pulled to squeezed point by pucellas (glassmaking tools), and horizontal trail c. 1 cm below rim. Rim diameter 8.2 cm, reconstructed height c. 10 cm.

Context: Cellar fill, dated to AD 1291/2-1431.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1974, 68, No. 3, Fig. XX; Charleston 1984, 18 and 23, Fig. 5.

Housed by: Hertford Museum or St Alban's Museum.

GB42 10 Milk Street, City of London (Fig. 12).

Two fragments from the base and body wall of a beaker of colourless glass with applied prunts. Possibly from two different vessels, as the size of the prunts are different. First fragment has four small applied prunts, slightly oval diameters 4-6 mm. The second fragment has three applied prunts, diameters 6-8 mm. Applied pincer foot ring. Base diameter 6.2 cm. Iridescent surface weathering. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be potash glass.

Context: [502] AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <143>.

GB43 Gentle's Yard, now Christopher Place, St Alban's.

Fragment, probably from a beaker, of colourless glass with an applied prunt. Prunt is pulled into a pronounced point. Diameter of prunt c. 1 x 1.4 cm. Slight iridescent surface weathering. Body thickness 0.9 mm.

Context: [DQ], layer 4. Timber-lined cellar group with fine pottery of the 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St. Alban's Museums.

GB44 Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Body fragment from the upper part of a beaker of colourless glass. Applied horizontal trail below the rim, and one surviving applied prunt below. Diameter approximately 6.8 cm.

Context: Found to west of Phase III (late 13th-early 14th century) hall, in Phase II (c. 1250-1300) hall area.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, No. 307.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

GB45 Swan Street, Lincoln.

Body fragment from the upper part of a beaker of colourless glass with a green-yellow tint. Part of an applied horizontal trail, with a small neat applied prunt below. Slight iridescence on surface, and small bubbles in the glass. Trail 1 mm wide. Prunt c. 4 x 8 mm.

Context: [261], from wall [199]. No dates known.

Date found: 1982.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

GB46 Christchurch Priory, Dorset.

Two fragments of colourless glass with applied prunts.

Context: Priory garderobe, unstratified.

Date found: 1969-70.

Published: Charleston 1983b, 72-3.

Housed by: Not known.

Type B14: Colourless glass beaker with smoothed applied drops.

GB47 East Gate, Gloucester (Fig. 12).

Rim fragment of beaker of colourless glass. Four drops applied on outer surface, smoothed by heating. Rim diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: 12th century layer of East Gate, [6A], but which contains much intrusive 13th century pottery from overlying layers.

Date found: 1974-81.

Published: Harden and Tatton-Brown 1983, 171, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Gloucester Archaeological Unit.

Type B15: ?Colourless glass beaker with vertical ribbing.

GB48 Dominican Friary, Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 12).

Rim and body fragments of ?colourless glass beaker with vertical mould-blown ribs at intervals, slightly twisted towards rim. Rim diameter c. 5.6 cm. (Not available for examination).

Context: [F37], Debris below refectory foundations, with late 13th century pottery.

Date found: 1961-3.

Published: Charleston 1972a, 46, Nos. 2 and 5, Fig. 9.

Housed by: Lincoln City and County Museum.

Type B16: Colourless glass beakers with horizontal trails of plain blue and pincer colourless glass.

Type B16.1: Alternate plain blue and pincer colourless trails.

GB49 Little Britain, City of London (Fig. 12).

Rim and body fragments of a beaker of colourless glass. Blue trail applied around the rim edge, and alternate trails of three plain blue and three pincer colourless trails below that. Barrel-shaped body profile, constricted below the rim, where the top blue trail has been applied. Extant height 6.6 cm. Rim diameter 8.5 cm.

Context: Residual, in post-medieval demolition debris in stone-built structure, possibly a cellar, of uncertain date.

Date found: 1986.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 184, No. 154; referred to in Clark 1986, 181.

Housed by: Museum of London 16178, LBT86 <9>.

GB50 1-4 Great Tower Street, City of London (Fig. 12).

Five rejoined rim and body fragments, and one separate body fragment of a colourless beaker. Alternate horizontal trails of thin plain blue and thick pincer colourless glass: three blue and two colourless trails. Barrel-shaped body profile, with a constriction below the rim where the first trail is applied. No trail around the rim. Extant height 7.1 cm. Rim diameter 9 cm. Width of blue trails 0.4-1 mm, colourless trails 2.6-4.5 mm. Blobs remain where each blue trail was started. Slightly iridescent surface weathering. Rim thickness 1.1 mm, body 0.9 mm.

Context: [147], dating not known.

Date found: 1989.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, TWR89 <11>.

GB51 Nicholas Lane, City of London (Fig. 12).

Rim fragment of colourless beaker, with horizontally trailed decoration. Blue trail around rim, another below, and a softly pincerd colourless trail below that. Cloudy weathering. Rim diameter 9 cm. Extant height 3.6 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm, body thickness 0.9 mm.

Context: Cesspit with 15th to 16th century material. Residual.

Date found: 1923.

Published: Referred to in Clark 1986, 181.

Housed by: Museum of London, A25788.

GB52 Nicholas Lane, City of London (Fig. 13).

Two adjoining fragments of rim and body of colourless beaker, with colourless and blue trailing. Blue trail around rim, and further trailing below that: smooth blue, two colourless pincerd, smooth blue, and a colourless pincerd horizontal trail. Barrel-shaped profile: flares out very slightly towards the two colourless trails, then narrows again. Good condition, with a few small bubbles in the glass. Rim diameter 7.6 cm. Extant height 4.7 cm. Rim thickness 1.9 mm, body thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: Cesspit with 15th to 16th century material. Residual.

Date found: 1923.

Published: Referred to in Clark 1986, 181.

Housed by: Museum of London, A25787.

GB53 Shore Road, Hackney, London E9 (Fig. 13).

Rim and body fragment from colourless beaker with barrel-shaped profile, constricted below the rim. Horizontal plain blue trails applied around the rim edge, and three at and below the constriction below the rim. Pincerd colourless trail below that. Rim diameter 8.4 cm. Extant height 3.4 cm.

Context: General decay outside building with rather imprecise stratification, layers [20] (rim) and [43] (body).

Date found: 1978.

Published: Clark 1986, 180-1, No. 1.

Housed by: Museum of London, SHR78 <21> and <19>.

GB54 64-66 Cheapside, City of London (Fig. 13).

Two body fragments of colourless glass, with a horizontal applied plain blue trail and parallel pincerd colourless trail. From beaker or goblet bowl. Blue trail 1.2 mm wide, colourless trail 4 mm wide.

Context: [329] Recorded spot date AD 300-400. Intrusive.

Date found: 1989.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, CED89 <32>.

GB55 London, unknown site.

Body fragment of colourless glass with a smooth blue and parallel slightly pincerd colourless trail, probably from a beaker as A25787 above. Glass now with a slightly cloudy greyish-brown tinge. Measures approximately 28 x 12 mm, thickness 1.2 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 79.92/10.

Type B16.2: Colourless glass beaker with horizontal blue trailing.

GB56 Leadenhall Court, 1-6 Leadenhall Street, 95 and 97-100 Gracechurch Street, City of London (Fig. 13).

Rejoined rim and body fragments, and two separate body fragments of a beaker of colourless glass. Blue trail applied around the rim, continuing concentrically below four times. Gap below before the start of another blue trail is applied, circling the beaker three times. Below that is a horizontal colourless pincered trail. Broken below that. Rim diameter c. 8 cm, slightly irregular, with three quarters of the circumference present. Extant height c. 4.5-5.5 cm. Good condition with very little surface weathering.

Context: Area W (95 and 97-100 Gracechurch Street), [6034], AD 1400-1500. 13th to 14th century style.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LCT84 <945>.

Type B17: Colourless glass beaker horizontal blue trails below flared rim, and chevron-patterned blue trailing around the lower body.

GB57 Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 13).

Fragments including the rim, body and base, of a colourless glass beaker with a pinkish tinge. Kicked base, applied base ring, a cylindrical or slightly flaring body, and an everted rim. Horizontal blue trail applied around the angle between body and everted rim. Applied blue trails in a crossing zigzag pattern forming a chevron pattern around the lower body. Rim diameter 7.5 cm, base diameter 5 cm.

Context: Castle garderobe pit in Tower 2, mid-14th century (dated from pottery).

Date found: 1963.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 190, No. 163; Charleston 1990, 939, No. 3271, Fig. 291; Charleston 1984a, 22, Fig. 4.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, ACD RF 2803.

Type B18: Colourless glass beakers with Islamic gilt and enamel arabesque and cartouche decoration.

GB58 'The Luck of Edenhall' (Fig. 13).

Complete beaker of colourless glass with a honey-coloured tint, flaring out towards the rim. Decorated with gilt, and blue, red, green and white enamel in stylised foliate and geometric arabesque Islamic style. Each half of the beaker design is based within one of two overlapping cartouches, in white enamel with thick gilt outlines. The central design includes geometric designs in red and green enamel, surrounded by foliate designs within and outside the cartouche in blue enamel, with thinner gilt outlines. All of the design was initially outlined in ochre. The design is bordered by thin gilt lines around the base and below the rim of the beaker. Accompanied by a 'tailor-made' English or French cut leather case of the 14th century. Known as the 'Luck of Edenhall' by at least 1785. Legend tells the story of how it was left by fairies on St Cuthbert's Well, a spring on the Edenhall estate in Cumbria, the luck of the family dependent on its safekeeping. A variation is that one of the family seized it from the fairy king, upon which the fairy warned 'When this cup shall break or fall / Farewell to the luck of Edenhall' (Newman 1977, 188). Applied base ring. Height 15.7 cm. Rim diameter 12 cm. Thick body walls.

Context: Never buried. Owned by Musgrave family of Edenhall, near Penrith, Cumberland, until 1959.

Published: Charleston 1959, 34-5; Lamm 1929, Tafel 127, No. 2; Newman 1977, 188.

Housed by: Victoria and Albert Museum, London (C.1 - 1959).

Type B19: Colourless glass beakers with Islamic gilt and enamel decoration, depicting horsemen, and inscription, and Mamluk heraldic emblems.

GB59 Lombard Street, Abingdon, Oxfordshire (Fig. 13).

Eight fragments of the rim and body of beaker which flares out at the rim. Enamel (originally orange-red, purple-red, dark blue-green, dark green, cobalt blue, black and white) and gilt decoration applied on outer surface. Islamic inscription in a band translated 'Glory to our lord the sultan' in a band below the rim. The inscription band is interrupted by two, possibly originally three, Mamluk heraldic badges in circular blazons with an unidentified emblem. Inscription originally gilt with red outlines, on a blue background in the band. The main figurative scene shows two mounted horsemen wearing turbans and caftans, with polo sticks. The horses, one red and one white, face right, and there were originally no more than two depicted. Every different colour within the main scene is separated from the next by gold. It is likely that there was originally a lower inscription band. Colourless glass, now with a tawny-grey tinge and slightly opacified, with some iridescence. Reconstructed height c. 13 cm, rim diameter c. 11.8 cm, and base diameter reconstructed as c. 6.2 cm. Gilt disappeared shortly after excavation.

Context: Pit with 15th century pottery, under a 15th to 16th century timber-framed house.

Date found: 1983.

Published: Wenzel 1984, 1-21, Figs. 1, 2A, 2B and 3; Wenzel 1985, 108-9 and 112, Fig. 8, Appendix D.3.

Housed by: Abingdon Museum.

Miscellaneous Islamic colourless glass gilt and enamelled beaker.

GB60 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London (Fig. 13).

Body fragment of colourless glass in good condition, with gilt and enamel decoration. Part of the inscription band with some of an Islamic 'nashki' inscription. One complete, and parts of two other letters: '..D (A or L)..'. Translates as '..the just..'? Blue enamel background, with gilt lettering and border above, with red/brown enamel outline. Edge of a small triangular device in red/brown enamel with a gilt outline above the inscription band. Most likely to be from the body of a beaker. Estimated diameter c. 7.2 cm. Thickness of fragment 2.5-3 mm. Dimensions c. 1.6 wide x 2.4 cm high. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, confirmed as soda-lime-silica glass. Pure gold. Blue enamel is soda glass with lead and traces of copper and zinc (cobalt not traceable). Red enamel not sampled, but probably coloured by iron or copper oxide.

Context: [2051], land reclamation dump within waterfront wharf structure, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 10, Table 2; reference Wenzel 1984, 17.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <563>.

Type B20: Colourless glass beakers with enamel decoration painted on the outer surface.

GB61 Launceston Castle, Cornwall (Fig. 13).

Rejoined fragments of colourless beaker enamelled on outer surface only. Inscription in band below rim: '(MA)RIA . GRACI(A PLENA)'. Border lines either side of the inscription of red-yellow-red enamel. Heraldic lion, with a shield over his breast, in the main scene. Shield divided into four, the horizontal line becoming diagonal. Alternately coloured red and white within. On the opposite side is the remains of a shield, with a diagonal white fesse on a red background. Brown-red outlines. Red or white zigzagging line in another band towards the base. Height 10.3 cm, irregular rim diameter c. 8.7 cm, base diameter 4.7 cm.

Context: Stone-lined cellar of North Gatehouse, with 15th to 16th century pottery.

Date found: Not known.

Published: Wenzel 1984, 19, Fig. 20; Charleston 1984, 27, pl. 7b; Saunders 1977, 131 (reference only).

Housed by: Victoria and Albert Museum, London, on loan from the Duchy of Cornwall Office (No. 8344).

GB62 Restormel Castle, Cornwall (Fig. 13).

Six fragments of a beaker enamelled on the outer surface only. Four rejoined rim and body fragments, one separate body fragment, and a large part of the kicked base. Slightly everted towards rim. Quatrefoil, white with a yellow centre, on a background of a red disc, possibly originally with gilt outline. Heart-shaped yellow foliage with red stalk. Inscription in band below rim: 'C + A'. Red-yellow-red horizontal border lines on each side of the inscription band. Red foliage outlines, white inscription. Loose fragment with zigzagging line in a band towards the base. Colourless cloudy glass with a greenish tint. Reconstructed height c. 10.5cm. Rim diameter 8.7 cm. Base diameter 4.7 cm.

Context: Castle moat.

Date found: 1880.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 155, No. 113; Wenzel 1984, 19, Fig.19; Tait 1968, 152; Tait 1979, 17-18, No. C; Cook 1958, 176.

Housed by: British Museum, 1943, 4-2, 3 a-e, 4.

Type B21: Colourless glass beakers with enamel decoration painted on the inner and outer surfaces.

Type B21.1: Decorated with coats of arms.

GB63 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

Rejoined rim and body fragments of a colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Originally two alternate heraldic shields and lions rampant, with foliage between. Above, a decorative pattern of 'C's in place of an inscription, with border lines of red-yellow-red (as they appear now, but slightly weathered, and may have originally been yellow-red-yellow) on either side, as well as at the base of the enamelling. The shield has a white background, surrounded by a border of white dots. A blue beast, possibly a wolf, stands in the centre of the shield, above a red motif, resembling a crown, mountains, or rocks/stones. Possibly a pictorial pun of a name. John Clark suggests that it may represent Wolfsberg ('wolf mountain'), as 19th century heraldry used this pun in, an area fifty miles south of Augsburg, or Wolfstein ('wolf stone'). One lion and most of one shield survive, as well as the edge of the second shield. Heart and trefoil shaped leaves on foliage. Enamelled on both sides. Outer surface: White outlines, pattern in upper border, dots around shield, shield background, foliage stalks, head of lion, fur on lion's body. Red and yellow border lines. Yellow buds on foliage, and triangular motifs around main scene. Green parts of leaves. Inner surface: Blue body of wolf. Red and blue body of lion. Red motif below wolf. Red and blue leaves. Rim diameter 8.8 cm. Extant height 9.5 cm. Rim thickness 1.1 mm.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154, No. 1, Pl. XII A; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 152-3, No. 109.

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <128>.

Type B21.2: Decorated with mythical or other symbolic creatures.

GB64 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

Base rim fragment with adjoining body fragment, and separate body fragment, of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration of pelican plucking her breast to feed three young in nest. Enamel painted on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: white outlines of pelicans and nest, and dots representing blood, and on the bodies of the pelicans. Eyes and border separating beak from head are slightly reddish. White triangular motif above adult pelican's head has yellowish dots at each corner. Trace of foliage with white stalk and green leaf on lower right hand side of fragment. Border at the base of the enamelled area has red-yellow-red horizontal lines. Inner surface: Red body of adult, first and third pelican chick, and lower part of nest. Blue body of second pelican chick, and upper part of nest. The same scene is repeated on the two adjoining, and separate fragment. Applied plain colourless base ring. Base diameter 7.2 cm. Extant height 8.4 cm. Body thickness 0.9 mm. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 155-6, Fig. 7.2; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 147, No. 101.

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <133>.

GB65 Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 14).

Six or seven rejoined rim and body fragments of a colourless beaker. The main scene depicts a mythical beast with spread wings (griffin or dragon?), with the foreleg and wings of a bird, but an animal's mouth. Above is an inscription in a band below the rim, with only two letters surviving ('..NU..' or '..MU..'). On each side of the inscription band is a horizontal border, originally red-yellow-red? White outlines and inscription and red details painted on outside surface. Body of the animal painted red and blue (the blue now appears white) on the inner surface. Rim diameter c. 8.5-9cm. Body thickness 0.8-1 mm. The enamel decoration is weathered and not very clear.

Context: Room 40, floor and occupation layer, with 15th to 16th century pottery.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1990, 939, No. 3272, Fig. 291; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 146, No. 99.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, WP RF 5309.

Type B21.3: Decorated with robed figures between columns.

GB66 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

At least seven adjoining fragments of rim, body and base of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Three robed saint figures with haloes, flanked by plants and columns. The triangular spandrel at the top of each column contains a trefoil motif. Above, an inscription reads '.A..STERBA...EC:+:.' in Lombardic capitals (originally Magister Bartolameus me fecit?) This is a common formula, and the enamelled beaker in the British Museum has an inscription which reads 'Magister Aldrevandin(i) me feci(t)'. Another Foster Lane beaker (GB67) has part of an inscription, possibly originally the same as this one, which includes the name Bartolameus). Red-yellow-red horizontal border lines above and below the inscription, and towards the base of the beaker. One of the robed figures appears to be holding a child, and may be the Virgin Mary. Heart shaped leaves. Applied plain colourless foot ring. Enamelled on inner and outer surface. Outer surface: Yellow outlines, inscription, border lines, and small motifs. White faces, parts of columns and spandrels. Red border lines. Green halo, column base, parts of leaves. Inner surface: Black hair (now corroded white). Red and blue column spandrels, leaves and robes. Red parts of columns. Some corroded change of enamel colours, otherwise good condition. Height 11 cm. Rim diameter 9.3 cm. Rim thickness 1.2 mm. Applied foot ring.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 153-4, No. 2, Fig 6.1; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 130-1, No. 75.

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <129>.

GB67 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

At least five rejoined fragments of rim and body of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Haloed figure of Mary holding child, flanked by foliage and columns, and space for two other figures. Columns each have a triangular spandrel, with trefoil motif in the centre. Above, an inscription '..SBARTOLAMEUSFE..' in Lombardic capitals (originally Magister Bartolameus me fecit? similar to GB66). On each side of the inscription are horizontal red-yellow-red border lines. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: White outlines, inscription, faces, and small motifs. Yellow and red border lines. Yellow halo, part of column and spandrel. Green leaves. Inner surface: Red and blue robes, columns, spandrels and leaves. Green child's robe. Child's black hair. Rim diameter 11.6 cm. Extant height 10.1 cm. Rim thickness 1.3 mm.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154-5, No. 3, Fig. 7.1, Pl. XII B; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 131-2, No. 76.

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <130>.

GB68 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London.

Body fragment, extant height 7.7 cm. Triangular spandrel at top of column, foliage, and part of an inscription: '..CITVA..' or '..CITMA..' in Lombardic capitals.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154, No. 4.

Housed by: Museum of London, possibly from same vessel as GB67.

GB69 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London.

Rim fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Triangular spandrel at top of column and foliage. Circular area with dotted border, possibly a halo? In the centre, the edge of either a hand, or a beak (cf GB64). Part of inscription '..ENIMA..' in Lombardic capitals. Rim diameter c. 11.5 cm. Extant height 8 cm.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154, No. 5.

Housed by: Museum of London, unnumbered fragment.

GB70 Dale Abbey, Derbyshire.

Three fragments of an enamelled beaker, painted on both surfaces. Largest fragment (C60) has red, white and yellow outlines on the outer surface, blue on the inner surface. Two parallel red lines forming an inscription band, with a white cross potent between, from a break between two words. Below the inscription band is part of the triangular spandrel at the top of a column, outlined in white and yellow. C60A has white outlines on the inner surface. C60B has white outlines on the ?outer surface, and blue enamel on the inner surface, both are indeterminate designs.

Context: Drain.

Date found: 1938.

Published: Colvin 1938, 92, reference only, not illustrated.

Housed by: Victoria and Albert Museum, C60, A and B - 1955 (description from the Accessions Register).

Type B21.4: Decorated with horsemen and robed figures.

GB71 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

Two adjoining fragments of beaker from rim to base. Colourless glass with enamelled decoration. Foliage in centre of fragments, with the legs of a horse to the left, and a robed figure to the right. Band below rim with inscription in Lombardic capitals, only '..OM..' remains. Border lines on either side of this band of horizontal red-yellow-red lines (now appear red-yellow and yellow-green), also repeated on border towards beaker base. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: border lines and inscription. White outlines of horse, robed figure and leaves, and stalk of foliage. Small dots in centre of horse's feet. Yellow buds on foliage, and green on two lower leaves, and leaf on separate tuft of foliage at base. Inner surface: red legs of horse, and red and blue stripes of robe. Red and blue leaves. Applied plain colourless base ring. Part of kicked base survives. Base diameter 8.2 cm. Height 13.2 cm. Rim thickness 1.1 mm. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154, No. 6; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86.

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <134>.

GB72 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 13).

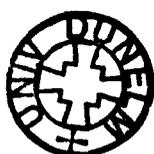
Body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Bearded man on horse, wearing a cap with long feathers, holding a spear and shield. Foliage and possibly a long thin flag on the left. Border above, with trace of inscription in Lombardic capitals, part of an 'M' or 'N'? Enamelled on both surfaces. Outer surface: white inscription, all outlines, feathers in cap, horse's mane and spear. Small zigzag motif behind horseman. Horizontal border lines red-yellow-red. Yellow beard and nose, and outline of hand. Yellow dot on zigzag motif. Inner surface: red horse, red and blue striped shield, blue robe, and black cap. Red and blue leaf. White face. Red and yellow striped flag. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154-5, Fig. 7.3; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <155>.



GB73 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London.

Two adjoining base and body fragments of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Lower border lines, foliage, and trace of ?horse's feet on the right, with three dots in their centre. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: horizontal border lines red-yellow-red. White outlines of ?feet, leaves, and foliage stalks. Inner surface: red and blue leaves, blue ?feet. Applied plain colourless base ring. Base diameter 8 cm. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <157>.

GB74 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

Two adjoining body fragments of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Man, probably on horse, wearing a wide brimmed hat. Foliage to his left, and border lines above. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: horizontal border lines, now appearing yellow-yellow/green-yellow, probably originally red-yellow-red. White outlines of hat, face, robes, foliage stalks, and dotted outlines of leaves. Yellow/green motif to left of man's face, and lower part of hat. Red smiling mouth and eye of man. Inner surface: red leaves, red and blue robes. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <158>.

GB75 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

Body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Part of body and legs of animal wearing a collar. Possibly a horse, as other beakers depict horses with similar red bodies (Foster Lane GB71). Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: white outlines of animal and collar, with spikes/rays surrounding collar. Inner surface: blue collar, red body of animal. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <159>.

Type B21.5: Miscellaneous colourless glass beaker fragments with enamel decoration.

GB76 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London (Fig. 14).

Three adjoining rim and body fragments of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Inscription '..MELO..' in Lombardic capitals, between two borders of horizontal red-yellow-red lines. All that survives of the main scene below, is some foliage, with traces of what may be ?birds' beaks on either side. Enamelled on both surfaces. Outer surface: white inscription, and border lines. White foliage stalks and leaf outlines. Yellow buds on foliage. White ?beaks, and a yellow head. Inner surface: red and blue leaves. Rim diameter 11.5 cm. Extant height 6.7 cm. Good condition.

Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Clark 1983, 154, No. 7; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <156>.

GB77-85 7-10 Foster Lane, City of London.

Nine rim, body and base fragments of colourless beakers with enamelled decoration, including a column and robed figure, and some possibly from the same vessel:

a) Rim fragment, diameter 10 cm. Small section of red-yellow-red (now appear red/yellow-red-red/yellow) border lines, with edge of two letters of white inscription below. All painted on outer surface. Good condition.

b) Body fragment with central foliage, and possibly a column on the left, and a robed figure on the right. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: white outlines, and triangular motif between column and foliage. Yellow bud on foliage, horizontal stripe on base of column, and vertical stripe up column. Green stripe on base of column, and on a leaf. Inner surface: red stripe up column, part of leaves. Red and blue robes. Good condition.

Parallels: Columns are common on enamelled beakers, particularly those with religious scenes. See Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 127-137, and GB66-GB67.

- c) Body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Part of foliage, leaf with serrated edge. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: white foliage stalk and leaf outline. Yellow bud on foliage. Inner surface: red and blue leaf. Red and blue to right of fragment, not identifiable.
- d) Body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Part of robed figure? White outlines on outer surface. Red and blue robe on inner surface. Possibly joins near to b).
Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).
- e) Body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Trefoil shaped leaf, with white outline on outer surface, coloured red and blue on inner surface. Edge of border of horizontal red-yellow(-red) lines above.
Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).
- f) Fragment of base, with applied base ring, of colourless glass beaker, found with Foster Lane enamelled beakers. Base diameter 7.4 cm.
Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).
- g) Small body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Edge of leaf, with white outline on outer surface, coloured red on inner surface.
Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).
- h) Body fragment of colourless beaker with enamelled decoration. Enamelled on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: white foliage stalks and outlines of trefoil leaves. Yellow bud on foliage. Inner surface: red and blue leaves.
- i) Small body fragment from colourless beaker, with horizontal border lines of yellow and ?red, now flaking off.
Context: Cesspit [190], with pottery dating to AD 1300-50.
Date found: 1982.
Published: Clark 1983, 154-5, Fig. 7.3; Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 138, No. 86 (with GB71).
Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <160>.

GB86 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Two fragments of colourless glass with enamelled design. Western European style, with designs of roundels, with enamel painted on inner and outer surfaces. Outer surface: yellow, green and white enamel. Inner surface: red enamel.

Context: Cesspit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 204, 216-7, No. 1498, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GB87 Bedern Long Trench, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 14).

Body fragment of colourless glass beaker, with painted enamel decoration. Two parallel red border lines at top of fragment, with trace of yellow-brown line between, with the edge of a white letter from an inscription above. White motif below the border lines. Typical of the inscription band and border lines around the upper part of enamelled beakers. Painted on outside surface - other parts of the beaker likely to be painted also on the inside surface, but the inscription and border part is typically on the outside surface on enamelled beakers of this style. Fragment dimensions c. 2.3 x 0.9 cm, 0.8 mm thick.

Context: Bedern Long Trench, [1086], waterlogged rushes, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1974.III.13 <757>.

GB88 Bedern North-East, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 14).

Enamelled body fragment, probably from a beaker, enamelled on both sides: white and yellow/green on external surface; red on inner surface. Too small to know what depiction is, but possibly the train of a robed figure? 0.8 mm thick.

Context: Bedern NE, [1256], levelling layer, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 II <323>.

Type B22: Colourless glass beakers with 'Venetian' gilt and enamel decoration of a late medieval style.

Type B22.1: Gilt and enamel decoration, on a plain background.

GB89 1-4 Great Tower Street, City of London (Fig. 15).

Fragments of beaker including rim, body and base. Originally colourless glass, but now pale purple, from manganese in the glass. Three-quarters covered by gold-leaf overlapping foliate decoration in horizontal bands, interrupted by vertical scrolls. Embellished with white enamel dots in five horizontal borders between the decoration and inscription bands. White enamel inscriptions in bands at top and bottom. Upper inscription reads: 'IEA . INCO.'; lower inscription reads: 'SE . AQVISTA . ZOLIA . SOFEN.' . All panels divided by lines of horizontal white enamel dots. Height 10 cm. Rim diameter c. 7.8 cm. Base diameter c. 7 cm.

Context: Pit of c. AD 1500.

Date found: 1989.

Published: Spence and Grew (eds.) 1990, 18-19.

Housed by: Museum of London, TWR89.

Type B22.2: Gilt and enamel decoration, on a background of mould-blown vertical ribs.

GB90-1 Christchurch Priory, Dorset.

Rim and body fragment of beaker or goblet, colourless glass with mould-blown vertical ribs. Gilded decoration, with blue and white enamel dots on ribs. Another fragment has a red enamel strip, with another two worn off.

Context: Waterlogged garderobe on edge of priory precinct, layer 3, 13th to 16th century.

Date found: 1969-70.

Published: Charleston 1983b, 72-3, No. 2, Fig. 31.

Housed by: Poole Museums Archaeological Unit.

GB92 Gateway House, City of London (Fig. 15).

Rim and body fragment of beaker of colourless glass. Optic-blown vertical ribs from c. 3.5 cm below rim. Rim diameter 8.5 cm. Rim thickness 1.8 mm. Extant height 4.7 cm. Gilt and enamel decoration between the rim and ribs. Gilt borders, with a row of circles composed of six white enamel dots around a central enamel dot. Gilt scales in the centre of each, and more gilt below. Some surface weathering.

Context: ER [161B]. Cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21435 (rim), 21437 (body fragment).

Type B23: Colourless glass beaker with vertical rows of white enamel dots.

GB93 Sewer Lane, Hull, Humberside (Fig. 15).

Colourless body fragment probably from beaker, decorated with two vertical rows of white enamel dots, resembling 'broken threads'.

Context: [III 17], open area with build up of clay soil containing brick and mortar, probably from dumping, 15th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Armstrong 1974, 62, No. 54

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

Type B24: Miscellaneous glass beaker fragments.

Type B24.1: Green glass beaker with pincerd trailing on body and around base.

GB94 **Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex (Fig. 15).**

Bluish-green glass beaker base fragment. Horizontal trail around base, overlapped by vertical trail going up body, both pincerd. Two adjoining fragments with part of kicked base.

Context: [J468], [F169] Pit, with pottery of c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Type B24.2: Opaque red glass beakers with pincerd base rings.

GB95 **Church Street, Seaford, Sussex.**

Fragment of red glass decorated with horizontal pincerd trail, possibly from the base ring.

Context: Backfill layer [L130] of Well [12] (constructed 13th to 14th century)

Date found: 1976.

Published: Freke 1978, 211, No. 4, Fig. 10

Housed by: Not known.

Type B24.3: Prunts from beaker of greenish or colourless glass.

GB96 **Northolt Manor, Middlesex.**

Prunt of pitted weathered glass, 1 cm diameter, rim or edge missing.

Context: Grey layer I-II north-east of kitchen, with much pottery and occupation debris, of AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1953-8.

Published: Harden 1961, 287 and 290, Fig. 76.32.

Housed by: Not known.

Type B24.4: Horizontal trail below rim of colourless glass beaker.

Type B24.4.1: Dark blue trail below rim.

GB97 **King's Langley, Hertfordshire (Fig. 15).**

Three rim fragments of beaker of colourless bubbly glass with greyish tinge. Horizontal applied dark blue thread c. 2 cm below rim. Rim diameter 9.2 cm.

Context: Cellar fill, dated to AD 1291/2-1431.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1974, 68, No. 2, Fig. XX.

Housed by: Hertford Museum or St Alban's Museum.

Type B24.4.2: Colourless trail below rim.

GB98 **Polsloe Priory, Exeter, Devon.**

Rim fragment of beaker of yellowish glass with light iridescent surface weathering, 2 mm thick at rim, 1.5 mm thick body wall. Applied horizontal trail 2 cm below rim.

Context: [1724], dated to c. AD 1300.

Date found: 1976-9.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G31, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, PP 1724.

Type B24.5: Applied colourless glass base rings.

GB99 **Blackfriargate, Hull, Humberside (Fig. 15).**

Applied base ring of colourless beaker with slight green tinge. Part of shallow kick attached. Very light surface weathering. 0.8 mm thick.

Context: [W3.1615], rubbish pit to north of wall, AD 1300-25.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 193-4, No. 24.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

Type B24.6: Pincered colourless glass base rings.

GB100 **31-51 Pottergate, Norwich, Norfolk.**

Fragment of beaker with applied and rouletted trail around base of wall, pale green glass.

Context: [149N/2210], layer [978], area at back of house thought to have fallen through to cellar in fire of AD 1507.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Atkin, Carter and Evans 1985, No. 53; Haslam 1993, 104 and 107, No. 678.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum.

GB101 **31-51 Pottergate, Norwich, Norfolk.**

Base fragment of beaker of colourless glass, with applied rouletted horizontal trail on basal angle. Weathered and heat distorted.

Context: Layer [752], kitchen area of house which caught fire and fell through to cellar, AD 1507 deposits.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Haslam 1993, 104 and 107, No. 677.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum (Norwich Survey site 149N, 1279).

Type B24.7: Folded pedestal foot fragments of greenish glass .

GB102 **St Peters Street, Northampton.**

Folded foot base fragment of beaker, greenish with iridescent weathering, with oval bubbles. Base diameter 10.4 cm, thickness 1.2 mm, 2.5 mm where folded double. Approx. 50% of circumference present.

Context: House 7, phase 6i, [B329], late 15th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 300, No. GL 77.

Housed by: Northampton Museum.

GB103 **St Peters Street, Northampton.**

Folded foot base fragment of beaker, greenish with iridescent weathering. Base diameter 9.4 cm, 0.5 mm thick (1.2 mm where folded double).

Context: House 7, phase 6i, [B329], late 15th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 300, No. GL 78.

Housed by: Northampton Museum.

Type B24.8: Colourless glass body fragment with vertical rib.

GB104 **Unknown site in London.**

Body fragment of colourless beaker with mould-blown vertical rib. Iridescent surface weathering. Body thickness 1.2 mm, rib 2.3 mm. Late 15th to early 16th century style.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 11/2/1.

Type B24.9: Miscellaneous kicked bases from beakers.

GB105-6 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent.

Two probable beaker bases, with high pointed kicks. Green glass with pitted weathering. The first has a base diameter of c. 3.5 cm, with part of an almost vertical, slightly everted undecorated wall. Extant height c. 4 cm, height of kick c. 3.8 cm. Second has a base diameter of c. 3.8 cm, height of kick with missing point is c. 3 cm. Also a small rim fragment, slightly everted. Rim diameter c. 7 cm, and it may come from one of these beakers.

Context: [1542] AD 1450-1475/1500.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

GB107 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Small green kicked base fragment. Base diameter c. 2.5-3.5 cm. Green glass with a little brown pitted weathering.

Context: [55] Waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <1796>.

GB108 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Small green kicked base fragment, almost oval in circumference. Base diameter c. 3-3.5 cm. Green glass with a little brown pitted weathering.

Context: [83] Waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2772>.

GB109 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragment from the base of the wall with a sharp curve under to form the base, probably of a beaker. Colourless glass, 0.8 mm thick. Too small to measure diameter.

Context: [83A] Waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2920>.

GB110 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Fragments from the base probably of a beaker, slightly kicked. Base diameter c. 4 cm. Colourless-greenish glass. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [368] Waterfront dump deposit, c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <2675>.

C: Catalogue of Bowls

Type C1: Green glass bowl with inverted rim, with horizontal trailing below the rim.

GC1 33-35 Eastgate, Beverley, Humberside (Fig. 16).

Rim fragment of opaque brown weathered, originally green, bowl. Inverted towards rim. Two horizontal trails c. 2 cm below rim, with a 4 mm gap between them. Rim diameter 10.4 cm.

Context: [RF 1623], post pit [1290], 12th to 13th century.

Date found: 1983-6.

Published: Henderson 1992, 135-7, No. 95.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeological Unit, Beverley.

Type C2: Colourless glass bowl with inverted rim, with blue and colourless zigzagging or horizontal trailing and prunts around the lower body or below the rim.

C2.1: Undecorated rim, blue and colourless zigzagging trailing and prunts around the lower body.

GC2 Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire (Fig. 16).

Rim and base fragments of bowl with bulbous body, with inverted rim. Colourless glass, with zigzagging trails and prunts of blue and colourless glass around the lower body and base. Base pushed in to form kick (kick missing). Rim diameter c. 11.6cm.

Context: 12th to 13th century layer in moat.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No

Housed by: Stafford County Council Conservation Section, eventually to go to Tamworth Museum.

C2.2: Horizontal blue trailing and colourless prunt below the rim.

GC3 Old Sarum, Wiltshire (Fig. 16).

Rim fragment of colourless glass bowl with inverted rim. Four blue trails applied below the rim, with a shallow colourless prunt just below, with a 'marvered' appearance, having been applied before the vessel was blown to its full size. Good condition. Rim diameter 11.6 cm. Rim thickness 1.8 mm. Body thickness 1-1.2 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

Type C3: Colourless glass bowl with an S-shaped profile, with applied blue trailing and colourless drops. May have a tooled base ring.

Type C3.1: Blue-trailed decoration combined with colourless drops, with a tooled base ring.

GC4 Drury Hill, Nottingham (Fig. 16).

Two adjoining base fragments of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge. Applied tooled base ring, diameter c. 6 cm. Two decorative applied drops on body wall. Some pitted weathering, and black weathering streaks inside.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC5 Drury Hill, Nottingham (Fig. 16).

Two adjoining base fragments of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge. Applied tooled base ring. Applied blue trailing on body wall, horizontal trail above base ring, and the angle of a zigzag above that. Some pitted weathering.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC6 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge. Horizontal applied blue trail, with two colourless drops on the upper or lower side. Some pitted weathering.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC7 Drury Hill, Nottingham (Fig. 16).

Three adjoining fragments of rim and part of body of colourless bowl with greenish tinge. Some pitted weathering. Applied horizontal blue trail 2.8 cm below rim, with a colourless applied drop, and the edge of more blue trailed decoration below. Rim diameter 13 cm.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC8 Drury Hill, Nottingham (Fig. 16).

Two adjoining fragments of rim and part of body of colourless bowl with greenish tinge. Some pitted weathering. Applied horizontal blue trail below rim. Rim diameter 14.5 cm.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC9 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Two adjoining fragments of rim and part of body of colourless bowl with greenish tinge. Some pitted weathering. Applied horizontal blue trail below rim. Rim diameter 14.5 cm. Not the same vessel as GC8, as the trail is nearer the rim, with a slightly different profile.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC10 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge. Two applied colourless drops. Some pitted weathering.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC11 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Three body fragments of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge. Some pitted weathering.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC12 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge. Some pitted weathering.

Context: pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC13 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge, with applied horizontal blue trail. Some pitted weathering.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC14 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge, with applied blue trail and colourless drop. Some pitted weathering.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC15 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Rim fragment of colourless glass bowl with brown tinge.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC16-21 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Six colourless body fragments of bowls. One with part of tooled base ring. Another five undecorated body fragments.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GC22 Weekday Cross, Nottingham (Fig. 16).

Completely reconstructed colourless glass bowl, with greenish tinge. Heavily pitted weathering. Horizontal blue trail half-way down, with two blue trails in a crossing zigzag pattern, forming lozenges, below. Colourless drops in the centre of each lozenge. Rim diameter c. 13.2 cm. Applied tooled base ring, diameter c. 8 cm. Pontil mark on underside of kicked base, measures c. 9.3 mm across. Rim thickness 1 mm. Body thickness 0.8-0.9 mm.

Context: Cesspit 1, level [ay], context date not known.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Department of Archaeology, University of Nottingham.

Type C3.2: Blue-trailed decoration only, with a tooled base ring.

GC23 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 16).

Rim and part of body of colourless glass bowl with applied manganese-purple trails, rim diameter 12 cm. Horizontal trail 1.6 cm below rim, and concentric trails below that.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1488, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC24 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 16).

Base and part of body wall fragment of colourless glass bowl, with applied tooled base ring. Applied manganese-purple trails, curvilinear twirls on body wall. The beginning of the body trails start on the underside of the kicked base, towards the pontil mark, trailing below the base ring up to the body wall. Base ring diameter c. 7.2 cm.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1492, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC25 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Base and part of body wall of colourless glass bowl, with applied tooled base ring. Applied manganese-purple trails, which cross each other on the body wall, originating and turning on the underside of the kicked base, below the base ring. Base ring diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1493, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC26 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl, with applied manganese-purple trails. Horizontal trail half way down body, with angular turns, possibly from a zigzag pattern, below.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1490, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC27 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl, colourless glass with applied manganese-purple trails. Horizontal trail half way down body, with a curvilinear trail below.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1491, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC28 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Base fragment of colourless glass bowl, with applied manganese-purple trailed twirls, originating and turning underneath on kicked base. Colourless tooled base ring applied over the trailing, diameter c. 7 cm.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1494, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC29 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Base fragment of colourless glass bowl, with applied manganese-purple trailed twirls, originating underneath on kicked base. Colourless tooled base ring applied over the trailing, diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1495, Fig. 221 and Pl. 104.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC30 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Small body fragment of colourless glass bowl, with applied manganese-purple trailing. Horizontal trail half way down body, with angular trailing below.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, No. 1504, 216-7, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC31 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Rim fragment of colourless glass bowl, probably from a blue-trailed bowl as above. From the same pit, and the other rims present have no decoration towards the rim edge. Rim diameter c. 12 cm. Extant height c. 2 cm.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1505, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GC32 Micheldever Manor House, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with purple tinge, with applied trailed blue decoration. Horizontal trail, with curvilinear twirls below. S-shaped profile.

Context: Latrine pit, with pottery of 14th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Sutermeister 1975, 132-3, No. 5.

Housed by: Not known.

GC33 Goldsmith Street, Exeter, Devon.

Body fragment of colourless glass with green tinge, turning outwards at upper edge, probably part of S-shaped curve of bowl. Part of the angular turn of an applied blue trail, possibly from a zigzag.

Context: Layer [10], garden soil with 13th to 14th century finds.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G.47, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GC34 Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Body fragment from the angle of an S-profile bowl of colourless glass. Applied horizontal straight and looping blue trailing. Diameter c. 8 cm at widest part.

Context: From area disturbed by 1863 excavations to north of Phase III (late 13th/early 14th to late 15th century) hall.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, No. 308.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

Type C3.3: Blue trail around rim, and blue lens on base.

GC35 48, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Fig. 17).

Completely reconstructed colourless glass bowl with applied blue decoration. Blue trail around edge of rim, and a large blue lens applied to the centre of the underside of the base. S-shaped profile. Rim diameter c. 16.8 cm. Height c. 4 cm.

Context: Pit [Za].

Date found: 1976.

Published: No.

Housed by: Drawing in Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

Type C3.4: Concentric blue trailing around body.

GC36 Cuckoo Lane B, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).

Body fragment of colourless glass bowl with greenish tinge. S-shaped profile. Applied concentric horizontal blue trailing.

Context: Feature [29], 14th century.

Date found: 1967.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1520, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Type C3.5: Blue trail around rim.

GC37 **Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 17).**

Three adjoining rim fragments of a bowl of colourless glass, with a little iridescent surface weathering. Thin blue trail applied around the rim edge. Body turns inwards a little below rim. Probably originally had an S-profile. Rim diameter c. 15 cm. Rim thickness 0.9 mm. Body thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: Bedern SW, Trench X, context [6223]. Late 14th to early 15th century floor layer.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1977.13 X <2274>.

GC38 **Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.**

One rim and three body fragments of bowl of colourless glass. Applied blue trail around rim edge. Sharp turn on body fragments indicates an S-shaped profile. Rim diameter 14 cm. Body thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: Bedern SW, Trench X, context [7456]. Late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.13 X <2765>.

Type C4: Colourless glass bowl with an S-shaped profile, with mould-blown vertical ribs on the body and a horizontal trail below the rim.

GC39 **High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).**

Rim and part of body of a colourless glass bowl with yellowish tinge. Mould-blown vertical ribbing at intervals, and an applied horizontal colourless trail below rim. Rim diameter c. 15.8 cm.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1503, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Type C5: Colourless glass bowl base with an S-shaped profile, with a tooled base ring.

GC40 **Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 17).**

Rejoined fragments of the base of a colourless bowl with S-shaped profile. Slight iridescent surface patina. Kicked base with small pontil mark. Applied base ring, with tooled 'feet' 8-9 mm apart. Base diameter 7 cm. Diameter at upper edge of surviving body c. 12 cm.

Context: [1291], 13th to 14th century fill of cesspit [1260].

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, SARC 25 <41>.

Type C6: Colourless glass hemispherical bowl, with mould-blown vertical ribs, and a tooled base ring.

GC41 **Hadleigh Castle, Essex (Fig. 18).**

Two rim and a base fragment of a bowl of greenish-yellow glass. Each rim fragment has a vertical mould-blown rib. The base has an applied pincer base ring. Rim diameter c. 16.8 cm.

Context: Beneath demolition material of mid-16th century of Phase III hall (in use late 13th/early 14th to late 15th century). Layer [34].

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, No. 306.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

Type C7: Colourless glass hemispherical bowl, with applied prunts and horizontal trails of blue and colourless glass, with a tooled base ring.

GC42 Dominican Friary, Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 18).

Colourless hemispherical bowl fragments with faint green tinge, including rim, body wall and applied tooled base ring. Slightly inverted rim. Applied horizontal colourless flange below rim, bent slightly upwards. Horizontal applied blue trail half way down body. Applied colourless and blue prunts below that. The blue prunts are more shallow than the colourless prunts, implying that they were more fluid upon application. The lower blue blobs are pulled to form trails in the direction of the centre of the underside of the base. Base ring applied over the trails, tooled to form continuous small 'feet'. Rim diameter 16 cm. Base ring diameter 7.2 cm.

Context: Layer [F37], from built-up foundations for refectory, with late 13th century pottery.

Date found: 1961-3.

Published: Charleston 1972a, 45, No. 1, Fig. 9.

Housed by: Lincoln City and County Museum.

GC43 Goldsmith Street 135, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 18).

Two fragments of body of colourless hemispherical bowl. Applied colourless horizontal trail towards base. Applied blue and colourless prunts above. The blue prunts are more shallow, implying that they were more fluid upon application. Likely to come from a bowl of similar form and size to GC42 above, with estimated rim diameter c. 14cm.

Context: Layer [35], with pottery of c. AD 1300.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G1, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GC44 Goldsmith Street 164, Exeter, Devon.

Two small body fragments of colourless glass with a green tinge, and slight iridescent patina. Possibly from a shallow bowl as above. Both fragments decorated with a shallow applied blue prunt.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type C8: Blue glass bowl, with black painted decoration within a central circular border on the inside surface.

GC45 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 18).

Body fragment from the flattened centre of a blue glass bowl. Painted with a black pigment, with a greenish tinge, on the inner surface. The edge of a star, of two interlacing equilateral triangle, probably originally with six points, with some foliate decoration within a circular border with serrated 'zigzag' edges. Body thickness 1.5 mm. Small scratches on external surface.

Context: Bedern NE, Trench II, context [1117], mid-15th to early 17th century external spread near rubbish pit.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.14 II <227>.

Type C9: Colourless glass bowl, with gilt and enamel decoration within a circular border on the inside surface.

GC46 Dominican Friary, Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 18).

Body fragment of colourless glass, with purplish-brown enamel painted on the inside surface. Two parallel lines forming slightly circular border, and part of a ?trefoil motif. Between these two features are traces of a circular gilt border line. From an open bowl or dish. Diameter estimated as at least 15 cm.

Context: Layer [F38], from built-up foundations of refectory, with mid to late 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1961-3.

Published: Charleston 1972a, 47, No. 3, Fig. 9.

Housed by: Lincoln City and County Museum.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

Type C10: Colourless glass open bowl or dish with horizontal gilt or enamel trailing below the rim.

GC47 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragments from bowl including widely everted rim and body, of colourless iridescent glass bowl, with some brown pitted weathering. Rim diameter c. 16 cm. Brown marks where horizontal trails were applied below the rim, encircling the vessel five or six times, 5 mm apart. Some gilt visible on rim edge.

Context: Trench II, [11082], fill of well or latrine, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1112>.

Type C11: Colourless glass open bowl or dish.

GC48 Sewer Lane, Hull, Humberside (Fig. 18).

Small rim fragment of colourless glass. From an open vessel with widely everted rim, such as a bowl or 'tazza' on a pedestal foot. Rim diameter not measurable.

Context: [III 22], 15th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Armstrong, 1974, 62, No. 55.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

Type C12: Pale blue glass bowl with inverted rim, with marvered millefiori decoration.

GC49 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London (Fig. 18).

Fragment of millefiori vessel with inverted rim. Pale blue glass, with slices of millefiori flower-shaped cane marvered on to the surface at intervals, before blowing. Red, white, yellow-green and blue opaque glass in the millefiori cane. Some cane slices marvered face on, some from their side. Faint mould-blown vertical ribbing visible on body, ribs c. 2 cm apart. Rim diameter 5.2 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm, body 0.8 mm. Extant height 2.5 cm.

Context: From fill of medieval cellar with pottery of mid-14th to mid-15th century date.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16640.

Type C13: Blue glass bowl with an S-shaped profile, with mould-blown lozenge decoration.

GC50 Bayham Abbey, Kent (Fig. 18).

Fragmentary blue bowl, with mould-blown lozenge patterned decoration on the body. S-shaped profile. Applied base ring, tooled to form nine 'feet' at intervals, forming a pedestal base. Rim diameter 12 cm.

Context: Exterior of frater wall, layer [18], with pottery of mid-13th century to AD 1525.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 112 and 115, No. 2.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

D: Catalogue of Jugs, Flasks and Bottles

Handled jugs

Type D1: Green glass handled jugs.

Type D1.1: Green glass handled jugs with no decoration.

GD1 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Seven adjoining rim fragments of a potash glass jug, with a shaped pouring lip, and kicked base. Three-quarters of the circumference present. Slightly everted rim, and oval shaped irregular diameter c. 7 cm. Extant height of rim fragments c. 3.5 cm. Rim thickness 1.2-1.3 mm. Two adjoining fragments of a slightly kicked base with a pontil scar on the underside. Diameter c. 5 cm. Handle probably from the same jug, with opaque black weathering, probably originally green. Extant length 5 cm, width approximately 6 mm. One end, originally joining body wall, survives, width c. 1.6 cm.

Context: [1285], fill of limekiln [1328], 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, <252>; handle <325>.

GD2 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 19).

Adjoining rim and handle fragments of a jug with a slightly everted neck, flaring out towards the body. Weathered opaque brown potash glass, probably originally green. Irregular rim diameter, up to 7 cm. No pouring lip. Applied handle folded over in a loop above upper join on rim. Small body fragment adjoining lower handle join.

Context: GS [228], layer [13], stone-lined pit, early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G2, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GD3 Middle Area, General Post Office Site, Newgate Street, City of London (Fig. 19).

Pale green jug rim with pouring lip and part of neck. Applied handle, with an external pinched fold next to the join. Everted rim, diameter c. 7.4 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be potash glass.

Context: [2048], stone-lined cesspit, AD 1330-80.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 4, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, POM79 <222>.

GD4 Unknown site in London.

Rim of jug with pouring lip. Green glass, with some brown surface weathering. Not decorated, and no handle visible. Rim slightly everted, inturned at edge, except at pouring lip. Irregular rim diameter 8.3 cm to 8.9 cm, widest from pouring lip to opposite side. Extant height c. 6 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5151.

Type D1.2: Green glass handled jugs with applied trailed green decoration.

GD5 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Rim fragment from a jug with a pouring lip, and two applied horizontal trails below the rim. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige. Irregular rim diameter, c. 6 cm. Extant height c. 3 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm.

Context: [2018], waterfront deposit, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <376>.

GD6 Middle Area, General Post Office Site, Newgate Street, City of London (Fig. 19).

Rim, neck and part of body of jug with pouring lip and applied handle. Green glass with greenish-yellow surface weathering. Body flares out below an almost cylindrical neck. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Extant height c. 11 cm. Neatly pinched pouring lip. Four spiralling horizontal applied trails down the body, and the scars of others below at greater intervals. Width of trails c. 0.5 mm. Applied handle has an external pinched fold next to where it adjoins body. Body thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [2048], stone-lined cesspit, AD 1330-80.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, POM79 <220>.

GD7 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragment of an everted rim with an applied horizontal trail below. Rim diameter c. 6 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige. Rim thickness 2-3 mm. Probably from a jug.

Context: [88], waterfront deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4374>.

GD8 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rejoined fragments of rim and neck of green glass jug with pouring lip opposite one handle. Handle loops over next to rim, and is re-attached to the body at the base of the neck. Neck widens at base to form bulbous body. Kicked base with prominent pontil mark. Greenish-yellow glass, with patchy black and iridescent weathering. Greenish-yellow trailing wound horizontally down neck. Reconstructed height c. 19 cm. Irregular rim diameter c. 6.5 cm.

Context: [D28 794999], dissolution debris in trenches N, P, G, 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-4, No. 37, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage.

GD9 New Change, Bank of England, City of London (Fig. 19).

Part of green jug rim, neck and applied handle. Three adjoining fragments with three separate body fragments. Some beige pitted weathering. Slightly everted rim and cylindrical neck which flares out towards a bulbous body. Decorated with an applied trail around upper part of neck, finishing in small tooled projection opposite handle, the purpose of which is unknown. No pouring lip. Handle pinched to form external loops at three points, and rejoins body 9-9.5 cm below the rim. Irregular rim diameter c. 8.6 cm. Extant height 11.2 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Body thickness 0.6 mm.

Context: Found with a 14th century style goblet.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 20568.

GD10 Lombard Street, City of London.

Five adjoining fragments of green glass jug. Slightly everted rim, pouring lip, and applied handle, with crude join extending over the rim. Cylindrical neck flares out towards a bulbous body, which no longer survives, with spiralling trailing down entire length. Trails 0.6-0.8 mm wide. Small separate wall fragment with lower handle join. Extant height 13 cm. Rim diameter 8.2 cm. Brown pitted weathering on surface.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1873.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5152.

Type D2: Green glass handled jugs with opaque red trailing.

Type D2.1: Green glass handled jugs with pouring lip, and marvered opaque red trailing.

GD11 Pevensey Castle, Sussex (Fig. 19).

The complete rim circumference and part of the neck of a greenish glass jug with a pouring lip, with a separate handle and body fragment. Decorated with marvered red trailing. Slightly everted rim, with handle applied opposite pinched pouring lip. Irregular rim diameter c. 10 cm. Extant height of rejoined fragments c. 6.5 cm. Width of pouring lip 1.6 cm. Opaque red marvered trailing applied in a festooned design, fanning out from three points around the rim. Rim thickness 3 mm. Body thickness 1 mm.

Context: Well, with late 12th century pottery.

Date found: Before 1953. Possibly from Salzman's excavations, reported in 1909.

Published: Reference in Charleston 1984a, 25.

Housed by: Lewes Museum, 1953.42.88.

GD12 Steep Hill, Lincoln (Fig. 20).

Jug of green glass with opaque red marvered trailed decoration. Fragments include complete circumference of rim, with pouring lip, looped handle, body fragments and kicked base. Cylindrical rim, slightly everted, with irregular oval diameter c. 7 cm. Rim thickness 1.8 mm, body 0.8-2.5 mm. Base diameter c. 7 cm. Looped handle opposite pouring lip. Handle width 1.05-1.6 cm. Pouring lip protrudes 1.6 cm. Some black weathering and pitting. Opaque marvered red trails have been applied at three points around the rim, in groups, from which they fan out in curving festoons over the body. Turn back up again just below basal angle.

Context: Three layers (HH, GU, GW) from fill of garderobe, structure 11, early to mid-14th to 15th century; Layer sealing floor in structure 10A, mid-14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <G748> <G749> <G154> <G160> <G165> <G185>.

Type D2.2: Greenish glass handled jug with pouring lip, and applied opaque red trailing.

GD13 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 20).

Greenish-colourless fragments of jug with pouring lip, applied handle, kicked base, bulbous body. Applied opaque red trailing starts on underside of base, and is trailed horizontally up the vessel. Estimated height c. 18.8 cm. Irregular rim diameter, approximately 8 cm, extended where pouring lip is formed by pinching. Handle forms an external loop at the top, next to the rim.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216, No. 1489, Fig. 221, Pl. 105.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Types D1 or D2: Green glass pouring lips, with no visible decoration.

GD14 Cathedral Green, Winchester, Hampshire.

Rim fragment of heavily weathered glass with opaque enamel-like weathering, probably originally green. Edge is thickened, perhaps part of a pouring lip. Estimated rim diameter c. 4.5 cm.

Date of context: Charnel, late 11th century.

Date found: 1962-9.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3287, not illustrated.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, CGRF 4695.

GD15 Cathedral Green, Winchester, Hampshire.

Rim fragment of heavily weathered glass with opaque brown enamel-like weathering, probably originally green. Edge is thickened, perhaps part of a pouring lip. Estimated rim diameter c. 4.5 cm.

Context: Paradise, Cathedral Works, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1962-9.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3288, not illustrated.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, CGRF 4681.

GD16 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Possible lip fragment of vessel. Heavy opaque black enamel-like weathering, probably originally green.

Context: [C14 801930], construction of drainage system in reredorter area R1-RV1, early 15th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-4, No. 40, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Types D1 or D2: Green glass handles.

GD17 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Fragment of handle of green potash glass, now weathered opaque beige. External loop, with end of handle attached to body wall.

Context: [2532], dump against Thames foreshore revetment, c. AD 1250.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <2469>.

GD18 Pontefract Priory, West Yorkshire.

Fragment of handle of weathered potash glass, probably originally green, now appearing opaque black. Extant length c. 5 cm. Small body fragment adjoining the extant end.

Context: Levelling for drain, south end of dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 27, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GD19 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Handle fragment, originally green glass, now appearing black with brown surface weathering.

Context: [D30 794988], dissolution debris primary fill of reredorter drain, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-4, No. 39, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GD20 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

Handle of jug, green glass with thick grey/white enamel-like weathering, pinched into a fold at top of handle. Top of handle attached to curved body wall.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury.

Type D3: Opaque red glass handled jugs.

GD21 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire (Fig. 20).

Fragments of looped handle, half of rim circumference with pouring lip, kicked base, and body fragments of jug. Brown weathered glass, with yellow crystallization and opaque red layer in centre. Kicked base has pontil mark on underside, and concentric trailing of the same colour. Cylindrical neck has a slightly everted rim, and irregular oval rim diameter, c. 8 cm. Applied handle folded over in a loop near the rim. Rim thickness 4 mm, body 2 mm. Extant height of rim and neck fragments, c. 2.5 cm. Fragment of weathered opaque green glass handle, c. 5.6 cm long, curving round at one end. Diameter of handle c. 6 mm, possibly originally opaque red glass, and part of the jug.

Context: [1551/B/1], infill of cellar between kitchen courtyard and domestic range. Cellar in use 15th to early 16th century, infilled 16th to ?early 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <1472>.

GD22 Watling House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Five fragments (including two adjoining) of opaque red glass flask or jug neck. Marbled effect opaque sealing wax red, with brown and black surface pitting, and mottled surface weathering. Rim fragment has trace of an applied handle just below the rim. Rim edge is crude and only partly smoothed. Just over a quarter of the circumference is present. Rim diameter irregular, c. 3 cm. Also three small body fragments. Two adjoining fragments of rounded kicked base of opaque red glass, probably part of the same vessel. Brown and black mottled surface weathering and pitting. Trace of pontil scar on underside. Extant height c. 2 cm. Base diameter at least 5.5 cm.

Context: Cesspit. 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 91.138/1 and 91.138/2.

Type D4: Blue glass jugs.

GD23 Penhallam Manor House, Cornwall (Fig. 20).

Neck fragments with applied handle, and kicked base with folded foot, of blue glass jug. Reconstructed height 15.6 cm. Handle pinched to form folds. Cylindrical neck, not everted. Bulbous body on lower half of vessel.

Context: Garderobe, 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Beresford 1974, 133 and 138-9.

Housed by: Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.

GD24 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Fragments of handle of blue glass, folded over, and swollen at the join with the body wall. Rim fragment with pouring lip, blue glass containing streaks of colour parallel to the rim. Approximate rim diameter 7 cm. Corroded and iridescent surface weathering. Also an unprovenanced body fragment of blue glass, probably from the same vessel.

Context: Dump [F991] in North Ringwork, late 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GD25 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Handle fragment, blue glass with brown surface weathering. One end is folded over to form a loop.

Context: [D21 794978], dissolution debris outside reredorter, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-4, No. 38, Fig 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GD26 Watling House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Vertical or slightly everted rim fragment of blue glass, which flares out towards the body. The rim has a slight curve which may come from a pouring lip. Body has optic-blown, slightly wrythen-ribbed decoration. Ribs c. 7 mm apart. Good condition. Rim diameter c. 6 cm. From a flask or jug.

Context: [ER 187], chalk-lined garderobe pit, 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 187 <1>.

GD27 History Building, North Bailey, Durham.

Rim fragment from a blue glass jug, with part of the handle join attached. Very badly pitted, with most of the surface layers flaked off. Some small patches of opaque black/iridescent weathering surface layers remain. Rim diameter c. 7 cm. Vertical profile. Extant thickness c. 3 cm at rim, 2-2.5 mm on body wall.

Context: The history department is in the fortified area immediately outside Durham Castle, containing administrative buildings controlled by the Prince Bishop. The glass was found with a high lead glass goblet of 13th century style, and other flask/urinals and a lamp of medieval date.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Fulling Mill Museum, Durham.

GD28 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

Two fragments of blue glass, possibly from the same flask or jug. Slightly everted rim fragment, diameter 10.6 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. Body fragment with a thick trail applied vertically across the fragment. Body thickness 2.2 mm. Trail thickness from 1 to 8 mm wide. Very deeply pitted glass, similar in appearance to the fragment from Durham (above).

Context: Nothing is known about the context, whether the fragments were from the castle or cathedral, or whether they were found together.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury.

Type D5: Yellow high-lead glass trailed flasks or jugs.

GD29 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Handle fragment of bright yellow glass, possibly high-lead glass.

Context: [C11 794995], construction of drainage system in chapter house area, early 15th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 145, not illustrated.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Type D5.1: Yellow high-lead glass flasks or jugs with applied yellow trailing.

GD30 Middle Pavement, Nottingham (Fig. 21).

Bright yellow high-lead glass, good condition, kicked base and part of bulbous body. Yellow trailing spirals up body, starting on the pontil mark on the underside of the base. Two tiny fragments of the same coloured glass were found in the layer above (23S), which may belong to this vessel.

Context: Pit [SF], layer [24S], early to mid-14th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

Type D5.2: Yellow high-lead glass flasks or jugs with blue trailing.

GD31 The Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 21).

Yellow high-lead glass rim fragment possibly from a jug or pouring flask. Slightly everted rim, with irregular diameter c. 3.4 cm, 2-2.5 mm thick. Part of a blue-green trail remains on lower break, 1 cm below rim. May come from the same vessel as the fragments below.

Context: [6152], pit, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1977.13 X <2214>.

GD32 The Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 21).

Fragments of a yellow high-lead glass jug, with pouring lip, and parallel horizontal blue-green trailing. Rim diameter not measurable, but approximate diameter of <2632> body fragment is c. 4 cm. Could be from the same vessel as GD31 above, whose rim diameter is 3.4 cm. <2615>: Yellow body fragment with applied horizontal blue trail across centre. 0.3 mm thick. <2617>: Two yellow body fragments and one pouring lip fragment. Pouring lip fragment adjoins <2619>. Applied horizontal blue-green trail 5 mm below rim, 2 mm thick. Body fragments each have an applied horizontal blue-green trail. Body thicknesses 0.6 and 0.8 mm. <2619>: Yellow body fragment, adjoins the pouring lip of <2617>. Slightly everted body fragment, with two parallel applied horizontal blue-green trails. Body thickness 1-2 mm. <2632>: Yellow cylindrical body fragment with three parallel applied horizontal blue-green trails. Trails 0.9 to 1 cm apart, 0.8-1 mm thick. Extant height of fragment 3.3 cm. Diameter approximately 4 cm at lowest trail. Body thickness up to 1 mm. <2657>: Yellow body fragment with applied horizontal blue-green trail across centre. 0.4 mm thick.

Context: All five small find numbers were found in different contexts: [6357] pit fill, mid to late 14th century; [6371] foundation pit, early 14th century; [6356] pit fill, mid to late 14th century; [6342] external spread, late 13th century; unstratified.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2615>, <2617>, <2619>, <2632>, <2657>.

Flasks with a pouring lip

Type D6: Green glass flask with a pouring lip and wrythen ribbing.

GD33 44-46 Cornmarket Street, Oxford (Fig. 21).

Neck and rim fragment of vessel with opaque brown enamel-like weathering, probably originally green glass. Narrow neck with everted rim with pouring lip. Rim diameter 7.5 cm. Neck decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Surviving height c. 8.5 cm.

Context: Pit [21], early 14th century.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1971a, 27-8, No. 1.

Housed by: Not traced.

Type D7: Colourless glass flask with a pouring lip, with wrythen ribbing and blue trailing.

GD34 Wool House, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 21).

Rim, neck, part of bulbous body, and base fragments of colourless glass with green tinge. Body decorated with optic-blown wrythen ribbing, covered by a second gather below the neck. Neck has thin blue horizontal trailing around the top of the rim for 4.4 cm, with a thicker trail around the rim edge itself. The rim is everted, and has a pouring lip. A band of ribbed colourless glass has been applied half way down the neck. The base has a high kick, with blue trailing on the underside. Reconstructed height c. 27.2 cm. Rim diameter 7.6 cm.

Context: Trench A, Unstratified.

Date found: 1961.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1521, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

Flasks

Type D8: Green glass flasks with trailed decoration over body.

GD35 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London (Fig. 21).

Large fragment of thick potash glass flask, with globular body and inverted neck, with applied trailing. Thick applied horizontal trail around neck, with zigzag and random horizontal trailing below. Originally green glass, now weathered mottled opaque green/brown. Neck diameter c. 10-11 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer.

Context: [4138], AD 1150-1240.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 1.

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <492>.

GD36 Stothard Place, Spital Square, 284-294 Bishopsgate Street, City of London.

Four rim and nine body fragments of a weathered opaque brown, originally green vessel with everted rim and trailing below. Rim diameter c. 9.4 cm, rim thickness 2.5 mm. Two horizontal trails below the rim, c. 1.6-1.7 cm apart. Body thickness 3-3.5 mm. From a trailed flask, or possibly a jug.

Context: [511] AD 1270-1500.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, STO86 <159>.

GD37 Cathedral Green, Winchester, Hampshire.

Body fragment of weathered black, probably originally green glass. Applied trailing in angular criss-cross patterns, perhaps from the shoulder of a flask. Length 3.5 cm.

Context: Paradise, CG RF 5314, fill of grave [417], early to mid-14th century.

Date found: 1962-9.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3284.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester.

GD38 Tynemouth Priory, Tyne and Wear (Fig. 22).

Green glass flask fragments including neck, everted rim, part of bulbous body, and kicked base fragments. Applied trail spirals down neck and body, and on body is trailed in parallel horizontal lines as well as zigzagging vertical lines to form a criss-cross pattern. Trails are sharply defined on the upper vessel, but almost fused into body on lower part, possibly from reheating when still on blowpipe. Rim diameter c. 9.6 cm. Reconstructed height c. 20 cms.

Context: Clearance deposit sealed by clay spread, to the west of the north transept.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charlesworth 1967, 83, No. 1.

Housed by: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

Type D9: Green glass flasks with trailing on the base.

GD39 Pontefract Priory, West Yorkshire (Fig. 22).

Kicked base of flask or jug, of green glass, now with deep opaque grey weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Eleven vertical ribs fan out from the underside, c. 1.5 cm apart.

Context: Levelling for drain, south end of the dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-95, No. 30, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GD40 Pontefract Priory, West Yorkshire.

Kicked base and part of bulbous body of flask or jug, of green glass, now with deep opaque black weathering. Applied trail spirals horizontally up the body, starting on the basal angle. Base diameter c. 10 cm. Trail 2-4 mm wide.

Context: Levelling for drain, south end of the dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-95, No. 31, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GD41 Pontefract Priory, West Yorkshire (Fig. 22).

Slightly pushed in base and three body fragments of flask or jug of originally green glass, now with deep black weathering. Boss on the inside centre of the base. Three horizontal parallel applied trails around the body, 4 mm wide nearest the base, the highest trail 2 mm wide. Pontil mark on underside. Base diameter c. 8.4 cm. Body walls 2-4 mm thick.

Context: Levelling for drain, south end of the dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-95, No. 32, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GD42 Pontefract Priory, West Yorkshire.

Kicked base of a flask or jug of green glass, now with deep opaque grey weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Spiralling trail applied over the pontil mark, continuing up on to the body. Thickness of walls at the broken edge of the base, c. 4 mm.

Context: Levelling for drain, south end of the dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-5, No. 29, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GD43 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Kicked base of weathered opaque brown glass, with concentric trailing from the pontil mark in the centre of the kick, up past the basal angle. Base diameter c. 7-7.5 cm. Thickness at the broken edge c. 1.5 mm.

Context: [ER 190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A <7>.

Type D10: Green glass flasks with optic-blown hexagonal decoration.

GD44 Goldsmith Street 256, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 22).

Rim, body and base fragments of a large flask of greenish glass, with optic-blown hexagonal decoration. Base diameter c. 11.6 cm, rim diameter c. 7 cm. Cylindrical neck and vertical rim profile, and bulbous body. Kicked base with smooth pontil mark on underside. Rim fragment almost colourless with slightly cloudy weathering. Reconstructed height 23.6 cm.

Context: [GS 256], rectangular cesspit, probably on street frontage, late 13th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G40, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type D11: Green glass 'phials'.

GD45 Castleacre Castle, Norfolk.

Part of neck and rim of small bottle or phial, originally green glass, now covered by opaque weathering. Rim folded inwards.

Context: Make-up in south half of castle keep, mid-12th century.

Date found: 1972-77.

Published: Haslam 1982, 265, Fig. 54.

Housed by: Not traced.

GD46 31-51 Pottergate, Norwich, Norfolk (Fig. 23).

Small glass phial distorted by heat, height c. 4 cm. Small everted rim, flaring out immediately to bulbous body.

Context: [149 N], AD 1507 fire deposits.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Atkin, Carter and Evans 1985, 58 and 62, No. 56.

Housed by: No longer in existence.

Type D12: Greenish glass 'pilgrim-flask' with a flattened body and two handles.

GD47 King's Langley, Hertfordshire (Fig. 23).

Base, rim, neck, body and handle fragments of pale green bubbly glass, with some surface weathering. Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Bulbous body flattened across the back and front. Looping handle stumps on either side of shoulder, upper part of handle originally attached to missing part of narrow cylindrical neck. Rim very slightly everted then folded inwards. Rim diameter c. 4 cm, reconstructed height c. 19.6 cm.

Context: Cellar deposits, AD 1291/2 - 1431.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1974, 68-9, No. 5, Fig. XX.

Housed by: ?Hertford Museum.

Type D13: Green glass 'Kuttrolfs', flasks with the neck composed of twisted tubes.

GD48 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London (Fig. 23).

Glass fragment of two adjoining twisted neck tubes. Now weathered opaque black, the original colour is uncertain, probably green. Extant length c. 4.5 cm. Diameter of tubing c. 8-10 mm.

Context: [2055] Waterfront deposit, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <838>.

GD49 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Possible fragments of a kuttrolf. Double neck tube of glass twisted together slightly. Pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: North ringwork, Period 10, 19th to 20th century farm buildings and pits.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GD50 'Probably excavated in London'.

Kuttrolf, nearly complete, with part of side of body missing. Green glass. Pear-shaped body connected by four neck tubes to the everted mouth. Mouth decorated with horizontal applied opaque red trailing. Plain base ring with slight kick and pontil scar.

Context: From group of 58 vessels "probably all excavated in London", donated by R.W. Morris. Unstratified.

Date found: Acquired by V & A in 1956.

Published: No.

Housed by: Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

GD51 Unknown site in London.

Part of kuttrolf neck. Neck formed from one central and four corner vertical tubes. Concentric trails applied around the tubing. Returns to form one tube at the bottom of the neck. Body has mould-blown vertical fluting/ribbing. Green glass with pitted weathering. Extant height 8.5 cm. Diameter of neck tubes 4.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A26051.

GD52 Unknown site in London.

Part of kuttrolf neck. Originally one central and four corner tubes, now broken, flaring out to rim and body. Two horizontal trails visible below rim. Bluish-green glass with some beige pitted weathering. Extant height 7.2 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A12601.

Type D14: Opaque red glass flasks.

GD53 Drury Hill East Cesspit, Nottingham (Fig. 23).

Everted rim fragment of opaque 'sealing-wax red' glass, with beige and black streaks (effect of weathering). Rim diameter 10 cm.

Context: Pit [VI], east cesspit, early to mid-14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GD54 Maison Dieu, Arundel, East Sussex.

Fragments of opaque red glass with black surface weathering, and a yellow iridescent layer below. A few fragments from a cylindrical neck, diameter approximately 5.2 cm at one part, 1.5 mm thick. One everted rim fragment, diameter 13 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm. Other fragments from a bulbous body, 1 mm thick. Over thirty small body fragments. Also fragments which may be from a separate vessel: Another rim fragment is not as everted, diameter also 13 cm, weathered opaque grey. Kicked base fragment, centre still appears green, diameter 5-6 cm.

Context: Pit, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Evans 1969, 73, not illustrated.

Housed by: Worthing Museum.

GD55 Waterperry, Oxfordshire (Fig. 23).

More than eleven fragments of an opaque red glass flask, probably from the same vessel, some rejoined. Opaque black/brown surface weathering. Diagnostic fragments include an almost vertical neck fragment, everted towards the rim, of 8-10 cm rim diameter. Large part of neck, and part of base suggesting a kick was originally present.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Before 1873.

Published: No.

Housed by: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1873.118.

Type D15: Greenish-colourless glass flasks with a narrow neck with a slight swelling in the centre and constricted at the base, everted rim and bulbous body. No decoration.

GD56 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 24).

Rim and neck, bulbous body, and kicked base fragments of flask. Pale green glass. Neck has a slight swelling halfway down, and has been constricted slightly at its base. The rim is everted at its edge. Pointed kicked base. Reconstructed height c. 22.8 cm. Rim fragment 2.8 cm.

Context: Pit [203] AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1519, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GD57 Green Lane, Barnstaple, Devon.

Rim, neck and part of bulbous body of flask of pale bluish-green glass, with some flaky weathering. Neck has bulge in centre, and is constricted below that. Rim everted at edge. Very pointed kicked base fragment. Rim diameter c. 2.5 cm. Extant height 12.2 cm. Height of neck c. 9.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type D16: Greenish or colourless glass flasks with trailing around the neck, constricted at the base of the neck.

Type D16.1: Spiralling trailing around the centre of the neck.

GD58 'King John's Hunting Lodge', Writtle, Essex (Fig. 24).

Light colourless-greenish soda glass flask neck and part of body. Thin layer of iridescent surface weathering, otherwise good condition. Applied trail spirals three times around the centre of the neck. The neck has a slight bulge, constricted at the base of the neck. Diameter of neck c. 5 cm at the widest part.

Context: Latrine NWC [1160 III], AD 1425-1521.

Date found: 1955-57.

Published: Charlesworth 1969, 85-6, No. 39, Fig. 46.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GD59 Gateway House, Watling Street, City of London (Fig. 24).

Green glass flask neck, everted at rim, with bulge in neck, and constricted at neck base. Part of flaring body attached. Five applied spiralling green trails around the centre of the neck. Neck rim not completely smoothed at edge. Some light cloudy iridescent patches, but good condition. Small elongated bubbles. Extant height 15.2 cm. Rim diameter 3.8-3.9 cm. When published in 1957, it had adjoining body fragments with mould-blown 'countless, minute, light-reflecting facets' and a kicked base (Noël Hume 1957).

Context: [ER 161B]. Cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: Noël Hume 1957, 108, No. 10, reconstruction No. 11.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21427.

Type D16.2: Spiralling trailing below the rim, with a thicker trail and trace of a handle below.

GD60 Unknown site in London.

Cloudy green glass flask neck with part of body, with shiny surface. Everted rim. Thin applied green trails spiralling for 3.5 cm below the rim. Thicker trail (4 mm thick) further down, with trace of broken handle scar just above. Extant height c. 10.5 cm. Rim diameter 4.6 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 80.12/41.

Type D17: Greenish-colourless glass flasks with a frilled trail around the centre of the neck.

GD61 Unknown site in London.

Colourless/greyish cloudy flask neck. Horizontally everted rim. Applied pincer frill 5.5 cm below rim. Extant height 8.6 cm. Rim diameter 4.7 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm, body 1.15 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5123.

GD62 Unknown site in London.

Iridescent colourless flask neck with greenish tinge, with everted rim. Thick frilled trail up to 1.7 cm wide, and part of applied handle towards base of neck, and part of flared body. Extant height 9.5 cm. Rim diameter 2.8 cm. rim thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16580.

GD63 Unknown site in London.

Long blue glass flask neck and top of body, with an applied frill around the base of the neck. Brown/iridescent surface weathering. Everted rim. Extant height 9.5 cm. Rim diameter 4.1 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm, body thickness 1 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16581.

GD64 Unknown site in London.

Iridescent colourless flask neck, with everted rim, and applied frill 4 cm below. Extant height 4.6 cm. Rim diameter 2.7 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16585.

GD65 Unknown site in London.

Green flask neck, with everted rim. Applied green frill around neck. Remains of an applied trail above that. Heavy brown surface weathering. Extant height 9 cm. Rim diameter 3.9 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A26225.

Type D18: Colourless glass flask with long narrow neck, bulbous body, and pedestal foot. Spiralling blue trailing below the rim, and in a zigzag pattern around the lower body.

GD66 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London (Fig. 24).

Part of flask base. Colourless glass with a greenish tint. Kicked base, with a folded pedestal foot, flaring out to a bulbous body. Applied blue decorative trailing on the body: two thin horizontal trails, with three intercrossing zigzagging trails below, forming chevrons. Body thickness 0.9 mm. Small bubbles in the glass, excellent condition. Base diameter 7 cm. Extant height 4.7 cm. Long narrow flask neck. Neck flares out to bulbous body, where it is broken. Spiralling blue trailing starts at the rim, continuing to 4.8 cm below. Narrowest neck diameter 1.9 cm. A very little beige surface pitting, but good condition. Extant height 16.7 cm. Rim diameter irregular, 3.3-3.7 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: Cellar, mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16639 and B .

Type D19: Colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, and pedestal foot, with no visible decoration.

GD67 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 24).

Slightly everted narrow rim fragment, diameter 4 cm. Cloudy blue-green glass. Possibly from same vessel as GD68.

Context: Pit [178], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216 and 219, No. 1509, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GD68 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire (Fig. 24).

Kicked base with folded hollow tubular foot of cloudy bubbly blue-green glass. Possibly from same vessel as GD67. Base diameter c. 9 cm.

Context: Pit [178], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216 and 219, No. 1507, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GD69 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Narrow neck of flask of greenish-colourless glass, with opaque surface weathering. Extant length c. 8.5 cm. Narrowest diameter c. 1.4 cm.

Context: [201 M], levels including destruction of remaining medieval buildings, 18th - mid-19th century, with finds from a mixture of periods.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 247, Fig. 81.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

Type D20: Colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, and pedestal foot, with optic-blown ribbed decoration.

Type D20.1: Wrythen ribbing.

GD70 10 Milk Street, City of London (Fig. 25).

Rim and neck of flask with long narrow neck. Slightly everted towards the rim, with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Greyish-colourless glass. Good condition. Rim diameter 4 cm. Extant height c. 8.5 cm. Ribs c. 0.8-1 cm apart.

Context: [502A], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <112>.

GD71 10 Milk Street, City of London (Fig. 25).

Pedestal base of a flask, with a folded foot and high pointed kicked base, with the centre broken off. Colourless glass, covered by iridescent white surface weathering. Base rim diameter 7.5 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass. Possibly part of GD70.

Context: [502A], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <161>.

GD72 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London.

Greenish-colourless neck and part of rim of flask, with some surface pitting. Regular wrythen ribbing. Extant height 8.7 cm. Rim diameter 4.6 cm.

Context: Cellar, mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16643.

GD73 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London.

Greyish-colourless flask neck and rim, with very slightly wrythen ribbing. Flares out towards body. Extant height 16 cm. Rim diameter 3.3 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. Body thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: Cellar, mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16641.

GD74 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 25).

Colourless-greenish fragment of a long narrow flask neck, with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Length 7.8 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [275], dump by river wall, Thames foreshore, c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 4, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <1178>.

GD75 Gateway House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Greenish flask neck and rim, with some surface enamel-like weathering and pitting. Regular wrythen ribbing. Extant height 13.8 cm. Rim diameter 4.2 cm.

Context: [ER 161B]. Cellar or garderobe, late 15th or early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21432.

GD76 Unknown site in London.

Greyish colourless cloudy flask neck and two rim fragments, with very slightly wrythen ribbing. Extant height c. 17 cm. Rim diameter 3.3 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5125.

GD77 Unknown site in London.

Greyish colourless cloudy flask neck and rim with very slightly wrythen ribbing. Extant height 16.5 cm. Rim diameter 3.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5126.

GD78 Unknown site in London.

Colourless flask neck and rim, with cloudy/greyish tinge. Close regular wrythen ribbing. Extant height 13.2 cm. Rim diameter 3.2 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5217.

GD79 Unknown site in London.

Colourless cloudy greyish flask neck and rim, with slightly wrythen ribbing. Extant height 14.8 cm. Rim diameter 3.7 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 12415C.

GD80 Unknown site in London.

Bluish-green flask neck and rim with wrythen ribbing. Extant height 19.8 cm. Rim diameter 3.3 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16575.

GD81 Unknown site in London.

Colourless greyish flask neck and rim, with wrythen ribbing. Some surface weathering. Extant height 16.5 cm. Rim diameter 3.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 22526.

GD82 Unknown site in London.

Greyish colourless flask neck and rim, with some surface weathering. Slightly wrythen ribbing. Extant height 16.5 cm. Rim diameter 3.3 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 22527.

GD83 Unknown site in London.

Three sections of colourless-greyish iridescent flask neck and rim with wrythen ribbing. Heights 8.5 cm, 5.6 cm, 4 cm. Rim diameter 3.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 24636 A, B and C.

GD84 Unknown site in London.

Cloudy/yellowish colourless flask neck and rim, with wrythen ribbing. Extant height 17 cm. Rim diameter 3.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 25005.

GD85 Unknown site in London.

Colourless neck, rim missing, with regular wrythen ribbing. Extant height 12 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: Possibly in Noël Hume 1957, 107-8, No. 9.

Housed by: Museum of London, 80.12/36.

GD86 Unknown site in London.

Iridescent/yellowish colourless flask neck and rim, with regular wrythen ribbing. Extant height 9.8 cm. Rim diameter 3.3 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, G255 / 5124.

Type D20.2: Vertical ribbing on the body.

GD87 10 Milk Street, City of London (Fig. 25).

Fragments of colourless glass from a globular body wall, with optic-blown vertical ribbing. Greatest diameter c. 11.5 cm. Iridescent surface weathering. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [502] AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <115>.

Type D20.3: Wrythen ribbing and an external loop in the centre of the neck.

GD88 Unknown site in London.

Colourless greyish flask neck and rim. External loop in centre of neck, ribbing slightly wrythen above neck, vertical below. Extant height 14 cm. Rim diameter 4.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 22528.

GD89 Unknown site in London.

Colourless greyish flask neck and rim with external loop in centre of neck. Ribbing slightly wrythen above neck, vertical below. Flares out towards body. Extant height 13 cm. Rim diameter 4.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 25011.

GD90 Unknown site in London.

Colourless greyish-tinged glass flask neck and rim, with external loop in centre of neck. Ribbing slightly wrythen above loop, vertical below. Extant height 12.6 cm. Rim diameter 4.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ?A26052.

GD91 Unknown sites in London.

Colourless/greyish folded base rings and high kicked bases with folded feet. Found on flasks with long plain or wrythen-ribbed necks as above.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 14696, 5139, 24637, A23268, 16647, 25006.

Type D21: Colourless glass flask with bulbous body, with marvered blue medallions, decorated with enamel, gilt or lustre-painted decoration.

GD92 Queen Victoria Street, Westminster, London (Fig. 25).

Large part of bulbous body of flask, or lamp cover, with enamelled decoration on blue medallion in the centre of the surviving side. Yellowish-brown glass, slightly iridescent surface film, with patches of cloudy weathering. Blue glass circular medallion marvered on to centre of the side, with an accidental smear on one side (Outlined by a dotted line in the drawing). Medallion measures c. 4.5 x 3.9 cm. Painted decoration on medallion now appears iridescent brownish, possibly originally black, or gilt. Fragment of second medallion at the edge of the extant piece, possibly originally four medallions. The medallion has painted or enamelled decoration, surrounded by a circular border with a zigzagging serrated external edge. This appears brown upon the blue background of the medallion, but where the points overlap the edge, they are only faintly visible as an iridescent scar. A central shield depicts an eagle, now only just visible, and possibly originally gilded. Standing on top of the shield, is a heraldic bird with outstretched wings. On either side of the shield is a heraldic beast, with a three-pronged tail and outstretched wing (dragons?). On each corner of the shield there is a group of three three-pronged foliage motifs. Extant height 8.8 cm. Extant width of fragment 9.1 cm. Maximum reconstructed body diameter c. 11.5 cm. Body thickness 1.1-1.5 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1870.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 285-6, No. 324; reference in Charleston 1984a, 27.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16718.

Type D22: Islamic colourless glass flasks with a long narrow neck, bulbous body, pedestal foot and gilt and enamel decoration.

Type D22.1: Gilt decoration on a raised enamel background.

GD93 Restormel Castle, Cornwall (Fig. 25).

Rim and neck fragment of flask with long narrow neck, external folded band c. 5 cm below slightly everted rim. Thick white, pale blue, and manganese-brown enamel outlined by raised gilt Islamic interlacing arabesque patterned decoration below that. Irregular rim diameter c. 4.4 cm. Extant height 8.7 cm. Narrowest neck diameter 2.2 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm. Body thickness 2 mm.

Context: Castle moat, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1880.

Published: Wenzel 1984, 18-19, Fig. 17.

Housed by: British Museum, London, BM 1943, 4-2, 1.

Type D22.2: Gilt and enamel decoration painted on to the surface.

GD94 Pyx Chapel, Westminster Abbey, London (Fig. 25).

Two rim fragments of slightly opaque yellow glass, from narrow neck. Cufic inscription on band just below neck, in gilt raised above the surface of the glass, translated as 'Glory to our lord the sultan.' Inscription outlined in manganese, against a ground of blue enamel.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Not known.

Published: London Museum Medieval Catalogue 1940, 293, Pl. LXXXIV; Wenzel 1984, 7, Fig. 5.

Housed by: Museum of London, B211.

Miscellaneous Islamic colourless glass flask with pedestal foot, with unidentified gilt and enamel decoration.

GD95 Weoley Castle, West Midlands.

Two fragments, uncertain if from same vessel. Colourless glass, with a yellowish tinge on the base fragment. Few air bubbles. Fragment of kicked base with folded hollow tubular foot. Base diameter 7.7 cm. Wall thickness above base 0.9 mm. Thickness of folded glass 1.4 mm. Fragment of neck or shoulder decorated with a ?fleur-de-lys in gilt, with a band of red enamel bordered by gilt above and below. Some pitted weathering. Body thickness 0.6 mm.

Context: Stratified layer, AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1955.

Published: Reference in Medieval Archaeology II, 177.

Housed by: Birmingham Museum, WC 424 a/b.

Type D23: Small cylindrical bottles of blue or manganese glass with a narrow neck and gilt and enamel decoration (Fig. 25).

GD96 Augustinian Priory, Breedon on the Hill, Leicestershire (Fig. 25).

Body fragment of blue glass, with gilded decoration of two adjacent curving lines. Believed to be from a small cylindrical bottle. Length 1.4 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1975.

Published: Referred to, with drawing, in Harden 1978, 11.

Housed by: Not traced.

GD97 Seacourt Deserted Medieval Village, Oxfordshire (Fig. 25).

Body fragment of blue glass, with gilded decoration of two adjacent concentric lines. Believed to be from small cylindrical bottle. Length 4 cm.

Context: Area [5], pebble scatter north-east of building with pebble floor, 14th century layer?

Date found: 1958.

Published: Harden 1961/2, 185, Plate X D; Harden 1978, 11.

Housed by: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

GD98 The Old Vicarage, Church Street, Reigate, Surrey (Fig. 25).

Five small body fragments of manganese coloured glass, possibly from more than one vessel. Two fragments are likely to come from a bottle of this type. They both have gilt and enamel decoration. A shows the base of a line of Arabic, possibly Kufic script, in white enamel. Below is a design of oval shapes forming a repeated hexagonal pattern, with spots of red enamel in the centre of each group. Gilt bands of differing widths run horizontally between the inscription and the pattern below, and the script has a gilt outline. There are also 'thin tendril-like lines with attached leaves' looping between the lettering. Fragment B is smaller, with some gilt-outlined lettering, and gilt lines around it. Fragments C to E appear to have a much larger diameter, and may come from a second vessel of unknown form. C has part of a circular gilt band. D and E have no visible decoration.

Context: Large medieval hall house constructed c. 1200. Found with late 13th to early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1976-80.

Published: Williams 1983, 143-6, Fig. 2 and 3, Pl. XI B.

Housed by: Guildford Museum.

Type D24: Sprinklers of blue and green glass, with a long narrowing neck, ring-shaped body and pedestal foot.

Type D24.1: Blue glass.

GD99 **Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London.**

Dark blue bell-shaped pedestal foot, probably from a sprinkler. A small part of the broken body adheres. Base rim folded inwards, forming a tubular band. Slightly cloudy iridescent weathering, otherwise good condition. Height 4.9 cm. Base diameter 5.1-5.3 cm.

Context: Cellar, mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16642.

GD100 **178, Tower Street, City of London.**

Rejoined fragments of dark blue glass flask body, in the shape of a tubular ring. Neck and base not present. Ring joined crudely around the centre, heat smoothed, with a crude thick strip of glass formed to cover the join. Greatest diameter 10.7 cm. Width of central hole c. 2.1 x 2.4 cm. Cloudy dull glass, with some brown enamel-like weathering patches. Body thickness c. 1.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 2698.

Type D24.2: Green glass.

GD101 **2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 25).**

Fragments of the base and body of a pale green soda glass 'doughnut flask'. Only a small part of the base of the body survives, flattened on either side. Applied bell-shaped base, with a pontil mark on the underside. Good condition. Bubbly glass. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer (1991, 5 and Table 2).

Context: [368], dump against river wall, Thames foreshore, c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 5, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 < 2690 >.

GD102 **Unknown site in London (Fig. 25).**

Pale green glass sprinkler body and base, the body in the form of a tubular ring. Hole pierced through the centre, and rejoined crudely, leaving a hole, nearer the base of the body than the centre. The attached base is in the form of a bell, folded under at the rim leaving a hollow band. At the top of the body, there is a narrow hole (1.7 x 1.8 cm) where the neck has been broken off. On one side of this hole is a pinched trail sitting on the shoulder and going up towards the neck. On the other side, where another trail was probably attached, is a hole. Extant height 12 cm. Base diameter 5.8 cm. Slightly iridescent surface weathering.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 25012, ER 1118.

GD103 **Unknown site in London (Fig. 25).**

Green neck fragment from sprinkler, broken at either end. Tapers to become narrower towards the top, and constricted at the base of the neck. On either side of the base of the neck is part of a looping trail forming a thumbpiece across the shoulder. Extant height 8.5 cm. Diameter at top 8.5 cm. Cloudy glass with a little pitted surface weathering.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A26088.

GD104 Lime Street, London Wall, City of London (Fig. 25).

Olive green bubbly and cloudy glass, bell-shaped pedestal base. Hole at the top. Similar to bases of sprinklers. Rim thickness 3.5 cm. Extant height 7.8 cm. Base rim diameter 5.2 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 5492.

Type D25: Miscellaneous glass fragments likely to be from flasks or jugs.

Type D25.1: Colourless glass handle.

GD105 Scale Lane, Hull, Humberside.

Handle fragment of colourless glass with a greenish tinge. One end originally joining the body wall survives. Extant length c. 5.5 cm.

Context: Ash/charcoal layer of garden area, late 14th to early 15th, possibly 16th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Armstrong 1980, 64, No. 9.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

Type D25.2: Opaque pale blue handle.

GD106 Trichay Street, Exeter, Devon.

Handle fragment of opaque pale blue/opal glass, with light beige and black surface weathering. Small body wall fragment adjoining one end. 'Tail' drawn back from one end, along handle.

Context: Unstratified, late 15th century style?

Date found: 1972-3.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G48, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type D25.3: Opaque white glass handle.

GD107 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 25).

Flat handle fragment of opaque white vessel glass, curves inwards at one end. Extant length 6.1 cm. Maximum width 2.4 cm. Handle thickness 2-2.5 mm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer - soda glass with high tin and lead.

Context: Waterfront dump, [364], AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74A <699>.

Type D25.4: Colourless glass neck fragment with two swellings.

GD108 High Street, Hull, Humberside (Fig. 25).

Hollow bottle neck of very thin colourless glass, consisting of two conjoining swellings. Covered by opaque cream-coloured weathering. Extant height c. 4 cm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 193-4, No. 21.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum, HB 67.

Type D25.5: Folded flask bases of colourless and greenish glass.

GD109 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragment of a folded foot from a pedestal base, probably from a flask. Green glass with patches of beige surface weathering. Base rim diameter c. 9 cm.

Context: [79], waterfront dump, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <1935>.

GD110 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Part of a base, with a folded foot, with an air bubble trapped above the base fold. Tall pointed kick, broken at the point. Base diameter c. 7 cm. Originally yellow-greenish glass, now with opaque brown surface weathering. Probably from a flask. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and confirmed to be soda glass.

Context: [2117] Waterfront dump deposit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <839>.

GD111 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Fragment from the pedestal base of a flask, with a folded foot. Hollow around the base rim. Base rim diameter 7.5 cm. Optic-blown decoration. Colourless glass, covered by yellowish surface weathering. Base rim diameter 7.5 cm.

Context: [368], waterfront dump, c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <2689>.

GD112 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Base and body fragment of colourless glass, possibly from a flask with a pedestal foot. Base rim diameter c. 10 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [275], c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <3635>.

E: Catalogue of Lamps

Type E1: Green potash glass hanging lamp with a long narrow stem, widening out to form a bowl.

13th Century

GE1-2 Tynemouth Priory, Tyne and Wear (Fig. 26).

Fragment of two lamps. GE1: Fragments of vertical rim and base of hanging lamp of green glass. Rim diameter 15 cm. Extant height of base c. 8 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 5 cm. Pontil mark on underside, slightly pushed in. GE2: Fragments of vertical rim and base of hanging lamp of green glass. Rim diameter 14.5 cm. Extant height of base c. 6 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 3.2 cm. Pontil mark on underside, slightly pushed in.

Context: Clay spread west of north transept, ?13th century. Possibly from the sacristy.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charlesworth 1967, 83-6, Nos. 2-3.

Housed by: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

GE3 Westgate, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 26).

Nearly complete hanging lamp, reconstructed to make complete vessel. Opaque brown weathering through glass. Height 17 cm. Rim diameter 16.2 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Base thickness 1 cm. Prominent pontil mark on underside.

Context: Pit with 13th century pottery.

Date found: 1951-55.

Published: Charleston 1980a, 71, Fig. 25; Charleston 1984a, 31, Pl. 8B.

Housed by: Winchester City Museum.

GE4 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Base of hanging lamp, with opaque mottled weathering. Survives to height of 1.9 cm. Flattened pontil mark on thick base.

Context: [590], drain fill of structure 16A, hall/chapel, post AD 1200-50.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Forthcoming, Jackman and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GE5 Midland Bank, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, with some brown pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3.8 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.2 cm, thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: ER [524], chalk-lined cesspit, 13th century.

Date found: 1959.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 524 <1>.

GE6 Staggs site, Christchurch, Dorset.

Hanging lamp base. Pontil mark on underside. Glass heavily weathered, now appearing opaque blue-black.

Context: [146], unsealed pit in outbuildings, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1969-70.

Published: Charleston 1983b, 72-3.

Housed by: Poole Museums Service, X12.

GE7 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent.

Base of hanging lamp. Flat pontil mark on underside. Green glass with beige pitted weathering. Rejoined fragments. Extant height 9 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 5-6 cm.

Context: Cesspit [1924], c. AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, <6414>.

GE8 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Hanging lamp base. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown-cream. Flat pontil mark on underside. Extant height 3.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm, wall thickness 1 mm.

Context: [6342], late 13th century external spread, College of the Vicars Choral.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X, <2537>.

13th to 14th Century

GE9 Goldsmith Street 146, Exeter, Devon.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Extant height c. 5.6 cm.

Context: GS [27-88-19], c. AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G29, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GE10 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now with mottled opaque cream and black weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5 cm, thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [3677] AD 1240-1400.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <506>.

GE11 Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire.

Base of hanging lamp. Pontil mark on underside. Green glass with opaque weathered surface. Extant height 2.3 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm.

Context: II K4, rubble concentration within north rooms east of cloister (including armarium and vestarium) c.AD 1260-1400.

Date found: 1969 onwards.

Published: Rahtz 1983, 171-2, No. GLV 4.

Housed by: Worcester County Museum, Hartlebury Castle.

GE12 Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire.

Base of hanging lamp. Green glass with opaque weathered surface. Extant height 3.7 cm. Diameter at highest part cm.

Context: II J2, rubble concentration within north rooms east of cloister (including armarium and vestarium) c. AD 1260-1400.

Date found: 1969 onwards.

Published: Rahtz 1983, 171-2, No. GLV 5.

Housed by: Worcester County Museum, Hartlebury Castle.

GE13 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Fragment of hanging lamp base. Originally green, now with opaque mottled brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 1 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 3 cm, wall thickness 2 mm.

Context: [3665], AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <900>.

GE14 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Small fragments from the base of a hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [2046], dump from Thames waterfront, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <5003>.

GE15 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Base and body fragments of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque black. Extant height of base 3.8 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5 cm, wall thickness 1.2 mm. Flat underside with pontil mark.

Context: [1285], fill of limekiln [1328], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, SARC 25 <324>.

GE16 Goldsborough Moated Manor House, West Riding.

Base of hanging lamp.

Context: 13th to 14th century.

Date found: Not known.

Published: Reference in Charleston 1975a, 205, footnote.

Housed by: Not known.

GE17 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Green glass, with mottled opaque brown surface weathering. Rough pontil mark on underside. Extant height 4 cm.

Context: Trench II, latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, with much late 13th to early 14th century pot.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219>.

GE18 Drury Hill, Nottingham (Fig. 26).

Rim fragment of hanging lamp bowl with indentation below everted rim. Rim diameter 10 cm. Pale green glass, with opaque beige weathered surface layers.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

13th to 15th Century

GE19 St Alban's House, 124 Wood Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Crumbly weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Extant height c. 2.5 cm, diameter c. 3 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [100C] AD 1250-1500.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ABS86 <106>.

GE20 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim fragments of hanging lamp bowl, diameter 13 cm. Straight everted profile.

Context: C11 [801932], reredorter area before construction of drains, late 13th century to AD 1420.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140, No. 9, Fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE21 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, with some beige pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 5.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 4 cm, thickness 1 mm.

Context: ER [187], chalk-lined garderobe, 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 187 <2>.

14th Century

GE22 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Pale green glass with opaque weathered surface layers. Extant height 4.8 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 3.4 cm. Rough pontil mark on underside.

Context: Cesspit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1502, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GE23 7-10 Foster Lane, Cheapside, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Green glass with opaque brown surface weathering. Extant height 3.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.5 cm, thickness 1.8 mm. Flat pontil mark on underside. Small separate body fragments.

Context: Cesspit [190], early 14th century.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Referred to in Clark 1983, 153; Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, OST82 <118>.

GE24 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Hanging lamp base. Originally green glass, now with opaque brown surface weathering layers. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 5.3 cm. Diameter at highest part 4 cm, wall thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: ER [190C], AD 1330-80. Lower fill of chalk-lined cesspit.

Date found: 1954.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190C <37>.

GE25 Northolt Manor, Middlesex.

Base of hanging lamp.

Context: c. AD 1350-70.

Date found: 1953-8.

Published: Reference in Charleston 1975a, 205, footnote.

Housed by: Not known.

GE26 Cathedral Green, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment from the base of a hanging lamp of greenish glass. Estimated diameter of base 2.5 cm.

Context: Final phase 78, c. AD 1360.

Date found: 1962-9.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3275.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, CG RF 4694.

GE27-9 Baynards Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Base fragments from three lamps. GE27: Base of green glass with pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 3 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5 cm, thickness 1 mm. GE28: Base, originally green glass, now with opaque beige weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 1.8 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm, thickness 2.5 mm. GE29: Two fragments from a base, originally green glass, now with opaque beige weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Wall thickness c. 2.5 mm.

Context: Waterfront dump of 'high class milieu', [88], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4359>, <4362>, <4373>.

GE30 10 Milk Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now with opaque brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.5 cm, wall thickness 1 mm.

Context: Inland site, [502],[23A], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <142>.

GE31 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Flat pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now with opaque and iridescent mottled weathering. Extant height 2.3 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5 cm, wall thickness 1 mm.

Context: Trench 8, [384], pit in guest house area, 14th century.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's Museums Service, RF 4984.

GE32 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Base of hanging lamp, three adjoining fragments. Opaque cream with trace of green glass in centre, opaque mottled brown and black surface weathering. Flat pontil mark on underside. Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5 cm, wall thickness 1 mm.

Context: Trench 8, [500] and [497], associated with pit [F867] in guest house area, 14th century.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's Museums Service, RF 4250/1.

GE33 Dunstable Friary, Bedfordshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Pontil mark on underside. Green glass centre, mottled opaque weathered surfaces. Extant height 2.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5 cm.

Context: Layer [157], abutting precinct wall [73] to north of church. Wall built mid-14th century.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GE34 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Two adjoining fragments of hanging lamp base. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque mottled black-brown. Flat pontil mark on underside. Extant height 1.8 cm.

Context: [1447], mid to late 14th century construction spread, College of the Vicars Choral.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust 1979.14 II, <338>.

14th to 15th Century

GE35 Guildhall House, 81-87 Gresham Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp, slightly more pointed than usual hanging lamps. Originally green glass, with brown pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm, wall thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: [944] AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1985.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, GDH85 <69>.

GE36 Brook Street Site C, Winchester, Hampshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height c. 1.8 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 3 cm.

Context: House III, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1963-4.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3276, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, BSSC RF 666.

GE37 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Pontil mark on underside. Opaque mottled beige and grey weathering. Extant height 2 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.7 cm, wall thickness 1 mm.

Context: [744], occupation debris of nearby building, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <404>.

GE38 Long Wyre Street, Colchester, Essex.

Base of hanging lamp. Green glass with brown pitted weathering on surface. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 4.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.9 cm.

Context: [200], [F121], stone-lined cesspit, c. AD 1375-1425.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust, COC 79.

GE39 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now covered by thick opaque brown weathering layers. Extant height c. 2 cm.

Context: Stone-lined pit, [L.13], 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G28, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

14th to 16th Century

GE40 104-106 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, with mottled opaque brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 2.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 4.3 cm, thickness 3 mm.

Context: [33] Backfill of cesspit, AD 1350-1550.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, DEN91 <159>.

15th Century

GE41-4 Rangoon Street, 61-65 Crutched Friars, City of London.

Base fragments from four lamps. GE41: Base of hanging lamp, with three everted rim fragments. Green glass with very pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height of base 5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm, wall thickness 1 mm. Rim diameter c. 14 cm. Rim thickness 1.2 mm. GE42: Base of hanging lamp. Green glass with very pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.5 cm, thickness 1 mm. GE43: Base of hanging lamp. Green glass with pitted weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3 cm. Diameter at highest part 2.5cm, thickness 1 mm. GE44: Fragments of the body and everted rim, probably of a hanging lamp. Rim similar to <704>. Rim diameter 14 cm. Green glass with pitted weathering.

Context: [1205], AD 1400-80. Aisled hall, cesspit with 'exceptionally rich material'.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, RAG82 <704>, <703>, <909>, <518>.

GE45 Danes Terrace II, Lincoln.

Two adjoining fragments from the base of a hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now crystallized cream and blue, with opaque mottled brown surface. Extant height 2 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.3 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [TA], robbing of building 12, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <G185>.

GE46-53 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Fragment from eight hanging lamps. GE46: Base, originally green glass, now covered by opaque brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 6 cm. Diameter at highest part 6.4 cm. Wall thickness 2.5-4 mm, base thickness 1 cm. GE47-9: Convex base of a probable hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now covered by opaque brown weathering. No visible pontil mark. Extant height c. 4 cm. Wall thickness 1.5 mm, base thickness 6 mm. Two more similar bases, containing residue were found. Extant diameters 2 and 3 cm. GE50-3: Four bases, originally green glass, now covered by opaque brown and grey weathering. Pontil mark on undersides. Extant heights 2.7-3.5 cm. Diameter at highest parts 3-4 cm. Wall thicknesses 1.5-4 mm.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 23, 24 and 26, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GE54 Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire.

Base of hanging lamp. Green glass, with opaque brown weathering layers. Extant height c. 2 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [IV 010a], floor of Choir at Crossing of Church, late 15th century.

Date found: 1969 onwards.

Published: Rahtz 1983, 171-2, No. GLV6.

Housed by: Worcester County Museum, Hartlebury Castle.

GE55-7 Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Fragments from three hollow base stems hanging lamps of green glass. Pontil marks on undersides. Extant heights c. 5.2 cm, c. 4 cm, c. 4.4 cm.

Context: Late 15th century. Final fill in Phase III garderobe.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, Nos. 311-3.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

15th to 16th Century

GE58 Former City of London Boys' School and Guildhall School of Music and Drama, 60 Victoria Embankment, 5-17 Tudor Street, 1 Carmelite Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now with opaque brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3.3 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.1 cm, thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [1067] AD 1450-1550.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, BOY86 <935>.

GE59 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Base of hanging lamp. Greenish glass, with some pitted weathering on surface. Extant height 4.5cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: C163, F65, pit, c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GE60-4 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Fragments from five hanging lamps. GE60: Two rim fragments of hanging lamp bowl, diameter c. 12 cm. Green glass with some pitted weathering. Indentation below slightly everted rim. GE61: Rim fragments of hanging lamp bowls, diameters 9.6 and 10.4 cm. Green glass with some pitted surface weathering. Indentation below slightly everted rim. GE62: Base of hanging lamp, flaring out towards the bowl. Green glass, with some opaque surface weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 9 cm. GE63-4: Small rim fragments of hanging lamp bowls. Bluish-green glass, of rim diameter 7.9 cm. Green glass fragments, rim diameters c. 10 cm. At least two vessels represented.

Context: J468, F169, pit, c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GE65 St Peter's Street, Northampton.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now covered by opaque brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height c. 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 4 cm.

Context: [N(6)=5.N], 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 298-9, No. GL52.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <3372>.

GE66-7 East Haddesley, Yorkshire.

Bases of two hanging lamps. Originally green glass, now covered by mottled opaque black and brown surface weathering. Pontil marks on undersides. Extant heights c. 4 cm and c. 3.2 cm.

Context: Pit outside west wall of kitchen, moated site, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: Pre 1973.

Published: Harden 1973, 89-90, No. 10-11.

Housed by: Not known.

GE68 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Base of hanging lamp. Bluish-green glass, with some pitted surface weathering. Extant height c. 3 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.4 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D30 794988], primary fill of dissolution rubbish, reredorter drain. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 139-140, No. 1, Fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE69-71 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Bases of three hanging lamps. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque black. GE69: Extant height 2.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.8 cm. GE70: Extant height 3 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.6 cm. GE71: Extant height 4.8 cm. Diameter at highest part 4.2 cm.

Context: [D22 794993], main dissolution rubbish dump north of reredorter. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 139-140, Nos. 2-4, Fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE72 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque black. Extant height 6 cm. Diameter at highest part 4.2 cm. Rough pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D22 801916], main dissolution rubbish dump north of reredorter. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 139-140, No. 5, Fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE73 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque black. Extant height 5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.6 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D21 801923], dissolution rubbish outside reredorter. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 139-140, No. 6, fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE74 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque black. Extant height 2 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.2 cm. Large rough pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D21 801938], dissolution rubbish outside reredorter. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 139-140, No. 7, Fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE75 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim fragments of lamp bowl, diameter 13 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque black. Straight everted profile.

Context: [D22 794918], main rubbish dump north of reredorter, Dissolution. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 139-140, No. 8, Fig. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE76 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Base fragment of hanging lamp. Green glass. Extant height c. 1 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: Inside Church, ?dissolution debris, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980b, 208-9, No. 1.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE77 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Base fragment of hanging lamp. Green glass. Extant height 2.8 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: Original land surface beneath nuns' dorter, north of Church. ?dissolution debris, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980b, 208-9, No. 2.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE78-9 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Base fragments of two hanging lamps. Green glass. GE78: Extant height 2 cm. Diameter at highest part c. 3.6 cm. Rough pontil mark on underside. GE79: Extant height 3.6 cm. Diameter at highest part 4.2 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: Over culverts of medieval cistern in monastic garden, north of church, ?dissolution debris, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980b, 208-9, Nos. 3-4.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE80 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Base fragment of hanging lamp. Green glass. Extant height 2 cm.

Context: Post-Dissolution farmyard, north of church, ?dissolution debris, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980b, 208-9, No. 5.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GE81-8 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Over 90 fragments from between 6 and 8 hanging lamps. Five bases, surviving up to a height of 4.5cm. Pontil marks on undersides. Numerous rim fragments with diameters of 9-16 cm. Some rims almost vertical, some everted. Some have straight profile, some have indentation below where rim is everted.

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept of church. With window glass, probably stripped for lead at the Dissolution, early 16th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 113-5, Nos. 4-10.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Umstratified or residual

GE89 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Base fragment of hanging lamp. Weathered opaque black, originally green. Extant height 1.5 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: III [26], back of medieval tenements, possibly 14th to 15th century?

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <146>.

GE90 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered mottled opaque surfaces. Pontil mark on underside. Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm.

Context: VII [44], back of medieval tenements, possibly 14th to 15th century?

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <181>.

GE91 Trinity Street, Colchester.

Base of hanging lamp. Bluish-green glass, with some opaque surface weathering. Extant height 4.8 cm.

Context: [73, F34], 'Medieval'.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GE92 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Fragment from the base of a hanging lamp. Green glass with some pitted weathering.

Context: [659/-/5]. Cellar infill, probably in use 15th to 16th century, and infilled 16th to 17th century. Between kitchen courtyard and domestic range.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeology Unit, <401>.

GE93 Baynards Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now with opaque beige weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.2 cm, thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: Waterfront dump of 'high class milieu', [113], residual in post-medieval context.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2935>.

GE94 St Mark's Church, Lincoln.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now weathered completely opaque brown. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [FF], late 18th century destruction or construction material.

Date found: 1976.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <G100>.

GE95-8 Falcon Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Four bases of hanging lamps. Pale green glass, with pitted surface weathering. The largest survives to a height of c. 10 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: Site of Carmelite Friary, no further details known.

Date found: 1946.

Published: No.

Housed by: Ipswich Museum, 1946-223.8.

GE99 Thames Exchange, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp with pontil mark on underside. Weathered opaque beige glass, originally green. Extant height 1.5 cm, diameter 2.8 cm.

Context: [1150] Dates not known. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed at: Museum of London, TEX88 <6993>.

GE100 13-25 London Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Base of hanging lamp, flaring out towards the bowl. Pale blue-green glass, with pitted surface weathering. Extant height 8.4 cm. Diameter at highest part 6.8 cm. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: Unstratified spoil.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Haslam 1993, 97-8, No. 606.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum.

GE101 Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

Base of hanging lamp. Green glass, covered by opaque brown weathering. Extant height c. 10.5 cm. Small fragments of slightly everted rims, diameter 12 cm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Before 1873.

Published: No.

Housed by: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1873.117.

GE102 History Building, North Bailey, Durham.

Base of hanging lamp, with an adjoining fragment. Green glass, with some cloudy and beige surface weathering. Extant height c. 5 cm. Large pontil mark on the underside of the base. Diameter at base c. 3.5 cm, widening to c. 4-4.5 cm where it is broken.

Context: The history department is in the fortified area immediately outside Durham Castle, containing administrative buildings controlled by the Prince Bishop. The glass was found with a high lead glass goblet of 13th century style, a blue jug fragment and other flask/urinals of medieval date.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Fulling Mill Museum, Durham.

GE103 10 Milk Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now with opaque brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3 cm, wall thickness 2.5 mm.

Context: Inland site, [18A]. Dates not known. Medieval style.

Date found: 1972.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ML72 <374>.

GE104 Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, now with patches of brown weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.4 cm, wall thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [414] Dates not known. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LDL88 <7>.

GE105-6 40 Queen Street, 1 Skinnard Lane, City of London.

Bases of two hanging lamps. Originally green glass, with crumbly mottled opaque cream and brown and iridescent weathering. Pontil marks on undersides of bases. GE105: Extant height 3.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.5 cm, thickness 1.2 mm. GE106: Extant height 4 cm. Diameter at highest part 4 cm, thickness 1.2 mm.

Context: [173] Cellar fill. Dates not known. Medieval style.

Date found: 1989.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, QSK89 <15> and <20>.

GE107 9-12 King Street, City of London.

Base of hanging lamp. Originally green glass, with opaque beige weathered surface. Pontil mark on underside of base. Extant height 3.5 cm. Diameter at highest part 3.3 cm, thickness 1.5mm.

Context: [ER 824], grey soil, trench 1, AD 70-80. Intrusive.

Date found: 1963-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 824 <2>.

Type E2: Colourless soda glass lamp, with inverted body meeting pedestal foot at an angle, and small handles on the body.

GE108 Knaresborough Castle, North Yorkshire.

Rim and body fragments from an Arabic-style lamp. Greenish-colourless soda glass, very bubbly with some impurities and some iridescent dulling. Rim diameter c. 11.5 cm, funnel neck inverts to meet body at acute angle, with rounded shoulder. One handle survives, probably originally three.

Context: Rubbish pit in postern, late 14th or early 15th century.

Date found: 1961.

Published: Harden 1966a, 607, No. 5.

Housed by: Harrogate Museum.

F: Catalogue of Wide- and Narrow-necked Green Glass Flasks, including Urinals.

Type F1: Wide-necked flasks/urinals of green glass with convex bases.

13th Century

GF1 Michaelgate (Chestnut House), Lincoln.

Two rim, one body and one convex base fragment of a wide-necked flask/urinal of green glass, largely covered by opaque brown denatured weathering. Rim horizontally everted and inturned at edge. diameter 7.2 cm, rim thickness 2mm. Cylindrical neck fragment 1.2 mm thick. Convex base with bulge and pontil mark on underside.

Context: [139] Terrace make-up, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit.

GF2 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Three widely everted rim fragments from a wide-necked flask, diameter c. 11 cm. Convex base with pontil mark on underside. Heavily weathered opaque brown and crystallised yellow, originally green glass. Also small body fragments.

Context: [3605] Chalk-lined pit, AD 1240-1270+.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <1010>.

GF3 Cuckoo Lane A, Southampton, Hampshire.

Associated rim, cylindrical neck and convex base fragments of flask/urinal of denatured opaque brown glass. Everted rim, diameter c. 8 cm, inturned at rim edge. Reconstructed height c. 18.8 cm.

Context: Pit [14], late 13th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1486, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GF4-8 Guildford Castle, Surrey.

Pitted green glass fragments of five similar flask/urinals with bulbous body, convex base with pontil mark on underside, cylindrical neck and everted rim.

Context: Cesspit, late 13th century.

Date found: 1992.

Published: Reference in *Medieval Archaeology* XXXVII, 1993, 283, No. 167.

Housed by: Guildford Museum, <439>.

13th to 14th Century

GF9 Blossom's Inn Yard, Trump Street, City of London.

Two adjoining rim fragments, horizontally everted, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter 12 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. Green glass with opaque beige surface weathering. Convex base with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Associated with 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: Before 1931.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 12690 I.

14th Century

GF10 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Very small horizontally everted rim fragment, 1.5 mm thick, too small to measure diameter. Found with a convex base fragment, pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown, with layers crumbling off.

Context: Layer [2029] in stone-lined cesspit [152], AD 1340-60+.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Schofield, Allen and Taylor et al. 1990, 212 (listed with finds).

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <1016>.

GF11 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire (Fig. 27).

Complete rim with horizontally everted rim, inturned at the edge, irregular diameter c. 9 cm. Part of the neck attached. Piriform profile, the neck gradually flaring towards the body. Neck diameter c. 5.8 cm. Extant height 3.2 cm. Green glass, with some opaque brown surface weathering. Thickness of rim edge 2 mm. Neck wall thickness 0.6 mm. Small thin unattached body fragments. Large fragment of convex base, with pontil mark on the underside.

Context: South ringwork, area 2, latrine pit [F164], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF12 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Two fragments of horizontally everted flask/urinal rim, inturned at edge. Rim diameter 8.7-9 cm. With a convex base with pontil mark on underside, and some small thin body fragments. Pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F1004], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF13 Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 27).

Rim, neck and base fragments of wide-necked flask/urinal of green glass with patchy surface weathering, which has eaten right through the glass in some places to leave holes. Convex base with external pontil mark. Cylindrical neck, horizontally everted rim, inturned at edge, diameter 8 cm.

Context: Castle garderobe pit in Tower 2, mid-14th century.

Date found: 1963-4.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3279, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, ACD RF 2802.

GF14 Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base of bluish-green glass, almost entirely eaten away by heavy enamelling. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: Castle garderobe pit in Tower 2, mid-14th century.

Date found: 1963-4.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3278, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, ACD RF 2800.

GF15 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Widely everted flask/urinal rim fragment. Rim diameter 11 cm. With convex base with pontil mark on underside. Pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF16 Gateway House, Watling Street, City of London.

Everted flask/urinal rim, diameter 9.6 cm. Weathered opaque mottled brown, originally green glass. Thickness 1-2.5 mm. Convex base with pontil mark on underside.

Context: ER 188, chalk and ragstone cesspit, late 14th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 188 <2>.

GF17 St Peter's Street, Northampton.

Convex base and rim fragments of a wide-necked flask/urinal, probably the same vessel. Greenish glass, with opaque brown surface weathering. Pontil mark on underside of base. Everted flattened rim, inturned at edge, diameter 9 cm.

Context: [E(14)=11], pre late 14th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 299-300, Nos. GL 54-5.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <1919D>.

GF18 Salisbury Franciscan Friary, Wiltshire (Fig. 27).

Fragments from a flask/urinal of weathered opaque brown glass. Bulbous body with convex base, and slightly everted rim, but the vessel does not narrow at the neck. Profile similar to Italian urinals.

Context: Rescue excavation, context not noted. However, the other finds from the excavation include 14th century material.

Date found: 1969.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, 81/1969.

14th to 15th Century

GF19 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Complete circumference of a horizontally everted flask/urinal rim of irregular diameter, c. 9 cm. Greenish glass with some surface pitting. Body fragments 0.25 mm thick.

Context: Latrine pit [F127], context [956], 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <435>.

GF20 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Two horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at the edge, of a flask/urinal of irregular diameter, c. 7.6 cm. Greenish glass with beige surface weathering.

Context: Latrine pit [F127], context [687], 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <368>.

GF21 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base of green glass with some brown surface pitting, pontil mark on underside. With small unattached body fragments 0.5-1 mm thick.

Context: Latrine pit [F127], context [957], 14th to 15th century. Possibly from the same vessel as GF19 or GF20.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <556>.

GF22 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass, with pontil mark on underside. With small body fragments 0.25 mm thick.

Context: Latrine pit [F127], context [690], 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <407>.

GF23 76-86 Bishopsgate, City of London.

Convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter c. 6 cm. Everted rim fragment, diameter 9 cm, 2 mm thick.

Context: [927] AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1982.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, BIS82 <321>.

GF24-29 2-7 Dukes Place, Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, City of London.

Fragments of at least six flask/urinals. Green glass with some pitted weathering. Six convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Various everted rim fragments, some horizontally everted and inturned at the edges, with diameters of 9-12 cm. Body fragments of bulbous bodies and cylindrical necks.

Context: [501], AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, DUK77 <191>, <192>, <193>, <194>, <195>, <196>, <244>, <245>, <246>, <247>, <248>.

15th Century

GF30 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Everted rim, bulbous body and convex base of flask/urinal. Green glass with some beige and black pitted weathering. Rim diameter 10.5 cm. Body fragments 0.3 mm thick.

Context: Pit [SF], layer [17S], 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF31 Lurk Lane, Beverley, Humberside.

Horizontally everted rim band of flask/urinal, diameter c. 9 cm. Thickness at rim 1.8 mm, body 0.8 mm. Weathered opaque pale brown, originally green glass. Also a convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Pronounced pontil mark on underside.

Context: [360], garderobe, c. AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1979-80.

Published: Henderson 1992, 126-7, Nos. 230-229.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeological Unit, Beverley, <149> (rim) and <145> (base).

15th to 16th Century

GF32 St Swithin's House, Walbrook, City of London.

Almost complete rejoined wide-necked flask/urinal. Horizontally everted rim, piriform profile with gradually flaring neck and bulbous body, and convex base. Fragments from the body are missing. Light green glass with some beige pitting. Pontil mark on underside. Rim diameter 10.6 cm, height 22.5 cm, maximum body diameter 13.1 cm.

Context: Pit, found with five or six other flask/urinal rims, 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: Not known. Before 1957.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 432, No. 542; Noël Hume 1957, 104-8.

Housed by: Museum of London, 18399.

GF33 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Two everted rim fragments, diameter 9 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm. Convex base with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: [659] cellar, 15th to 16th century material, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <397>.

Residual or Unstratified

GF34 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Everted rim and cylindrical neck fragment of a wide-necked flask/urinal, green glass with opaque surface weathering. Widely everted rim, diameter c. 11 cm. Survives to height of 4.5 cm. Thickness at rim 3 mm, body 1.5 mm. Also a convex base fragment of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass, with trace of pontil mark, probably from same vessel.

Context: [414], pit fill associated with service structure 65A, residual, AD 1575-1750.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Jackman and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF35 Friern Hay, Exeter, Devon.

Fragments of weathered opaque brown glass still in soil matrix, including convex base with pontil mark on underside. Rim fragments, everted horizontally and inturned at the edge, diameter c. 10 cm.

Context: F267-11.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Exeter Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

GF36 Friern Hay, Exeter, Devon.

Weathered opaque brown, originally green glass fragments. Include convex base with pontil mark on underside, and thin body fragments

Context: F267-11.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF37 Nicholas Lane, City of London.

Widely everted rim fragment, of green glass with some beige surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Neck diameter c. 4.2 cm. Rim thickness 4.2 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1923.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A25486.

GF38-41 Nicholas Lane, City of London.

Four convex base fragments with pontil marks on undersides, of green glass with some brown surface weathering. Extant diameters between 3.5 cm and 7.4 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1923.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, A25485/1, A25485/2, A25485/3, A25485/4.

GF42 8 Hart Street, City of London.

Fragment of horizontally everted rim with inturned edge, with part of cylindrical neck of green glass with some beige surface pitting. Rim diameter 8.5 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Also two adjoining fragments of a convex base of greenish glass with some beige surface pitting, probably from same vessel.

Context: Cesspit/well 'A'.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 10/2/1 and 10/2/2.

GF43-47 Falcon Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Five flask/urinal rim and neck fragments, with one convex base with prominent pontil mark on underside, of green glass with some pitting. Rim diameters 10-14.5 cm. Include widely everted rims, and rims horizontally everted and inturned at the edge.

Context: Site of the Carmelite Friary, context not known, but included 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1946.

Published: No. Reference Charleston 1985, 141.

Housed by: Ipswich Museum/Suffolk County Council.

GF48-51 History Building, North Bailey, Durham.

Four convex bases with one rim fragment and numerous body fragments. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige. Three of the four convex bases have a blue-green glass centre, which has become detached from the thick opaque beige layers on either side. Base thickness up to 9 mm in the centre. Pontil marks on the underside. The rim fragment is widely everted, and has a diameter of c. 9 cm. Rim thickness 3.5 mm.

Context: The history department is in the fortified area immediately outside Durham Castle, containing administrative buildings controlled by the Prince Bishop. The glass was found with a high lead glass goblet of 13th century style, a blue jug and a lamp of medieval date.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Fulling Mill Museum, Durham.

GF52 Launceston Castle, Cornwall.

Urinal, details not known.

Context: South gatehouse, stone-lined garderobe pit, contents probably from residential building to the north.

Date found: 1970-6.

Published: Reference in Saunders 1977, 132.

Housed by: Not known.

GF53 Shrewsbury Abbey, Shropshire.

Two fragments of bluish-green glass flask/urinal.

Context: Kitchen area of abbey, Dissolution debris.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury.

Type F2: Wide-necked flasks of green glass with kicked bases.

14th Century

GF54 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Slightly pushed in base, with large pontil mark on the underside. Horizontally everted rim, diameter c. 14 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered to opaque beige. Rim thickness 2.2 mm.

Context: [6324], fill with 'industrial' material, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2458>.

GF55 10 Milk Street, City of London.

Everted rim fragment. Rim diameter c. 10 cm. Found with a slightly pushed in base. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige. Rim thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [502] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <117>.

15th Century

GF56 Middle Pavement, Nottingham (Fig. 28).

Fragments of adjoining rim, bulbous body and kicked base wide-necked flask fragments. Rim diameter 9.5 cm. Reconstructed height c. 18.5 cm. Complete circumference of rim present. Neck is irregular, constricted during production. Green glass with beige/black surface weathering. Widest diameter of body 15.5 cm.

Context: Pit SF[12][17][18] S, 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

15th to 16th Century

GF57 East Haddesley Moated Site, Yorkshire.

Widely everted rim and neck of flask/urinal of weathered green glass, diameter c. 6.5 cm. Kicked base, of greenish glass with mottled opaque brown/black surface weathering, possibly from same vessel.

Context: Pit outside west wall of kitchen, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: Not known.

Published: Harden 1973, 89-90, No. 8-9.

Housed by: Not known.

Unstratified or Residual

GF58 Tynemouth Priory, Tyne and Wear.

Everted rim fragment of green glass, diameter 10 cm.

Context: Probable clearance deposit, sealed by clay spread to west of north transept. Includes 13th century window glass and pottery.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charlesworth 1967, 83, No. 5.

Housed by: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

GF59 Tynemouth Priory, Tyne and Wear.

Everted rim fragment, inturned at edge, diameter 12 cm.

Context: Probable clearance deposit, sealed by clay spread to west of north transept. Includes 13th century window glass and pottery.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charlesworth 1967, 83, No. 6.

Housed by: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

GF60-61 Tynemouth Priory, Tyne and Wear.

Two kicked bases, of green glass, possibly from GF58 and GF59.

Context: Probable clearance deposit, sealed by clay spread to west of north transept. Includes 13th century window glass and pottery.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charlesworth 1967, 83, Nos. 7 and 8.

Housed by: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

GF62 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

Everted rim and neck fragment, and kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Green glass in good condition.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

Type F3: Wide-necked flask rims of green glass.

11th to 13th Century.

GF63 St Paul's-in-the-Bail, Lincoln.

Two small rim fragments of widely everted rim, inturned at edge. Too small to estimate rim diameter. Rim thickness 2.2 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [AFS], 'makeup' associated and probably within Late Saxon-Medieval Church, AD 1050-1301.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, SP77 <G136>.

12th to 14th Century

GF64 Guildhall Art Gallery, City of London.

Widely everted flask/urinal rim fragment, diameter c. 10 cm. Weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Rim thickness 4.2 mm.

Context: [833] AD 1150-1350.

Date found: 1987.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, GAG87 <684>.

13th Century

GF65 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at the edge, irregular diameter c. 7.8 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Rim thickness 2.5mm, neck thickness 1.9 mm. Another fragment possibly from the same vessel, rim diameter 7.8 cm, thickness 2.2 mm.

Context: [1227], fill of pit [1226], 13th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, <332>.

GF66 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Six fragments of originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige, including two rim fragments, horizontally everted and inturned at the edge. Rim diameter 8 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm. Many smaller body fragments.

Context: [1774] latrine pit, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1980.14 II <933>.

GF67 Knott's, South Street, Exeter, Devon.

Widely everted rim fragment, inturned at the edge, of yellowish-greenish glass, with some opaque brown weathering. Irregular rim diameter c. 11 cm.

Context: Pit, late 13th century.

Date found: 1899.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G36, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, 99.9.9.

GF68 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Thick everted rim fragment, diameter c. 14 cm. Rim thickness 6 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [7287] external spread, late 13th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2672>.

GF69-75 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent.

Seven different rim fragments from flasks with widely everted rims. 6414: Two adjoining fragments of green glass with brown/black pitted weathering, have a diameter of 9 cm, with a slightly flared rim, drip on the edge of the rim where it has been flame-smoothed, and part of a cylindrical neck. Extant height 9.5 cm. Body thickness 1.5 mm. 6414a: Three fragments probably from the same rim, rim diameter 7-8 cm, horizontally everted, weathered opaque mottled brown. 6414c: Two green pitted fragments with upturned rims have diameters of 10 cm and 9-10 cm. Two green pitted fragments with widely everted rims with diameters of 12 cm and 14 cm. An almost horizontally everted rim, forming a flat band around the rim edge, has a diameter of 10 cm.

Context: Cesspit [F1690], primary layer [1924], AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, <6414>, <6414a>, <6414c>.

13th to 14th Century

GF76 Goldsmith Street 153, Exeter, Devon.

Three adjoining fragments horizontally everted rim, inturned at edge, inturned at edge, diameter c. 7 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [GS 153], c. AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984, 265, No. G35, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, GS29-88-8.

GF77-78 Watling Court, City of London.

<912>: Small widely everted rim fragment, too small to measure dimensions. Thickness 2.2 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. <504>: Widely everted, not quite horizontal, rim fragment. Rim diameter c. 8.2 cm. Thickness 1.5-2 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [3665] Cesspit 120, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Schofield, Allen and Taylor et al. 1990, 212 (listed with finds).

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <912> and <504>.

GF79 Swan Lane, City of London.

Widely everted rim, inturned at edge, of green glass, with very little pitted weathering. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Rim thickness 1-1.5 mm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and confirmed as potash glass.

Context: [2078], waterfront dump deposit, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No; Mortimer 1991, 6, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <5012>.

GF80 Billingsgate Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street, City of London.

Two widely everted rim fragments, diameter 7-12 cm. Small and weathered opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [2424] AD 1270-1350+.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BIG82 <4017>.

GF81 Blossom's Inn Yard, Trump Street, City of London.

Two adjoining rim and neck fragments, horizontally everted, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter c. 9.4 cm. Neck diameter c. 4.5 cm. Rim thickness 2.6 mm. Green glass with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Associated with 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: Before 1931.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21112.

GF82-86 Blossom's Inn Yard, Trump Street, City of London.

Rim fragments from five flask/urinals. Green glass with opaque beige surface weathering. 12690E: Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter c. 14 cm. Neck diameter c. 9.5 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm. 12690F: Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter c. 14-15 cm. Neck diameter c. 9.5 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm. 12690G: Two adjoining horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter c. 11 cm. Neck diameter c. 8 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm. 12690H: Small horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter c. 11 cm. Rim thickness 3.5 mm. 12690J: Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter c. 14 cm. Neck diameter c. 10 cm. Neck diameter c. 6 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm.

Context: Associated with 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: Before 1931.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 1931.201: 12690E, 12690F, 12690G, 12690H, 12690J.

GF87 Lewes Castle, East Sussex.

Rim of flask/urinal, diameter c. 11cm.

Context: [A4], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1985-88.

Published: Drewett 1992, 89.

Housed by: Lewes Museum.

GF88-93 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragments from six flask/urinals. Weathered opaque brown or beige glass, originally green. 1219: Rejoined fragments of neck and rim of flask/urinal, diameter c. 8.7 cm, irregular. Rim everted on one side, inverted on the other. Bent during production, or in a later fire. Thickness at rim edge 2-6 mm, neck 1 mm. Extant height c. 9.7 cm. Also an everted rim of flask/urinal, irregular diameter c. 8.5 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm, body wall 1 mm. 1231: Flask/urinal rim and neck, irregular rim diameter c. 8 cm. Rim horizontally everted, forming a band c. 1.5 cm wide. Neck diameter c. 6.3 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm, body 1 mm. 1071: Horizontally everted rim fragment of flask/urinal, inturned at the edge, diameter 8 cm. 1787: Two horizontally everted rim fragments of flask/urinal, inturned at the edge, diameters 7 and 8 cm. Possibly from the same vessel, as most diameters are irregular. 1782: Horizontally everted rim fragment of flask/urinal, inturned at the edge, diameter c. 10 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm.

Context: Latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, but much late 13th to early 14th century pot.

Date found: 1987-88.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219> (x2), <1231>, <1071>, <1787>, <1782>.

GF94 Tower Street, Chichester, Sussex.

Widely everted rim and neck fragment of flask/urinal of thick yellowish-green glass, with black and brown surface weathering. Rim diameter 10 cm. Neck diameter c. 6.5 cm. Extant height c. 3 cm. Another rim fragment possibly belongs to the same vessel.

Context: Area 7, pit [B40], ?13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Charleston 1981, 221-3, Nos. 6-7.

Housed by: Chichester Museum.

GF95 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at the edge, and body fragments of a flask/urinal. Rim diameter c. 9 cm. Originally green glass, now covered by opaque brown weathering. Rim thickness 2 mm, body 0.8 mm.

Context: [F159] pit fill, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <3412>.

13th to 15th Century

GF96 Penhallam Manor House, Cornwall.

Green glass flask/urinal fragments with bulbous body, cylindrical neck, and everted rim, inturned at extreme edge.

Context: Garderobe at north end of wardrobe, 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1968-73.

Published: Beresford 1974, 138-9.

Housed by: Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.

GF97 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Neck and everted rim rejoined fragments of flask. Rim edge slightly inturned. Rim diameter 8.2 cm. Neck diameter 3.8 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Extant height c. 11 cm. Green glass, with some opaque beige surface weathering.

Context: Cesspit, 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 80.12/56.

14th Century

GF98 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Widely everted rim and neck of flask/urinal of pale green glass, with deep surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 10 cm, inturned at edge.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1496, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GF99 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Widely everted rim and neck of flask/urinal of pale green glass, with deep surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 10 cm, inturned at edge.

Context: Pit [260], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1497, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GF100 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Horizontally everted rim fragment of flask/urinal, inturned at edge. Light green glass with some surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: Pit [178], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216 and 219, No. 1506, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GF101 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Almost horizontally everted rim fragment with inturned edge. Green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering. Part of cylindrical neck attached. Rim diameter 8.1 cm.

Context: GS 228, layer [13], early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G13, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF102-5 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Rim fragments of four flasks/urinals of rim diameters 8, 9, 9 and 10 cm. Originally green glass, now with opaque brown surface weathering. Widely everted, almost horizontal rims, inturned at edges.

Context: [GS 228], layer [17], 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, Nos. 16, 18-20, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF106 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Rim fragment of flask/urinal of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Horizontally everted rim, inturned at edge, diameter 8 cm.

Context: [GS 228], layer [17], 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G19, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF107 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Body and possible rim fragments of flask/urinal of denatured opaque brown glass, embedded in soil matrix.

Context: Pit[SF], layer [26S], early 14th century.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF108 High Street, Hull, Humberside.

Widely everted rim of flask/urinal of green glass, with mottled opaque surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 7.2 cm.

Context: Ousefleet property, [O3a.34], clay layer of brick rebuilding phase, early to mid-14th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 193-4, No. 26.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

GF109 Winchester Palace, Southwark, London.

Bluish-green glass, horizontally everted flask/urinal rim. Irregular diameter, up to 9.5 cm. Also fragments of very thin greenish glass body fragments.

Context: [5193], 14th century lower fills of garderobe.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, WP 83 <1107> and <935>.

GF110-112 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Fragments from three flask/urinals of pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering. a) Horizontally everted flask/urinal rim fragment, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter 8.8 cm. With many small thin body fragments. b) Neck fragment with part of an everted flask/urinal rim. Rim diameter 8.8 cm. c) Widely everted flask/urinal rim fragment. Rim diameter 9 cm. With fifteen small thin body fragments.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F67], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF113 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Two horizontally everted flask/urinal rim fragments, inturned at the edge. Rim diameter 9 cm. Rim thickness 2.2 mm. Also a neck and body fragment. Pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F1004], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF114 St Georges Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Horizontally everted rim inturned at edge on one side, and part of piriform gradually tapering neck of flask. Rim diameter c. 4.5 cm. Similar diameter to narrow-necked flasks, but its inturned rim suggests that it was not a pouring vessel. Pale green glass.

Context: Pit [M15], 14th century.

Date found: 1959.

Published: Charleston 1964, 151, No. 16, Fig. 50.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester.

GF115 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Horizontally everted rim, of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Rim diameter c. 9 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm, body thickness 0.8 mm.

Context: Trench 8, Feature [867], [410], 14th century. Pit in guest house area.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: St Alban's Museums Service, SAA 5819.

GF116 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Everted rim fragment of crizzled green glass with surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm, body thickness 1 mm.

Context: Trench 8, Feature [867], [384], 14th century. Pit in guest house area.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: St Alban's Museums Service, SAA 4207.

GF117 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Three everted flask/urinal rim fragments of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Irregular rim diameter c. 12 cm.

Context: Trench 5, [143], mid-14th century construction.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: St Alban's Museums Service, SAA 5653.

GF118 Middle Area, General Post Office, Newgate Street, City of London.

Half of the circumference of the rim and neck of a flask/urinal. Cylindrical neck. Widely everted rim, pushed down at the edges. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Irregular rim diameter c. 10.6 cm. Extant height 7.5 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. Body thickness 1.5 mm. Also five body fragments

Context: [55], stone-lined cesspit, AD 1330-80.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, POM79 <223>.

GF119 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Widely everted rim fragments. Rim diameter 8.6-9.4 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Rim thickness 1.5 mm. Also neck and body fragments.

Context: [ER190C], lower fill of chalk-lined cesspit, AD 1330-80.

Date found: 1954.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190C <31>, <32> and <35>.

GF120 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Very small widely everted rim and body fragments. Approximate rim diameter 7.8-12 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [2040] Stone-lined cesspit [152], AD 1340-60+.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Schofield, Allen and Taylor et al. 1990, 213 (listed with finds).

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <1018>.

GF121 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Widely everted rim fragment, upturned at the edges. Rim diameter c. 9 cm. Greenish glass, with some surface pitting. Rim thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [55] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <1797>.

GF122 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Widely everted rim fragment, upturned at the edges. Rim diameter c. 10 cm. Greenish glass, with some surface pitting. Rim thickness 2 mm. Also four body fragments.

Context: [83] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2771>.

GF123-125 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragments from three flask/urinals. Greenish glass, crumbly and weathered opaque brown. <4375>:

Widely everted rim fragment. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm. <4376>: Small rim fragment from a widely everted rim. Probably from a flask/urinal. Too small to measure diameter.

<4380>: Small rim fragment, vertical profile or slightly everted. Rim diameter ?13-17 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Analysed by Mortimer and found to be potash glass.

Context: [88] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4375>, <4376>, <4380>.

GF126 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragments of everted rim and body fragments. Greenish glass with pitted weathering. Rim diameter 9-10 cm. Greenish glass, with some surface pitting. Rim thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: [150] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2873>.

GF127-129 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragments from three flask/urinals. Greenish glass, with some surface pitting. <1937>: Widely everted rim fragment, upturned at the edges. Rim diameter c. 8.8 cm. Rim thickness 1.5 mm. <2694>: Widely everted rim fragment, slightly upturned at the edges. Rim diameter c. 11 cm. Rim thickness 1.8 mm.

<1936>: Widely everted rim fragment, upturned at the edges. Rim diameter c. 11 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm.

Context: [79] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <1937>, <2694>, <1936>.

GF130 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Two widely everted rim and neck fragments. Rim diameter c. 9-10 cm. Greenish glass, with beige surface weathering. Thickness 2.5-3 mm.

Context: [89] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4401>.

GF131 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Widely everted flask/urinal rim fragment. Rim diameter 7.6 cm. Pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

14th to 15th Century

GF132-3 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London.

Rim fragments from two flask/urinals. Green glass with brown/black pitted surface weathering. a) Fragment of everted rim, diameter 10.4 cm. Extant height 5.5 cm. Neck diameter 5.5 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. b) Fragment of everted rim, diameter 12.6 cm. Extant height 7.5 cm. Neck diameter c. 6 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm.

Context: Cellar fill with mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16646A, 1946.126.

15th Century

GF134 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Everted rim of heavily weathered flask/urinal, originally green glass. Rim diameter 8 cm.

Context: [C14 801939], construction of reredorter area, early 15th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 19.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF135-7 Leadenhall Court, 1-6 Leadenhall Street, 95 and 97-100 Gracechurch Street, City of London.

Various rim and body fragments of three flask/urinals. Green glass with pitted weathering. <951> and <950> have everted rim fragments of diameter c. 16cm. <946> has a slightly everted rim, inturned at the edge, diameter c. 15 cm.

Context: [6034] Area W, AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LCT84 <946>, <950>, <951>.

GF138 Lurk Lane, Beverley, Humberside.

Horizontally everted rim fragment of flask/urinal, diameter c. 9 cm. Thickness at rim 1.8 mm, body 0.9 mm. Weathered opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [86], c. AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1979-80.

Published: Henderson 1992, 126, No. 228, not illustrated.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeological Unit, Beverley, <123>.

GF139-141 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

a) Small everted flask/urinal rim fragment of denatured opaque mottled, originally green glass. Diameter c. ?10-16 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. b) Neck fragment of flask/urinal, green glass with black/beige surface weathering. Diameter c. 5 cm in centre of neck. c) Everted rim fragment of opaque weathered, originally green glass flask/urinal, diameter c. 10 cm.

Context: Pit [SF], layer [17S], 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF142-153 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Fragments from twelve flask/urinals. Nearly complete everted rim in eight fragments, of flask/urinal, pitted green glass. Oval circumference, diameter 9-10 cm, walls 2-4 mm thick. Also twenty-one similar rim fragments, estimated number of vessels is eleven. Irregular diameters, ranging from 7.6 to 12 cm.

Context: Levelling layer to construct drain, south end of dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 17, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GF154-157 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Nearly complete everted rim with moulding at lip, of pitted green glass flask/urinal. Diameter c. 9.6 cm. Walls 4 mm thick. Three more similar rims found.

Context: Levelling layer to construct drain, south end of dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 18, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

15th to 16th Century

GF158 Pleshey Castle, Essex.

Fragments of a widely everted rim of green glass, heavily weathered. Disintegrated on excavation. Rim diameter c. 7.5 cm.

Context: [935] Cesspit in chapel area, period III, 15th or 16th century.

Date found: 1959-60.

Published: Rahtz 1960, 22, Fig. 14, No. 11; Charlesworth 1977, 174, No. 2.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GF159 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Everted rim fragment of flask or urinal, greenish glass with surface weathering, diameter 10 cm.

Context: [D30 794982], primary fill of reredorter drain, dissolution debris.

Date found: 1987-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 17.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF160 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Widely everted rim fragment of flask/urinal, green glass, diameter c. 7.5 cm.

Context: [D30 794988], primary fill of reredorter drain, dissolution debris.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 18.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF161 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Horizontally everted flask/urinal rim, inturned at edge, diameter c. 10 cm. Opaque weathered black, originally green glass.

Context: [D21 794989], dissolution debris outside reredorter.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 21.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF162 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Horizontally everted rim and neck of flask/urinal, inturned at edge, green glass. Rim diameter 7.6 cm.

Context: North range, north of church, dissolution.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980, 208-9, No. 6.

Housed by: English Heritage.

GF163 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at tedge, rim diameter 7.6 cm. Rim thickness 1.2 mm. Also small bulbous body fragments, 0.6 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [688] cellar infill, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <407>.

GF164-167 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Fragments from four flask/urinals. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. a) Three adjoining horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at edge, irregular rim diameter 9.6 cm. Nearly complete circumference present. Rim thickness 2.8 mm. Also small bulbous body fragments, 0.6 mm thick. b) Two adjoining horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at edge, irregular rim diameter 8 cm. Nearly complete circumference present. Rim thickness 2.4 mm. c) Two horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at edge, irregular rim diameter 9 cm. Nearly complete circumference present. Rim thickness 2.5-3 mm. d) Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at edge, irregular rim diameter 11 cm. Nearly complete circumference present. Rim thickness 1.9 mm.

Context: [3527] pit fill, in kitchen courtyard, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <1496>.

GF168 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Seven fragments of widely everted flask/urinal rim, of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Irregular rim diameter 6-8 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm.

Context: [691], fill of drainage gully or soakaway pit associated with structure 16D (hall/chapel) of AD 1350-1375, with 15th to 16th century pottery.

Date found: 1976.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF169 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Widely everted rim fragment of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Rim thickness c. 3 mm.

Context: [699], fill of drainage gully or soakaway pit of structure 16D (hall/chapel) of AD 1350-1375, with 15th to 16th century pottery.

Date found: 1976.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF170-172 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim fragments from flasks with wide rims, of three different diameters. Rim everted until almost horizontal. All originally green glass, now weathered opaque crumbly grey. Rim diameters 8.6 cm (rim 3 mm thick), c. 11 cm (five fragments, rim 2 mm thick), and c. 10 cm (three fragments, rim 3.5 mm thick).

Context: Trench A, sealed pit [F4], under 'Dissolution' mortar floor, east of north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203245 G13.

GF173-174 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim fragments from flasks with wide rims, of two different diameters. Rim everted until almost horizontal, inturned at the extreme edge. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque crumbly grey. Rim diameters c. 16 cm (two fragments, rim 3 mm thick), and c. 9 cm (two fragments, rim 2 mm thick).

Context: Near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203240(a) G5.

GF175 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim fragment from flask with wide rims. Rim everted until almost horizontal. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque crumbly grey. Rim diameter 9 cm, rim 4 mm thick.

Context: Trench A, below mortar spread, near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203259(a) G11.

GF176 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim fragments from a flask with a wide everted rims. Rim everted until horizontal. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Rim diameter 12 cm, rim thickness 3 mm.

Context: Trench A, above clay, near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203250 (a) G12.

GF177 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Neck and everted rim rejoined fragments of flask. Rim edge slightly inturned. Rim diameter 8 cm. Neck diameter 4.8 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm. Extant height 9.6 cm. Green glass, with some cloudy surface weathering.

Context: [ER 190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 80.12/2.

GF178-181 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Fragments from four flask/urinals of green glass, with some opaque beige pitted surface weathering. <4>: Complete circumference of the neck and everted rim of a flask/urinal. Rim horizontally everted, slightly inturned at the edge. Irregular rim diameter 8.3 cm. Neck diameter 5.5 cm. Body thickness 1 mm. Extant height c. 2.3 cm. <10>: Complete circumference of the neck and everted rim of a flask/urinal. Rim horizontally everted, inturned at the edge. Irregular rim diameter 7.4 cm. Thickness 0.6-2.2 mm. Extant height 1.3 cm. <8>: Fragments from the neck and everted rim of a flask/urinal. Rim horizontally everted, inturned at the edge. Irregular rim diameter 8.8 cm. Thickness 1.5-2.5 mm. Extant height 1.5 cm. <9>: Fragments from the everted rim of a flask/urinal. Rim horizontally everted, inturned at the edge. Irregular rim diameter 7.8 cm. Thickness 1-2.5 mm. Extant height 3.5 cm.

Context: [ER 190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A: <4>, <10>, <8>, <9>.

GF182 Marefair, Northampton.

Horizontally everted rim, inturned at edge, and cylindrical neck fragment of flask/urinal. Rim diameter 10.6 cm. Yellowish glass, with external zone ground or polished opaque with tool.

Context: [A188.5], yard, finds date from early 14th to 17th to 18th century. 15th to 16th century pottery.

Date found: 1977.

Published: Hunter and Oakley 1979, 74.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <77>.

GF183 Culver Street, Colchester, Essex.

Horizontally everted rim fragment of flask/urinal, inturned at edge. Rim diameter 8.2 cm. Greenish glass, with black surface weathering. Rim thickness 2.5 mm, body 1 mm.

Context: Pit [E44], [F7], c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF184 Middleborough, Colchester, Essex.

One small rim fragment and eight smaller body fragments of a flask/urinal. Horizontally everted rim, inturned at edge, diameter c. 9-12 cm. Originally green glass, now very heavily weathered crumbly opaque brown.

Context: Latrine [C1380],[F87], c. AD 1475-1550.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF185-187 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Various rim fragments of wide necked flasks or urinals of green glass with different degrees of dark opaque weathering. a) Three fragments of horizontally flattened rim, inturned at edge, diameter 9.4 cm. b) Everted rim fragment, diameter 8.5 cm. c) Slightly everted, but almost vertical rim fragments, diameter 8 cm. These may possibly come from the rim of an alembic.

Context: Pit [A31] [F15], c. AD 1500-25.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF188-191 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Fragments from widely everted flask rims of four different diameters, between 8.5 and 15.5 cm. No. 12 has spiralling tool marks around the neck. Also referred to are thirty more fragments of at least four wide-necked flasks, both undecorated and with mould-blown ribbing, not known how many of each (see F4).

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, Dissolution material, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 113-5, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF192 Bramber Castle, Sussex.

Adjoining horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at edge. Over half of circumference present. Diameter c. 5 cm. Pale green glass, with some grey surface pitting..

Context: National Trust clearance work NE of motte, context not known. Size of fragments suggest a rubbish pit. Late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1956.

Published: Moorhouse 1977, 70-2, No. 3.

Housed by: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, LEWSA.1957.18.2.

GF193 Gateway House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Neck and everted rim fragments of flask/urinal. Rim edge slightly inturned. Rim diameter 7.8 cm. Neck diameter 4.2 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Extant height 3 cm. Green glass, with opaque mottled brown/cream surface weathering.

Context: [ER 161]. Cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21428.

GF194 Gateway House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Neck and everted rim rejoined fragments of flask/urinal. Rim edge slightly inturned. Rim diameter 6.8-7.8 cm. Neck diameter 4.4 cm. Rim thickness 1.9 mm. Extant height 2.8 cm. Green glass, with opaque mottled brown/cream surface weathering.

Context: [ER 161]. Cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 80.12/55.

GF195-206 Gateway House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Rim fragments from twelve flask/urinal rims. Green glass, with pitted weathering. Rims everted to horizontal, and inturned at the edges. Rim diameters range from 5.6 to 9 cm.

Context: ER 161B, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, <13>, <14>, <15>, <16>, <17>, <18>, <19>, <22>, <23>, <24>, <28>, <29>.

GF207 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Everted flask/urinal rim fragment of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Rim diameter c. 9-10 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm.

Context: Trench 5, [99], mid-16th century use.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: St Alban's Museums Service, SAA 6092.

GF208 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Four rim fragments of everted rim, diameter 8.6 cm. Rim thickness 3.5 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque cream with crystallized centre.

Context: [139], soil layer in 'garden' area, 16th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <15>.

GF209 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Neck fragments of everted rim, diameter 8.6 cm. Rim thickness 3.5 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque cream with crystallized centre.

Context: [172], robber trench, 16th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <196>.

GF210-212 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Fragments from three flask/urinals. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. a) Two adjoining everted rim fragments, diameter 9.6 cm. Rim thickness 3.8 mm. b) Two horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at edge, diameters 7.4 and 8 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. c) Two horizontally everted rim fragments, inturned at edge, irregular diameter c. 9 cm. Rim thickness 4.5 mm.

Context: [1551] cellar, 15th to early 16th century, infilled 16th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <1472>.

GF213 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Everted rim fragments, diameter 7 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [1551] cellar, 15th to early 16th century, infilled 16th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <1464>.

GF214 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Horizontal everted rim fragments, inturned at edge, diameter 6.6 cm. Part of cylindrical neck attached. Rim thickness 2 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [1551] cellar, 15th to early 16th century, infilled 16th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <1458>.

GF215 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Everted rim fragments, diameter 9.6 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [659] cellar, 15th to 16th century, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <418>.

GF216 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at edge, diameter c. 10 cm. Rim thickness 4.5 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [659] cellar, 15th to 16th century, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <324>.

GF217 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Two everted rim fragments, diameter 10 cm. Rim thickness 2.8 mm. Originally green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering. With small bulbous body fragments.

Context: [659] cellar, 15th to 16th century, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <402>.

GF218 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Everted rim fragment, diameter 10 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [535], part of cellar [687], 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <258>.

GF219 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Two fragments of almost vertical rim, diameter 10 cm. Rim thickness. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: [998] pit fill, 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <750>.

GF220 Trichay Street, Exeter, Devon.

Horizontally everted rim and neck rejoined flask/urinal fragments, of denatured opaque brown, originally green glass. Rim inturned at edge, diameter 8 cm.

Context: [TS 316], layer [23], 'late medieval'.

Date found: 1972-3.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G46, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Residual or Unstratified

GF221 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Small everted rim fragment, possibly from flask/urinal. Thickness 2.1 mm. Denatured opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [41], destruction deposits of structure 63, AD 1450 to 17th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF222 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Horizontally everted rim fragment, with inturned edge. Diameter 8 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Originally green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: [1054], mid-17th century onwards.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.14 II <185>.

GF223 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Everted flask/urinal rim, inturned at edge, diameter 8.2 cm. Weathered black, originally green glass.

Context: [E42 794963], chapter house area, 19th century paths and gardens construction.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 20.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF224 Thames Exchange, City of London.

One rim and seven body fragments of a flask/urinal. Rim everted until horizontal, inturned at edge, diameter c. 6.6 cm. Rim thickness 0.8-1.2 mm. Greenish slightly pitted glass.

Context: [501] No dating available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, TEX88 <243>.

GF225 Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Flask/urinal rim, everted until horizontal and inturned at edge. Diameter 8.4 cm. Thickness 1-2 mm. Weathered opaque brown glass, originally green.

Context: [406] No dating available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LDL88 <3>.

GF226 Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Small everted flask/urinal rim. Diameter c. 14 cm. Thickness 1.3 mm. Weathered opaque brown glass, originally green.

Context: [416] No dating available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LDL88 <2>.

GF227 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Widely everted rim fragment of green glass with heavy surface weathering. Rim diameter 10-11 cm. Rim thickness 4 mm.

Context: [1], topsoil, unstratified.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF228 Friar Street, Nottingham.

Everted rim and neck of flask/urinal, originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Irregular diameter c. 9-9.5 cm. Rim thickness 3-4 mm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF229-230 Pepper Street Cave, Nottingham.

Fragments from two flask/urinals, of everted rims of green glass, with some beige opaque weathering. Rim diameters 11 cm and c. 9.5 cm.

Context: Cave pit, unstratified.

Date found: 1966 and 1970.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF231 Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

Almost complete circumference of horizontally everted rim, inturned at edge, from three adjoining fragments. Denatured opaque beige, originally green glass. Irregular rim diameter 8-10 cm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Before 1873.

Published: No.

Housed by: Ashmolean Museum Oxford, 1873.117.

GF232 Greyfriars, Northampton.

Horizontally everted rim fragment, inturned at edge, rim diameter c. 7 cm. Denatured opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [K], Unstratified.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Oakley 1978, 153, No. GL1.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <367>.

GF233 Old Jewry Chambers, City of London.

Two adjoining fragments of green glass flask neck, with opaque brown surface weathering. Original rim diameter at least 12 cm. Neck diameter 7 cm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Pre 1934.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 1934.162, 13492B.

GF234-236 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

Flask/urinal rims from three different vessels. a) Complete circumference from three rejoined fragments, of everted rim and cylindrical neck of flask/urinal. Denatured opaque black, ?originally green. Rim diameter c. 9.6 cm. b) Two adjoining everted rim fragments, diameter 8 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm, body 0.5 mm. c) Complete circumference of everted flattened rim and neck of green glass, with some surface pitting. Rim diameter 10.4 cm, slightly irregular.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

Type F4: Wide-necked flasks of green glass with optic-blown ribbing.

15th to 16th Century

GF237 104-106 St Benedict's Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Rim and neck fragments of colourless-greenish flask, with opaque brown surface weathering. Optic-blown ribs start 1.7 cm down. Wide neck and slightly everted rim, rim diameter 9.6 cm. Rim 3.5 mm thick. Body thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: Area 4, layer [212], AD 1400-1600.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Haslam 1993, 99-100, No. 615.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum.

GF238 Trichay Street, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 28).

Rim, body and base fragments of large flask of greenish glass, with opaque brown weathered surface patches. Neck has vertical optic-blown ribbing, at 6-7 mm intervals, with a horizontally everted rim. Rim diameter 10 cm, slightly irregular. Kicked base. Reconstructed height 20 cm.

Context: [TS 316], layer [19], stone-lined industrial pit, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1972-3.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G42, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF239-243 Bayham Abbey, Kent (Fig. 29).

Rim and neck fragments of a wide-necked flask with widely everted rim, and mould-blown vertical ribbing. Rim diameter 13.3cm. Extant height 8 cm. Also referred to are thirty more fragments of at least four wide-necked flasks, both undecorated and with mould-blown ribbing, not known exactly how many of each (see F3).

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, Dissolution.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 113-5, No. 15.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Type F5: Narrow-necked flasks of green glass with kicked bases and no decoration.

13th Century

GF244 High Street, Hull, Humberside.

Rim and neck of originally green flask, now weathered totally opaque brown. Everted rim, diameter 7.5 cm. Possibly from uroscopy vessel.

Context: Ousefleet property, [193], pit, late 13th century.

Date found: 1973-76.

Published: Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 193-4, No. 25.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum, 01.193.

13th to 14th Century

GF245 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Everted rim and neck, and slightly kicked base of green flask, now weathered completely opaque black. Cut unsmoothed rim, diameter 3 cm.

Context: [1287], fill of limekiln [1328], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

13th to 15th Century

GF246 Stothard Place, Spital Square, 284-294 Bishopsgate, City of London.

Six small rim and body fragments of a flask with a slightly everted rim. Rim diameter c. 4 cm. Rim thickness 2.3 mm. Weathered opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [462] AD 1270-1500.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, STO86 <170>.

14th to 15th Century

GF247 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim fragment of flask of indeterminate colour, probably green, now opaque with weathering. Everted rim, diameter 5 cm.

Context: Layer [159], Phase I, levels and building of cellar west of Priory wall, late 14th to mid-15th century.

Date found: 1978-9.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 242, Fig. 81.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

15th Century

GF248 Leadenhall Court, 1-6 Leadenhall Street, 95 and 97-100 Gracechurch Street, City of London.

Neck fragments from a pitted green glass flask. Diameter c. 3.2 cm. Thickness 1.1 mm.

Context: [6034] Area W, AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LCT84 <952>.

GF249 Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Rim fragment of a green glass flask. Slightly everted. Diameter c. 4 cm.

Context: Late 15th century. Final fill in Phase III garderobe.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, No. 310.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

15th to 16th Century

GF250 'King John's Hunting Lodge', Writtle, Essex.

Rim, neck and base of green glass flask, now covered with opaque black and brown weathering. Irregular everted rim, fire-smoothed. Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Rim diameter c. 5 cm. Base diameter c. 6.8 cm.

Context: Latrine NWC [1160 III], AD 1425-1521.

Date found: 1955-57.

Published: Charlesworth 1969, 85-6, No. 36, Fig. 46.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GF251 'King John's Hunting Lodge', Writtle, Essex.

Rim, neck and base fragment of green glass flask, now covered with opaque black and brown weathering. Irregular everted rim, fire-smoothed. Drip off the edge of the rim. Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Rim diameter c. 6cm.

Context: Latrine NWC [1160 III], AD 1425-1521.

Date found: 1955-57.

Published: Charlesworth 1969, 85-6, No. 38, Fig. 46.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GF252 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim and neck of greenish glass flask. Everted rim, diameter 5.6 cm.

Context: [D30 794983], dissolution debris, reredorter drain, primary fill, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 142-3, No. 29, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF253 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim and neck of greenish glass flask, with opaque black and silvery surface weathering. Everted rim, diameter 5.4 cm.

Context: [D22 801916], dissolution debris, north of reredorter, main dump, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 142-3, No. 30, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF254 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim and neck fragment of greenish glass flask. Everted rim, diameter 6 cm.

Context: [D22 801917] dissolution debris, north of reredorter, main dump, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 142-3, No. 31, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF255 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim and neck of greenish glass flask, with opaque black surface weathering. Everted rim, diameter 5.2 cm.

Context: [D22 801919], dissolution debris, north of reredorter, main dump, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 142-3, No. 33, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF256 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim and neck fragment from a narrow-necked flask. One-third of the circumference present. Rim diameter 5.2 cm. Extant height c. 4 cm. Everted rim. Rim thickness 4 mm. Body thickness 3 mm. Green glass centre, with opaque weathered grey surfaces.

Context: Area near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203240 (a) G9.

GF257 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Everted rim of narrow-necked flask of greenish glass, rim diameter 5.2 cm.

Context: Reredorter, layer [10], in use up to AD 1525.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 112 and 115, No. 1.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF258-273 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Twenty-two rim and neck fragments, and thirty-two base fragments, of at least thirty-one narrow-necked flasks, both undecorated and with mould-blown ribbing. Not known exactly how many of each (see F6). Divided into two - estimated at c. sixteen F5 flasks, and fifteen F6 flasks. Rim diameters range from 2.5 cm to 9 cm.

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, Dissolution material, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 114-5, Nos. 17-24.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF274 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Green glass flask fragments, with some surface pitting. Complete everted rim, irregular diameter c. 4.4 cm, with part of narrow cylindrical neck. Neck and shoulder fragments widen out towards a bulbous body. Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Base diameter c. 8.5 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. Body thickness c. 1.5 mm.

Context: Infill of cellar [659]. Cellar in use 15th to 16th century, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <376>.

GF275 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim and neck fragment of green glass flask with opaque black surface weathering. Slightly everted rim, fire-smoothed.

Context: Layer [153], Phase K, post Dissolution levels, mid-16th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1978-9.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 256, not illustrated.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

Residual and Unstratified

GF276 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Rim fragment of flask, slightly everted at the edge. Crudely cut and not smoothed. Irregular diameter c. 3 cm. Green glass, now weathered opaque mottled brown/cream. Rim thickness 2.5-4 mm.

Context: North ringwork, 16th to 18th century destruction.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GF277 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim and neck fragment of green flask with opaque black surface weathering. Slightly everted rim, fire-smoothed. Rim diameter 4.4 cm.

Context: Layer [15], Phase L, levels and destruction/infill of cellar, mid-17th century.

Date found: 1978-9.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 244, Fig. 81.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF278 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim and neck fragment of dull greenish-colourless flask. Slightly everted rim, diameter 5.6 cm, fire-smoothed.

Context: Layer [210], Phase M, levels including destruction of remaining medieval buildings, 18th to mid-19th century, with finds from a mixture of periods.

Date found: 1978-9.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 245, Fig. 81.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF279 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Rim and neck of flask of pale green glass with some mottled opaque weathered patches. Everted rim, diameter c. 5 cm. Slight bulge in neck. Irregular diameter, fire-smoothed.

Context: IV, [8]. No dating available.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <15>.

GF280 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Rim fragment of flask of pale green glass with some black opaque weathered patches. Everted rim, diameter c. 5.5-6 cm. Irregular diameter, fire-smoothed.

Context: VIII, [12]. No dating available.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <82>.

GF281 Weoley Castle, West Midlands.

Narrow necked flask rim and neck.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1955.

Published: No.

Housed by: Birmingham Museum, WC 426.

GF282 Conisborough Castle, Yorkshire.

Rim and neck fragment of glass flask. Everted rim, diameter c. 5.4 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1973-77.

Published: Thorn 1980, 82-3.

Housed by: Not known.

GF283 Old Jewry Chambers, City of London.

Green flask neck and everted rim, undecorated. Brown/black enamel-like surface weathering. Extant height 7.4 cm. Rim diameter 6.2 cm. Neck diameter 4.8 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Pre 1934.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 13492A / 1934.162.

Type F6: Narrow-necked flasks of green glass with kicked bases and optic-blown wrythen ribbing.

13th to 14th Century

GF284 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Rim and neck of green flask, with some opaque brown surface weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing below top of neck. Uneven scar above ribbing around neck, where the ribbing was formed on a second gather. Everted rim, diameter 4.5-5 cm. Fire-rounded rim, 1 mm thick. Body 2 mm thick at ribs.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

14th Century

GF285-286 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Two green glass flask rim and neck fragments, with heavy opaque brown weathering. Faint traces of optic-blown wrythen ribbing on neck. a) Rim diameter 4.4 cm, 2 mm thick at rim, 1 mm thick on neck. b) Rim diameter 4.6 cm, 1-1.5 mm thick.

Context: [GS 228], Layer [13], early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, Nos. G14-G15, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF287 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Small fragment of crumbly weathered opaque brown glass, originally green. Traces of optic-blown wrythen ribbed decoration, possibly from neck of flask. Body thickness 1-2.5 mm.

Context: Trench [6], [166], mid-14th century construction.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's Museums Service, RF 5667.

GF288 St Peter's Street, Northampton.

Shoulder and body fragments of green flask, with slight opaque brown weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Angular shoulder turn. Shoulder diameter c. 5.7 cm.

Context: [E (14) = II.E], earlier than the late 14th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 299-301, No. GL 84.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <1919B>.

GF289 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragment from the neck/shoulder angle probably of a flask. Faint trace of optic-blown ribbing. Greenish glass with some pitted surface weathering.

Context: [79] waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <807>.

GF290 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Rim and neck fragments of a green glass flask with wrythen ribbing. Pitted beige weathering. Everted rim, diameter 6.4 cm. Thickness of glass 2-3.5 mm.

Context: [ER 186], chalk-lined cesspit, late 14th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 186 <2> and <17>.

14th to 15th Century

GF291-292 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London.

Two green glass flask necks with part of everted rims, and wrythen ribbing. Beige enamel-like surface weathering. a) Extant height 6.5 cm. Rim diameter c. 5.2 cm. b) Extant height 5.8 cm. Rim diameter 5 cm.

Context: Cellar, with mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16645 / 1946.125 & 16644.

GF293 Reigate Castle, Surrey.

Rim of a flask with slightly everted rim, diameter c. 5.4 cm. Traces of wrythen ribbing. Extant height 6.1 cm. Rim thickness up to 5 mm. Green potash glass.

Context: Castle bailey area, late 14th to 15th century context.

Date found: 1994.

Published: No.

Housed by: Holmesdale Natural History Club Museum, Reigate.

15th Century

GF294 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Everted rim fragment of green glass, with traces of optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Rim diameter c. 5 cm.

Context: [C14 801924], construction of drainage system in reredorter area RI-RVI, early 15th century.

Date found: 1978-80

Published: Charleston 1985, 142-3, No. 34, Fig. 43.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF295 Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Neck and part of the body of a narrow-necked flask of green glass. Neck diameter c. 3.8 cm. Possible optic-blown wrythen ribs.

Context: Late 15th century. Final fill in Phase III garderobe.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, No. 316.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

GF296 Steelyard, Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Greenish flask neck with part of everted rim, and wrythen ribbing. Heavy iridescent brown surface weathering. Two adjoining fragments, and four separate body fragments. Extant height c. 9 cm. Rim diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: '15th century or earlier'.

Date found: 1864.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 1946.57 / 16576.

15th to 16th Century

GF297 'King John's Hunting Lodge', Writtle, Essex (Fig. 29).

Rim and neck, and base fragments of green glass flask, with opaque brown and black surface weathering. Wrythen optic-blown ribbing on neck. Irregular slightly everted rim, fire-smoothed, with drip extending off the edge of the rim. Rim diameter c. 5 cm. Kicked base is dome shaped, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Latrine NWC [1160 III], AD 1425-1521.

Date found: 1955-57.

Published: Charlesworth 1969, 85-6, No. 37, Fig. 46.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GF298 'King John's Hunting Lodge', Writtle, Essex.

Rim and neck, and base fragments of green glass flask, with opaque brown and black surface weathering. Wrythen optic-blown ribbing on neck. Slightly everted rim, irregular and fire smoothed. Kicked base with pontil mark.

Context: Latrine NWC [1160 III], AD 1425-1521.

Date found: 1955-57.

Published: No.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GF299 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Complete rim and part of neck of green glass flask, with optic-blown wrythen ribbing from c. 2.5 cm below rim. Patches of opaque brown surface weathering and some iridescent weathering. Everted rim, slightly irregular diameter c. 6 cm. Extant height c. 7 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm. Body thickness 2 mm. Also seven bulbous body fragments, probably from the same vessel.

Context: Fill of pit [3527] in kitchen courtyard. 15th to 16th century. With very important pottery assemblage.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <1487>.

GF300 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Rim and neck of greenish glass flask, with opaque brown surface weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing on neck. Everted rim, diameter c. 4.6 cm.

Context: Pit [C163, F65], c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF301 Culver Street, Colchester, Essex.

Rim and neck of greenish flask, now with opaque brown and white mottled weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing from 3 cm down. Everted rim, diameter c. 6.8 cm, slightly irregular with small drip on rim. Five rejoined fragments.

Context: Pit [B1832, F96], c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF302 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Rim and neck fragment of a flask with wrythen ribbing. Green glass with beige weathering. Everted rim, diameter 6 cm. Thickness 1-2.5 mm.

Context: [ER 190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A <5>.

GF303 Gateway House, Watling Street, City of London.

Neck of bluish-green glass flask, with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Everted rim, with a drip on one side from flame-smoothing. Also five body fragments. Brown pitted surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 5.8 cm. Extant height 10.6 cm.

Context: [ER 161B], cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21431.

GF304 Gateway House, Watling Street, City of London.

Neck of bluish-green glass flask, with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Everted rim, with a drip on one side from flame-smoothing. Also four body fragments. Heavy brown pitted surface weathering. Rim diameter 6.6 cm. Extant height 13.8 cm.

Context: [ER 161B], cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21433.

GF305 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Rim and neck of greenish flask, opaque brown and black weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Everted rim, diameter 5 cm.

Context: [D22 801918], dissolution debris, north of reredorter, main dump, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 142-3, No. 32, Fig. 46.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF306-320 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Twenty-two rim and neck fragments and thirty-two kicked base fragments of at least thirty-one narrow-necked flasks, both undecorated and with mould-blown vertical or slightly wrythen ribbing. Not known how many of each (see F5). Divided into two - estimated at c. fifteen F6 flasks, and sixteen F5 flasks. Rim diameters from 2.5 to 9 cm. Body sometimes covered with a second gather before ribbing is moulded. Greenish glass.

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, Dissolution material, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 114-5, Nos. 17-24.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Residual and Unstratified

GF321 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Fragment from neck of greenish-colourless flask, with opaque surface weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing.

Context: Layer [210], Phase M, levels including destruction of remaining medieval buildings, 18th to mid-19th century, including finds from a range of periods.

Date found: 1978-9.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 243, Fig. 81.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF322 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Rim and neck of greenish-colourless flask, with opaque surface weathering. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Everted rim, diameter c. 4.5 cm.

Context: Layer [143], Phase M, levels including destruction of remaining medieval buildings, 18th to mid-19th century, including finds from a range of periods.

Date found: 1978-9.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 241, Fig. 81.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF323 Tynemouth Priory, Tyne and Wear.

Rim, neck and shoulder of green flask, with optic-blown wrythen ribbing from below rim. Slightly everted rim, rim diameter ?8.8 cm.

Context: Clearance deposit sealed by clay spread, to west of north transept, not datable.

Date found: 1963.

Published: Charlesworth 1967, 83, No. 4.

Housed by: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

GF324 Bramber Castle, Sussex.

Rim and neck of pale bluish-green flask, with flaky opaque brown and grey surface weathering. Slightly everted rim, diameter c. 5 cm. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Rim thickness 3 mm, body thickness 0.8-1.1 mm.

Context: Unstratified, clearance work north-east of motte. Context not known, but fragments are large, so possibly an undisturbed context such as a rubbish pit.

Date found: 1956.

Published: Moorhouse 1977, 70-2, No. 1, Fig. 21.

Housed by: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, LEWSA 1957.18.

GF325 Bramber Castle, Sussex.

Rim and neck of pale bluish-green flask, with flaky opaque brown and grey surface weathering. Slightly everted rim, diameter c. 4.5 cm. Optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Rim thickness 3 mm, body thickness 0.8-1.1 mm.

Context: Unstratified, clearance work north-east of motte. Context not known, but fragments are large, so possibly rubbish pit.

Date found: 1956.

Published: Moorhouse 1977, 70-2, No. 2, Fig. 21.

Housed by: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, LEWSA 1957.18.

GF326 Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Body fragments and a kicked base from a flask with wrythen ribbing. Pontil mark on underside of base. Base diameter c. 6 cm. Weathered opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [398] Dating not known. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LDL88 <1> and <6>.

GF327 ?Queen Victoria Street, London.

Green flask neck with everted rim, and wrythen ribbing. Cloudy brown surface weathering. Extant height 7.5 cm. Rim diameter 5.5 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1870?

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 16578 / SM VII 70.

GF328 8 Hart Street, City of London.

Green flask neck with everted rim, and wrythen ribbing. Heavy mottled cream/grey enamel-like surface weathering. Extant height 8.8 cm. Rim diameter c. 4.8 cm.

Context: Cesspit 'A'.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 10/1/1.

GF329 8 Hart Street, City of London.

Green flask neck with everted rim, and wrythen ribbing. Brown pitted surface weathering. Also large kicked base with wide pontil scar on underside, and body fragments. Base diameter 9.5 cm. Extant height 7.2 cm. Rim diameter 12.2 cm.

Context: Bottom level of well 'B', layer 4.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, no Accession Number.

Type F7: Kicked bases of green glass flasks with no decoration.

13th Century

GF330 Brook Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment of kicked base of flask of greenish-colourless glass with patchy brown surface weathering. Base diameter c. 9 cm.

Context: Stone and timber house IX/X, 13th century.

Date found: 1965-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3283, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, BS RF 1916.

GF331 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Fragment of kicked base with large pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [5498] agricultural soil, early to mid-13th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2541>.

GF332 Cuckoo Lane A, Southampton, Hampshire.

Kicked base, originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige. Base diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: Cesspit [14], late 13th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 216-7, No. 1487, Fig. 221.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

13th to 14th Century

GF333 Watling Court, 39-53 and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Kicked base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Base diameter c. 10 cm.

Context: Cesspit [120], context [3665], AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <912>.

GF334 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment of a kicked base, originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown/black.

Context: [3718], pit fill, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <8874>.

GF335 St John's Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Kicked base with pontil scar on underside. Greenish glass, with patchy mottled opaque grey/black weathering and pitting.

Context: [342], garden soil, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1976.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <591>.

GF336 Sussex Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment from a kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Blue-greenish bubbly glass.

Context: [203], silting in base of ditch, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1976.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <54>.

GF337-339 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Three kicked bases with pontil marks on undersides. <1219>: Diameter of at least 9 cm. Greenish glass with opaque beige surface weathering. <1297>: Part of bulbous body attached to base. Diameter of at least 9 cm. Greenish glass with opaque beige surface weathering and iridescence. <1875>: Part of an applied trail on underside of base. Green glass with opaque reddish-brown surface weathering.

Context: Latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, with much 13th to 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219>, <1297>, <1875>.

GF340-341 Blossoms Inn Yard, Trump Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Two kicked bases of green glass, with opaque brown pitted surface weathering. 12690B: Large rounded kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Base diameter 8.5 cm. 12690C: Large slightly kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Base diameter c. 5 cm.

Context: 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1931.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 1931.201: 12690B, 12690C.

GF342 Middleborough, Colchester, Essex.

Six small fragments from a kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [C655], [F219], 14th century context, including early to mid-13th century pottery.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF343 Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, weathered opaque brown. Base diameter c. 9 cm.

Context: [II K3], north rooms east of cloister, including armarium and vestarium, AD 1260-1400.

Date found: 1969 onwards.

Published: Rahtz 1983, 171-2, No. GLV 2.

Housed by: Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury Castle.

14th Century

GF344 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Kicked base, of weathered green glass.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F1004], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GF345-346 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

A standard sized and a smaller kicked base, of green glass with opaque brown weathering.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F67], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

GF347-348 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Two kicked base fragments, with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass, with heavy opaque brown weathering. G25: Base diameter c. 6 cm. G27: Base diameter c. 3 cm.

Context: Layer [13], early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G25 and G27, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF349 Drury Hill East Cesspit, Nottingham.

Kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered mottled opaque brown. Base diameter c. 9 cm.

Context: East cess pit [VI], early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF350 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now with yellow crystalline centre and opaque brown and iridescent surface weathering.

Context: [136], trench 5, mid-14th century construction.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's, SAA 4124.

GF351 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Fragment of kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Diameter at least 10 cm. Weathered green glass.

Context: [6372H], pit fill, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X, <2683>.

GF352 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Fragment of kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter c. 5 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered mottled opaque brown/black surfaces.

Context: [6367], pit fill, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X, <2606>.

GF353-354 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Two kicked bases with pontil marks on undersides. Pale green glass, with heavy opaque brown surface weathering. Extant diameters 8 and 9 cm.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum, Wiltshire.

14th to 15th Century

GF355 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Large kicked base with large pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 11 cm. Green glass, with thick opaque black surface weathering.

Context: [314], soil accumulation layer, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <3687>.

GF356 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Large kicked base with large pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 13 cm. Thick green glass, with thick opaque black and iridescent surface weathering.

Context: [948], gardening soil layer, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <6120>.

GF357 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 5 cm. Greenish-colourless glass, with thick opaque beige surface weathering.

Context: [4345], stone-lined pit, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 IV <831>.

GF358-359 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 10 cm. Green glass, with thick opaque beige surface weathering. A second similar kicked base is slightly smaller.

Context: [6193], late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2466>.

GF360 St Peter's Street, Northampton.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now covered by opaque brown weathering.

Context: House 3, [A(220)=170], late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Oakley and Hunter 1979, 298, No. GL47.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <593>, <1024>.

15th Century

GF361-362 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Fragments from two kicked bases. Greenish glass, with beige/black opaque pitted weathering.

Context: Pit [SF], layer [17S], 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF363-364 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Two kicked bases of green glass, with brown surface weathering. <4388> Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. <4596>: Slightly kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: [11197], cess fill of possible dovecote, 15th century.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <4388> and <4596>.

GF365 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Kicked base still attached to soil matrix. Green glass, now weathered mottled opaque beige surfaces. Extant diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: [11048], fill of pit, 15th century.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <4595>.

GF366-367 Blossoms Inn Yard Extension, Cheapside, City of London.

Two kicked bases with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass with opaque brown and iridescent surface weathering. 21112/3: Base diameter c. 7.5 cm. 21112/4: Base diameter c. 5.5 cm.

Context: ?15th century.

Date found: 1956.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21112/3 and 21112/4.

GF368-369 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Fragment of two kicked bases, one high, the other shallow, and other small body fragments. Greenish glass with pitted weathering.

Context: Pit [SF], layer [12], late 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF370-402 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Twenty-seven slightly pushed in base fragments of originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Internal diameter of base varies from 2.5 to 9 cm. Six other similar bases were found.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 22, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GF403 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Two fragments of the base of a vessel with an almost flat, slightly kicked base. Base diameter c. 3.8 cm. Originally green glass, weathered opaque black.

Context: Levelling for drain, south end of dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 25, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GF404-405 Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Two bases of green glass flasks, with dome-shaped kicks. a) Base diameter c. 6 cm. b) Base diameter c. 8.4 cm.

Context: Late 15th century. Final fill in Phase III garderobe.

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, Nos. 314-315.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

15th to 16th Century

GF406 Pleshey Castle, Essex.

Kicked base of green glass, with heavy blackish weathering. Base diameter c. 5-5.5 cm.

Context: [925] Gully draining into cesspit [935], in chapel area. Period III, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1959-60.

Published: Rahtz 1960, 22, Fig. 14, No. 10; Charlesworth 1977, 174, No. 1.

Housed by: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

GF407-408 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Two kicked bases. One fragments of a small kicked base, with yellow crystalline centre and opaque brown surface weathering, originally green. Another rounded kicked base of green glass with opaque black surface weathering. Extant diameter c. 3.5 cm.

Context: [95] and [849], 15th to 16th centuries.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <21> and <3890>.

GF409-410 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Kicked base of blue-green glass with beige pitting. Pontil mark on underside. Base diameter 6-6.5 cm. Also a fragment from a pointed kicked base, with brown weathering.

Context: [ER 190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th centuries.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A <6> and <11>.

GF411 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Large kicked base with pontil mark on underside, with tool mark where it has been pushed in. Extant diameter 10 cm. Green glass with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Pit [3527] in kitchen courtyard, with important pottery assemblage, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <1496>.

GF412-413 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Two kicked bases of originally green glass, now weathered opaque grey and crumbly. Pontil marks on undersides. Extant base diameters 5 cm and 6.3 cm.

Context: Trench A, sealed pit [F4], under 'Dissolution' mortar floor. East of north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203245 G13.

GF414 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Fragment from a kicked base of green glass with surface weathering. Kick c. 2.5 cm high.

Context: Area near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203240 (a) G9.

GF415 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Greenish-yellow glass with patchy opaque brown surface weathering. Base diameter c. 9-10 cm.

Context: [D30 794982] Dissolution debris, primary fill of reredorter drain, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 23.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF416 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Green glass with patchy opaque brown surface weathering. Base diameter c. 9-10 cm.

Context: [D22 794993] Dissolution debris, main dump north of reredorter, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 26.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF417 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Kicked base fragment, with prominent pontil mark on underside. Green glass with patchy opaque black surface weathering.

Context: [D21 8019250] Dissolution debris outside reredorter, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 27.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF418 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Green glass with patchy opaque brown surface weathering. Base diameter c. 7 cm.

Context: [D29 801943] Dissolution debris, trenches RVII-RVIII, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 28.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF419 Culver Street, Colchester, Essex.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Base diameter c. 10 cm. Greenish glass, covered by opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: [E39], [F29], pit , c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF420 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Greenish glass, with patchy pitted weathering. Base diameter c. 6.5 cm.

Context: [C163], [F65], pit , c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF421 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Fragment of kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Crizzled greenish glass, pitted weathering.

Context: [J468], [F169], pit , c. AD 1475-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF422-427 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Six kicked bases, with pontil marks on underside. Four small, of diameter c. 4-5 cm; one of diameter c. 6 cm; last with diameter 7-8 cm. Greenish glass, with patchy pitted weathering.

Context: [A31], [F15], pit , c. AD 1500-1525.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF428-430 Gateway House, City of London.

Three kicked bases, with pontil marks on undersides. 21429: Base with pronounced kick, of green glass with pitted beige surface weathering. Base diameter 8.5 cm. Extant height 3.5 cm. 21430: Large base with slightly pointed kick, of green glass with brown surface weathering. Base diameter 10.5 cm. Extant height 5.5 cm. 21438: Fragments of a kicked base of green glass with dull surface weathering. Base rim folds over to form foot before flaring out to body. Base diameter 9.2 cm. Extant height 3 cm.

Context: [ER 161B], cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21429, 21430, 21438.

GF431 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Kicked base, extant diameter c. 6.5 cm. Originally green, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Cellar [1551], in use 15th to early 16th century, infilled 16th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeology Unit, <1472>.

GF432-436 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Five kicked bases, with pontil marks on undersides. Extant diameters 4, 4.5, 9, 9, 9-10 cm. Originally green, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Cellar [659], in use 15th to 16th century, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeology Unit, <401> (three bases), , <415>, <419>.

Residual or Unstratified

GF437 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Fragment from kicked base of thick green glass, with iridescent surface weathering.

Context: [5399], external spread, mid-15th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1977.13 X, <2265>.

GF438-440 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Three kicked bases with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass.

Context: Post-Dissolution deposits in farmyard north of church, medieval or 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980b, 208-9, No. 7-9.

Housed by: English Heritage.

GF441 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Fragment from a kicked base. Greenish glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: [52], mid-16th century.

Date found: 1982.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's, RF 5433.

GF442 Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment from a kicked base. Green glass, with opaque brown weathering. Base diameter 6.8 cm.

Context: Woodman's Gate, reconstruction and final occupation, mid to late 16th century.

Date found: 1963-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3285, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, WP RF 4333.

GF443-447 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Five pushed-in domed bases from flasks. Bluish-green or greenish-colourless glass with deep surface decomposition.

Context: [153], [97], [105], Phase K, mid-16th to early 17th century levels. Area of the Priory wall and some buildings, with disturbed stratigraphy.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 214, Nos. 264-8.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF448-454 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Seven kicked bases. Nos. 262-3 have high pointed kicks, and may come from flasks or beakers. The remaining bases have pushed-in domed bases, from flasks. Bluish-green or greenish-colourless glass with deep surface decomposition.

Context: [143], [146], [210], [200], Phase M, 18th to mid-19th century levels. Area of the Priory wall and some buildings, with disturbed stratigraphy. Likely to be 15th-16th century dissolution debris.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-4, Fig. 81, Nos. 250, 262-3, 269-72.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF455 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Three adjoining fragments of a kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now crumbly opaque brown.

Context: [31/2], structure 13A, AD 1050-1750.

Date found: 1975.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF456 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Green glass with patches of opaque brown weathering. Base diameter c. 6-6.5 cm.

Context: IV [18] vi. No dating available.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicester Archaeology Unit, <35>.

GF457 Exeter, KP.

Kicked base with pontil mark. Originally green, now crystallized and opaque brown weathering layers. Extant diameter 4 cm.

Context: [KP 1196]. No further details known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF458-459 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

a) Two adjoining fragments of a kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now with opaque black weathering. b) Fragments of a kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now crumbly opaque brown.

Context: [370], robber trench.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF460-461 Thames Exchange, City of London.

Kicked base of weathered opaque beige glass, originally green. Pontil mark on underside. Base diameter c. 5 cm. Fragments of a second kicked base of weathered opaque beige glass, originally green.

Context: [1150] No dating available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, TEX88 <6992> and <6994>.

GF462-464 Pepper Street Cave, Nottingham.

Three kicked bases with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass with iridescent and opaque pitted weathering. One has the base ring folded to form an open tubular base. Base diameter 6 cm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1966 and 1970.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF465 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Eight rejoined fragments of a kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now crumbly opaque brown.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1975.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF466 Dyer's Arms, Cannon Street, City of London.

Fragment of a kicked base, with pontil mark on underside. Green glass with heavy beige surface pitting. Diameter 6.2 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Before 1970.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 1118, 25007.

Type F8: Kicked bases of green glass ribbed flasks.

14th Century

GF467 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Kicked base, with traces of mould-blown ribbing continuing on to the body. Greenish glass, with heavy opaque brown surface weathering. Base diameter c. 6.8 cm.

Context: Pit [288], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1516, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GF468-469 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Fragment from two kicked bases, with traces of mould-blown ribbing continuing from the body. Green glass, with heavy opaque mottled black/brown/cream weathering. Pontil mark on underside. a) Base diameter c. 6 cm. b) Base diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: Layer [13], early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, Nos. G24 and G26, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF470 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Kicked base with pontil mark on underside. Traces of mould-blown ribs at edge, from body. Extant diameter c. 5.5 cm. Originally green glass, now with yellow crystalline centre and opaque brown and iridescent surface weathering.

Context: [200], trench 5, mid-14th century construction.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's, SAA 4326.

14th to 15th Century

GF471 10 Milk Street, City of London.

Two adjoining fragments of a kicked base of weathered opaque brown glass, originally green. Wrythen ribbing around edge. Pontil mark on underside. Base diameter over 6 cm.

Context: [18A] AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1972.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <374>.

GF472 10 Milk Street, City of London.

Kicked base of weathered opaque brown glass, originally green. Wrythen ribbing around edge. Pontil mark on underside. Base diameter 6-7 cm.

Context: [18B] AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1972.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <375>.

15th to 16th Century

GF473 Gateway House, City of London.

Fragment of kicked base of green glass with optic-blown wrythen ribbing. Some pitted beige surface weathering. Base diameter 9 cm.

Context: [ER 161B], cellar or garderobe, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21439.

GF474 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Large kicked base with pontil mark on underside, with traces of ribbing from body. Extant diameter c. 7 cm. Green glass with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Pit [3527] in kitchen courtyard, with important pottery assemblage, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <1487>.

GF475 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Kicked base, with traces of wrythen ribbing on the edges, from the body. Pontil mark on underside. Green glass with patchy opaque brown surface weathering. Base diameter c. 7 cm.

Context: [D30 794982] Dissolution debris, primary fill of reredorter drain, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, No. 22.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF476-477 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Two kicked bases, with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass with patchy opaque brown and iridescent surface weathering. a) High kicked base, with mould-blown wrythen ribbing on the edges from the body. b) Kicked base, with traces of wrythen ribbing on the edges, from the body. Base diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: [D22 794993] Dissolution debris, main dump north of reredorter, late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-2, Nos. 24-25.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Type F9: Convex bases of green glass.

11th-13th Century

GF478 Brooman's Lane, Lewes, Sussex.

Fragment from lower body of urinal or bulbous flask. Greenish glass with some grey-brown surface weathering.

Context: Trench 2, [L15], cess or rubbish pit [14], 11th to 12th century, with intrusive material.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Shepherd 1983, 58-9, No. 48.

Housed by: Lewes Museum.

GF479 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Small fragment of a convex base, of very heavily weathered green glass, now opaque brown and crumbling.

Context: [114], 11th to 14th century robber trench fill.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, <87>.

13th Century

GF480 1-6 Milk Street, City of London.

Convex base fragment with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Extant diameter c. 7.5 cm.

Context: Stone-lined cesspit [116], context [25], AD 1240-70.

Date found: 1976.

Published: Schofield, Allen and Taylor et al. 1990, 218 (listed with finds).

Housed by: Museum of London, MLK76 <7>.

GF481 Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base fragment of weathered green glass, now opaque brown, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Room 48, reconstruction and use as a plumber's shop, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1963-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3277, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, WP RF 2364.

GF482 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Convex, almost flat, base fragment, with a small pontil mark on the underside. Green glass, now weathered opaque beige.

Context: [6361], ditch fill, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2561>.

GF483 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Two adjoining fragments of a convex base fragment, with pontil mark on the underside. Green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [4428], internal spread, late 13th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1980.14 IV <893>.

GF484 Barbican House, Lewes Castle, Sussex.

Convex base fragment with pontil mark on underside. Dull greenish-yellow glass.

Context: No sealed contexts, but thought to be 13th century, although other material from the excavation is mostly 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: Shepherd 1983, 65, No. 92.

Housed by: Lewes Museum.

GF485-488 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent.

Fragments including four convex bases with pontil marks on underside. Extant diameters 4 cm, 6.5 cm, 9.8 cm, 10 cm. Also body fragments of thin bulbous vessel, 1-1.5 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown glass.

Context: Cesspit [1924], AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, <6414>, <6414c>, <6414c>.

13th to 14th Century

GF489 Guildhall Art Gallery, City of London.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside. Weathered opaque brown glass, originally green. Extant diameter c. 2.5 cm.

Context: [58] AD 1250-1350.

Date found: 1987.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, GAG87 <155>.

GF490 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Convex base fragment with pronounced pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Extant diameter c. 4 cm.

Context: Cesspit [120], context [3665], AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Schofield, Allen and Tayloret al. 1990, 212 (listed with finds).

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <448>.

GF491 Swan Lane, City of London.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside, of pale bluish glass. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and confirmed to be soda glass.

Context: [2149], waterfront deposit, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1981.

Published: No; Mortimer 1991, 6, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <1190>.

GF492 10 Milk Street, City of London.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside. Weathered opaque brown glass, originally green.

Context: [5E] AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1987.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, MIL72 <149>.

GF493 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base of heavily weathered originally green glass, now opaque black and cream, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Pit [F842], layer [3321], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <5179>.

GF494 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base of green glass with crystallized weathering.

Context: Pit, layer [12140], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1987-88.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1420>.

GF495 Mayorhold, Northampton.

Convex base fragment, with pontil mark on underside, of weathered opaque brown glass.

Context: Quarry pit [F3], [G11], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Oakley 1976, 146.

Housed by: Northampton Museum.

GF496-497 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Two convex bases of crizzled greenish glass, with uneven pontil marks on undersides.

Context: Pit, 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF498-502 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Five convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Minimum body thickness 1 mm. Pontil mark particularly prominent on <1783>.

Context: Latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, but much late 13th to early 14th century glass.

Date found: 1987-88.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219>, <1231>, <1783>, <1275>, <1275>.

13th to 15th Century

GF503 Little Britain, City of London.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside. Weathered opaque beige glass, originally green. Extant diameter c. 6.5 cm.

Context: [938] AD 1250-1450.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LBT86 <317>.

13th to 16th Century

GF504 Culver Street, Colchester.

Convex base, of very heavily weathered originally green glass, now covered by flaky mottled opaque grey/cream weathering.

Context: Pit [E14], [F11], pottery of AD 1250-1550.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

14th Century

GF505 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Convex base of greenish-colourless glass, with surface weathering.

Context: Pit [203], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1517, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GF506-517 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Three published examples of at least twelve convex bases of green glass with heavy surface weathering. Pontil marks on underside.

Context: GS 228, layer [17], early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, Nos. G21-3, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GF518 Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Convex base of flask/urinal.

Context: Silt [F267] in drain [F259] in cloister walk. Drain constructed AD 1300-50.

Date found:

Published: Huggins 1975, 117.

Housed by: Waltham Abbey Historical Society.

GF519 Winchester Palace, Southwark, London.

Convex base of pale green glass, with thin bulbous body fragments.

Context: [5194], 14th century lower fills of garderobe.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, WP 83 <931>.

GF520-522 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Three convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Pale green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F67], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF523-528 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Six convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Pale green glass, with opaque brown and iridescent surface weathering, and sometimes internal yellow crystallization.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F1004], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GF529 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside. Originally green, now weathered opaque beige and in crumbly condition.

Context: [250], waterfront dump deposit, AD 1330-1380.

Date found: 1972.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4905>.

GF530 Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street, City of London.

Convex base fragment with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Extant diameter c. 2.5 cm.

Context: [2040] Stone-lined cesspit [152], AD 1340-60+.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Schofield, Allen and Taylor et al. 1990, 213 (listed with finds).

Housed by: Museum of London, WAT78 <1441>.

GF531 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Convex base of unstable weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Trace of pontil mark on underside.

Context: Trench 5, [174], mid-14th century construction.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: St Alban's Museums Service, SAA 4313.

GF532 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Convex, almost flat base, with pontil mark on underside. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [6347], levelling deposit, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X <2555>.

GF533-535 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Three convex bases, of weathered opaque brown glass, with pontil marks on undersides. Extant diameters 4 cm, 4 cm and 8 cm.

Context: [ER 190C], lower fill of chalk-lined cesspit, AD 1330-1380.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190C <24>, <25> and <26>.

GF536 Watling House, Watling Street, City of London.

Convex base of weathered opaque mottled brown glass, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [ER 190C], lower fill of chalk-lined cesspit, AD 1330-1380.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190C <33>.

14th to 15th Century

GF537 76-86, Bishopsgate, City of London.

Convex base of bright green glass with some pitted weathering. Small rounded pontil mark on underside. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer. potash glass with moderately high lime.

Context: [927], AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1982.

Published: No; Mortimer 1991, 5-6, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, BIS82 <320>.

GF538 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside, blue-green glass with a little pitting. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, potash glass with moderately high lime.

Context: [79], waterfront deposit, AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1972.

Published: No; Mortimer 1991, 6, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2696>.

GF539 2-7 Dukes Place, Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, City of London.

Large convex base with pontil mark on underside. Weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Extant diameter c. 7 cm.

Context: [478] AD 1350-1500.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, DUK77 <199>.

GF540 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Convex base of denatured opaque black, originally green glass, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [C11 801932], reredorter area before construction of drains, 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 16.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF541-542 Post Office Court, King William Street, City of London.

Two convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass with heavy mottled brown surface weathering.

Context: Cellar fill with mid-14th to mid-15th century pottery.

Date found: 1939.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 1946.126: 16646 and 16646C.

GF543 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [159 I], late 14th to mid-15th century levels and building of cellar west of priory wall.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212, No. 257.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

15th Century

GF544 Middle Area, General Post Office Site, Newgate Street, City of London.

Convex base of weathered opaque beige glass, originally green. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [2048] Cesspit, AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, POM79 <751>.

GF545 Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

Convex base of greenish glass, with black/beige surface weathering, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Pit [SF], layer [17S], 15th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GF546 St Mark's Station, Lincoln.

Convex base of originally green, now weathered opaque black glass. Pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 4.8 cm.

Context: [105], pit fill, early to late 15th century.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, <266>.

GF547 76-86 Bishopsgate, City of London.

Convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter c. 4 cm.

Context: [274] AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1982.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, BIS82 <174>.

GF548 Lurk Lane, Beverley, Humberside.

Fragment of heavily weathered convex base, originally green, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [187], c. AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1979-80.

Published: Henderson 1992, 126, No. 227.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeological Unit, Beverley, <2940A>.

GF549 Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire.

Convex base of yellow-colourless glass with some iridescence and large pontil mark on underside.

Context: II K2, Northern rooms east of cloister range, including armarium and vestarium, 15th century.

Date found: 1969 or later.

Published: Rahtz 1983, 171-2, No. GLV1.

Housed by: Worcestershire County Museums, Hartlebury.

GF550 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Convex base or dome fragment, with small round external boss. Opaque weathered, originally green glass.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 8, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GF551-559 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Nine convex fragments of regular rounded pitted green glass, thicker in the centre, but no traces of pontil marks. Could be either convex flask/urinal bases, or from the domes of alembics.

Context: Levelling layer to construct drain, south end of dorter range, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 7, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GF560 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Convex base of denatured opaque brown, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [182 J], late 15th century building levels, residual.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 249.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF561 Greyfriars, Northampton.

Possible convex base of denatured black, originally green glass, with pontil mark. Thickness varies from 5 to 15 mm.

Context: [E5], claustral range 4ii, c. AD 1500 destruction deposits.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Oakley 1978, 153, No. GL3.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <369>.

15th to 16th Century

GF562 Former City of London Boys' School and Guildhall School of Music and Drama, 60 Victoria Embankment, 5-17 Tudor Street and 1 Carmelite Street, City of London.

Fragment of crizled green glass from a convex base. Extant diameter c. 3.5 cm.

Context: [1035] Ground make-up on Thames foreshore, AD 1450-1550.

Date found: 1986.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, BOY86 <966>.

GF563-567 Watling House, City of London.

Five convex bases, of green glass with beige pitting, with pontil marks on undersides. Extant diameters 7 cm, 6.5 cm 7 cm, 5.5cm and 7.5 cm.

Context: [ER 190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A <12>, <13>, <14>, <15> and <27>.

GF568 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Convex base of greenish glass with some surface weathering, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D30 794982], primary fill of reredorter drain, Dissolution debris.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 10.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF569 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Convex base of opaque weathered black, originally green glass, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D30 794988], primary fill of reredorter drain, Dissolution debris.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 11.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF570-571 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Two convex bases of opaque weathered black, originally green glass, with pontil marks on undersides.

Context: [D22 794993], main rubbish dump north of reredorter, Dissolution debris.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, Nos. 12-13.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF572 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Convex base of opaque weathered black, originally green glass, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D22 801919], main rubbish dump north of reredorter, Dissolution debris.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 14.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF573 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Convex base of opaque weathered black, originally green glass, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [D21 801925], Dissolution debris outside reredorter.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 140-1, No. 15.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GF574-576 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Three convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [3527] pit fill, in kitchen courtyard, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <1496> and <1487>.

GF577-580 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Four convex base fragments of originally green glass, now weathered opaque grey and crumbly. Extant diameters 2.7 cm, 4 cm, 4.5 cm, and 5 cm. All have pontil marks on the underside.

Context: Trench A, [F4] sealed pit, under 'Dissolution' mortar floor. East of north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203245 G13.

GF581-582 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Two convex base fragments, originally green glass, now weathered opaque crumbly grey. Pontil marks on undersides. Extant diameters 8 cm, and 3.5 cm.

Context: Area near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203240 (a) G9.

GF583-585 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Three convex bases of originally green glass, now weathered opaque black, with pontil marks on undersides. Extant diameters 4 cm, 7 cm and 4 cm.

Context: Trench A, below mortar spread, near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203239 (a) G11; 78203279 (a) G16; 78203237 (a) G17.

GF586-587 St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Kent.

Two convex base fragments of originally green glass, now weathered opaque crumbly grey. Extant diameters c. 5 cm and 7 cm. Pontil marks on undersides.

Context: Trench A, above clay, near north transept. Dissolution debris, early 16th century.

Date found: 1960.

Published: Referred to in Sherlock 1988.

Housed by: English Heritage, Dover Castle, 78203244 (a) G18 and 78203257 (a) G6.

GF588-9 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Two convex bases of greenish glass with brown surface pitting, pontil marks on undersides.

Context: Pit [A31] [F15], c. AD 1500-25.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GF590 Gateway House, Watling Street, Cheapside, City of London.

Two adjoining fragments of convex base fragment with pontil mark on underside. Green glass, with crumbly brown mottled opaque surface weathering.

Context: [ER 161B], late 15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 80.12/43.

GF591-592 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Two convex base fragments, with pontil mark on underside. Green glass with opaque surface weathering.

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, Dissolution.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 113-5, Nos. 12a and 16 (bases).

Housed by: English Heritage.

GF593 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Convex base of blue-green glass with mottled brown weathering, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Infill of cellar [799], 16th century.

Date found: 1990-2.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <512>.

GF594-600 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Seven convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [1551] cellar, 15th to early 16th century, infilled 16th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <1472> (x2), <1461>, <1463>, <1466>, <1433>, <1421>.

GF601-602 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Two convex bases with pontil marks on undersides. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: [659] cellar, 15th to 16th century, infilled 16th to 17th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Trust, <392> and <417>.

Residual and Unstratified

GF603-604 64-66 Cheapside, City of London.

Two convex base fragments of green/beige weathered opaque mottled glass. Flat/slightly pushed-in pontil marks. Extant diameters 4 and 5 cm.

Context: [336] Recorded spot date AD 300-400. Intrusive. Found with 13th to 14th century style beaker fragments.

Date found: 1989.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, CED89 <34> and <35>.

GF605 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Convex base of bluish-green glass with deep surface weathering, pontil mark on underside.

Context: [153 K], mid-16th to early 17th century levels, residual.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212-3, No. 248.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF606 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside, originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Also thirty-six small body fragments from a bulbous body.

Context: [4140], mid-17th century onwards.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 IV <527>.

GF607 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Convex base of green glass with opaque black surface weathering, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: Infill of cellar [677], part of [687], 17th century.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <344>.

GF608 Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base fragment of originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: East range, residual in late 17th century demolition material.

Date found: 1963-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3280, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, WP RF 4071.

GF609-612 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent.

Four convex bases of bluish-green glass with deep surface decomposition and pontil marks.

Context: [210 M], 18th to mid-19th century levels, including destruction of remaining medieval buildings, residual.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 212, Nos. 258-261.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GF613 Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire.

Convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: North West range, gardening and restoration work, residual in 20th century context.

Date found: 1963-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3281, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, WP RF 4276.

GF614 Dergate, Northampton.

Convex base of green glass with heavy opaque brown surface weathering. Pontil mark on underside.

Context: [A60] Medieval context.

Date found: 1980.

Published: Oakley 1984, 81.

Housed by: Northampton Museum.

GF615 Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 5.3 cm.

Context: [398] Dating not available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LDL88 <5>.

GF616 Thames Exchange, City of London.

Convex base of weathered opaque beige, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside. Extant diameter 3.5 cm.

Context: [1150] Dating not available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1988.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, TEX88 <6991>.

GF617-618 40 Queen Street, 1 Skinnard Lane, City of London.

Two convex bases of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Pontil mark on underside. Extant diameters 4 and 4.8 cm.

Context: [173] Cellar fill. Dating not available. Medieval style.

Date found: 1989.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, QSK89 <25> and <26>.

GF619 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Convex base of green glass with heavy surface weathering, with pontil mark on underside.

Context: [210], loam with white plaster and tile scrap, unphased.

Date found: 1977.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF620 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Two fragments of convex base of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass, trace of pontil marks.

Context: [129/7], quarry fill, unphased.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GF621 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Convex base with pontil mark on underside, of originally green glass, now with mottled brown/cream opaque surface weathering.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 IV <850>.

GF622-623 Blossom's Inn Yard Extension, Cheapside, City of London.

Two convex base fragments with pontil marks on undersides. Green glass, with brown/beige mottled opaque surface weathering.

Context: Not known.

Date found: 1956.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21112/1 and 2.

G: Catalogue of Alembics, Cucurbits, Receivers and Other Forms Connected with 'Industrial' Processes.

Type G1: Alembics of green glass.

15th Century

GG1-2 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Fragments from two alembics, including two pieces of tubing from spout and a fragment of a convex dome. Originally green glass with opaque brown or mottled black/cream weathering.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit. c. AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, Nos. 1 and 11, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG3 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Reconstructed fragments of an alembic of green weathered glass. Ten fragments, including convex dome, vertical, slightly everted rim, collecting channel and body. Rim diameter c. 5.2 cm.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 1, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620592F.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG4 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Reconstructed fragments of an alembic of green weathered glass. Large fragment of convex dome, and small body and collecting channel fragments.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 2, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620595.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG5 Selborne Priory, Hampshire (Fig. 30).

Reconstructed fragments of an alembic of green weathered glass. Eleven fragments, including convex dome, and complete rim with collecting channel. Rim slightly everted, diameter c. 6.2 cm.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 3, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620593B.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG6 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Reconstructed fragments of an alembic of green weathered glass. Ten fragments, including complete convex dome, vertical rim, collecting channel, body and tubing of spout. Rim slightly everted, diameter c. 6 cm.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 4, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620592E.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG7 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Large piece of dome, and small body fragments of an alembic of green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 5, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596B.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG8 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Complete circumference of the rim, with the regressive curve of collecting channel, of alembic of green weathered glass. Rim slightly everted, diameter 6 cm.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 6, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620594.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG9 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Complete circumference of a rim of alembic of green weathered glass, similar to GG8, rim diameter approximately 6 cm. Also many small undiagnostic body fragments from the Selbourne glass deposit.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99-101, not illustrated. A.M. 620592H.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG10 Kirkstall Abbey Guest House, West Yorkshire.

Possible rim of an alembic, with slightly everted rim, diameter c. 8 cm. Rim thickness 2.2 mm. Green glass, with mottled opaque brown/cream surface weathering.

Context: C4 [1009], occupation debris associated with 15th century Smithy. Unsealed context.

Date found: 1983.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leeds Museums, KA83 <6912>.

GG11 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Nearly half the circumference of an alembic rim with part of regressive curve of the collecting channel. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Rim diameter 11.8 cm, 3-5 mm thick.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 1, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG12 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Two thirds of circumference of alembic rim, with part of regressive curve of the collecting channel. Rim diameter 6 cm, 2-5 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 2, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG13 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Five adjoining fragments of the complete circumference of the rim of an alembic, with the regressive fold of collecting channel. Rim diameter 8 cm, 2-2.5 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Also another nine fragments probably from alembics.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 3, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG14-39 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Two rim fragments from the same alembic, with regressive fold of collecting channel. Rim diameter 7.4 cm. 2-3 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Also another complete alembic rim, diameter 7 cm, fragments from three other alembics, and twenty-two fragments of collecting channels, all from the same deposit.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 4, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG40 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Two adjoining fragments of alembic tubing from spout, with attachment to body wall and collecting channel, 6 cm long. Spout diameter 9mm - 3 cm at join with body. Another tubing fragment possibly of the same vessel, 3.3 cm long, diameter 5-7 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 5, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG41-44 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Two adjoining fragments of alembic spout with attached body fragment, 10.5 cm long. Diameter where spout joins body 3.2 x 3.6 cm, 2 mm thick. Lower end of spout, internal diameter 6 mm. Two more spouts and one piece of spout attached to body wall. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 91-2, No. 6, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

15th to 16th Century

GG45 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Small fragment of denatured green glass of the regressive curve from a collecting channel of an alembic. 2-3 mm thick.

Context: Trench VII, context [513], fill of robber trench of 'service' structure 65A. AD 1450-1575.

Date found: 1975.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GG46 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Four rejoined fragments from very slightly everted rim, possibly from either an alembic or cucurbit. Rim diameter 6-8 cm. 5 mm thick at rim. Denatured, originally green glass.

Context: Trench VII, context [713], fill of 'workpit', structure 16A, hall/chapel. AD 1450-1575.

Date found: 1976.

Published: Forthcoming Jackson and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GG47 Trichay Street, Exeter, Devon.

Fragments from alembic spout and complete circumference of the rim with part of collecting channel. Rim diameter 9 cm. Diameter of tubing 2 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque mottled reddish/brown with iridescent surface.

Context: TS 316, layer [19], stone-lined industrial pit, 15th or early 16th century.

Date found: 1972-3.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G41, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GG48 Bramber Castle, Sussex.

Vertical rim fragment of an alembic, with part of the regressive fold of the collecting channel. Rim diameter 6.6 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm. Extant height c. 2.5 cm. Dull translucent green glass, with some surface pitting.

Context: National Trust clearance work north-east of motte, unstratified, thought to be early 16th century dissolution debris.

Date found: 1956.

Published: Moorhouse 1977, 70-2, No. 4.

Housed by: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, Acc. No. LEWSA:1957.18.4.

GG49 Bramber Castle, Sussex.

Three adjoining rim fragments of alembic, over half of circumference present, with part of collecting channel and spout. Rim diameter c. 9.5 cm. Dark green glass, some heavily weathered.

Context: National Trust clearance work north-east of motte, unstratified, thought to be early 16th century dissolution deposit.

Date found: 1956.

Published: Moorhouse 1977, 70-2, No. 5.

Housed by: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, Acc. No. LEWSA:1957.18.6 and 6.2 (on display).

Unstratified or residual

GG50 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Slightly everted rim fragment of an alembic with part of the collecting channel. Rim diameter c. 7 cm. Rim thickness 3-4 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Trench VII, [44], possibly 14th to 15th century back of medieval tenements.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <727>.

GG51 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Small fragments, probably from rim and collecting channel of alembic. Bluish-green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Trench VII, [44], possibly 14th to 15th century, back of medieval tenements.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <105>.

GG52 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Rejoined fragments of alembic tubing to 8 cm long, including part of body wall. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown/black. Trail down inside of spout from join to body. Diameter of tubing 1.8-2 cm. Thickness at lower end of tubing, uneven, 1.5-4 mm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <728>.

GG53 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

Large convex base or dome fragment with mottled weathering, iridescent on internal surface. Also a small fragment from the rim and collecting channel of alembic, possibly same vessel.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <724>.

Type G2: Tubing of green glass from alembic spouts, or flask or bottle necks.

14th Century

GG54 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Piece of tubing, 3.6 cm long. Green glass with heavy surface weathering. Slight rib on one side, manufacture mark. Diameter 1.55 cm, 1-2 mm thick.

Context: North ringwork, D46, F1004, [10], garderobe pit, infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

14th to 15th Century

GG55 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Small fragment of tubing, possibly from alembic or flask neck. Extant length 1.2 cm. Irregular wall thickness 1-3.5 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque orange-brown.

Context: [4348] pit, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 IV <836>.

15th Century

GG56 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Fragment of tubing 4.2 cm long, of green weathered glass. Diameter 1.2 cm.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100, No. 11, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596A.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG57-64 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Piece of tubing 10 cm long, broken at both ends. Internal diameter 1.4-2.6 cm, 5-3 mm thick. Green glass with opaque brown weathering. Also seven more pieces of tubing of various dimensions, largest 12.5 cm long, 1.8 cm diameter at both ends, 1.8-2.2 mm thick. From alembic tubing or flask neck.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 20, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG65 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Two adjoining fragments of tubing, probably from flask neck, or alembic. Diameter 2-3.6 cm, 2 mm thick. Originally green glass, now with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 19, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

15th to 16th Century

GG66-77 Lion Walk, Colchester, Essex.

Fragments of alembic tubing, five fragments with the full circumference, seven smaller fragments. Longest fragment 4.2 cm long, diameter 2-3 cm. Pale greenish glass with pitted weathering. Wall of tubing is thicker where diameter is smaller.

Context: A31, F15, pit, AD 1500-25.

Date found: 1971-4.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Unstratified or residual

GG78 Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Fragment of tubing of green glass.

Context: Not recorded, other than 'Medieval to 17th century'.

Date found: 1968-75.

Published: Charleston 1980b, 208-9, No. 10.

Housed by: English Heritage.

GG79 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Piece of tubing, 3 cm long. Diameter 2-2.3 cm, wall thickness 3-0.7 mm. Green glass with brown weathering.

Context: [659] cellar fill, in use 15th to 16th century, infilled 16-17th centuries, but includes residual high medieval finds.

Date found: 1990.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <367>.

GG80 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

Fragment of tubing of green glass, slightly flared at one end. Opaque surface weathering. Diameter 1.2-1.8 cm, 1.1-3 mm thick.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: By 1913.

Published: No.

Housed by: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, C191, 30/20-21.

GG81-2 Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

Two fragments of tubing, 4.1 and 3.1 cm long. Flare out slightly at one end, wall thickness greater where diameter is smaller. Green glass with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Before 1873.

Published: No.

Housed by: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1873.117.

GG83 70-80 Oak Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Fragment of tubing, 2.8 cm long, diameter 1.7-1.8 cm, 2 mm thick. Surface has twisted marks from manufacture. Greenish glass with weathered surface.

Context: Tenement C, layer [378], unphased.

Date found: 1977.

Published: Haslam 1993, 97-8, No. 600.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum, 351N <381>.

Type G3: Cucurbits of green glass with an external fold below the rim.

15th Century

GG84 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Three adjoining fragments making up about half the circumference of the vertical rim of a cucurbit, with an external fold below, forming a projecting ledge to hold an alembic. Rim diameter 12 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Also another similar fragment.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 13, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG85 Polsloe Priory, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 30).

Fragment of vessel with an external fold, with wall tapering in either above or below. Possibly the projecting ledge of a cucurbit. Diameter of fold c. 10 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black with iridescent surface.

Context: PP 1525, late 15th century.

Date found: 1976-9.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G32, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

15th to 16th Century

GG86-7 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Vertical rim with external fold below, forming projecting ledge to hold an alembic. Rim diameter 10 cm. Green glass with weathered surface. Also another small folded fragment of glass, from a similar vessel, or the collecting channel of an alembic.

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, pre AD 1525 dissolution.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 114-6, No. 32 and 30

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Type G4: Vertical or inverted rims, possibly from cucurbits or receivers of green glass.

14th to 15th Century

GG88 Danes Terrace II, Lincoln.

One crude inverted rim fragment, and other body fragments, of originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown, with blue-green crystallized layer on inner surface. Rim is not smoothed. Rim diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: [KX], wall of building 7, late 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <G174>.

14th to 16th Century

GG89 104-106 Leadenhall Street, City of London.

Four fragments of an inverted rim of pitted green glass. Rim diameter 5 cm. Rim thickness 3 mm.

Context: [33] AD 1350-1550.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, DEN91 <94>.

15th Century

GG90-92 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Three fragments of slightly inverted rims, from different vessels, measurements not available. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Now deteriorated, and not possible to match fragments with glass from publication.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit, AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 15-17, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG93 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Part of globular flattened body, possibly from cucurbit or receiver. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Now deteriorated, and not possible to match fragments with glass from publication.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit, AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 26, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG94-96 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Three fragments from different vessels of narrow vertical and slightly everted rims. Originally green, now weathered opaque brown. From receivers or narrow necked flasks? Now deteriorated, and not possible to match fragments with glass from publication.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit, AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 23-25, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG97-99 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Fragments from three cucurbits with convex bases and inverted rims. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Now deteriorated, and not possible to match fragments with glass from publication.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit, AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 12-14, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG100-1 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Convex bases from two vessels flattened on opposite sides, probably cucurbits or receivers.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit, AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 27-28, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG102 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Three fragments of narrow receiver body, diameter c. 4 cm. Green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100, No. 13, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596C.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG103 Selborne Priory, Hampshire (Fig. 30).

Thirteen fragments of receiver or possibly cucurbit of weathered and iridescent glass, including inverted rim and slightly bulbous body. Rim diameter 3.2 cm, reconstructed height c. 11.2 cm.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100-1, No. 14, Fig. 30. A.M. 620597.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG104 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Inverted rim and convex base possibly from same vessel, receiver or small cucurbit. Rim diameter 4 cm. Green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100-1, No. 15, Fig. 30. A.M. 620592D.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG105 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Inverted rim of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Measurements not available.

Context: [MDX3] Barbican ditch phase 3, gradual accumulation, c. AD 1450-84.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 30, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum, <26>.

GG106 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Body fragment from bulbous vessel of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass.

Context: [BDH2] Barbican ditch phase 2, AD 1484-5 rebuilding for Richard III.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 31, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum, <203>.

GG107 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Slightly inverted rim fragment of opaque brown weathered, originally green glass. Measurements not available.

Context: BDH'J2 Barbican ditch phase 2, AD 1484-5 rebuilding for Richard III.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 33, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG108-22 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Three complete and twelve smaller fragments of vertical and slightly everted rims, many widening below the neck. Rim diameters 4-10 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown-black.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 93, not illustrated.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG123 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Three fragments of almost complete circumference of slightly inverted rim of narrow necked vessel, possibly receiver or cucurbit. Rim diameter 5.6 cm, 4 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 14, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG124 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Complete circumference of inverted rim, diameter 5 cm, 4 mm thick. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque black.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 15, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

15th to 16th Century

GG125 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Inverted rim fragment, flaring out to body, irregular rim diameter c. 3 cm. Body extant to diameter of 8.5 cm, rim 4 mm thick, body 1.5 mm. Greenish centre, with opaque brown surface weathering.

Context: Pit [3527] in kitchen courtyard, with important pottery assemblage, 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeology Unit, <1496>.

GG126 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Inverted rim fragment of receiver or cucurbit, diameter 7 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: D22 794993, dissolution debris north of reredorter, main dump. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-4, No. 35.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GG127 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Inverted neck fragment, possibly from a cucurbit or receiver. Diameter at lowest point c. 11.2 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: D22 794993, dissolution debris north of reredorter, main dump. 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-4, No. 36.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GG128 Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Slightly inverted rim fragment, diameter c. 5 cm. Green glass, with opaque surface weathering.

Context: Vault above south chapel of new north transept, pre AD 1525 dissolution.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Charleston 1983a, 114-6, No. 31.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Unstratified or Residual

GG129 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Fragments of a vertical slightly inverted rim, rim diameter c. 5 cm, and a kicked base, diameter c. 5.5 cm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: [1141] rubbish pit, mid-15th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.14 II <206>.

GG130 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Slightly inverted rim fragment of denatured, originally green glass. Rim diameter 6-8 cm, 3 mm thick.

Context: Trench 1, [41], destruction deposits of structure 63, AD 1450-17th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Forthcoming Jackman and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GG131 Grove Priory, Bedfordshire.

Rim and body fragments from vessel with slightly inverted neck, rim diameter 7-8 cm, 4 mm thick. One body fragment may be from a shallow kicked bases, as it has a trace of a pontil mark. Opaque brown weathering, originally green glass.

Context: Trench XIII, [414], pit fill of 'service' structure 65A, AD 1575-1750.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Forthcoming Jackman and Duncan.

Housed by: St Mary's Archaeology Centre, Bedford.

GG132 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Fragment of crude unsmoothed narrow vertical, slightly inverted rim. Irregular rim diameter c. 3 cm. Extant height 1.8 cm. Rim thickness 3.5-4 mm. Also fragment of body wall and kicked base possibly from the same vessel. Green glass, with opaque brown and iridescent surface.

Context: South ringwork, area 2, period 6, and area 1, unstratified.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GG133 Brook Street C, Winchester, Hampshire.

Inverted rim fragment possibly of cucurbit or receiver, of greenish-colourless glass. Rim diameter 11.5 cm.

Context: Unphased.

Date found: 1963-4.

Published: Charleston 1990, 942, No, 3290, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, BSSC RF 663.

GG134 Flower Pot Lane, Exeter, Devon.

Complete circumference of an inverted rim with neck and flaring body of vessel of cucurbit form, rim diameter 5.4 cm, 3 mm thick. Green glass, with opaque mottled surface weathering.

Context: FP58, [1264], no dates known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, FP58 <805>.

Type G5: Unknown vessel form of green glass, large with vertical sides, possibly for industrial use.

13th to 14th Century

GG135 Blossoms Inn Yard, Trump Street, Cheapside, City of London (Fig. 30).

Four adjoining and one separate fragment of crude vertical rim of thick glass, slightly everted at the rim edge, rim thickness up to 8 mm, body 4.5 mm. Irregular rim diameter 12.3-13.2 cm. Green glass, with beige surface weathering.

Context: Early 13th to late 14th century.

Date found: 1931.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 12690A.

14th Century

GG136 Assize Courts Ditch, Winchester, Hampshire.

Vertical rim and neck fragment, slightly everted at the rim edge, of a large vessel of greenish glass with brown surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 20 cm. Too large to be a cucurbit, but may be connected with industrial processes.

Context: Castle garderobe pit in tower 2, mid-14th century.

Date found: 1963-4.

Published: Charleston 1990, 942, No. 3289, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, ACD RF 2804.

Type G6: Convex bases or alembic domes of green glass, from contexts with only distilling equipment.

15th Century

GG137-145 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Nine convex domes or bases of opaque weathered, originally green glass.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit. c. AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, Nos. 2-10, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG146 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Convex base or dome of green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 99, No. 7, 100, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596D.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG147 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Convex base or dome of green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100, No. 8, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596H.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG148 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Large fragment of convex base or dome, slightly flattened on the external surface with scar of pontil mark. Green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100, No. 9, Fig. 30. A.M. 620592A.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG149 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Large piece of convex base or dome, with oval depression in external centre. Green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100, No. 10, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596Z.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

GG150 Selborne Priory, Hampshire.

Large convex base or dome of green weathered glass.

Context: South end of reredorter in main drain, mid-15th century.

Date found: 1965.

Published: Moorhouse 1972, 100, No. 12, Fig. 30. A.M. 620596X.

Housed by: Science Museum, London.

Unstratified

GG151 St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.

One large and eight smaller fragments from convex base or dome, faint pontil scar on external surface. Greenish glass with surface pitted weathering.

Context: Trench III, [28], possibly 14th to 15th century, back of medieval tenements?

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Museums Service, <148>.

Type G7: Kicked bases of green glass, from contexts with only distilling equipment.

15th Century

GG152-6 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Five kicked bases of opaque weathered, originally green glass.

Context: Barbican ditch, area 4, level 4, industrial deposit, AD 1400-50.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 18-22, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG157 Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire.

Kicked base of opaque weathered, originally green glass.

Context: Barbican ditch, BDL3, gradual accumulation, AD 1450-84.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Moorhouse 1983, 225-7, No. 29, Fig. 99.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

Type G8: Vessel of green glass with constricted neck and sharply everted rim.

GG158 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Part of vessel of green glass with pitted weathering. Shaped like an inverted goblet, with an inverted conical body, short hollow 'stem' section, internal diameter 9 mm, with a widely everted rim above that, diameter c. 5 cm. Possibly from a specialist type of flask.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-5, No. 28, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

Type G9: Flask of green glass with narrow tubular neck, or funnel.

14th Century

GG159 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Narrow tubular neck of weathered green glass, flaring out to the body, neck diameter c. 2 cm. With a body fragment, and kicked base, base diameter c. 4.5 cm.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit F67, infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

15th Century

GG160 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Tubular fragment attached to sharply everted body wall, perhaps the neck and shoulder of a flask, or part of a funnel. Extant length c. 5 cm, internal diameter of tubing 1 cm. Wall thickness 2.5 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-4, No. 21, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

Residual

GG161 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Fragment of narrow flask neck, diameter c. 2.3 cm. Green glass.

Context: North ringwork, 16th to 18th century destruction deposits.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

Type G10: Green glass flask with 'shelf' around the upper part of the inside of the body.

15th Century

GG162 Leadenhall Court, 1-6 Leadenhall Street, 95 and 97-100 Gracechurch Street, City of London (Fig. 30).

Neck and shoulder of a pitted green glass flask. Internal 'shelf' rim runs horizontally around the inside of the higher part of the body. A second layer of glass has been used to form the body.

Context: [6034] AD 1400-1500.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, LCT84 <947>.

Type G11: Possible vents of green glass.

GG163 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Hollow vent tube protruding inside convex body fragment. Internal vent narrows towards a small aperture in the tip. Height 5.2 cm, diameter 1.3 cm to 2 mm at inner tip. Opaque brown weathered glass, originally green.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 9, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG164-5 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Hollow vent tube protruding inside convex body fragment. Internal vent narrows towards a small aperture in the tip. Height 3.2 cm with broken apex, diameter 1.1 cm to 4 mm at inner tip. Denatured glass, originally green. Another example has similar dimensions.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 10, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG166 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Hollow vent tube protruding inside convex body fragment. Internal vent narrows towards a small aperture in the tip. Height 3 cm, diameter 9 mm to 2 mm at inner tip. Denatured glass, originally green.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 11, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GG167 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Fig. 30).

Hollow vent tube protruding inside convex body fragment. Internal vent narrows towards a small aperture in the tip. Height 2.8 cm with bubble on side, diameter 1.8 cm inverting to 1.3 cm at inner tip. Denatured glass, originally green.

Context: Levelling for drain at south end of dorter range. Late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: Bellamy and Nicholson 1972, 92-3, No. 12, Fig. 27.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

Other glass distilling vessels

St Leonard's Priory, Stamford, Lincolnshire (Not available for examination).

Context: Upper layers of reredorter drain, late 15th century dissolution debris. Includes glass, pottery, crucibles, mercury, sulphur and copper, metal clasps from books and possibly the remains of pages, possibly the remains of a scientific library. Silver coin clippings found in adjacent cellar.

Published: Mahany 1977.

Housed by: Lincoln City and County Museum.

H: Catalogue of Miscellaneous Decorated, Coloured and Other Glass Fragments of Special Interest.

Type H1: Flat glass fragments, probably from vessels.

GH1 Linacre Garden, Canterbury, Kent (Fig. 31).

Part of a glass object, possibly a small box shrine. Applied decorative balls of blue glass. Some gilding of the glass remains.

Context: [163], [146 M], 18th to mid-19th century deposits.

Date found: 1978-82.

Published: Shepherd 1990, 206, No. 216, Fig. 78.

Housed by: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury.

GH2 Weoley Castle, West Midlands (Fig. 31).

Fragment of flat blue glass with pale blue painted enamel decoration, now weathered creamy-buff. Decorated roundel with zigzagging serrated border. Around the inside of the border is a cinquefoil border, with small trefoil ornaments at each cusp. In a central roundel is a heraldic beast, possibly a griffin. Thickness at centre 2.5 mm, at edge 1 mm. Central roundel is slightly oval, 2.15 x 1.9 cm diameter.

Context: Spoil from 1955 excavations, late 13th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1956.

Published: No.

Housed by: Birmingham Museum, WC 425.

Type H2: Yellow high-lead glass fragments.

GH3 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London.

Transparent yellow high-lead glass body fragment, with an applied 'berry' prunt. Body thickness 0.5-0.6 mm. Height of prunt 1.5 cm.

Context: Waterfront dump deposit.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, 174, No. 140.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <5012>.

GH4 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 31).

Bright yellow high-lead glass body fragment, with an applied pincer horizontal trail. Body flares slightly, and may come from the bowl of a goblet. Diameter approximately 7.5-6 cm. Width of trail 4-5 mm.

Context: [1588], waterfront dump, AD 1270-1350.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <1456>.

GH5 33-35 Eastgate, Beverley, Humberside.

Translucent yellow body fragment with an pincer trail. Body wall thickness 0.5-0.6 mm. Length of trail c. 2 cm. Not as bright as other high-lead glass, but unlike any potash or soda glass, and very similar in style to GH7 from Winchester. Possibly weathered high-lead glass.

Context: [28], northern tenement, wall [85], make-up layer with window glass and other fragments suggesting the material is rubbish from a religious establishment, early to mid-14th century.

Date found: 1983-6.

Published: Henderson 1992, 135-7, No. 94.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeological Unit, Beverley.

GH6 Dominican Friary, Beverley, Humberside.

Bright yellow high-lead glass body fragment, with two parallel applied yellow trails, each 0.5 mm wide. Analysed by Julian Henderson and confirmed to be high-lead glass.

Context: [762] Internal make-up within north range of great cloister, late 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1986.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Humberside Archaeological Unit, Beverley, <766>.

GH7 Brook Street, Site C, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment of bright yellow heavy high-lead glass. Applied pincer horizontal trail applied to body fragment. Overlap visible where trail starts and finishes. Length of trail 2.3 cm, width 3-5.5 mm. Body wall fragment 0.6 mm thick. Probably from the lower part of a goblet bowl, or a beaker.

Context: [669], layer [19], houses VIII/IV, late 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1963.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester.

Type H3: Colourless/tinted high-lead glass with applied dark green glass trailing.

GH8 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Colourless-yellowish glass body fragment with an applied green glass trail. Body thickness 0.5 mm, trail 1 mm wide.

Context: [2639] associated with 13th to 14th century building.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <5818>.

GH9 Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire.

Body fragment of greenish-colourless glass with part of a zigzagging trail of dark green glass attached.

Context: Room 48, in use as a bakery, early to mid-14th century.

Date found: 1963-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 939, No. 3270, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, WP RF 1509.

GH10 Brook Street, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 31).

Flaring body fragment of yellowish-colourless glass, with applied parallel trails of dark green glass.

Context: Stone house IX/X, 14th to possibly 15th century.

Date found: 1965-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 939, No. 3272, Fig. 291.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, BS RF 8205.

Type H4: Green glass hollow 'finial'.

GH11 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire (Fig. 31).

Hollow ball finial broken from the rest of the vessel. Probably green glass, covered by surface weathering and iridescence. Small hole in the centre of a flat facet on the surface. Diameter of ball 2 cm. Height c. 2 cm.

Context: North ringwork, dump [F991], late 13th to 15th century.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

Type H5: Green glass with applied trailing.

GH12 Silver Street BII, Lincoln.

Four small body fragments, one with an applied trail, 0.4-0.5 mm wide. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Pit [10], 9th to 13th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <21>.

GH13 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Twelve body fragment with applied trailed decoration, large and small trails, in a random pattern. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Body thickness c. 2 mm.

Context: Trench 6, [331], late 11th to mid-12th century construction layers.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's Museums, SAA 4664.

GH14 Gas Works, Bishopsgate, Norwich, Norfolk.

Three body fragment of glass with a single horizontal applied trail, 1-1.2 mm wide. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Layer [252], 12th to late 13th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: Haslam 1993, 97-8, No. 604.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum, 156N <197>.

GH15 Billingsgate Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street, City of London.

Body fragment of weathered opaque brown glass, originally green, with an applied trail. Width of trail 1.5 mm. Body thickness 2 mm.

Context: [4339], AD 1180-1240.

Date found: 1982.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BIG82 <3283>.

GH16 Flaxengate, Lincoln.

Two adjoining body fragments of an undiagnostic vessel with a large diameter, with the trace of an applied trail, 1 mm wide. Body thickness 2 mm.

Context: [TU], surface north of building E, mid to late 13th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <G50>.

GH17 49-63 Botolph Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Small body fragments with part of an applied thick zigzagging trail. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Area C, layer [405], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1975.

Published: Haslam 1993, 98-8, No. 605.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum, 281N <607>.

GH18 Drury Hill, Nottingham.

Body fragment of originally green glass, now weathered opaque beige, with impressions of two parallel applied trails. The two trails are embedded in a soil matrix, each 1 mm wide, 1.15 cm apart.

Context: Pit, late 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GH19 Polsloe Priory, Exeter, Devon.

Body fragment with two or three applied trails. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: Late 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1976-9.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G37, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, PP 1317.

GH20 St John's Priory, Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Fragment of a pincer trail of originally green glass, now weathered opaque black. Length 4.5 cm, width 7 mm.

Context: Levelling for drain, late 15th century.

Date found: 1966.

Published: No.

Housed by: Wakefield Museum.

GH21 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Fragment of green glass, now weathered opaque black, with two thick applied coiled threads.

Context: [D21 801921], dissolution debris outside reredorter.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985, 143-5, No. 42.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

GH22 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Flaring body fragment with applied trail. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Body thickness c. 2 mm.

Context: Trench 7, [192], mid-16th century demolition, but fragment is similar to GH13 from an 11th to 12th century context.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kyngston House, St Alban's Museums, SAA RF 5622.

GH23 The Shires, Leicester.

Three larger and three smaller adjoining body fragments, with an applied trail. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Trail c. 1.8 mm wide. Body thickness 2.5 mm. Undiagnostic form.

Medieval style and glass quality.

Context: A39, [132] F.23, post-medieval loam backfill of rubbish pit, c. AD 1550-1650. Probably residual, since it is an earlier medieval style.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, <52023>.

Type H6: Green glass fragments of suspended decoration.

GH24 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Small fragments of green glass, with opaque mottled surface weathering, probably some form of suspended decoration from a goblet stem. Curved rod 5.5 cm long, 5 mm diameter. Two folded rod fragments.

Context: Trench II, latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, much late 13th to early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219>.

GH25 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment of thin solid rod adhering to a small body fragment, probably suspended decoration as it is too thin to be a handle. Thickness 1.5 mm. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque red-brown.

Context: Trench II, latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, much late 13th to early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1791>.

GH26 Trichay Street, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 31).

At least six fragments of possible suspended decoration, of trails and 'fronds' with tips pulled out on one side with a tool. No signs of attachments. Originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown.

Context: TS 316, Layer [23], late medieval.

Date found: 1972-3.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G4, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GH27 Crowder Terrace, Winchester, Hampshire.

Brownish-colourless glass solid rod fragment of part of a thin handle, or suspended decoration. Length 2 cm, thickness 4-5 mm.

Context: Trench VII, [188], [F70], fill of ?14th century well.

Date found: 1975.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <75>.

Type H7: Green glass tubular neck or stem fragments.

GH28 Goldsmith Street 221, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 31).

Fragment probably from flask neck or goblet stem, of green glass with opaque brown surface weathering. Narrow tapering neck, with optic-blown vertical ribbing, body 1-2 mm thick.

Context: [GS 221], late 13th to early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G39, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GH29 ?Blossom's Inn Yard, City of London.

Tubular neck or stem fragment, with part of flared body. Crizzled greenish glass, now very thin. Neck wall thicker, up to 3.5 mm. Extant height 4.8 cm. Neck diameter 1.6-1.8 cm.

Context: Not known.

Date found: Not known.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, 21112.

Type H8: Colourless glass fragments with applied blue or colourless decoration.

GH30 Cathedral Green, Winchester Priory, Hampshire.

Fragment of almost colourless glass with iridescent surface weathering, with an applied blue trail.

Context: Early 13th century.

Date found: 1962-9.

Published: Charleston 1990, 939, No. 3269, not illustrated.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, CG RF 5313.

GH31 Hadleigh Castle, Essex (Fig. 31).

Body fragment of colourless glass, with applied blue trailing in a four-petalled design.

Context: Beneath demolition material of late 13th century, to east of Phase II hall. Layer [20].

Date found: 1971-2.

Published: Drewett 1975, 136-7, Fig. 26, No. 309.

Housed by: Passmore Edwards Museum, London.

GH32 High Street, Hull, Humberside.

Concave fragment of colourless glass, with applied looping trail on the surface. Creamy and iridescent surface weathering.

Context: Hotham/Celererman property, [2Wa.406], internal floor platform, late 13th to early 14th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 193-4, No. 22.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum, Hull.

GH33 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Fragment of colourless glass, with part of a roundel of blue glass flashed onto the surface. Iridescent surface weathering. Both the colourless layer and the blue layer are 1 mm thick each. May come from the base of a bowl with a blue lens, or from a flask with a blue lens such as Type D21.

Context: [250] Waterfront dump, AD 1330-80.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <2745>.

GH34 Sewer Lane, Hull, Humberside (Fig. 31).

Body fragment of colourless beaker or goblet bowl with a colourless plain trail parallel to a colourless pincer trail.

Context: Open area near rubbish pits, [II 21], mid-14th century layer.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Armstrong 1974, 62, No. 53.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

GH35 Boston Dominican Friary, Lincolnshire.

Small colourless rim fragment with decoration at edge? Not available for examination.

Context: [F38] deposit below refectory, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1961.

Published: Charleston 1972a, 46, No. 4, Fig. 9.

Housed by: Lincoln City and County Museum.

GH36 Scale Lane, Hull, Humberside.

Body fragment of colourless glass, with two applied drops of colourless glass, each c. 7.5 mm wide.

Context: Mixed clay layer in possible garden area, late 14th to early 15th, or possibly 16th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Armstrong 1980, 64-5, No. 10.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum, Hull.

GH37 Scale Lane, Hull, Humberside.

Body fragment of colourless glass, with an applied drop and part of a trail. Weathered iridescent surface.

Context: Dereliction build-up at the top of a cesspit, ?15th to early 16th century.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Armstrong 1980, 64, No. 4.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum, Hull.

GH38 Chapel Street, Chichester, Sussex (Fig. 31).

Fragments from the body of a vessel of pale greenish-colourless glass turning inwards at a right-angle. Decorated on both external sides of the angle with thin applied spiralling trailing of blue glass. Maximum diameter c. 6 cm. Extant height 3.5 cm. Possibly from the base angle, with trailing on the underside, or the shoulder of a vessel. Bubbly glass with 'stone'-like inclusions.

Context: Area [4].

Date found: 1968.

Published: Charleston 1981, 221-2, No. 1.

Housed by: Chichester Museum.

Type H9: Colourless glass fragments with possible optic-blown decoration.

GH39 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Body fragment of colourless glass with yellowish tinge, from a neck/shoulder curve, possibly from a flask. Trace of optic-blown ribbing.

Context: [45] AD 1330-1480.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <1416>.

GH40 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

Colourless glass body fragment with a faint optic-blown vertical rib. Body thickness 0.6 mm. Rib thickness 1.8 mm thick.

Context: [83A] Waterfront dump deposit, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC74 <2921>.

GH41 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Thin fragment of colourless glass with a slight 'dimple'.

Context: South ringwork, area 1, pit [F811], period 4 (date not known).

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

Type H10: Blue glass fragments.

GH42 46-58 Botolph Street, Norwich, Norfolk (Fig. 31).

Fragment of a glass ring, original diameter 1.6 cm, width 2.5-3 mm. Glass now weathered opaque grey-brown, possibly originally blue. May be part of a pendant ring such as on a goblet from London (A1.3).

Context: [2000], area F, layer [966], AD 1200-1400.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Haslam 1993, 97-8, No. 607.

Housed by: Norwich Castle Museum, 170N <1741>.

GH43 Bedern Long Trench, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Small fragment of blue glass, either from a ribbed body or a trail.

Context: [6058], built into wall, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1975.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1975.13 <3045>.

Type H11: Opaque red glass fragments.

GH44 Drury Hill East Cesspit, Nottingham.

Body fragment of opaque red glass, 1.5 mm thick.

Context: Pit [VI], East Cess Pit, early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GH45 St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire.

Rim fragment from an opaque red beaker recorded.

Context: Trench [2], layer [730], late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1984.

Published: No.

Housed by: Kynston House, St Alban's Museums Service, SAA RF 778.

GH46 Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Body fragment of opaque red glass, with opaque brown surface weathering. 2 mm thick.

Context: [915], robber trench fill, ?16th century.

Date found: 1990-92.

Published: No.

Housed by: Oxford Archaeological Unit, <762>.

Type H12: Emerald green glass fragment.

GH47 Polsloe Priory, Exeter, Devon.

Small body fragment of emerald green glass.

Context: PP 1583, fill of large stone-lined cistern, with pottery of c. AD 1500.

Date found: 1976-9.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, not illustrated.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type H13: Amber glass fragments.

GH48 Flaxengate, Lincoln.

Thick opaque weathered fragment, 6 mm thick, with amber crystallization on the surface. This may be amber glass, or possibly the result of weathering.

Context: [ABH], Floor of structure [39], mid-12th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, F73 <G121>.

GH49 Brook Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment of bright amber coloured glass.

Context: House XII, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1965-71.

Published: Charleston 1990, 942, No. 3297, not illustrated.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, BS RF 8441.

GH50 Greyfriars, Northampton.

Two body fragments of amber glass in good condition.

Context: [F5], claustral range 4ii, c. AD 1500 destruction deposits.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Oakley 1978, 153, No. GL2, not illustrated.

Housed by: Northampton Museum, <368>.

Type H14: Red/purple glass fragment.

GH51 Bedern SW, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Body fragment of translucent dark red-purple glass. Thickness 1.3 mm.

Context: [5451], levelling deposit, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1978.13 X, <2404>.

Type H15: 'Multi-coloured' glass fragment.

GH52 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire (Fig. 31).

'Fragment of multi-coloured goblet with raised decoration'. Patches of pale blue, yellow and red.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F67], infilled 14th century.

Date found: 1964-72.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson.

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

Type H16: Miscellaneous enamelled fragment.

GH53 Billingsgate Watching Brief, City of London.

Colourless glass body fragment with traces of decayed red material between areas of blue enamel. Middle Eastern appearance, but too decayed to be genuine enamel. May be a European copy. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer, and found to be soda glass, but with a non-standard enamel composition. Blue enamel has cobalt and zinc added. Red enamel probably coloured with iron or copper oxide.

Context: [355] AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1983.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 10 (Table 2).

Housed by: Museum of London, BWB83 <3613>.

Type H17: Dark glass with opaque white marvered festoons.

GH54 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent (Fig. 31).

Three body fragments of opaque dark, almost black glass. Decorated with marvered opaque white trails in parallel festoons, leaving a dark line up the 'stem'. Covered by patches of golden iridescent surface weathering. (N.B. In the drawing, the opaque white enamel is shaded).

Context: [4485], [4756], [697], dates not known.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

Type H18: Opaque white glass fragments.

H18.1: With gilt decoration.

GH55 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent (Fig. 31).

Three adjoining body fragments of opaque cream-white glass, 0.1-0.2 mm thick. Painted brownish decoration, possibly originally gilt, foliate Near Eastern design within border lines.

Context: [1924] Primary layer in stone-lined cesspit [F1690], AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

H18.2: No decoration.

GH56 Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street, City of London (Fig. 31).

Base fragment of opaque white vessel glass. Folded foot, pushed in kick, hollow around the rim edge. Applied pincer foot ring. Base diameter 8 cm. Good condition. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer - soda glass with high tin (40%) and lead.

Context: Waterfront dump, [2107], AD 1400-80.

Date found: 1981.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, 8-9, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, SWA81 <5009>.

GH57 Watling House, City of London (Fig. 31).

Fragment of pincer foot ring, detached from rest of vessel. Opaque white glass, now decayed and covered by black staining and opaque brown weathering. Diameter 5.5 cm.

Context: ER [190A], upper fill of chalk-lined cesspit, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1954.

Published: Forthcoming Egan.

Housed by: Museum of London, ER 190A <19>.

Miscellaneous rim fragments

Type H19: Green glass rim fragments with optic-blown ribbing

Type H19.1: Everted or vertical rims

GH58 Goldsmith Street 228, Exeter, Devon.

Everted rim fragment of originally green, now weathered opaque beige glass. Optic-blown slightly wrythen ribbing below the rim. Not possible to estimate original diameter.

Context: Layer [13], with early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G11, Fig. 146.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GH59 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire (Fig. 31).

Two almost vertical, slightly everted, rim fragments of green glass with black surface weathering. Optic-blown horizontal ribbing just below the rim. Rim diameter c. 14.5 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson (interpreted as the rim of a lamp bowl).

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GH60 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Slightly everted rim fragment of green glass with brown surface weathering. Optic-blown slightly wrythen ribbing just below the rim. Rim diameter c. 12 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson (interpreted as the rim of a lamp bowl).

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GH61 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Slightly everted rim fragment of green glass with brown surface weathering. Optic-blown slightly wrythen ribbing just below the rim. Rim diameter c. 12 cm. Rim thickness 2 mm. With three body fragment of similar glass.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson (interpreted as the rim of a lamp bowl).

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GH62 Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire.

Slightly everted rim fragment of green glass with brown surface weathering. Optic-blown slightly wrythen ribbing just below the rim. Not possible to estimate rim diameter. Rim thickness 2 mm.

Context: North ringwork, garderobe pit [F442], infilled late 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Forthcoming Henderson (interpreted as the rim of a lamp bowl).

Housed by: Devizes Museum.

GH63 Baynard's Castle, Queen Victoria Street, City of London (Fig. 31).

Rim fragment of pale green glass, with a vertical rim and optic-blown horizontal ribbing below the rim. Rim slightly inverted at the edge. Rim diameter c. 11 cm. Good condition. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be soda glass.

Context: [88] Waterfront dump, AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1972.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, BC72 <4378>.

Type H19.2: Inverted rims.

GH64 The Shires, Leicester.

Inverted rim fragment of pale colourless-greenish glass, covered by mottled opaque brown surface weathering, probably potash glass. Faint trace of two or three optic-blown wrythen ribs from just below the rim, c. 1 cm apart. Rim diameter 4 cm. Thickened edge. Rim thickness up to 3.5 mm. Body thickness 1 mm.

Context: [A39, 385, F.63] Phase 12.2 c. AD 1400-1500 Loam backfill of medieval rubbish pit.

Date found:

Published: No.

Housed by: Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, <52237>.

Type H20: Green glass rim fragments, possibly from lamps or flasks.

GH65 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York (Fig. 31).

Fragments from vessel of originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Five rim fragments, with an everted neck, turned in at an angle about 1 cm below the rim edge. Rim diameter 10 cm. Thickness 5-6 mm. Also numerous body fragments.

Context: [1436], demolition spread, mid-15th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 II <329>.

GH66 Bedern NE, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Two rim and two body fragments from vessel of originally green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Rim has an everted neck, turned in at an angle about 1 cm below the rim edge. Rim diameter c. 9 cm. Thickness 5-6 mm.

Context: [1161], small pit, mid-15th to early 17th century.

Date found: 1980.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1980.14 II <853>.

Type H21: Undecorated green glass rim fragments.

GH67 Longmarket, Canterbury, Kent.

Two similar rim fragments of greenish glass with beige pitted weathering. They are everted at the rim edge, and below that the rim turns in, then sharply outwards to form a bulbous profile. They may come from the bowls of lamps, or another form. Rim diameters 14 cm.

Context: Cesspit [F1690], primary layer [1924], AD 1275-1300.

Date found: 1991.

Published: No.

Housed by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, <6414b>, <6414c>.

GH68 Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

Two rim fragments and a body fragment of weathered opaque black glass, probably originally green. Rim smoothed on outer side only. Rim diameter c. 6 cm. Rim thickness 2.5-4 mm.

Context: [2663] associated with 13th to 14th century building.

Date found: 1977.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <5829>.

GH69 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Slightly everted rim fragment of green glass, with opaque beige surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 8.5 cm.

Context: Trench II, latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, contains much late 13th to early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219>.

GH70 The Brooks, Winchester, Hampshire.

Slightly everted rim fragment of green glass, with opaque beige surface weathering. Slight bumps on the external surface may be the edge of optic-blown ribbing. Rim diameter c. 7 cm.

Context: Trench II, latrine pit [F5300], disuse 15th century, contains much late 13th to early 14th century pottery.

Date found: 1987-8.

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <1219>.

GH71 Drury Hill East Cesspit, Nottingham.

Rim fragment of green glass, with opaque mottled beige/black surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 12 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 mm.

Context: Pit [VI], East Cess Pit, early 14th century.

Date found: 1971.

Published: No.

Housed by: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

GH72 Upper Bugle Street, Southampton, Hampshire.

Very broken and corroded rim fragments, originally pale green.

Context: [700] pit fill, 14th to 15th century.

Date found: 1976.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GH73 St Paul's-in-the-Bail, Lincoln.

Vertical rim fragment of green glass, with opaque brown surface weathering. Rim diameter c. 7 cm. Rim thickness 2.5 cm.

Context: [CRV] Inhumation burial, AD 1301-1786, probably before 15th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, SP77<G226>.

GH74 LIDO, Winchester, Hampshire.

Thick rim fragment of weathered opaque black glass, probably originally green.

Context: Trench V, [68], demolition of 13th to 14th century building probably in the 15th century.

Date found: 1986

Published: No.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, <128>.

GH75 Culver Street, Colchester, Essex.

Vertical rim fragment of greenish glass, with pitted weathering. Not possible to estimate rim diameter.

Context: [E96, F7], c. AD 1475/1500-1525.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GH76 Culver Street, Colchester, Essex.

Vertical rim fragment of greenish glass, with pitted weathering. Not possible to estimate rim diameter.

Context: [E120, F106], c. AD 1475/1500-1525.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

GH77 Friern Hay, Exeter, Devon.

Everted rim fragment of weathered opaque brown, originally green glass. Not possible to estimate diameter.

Context: [F267-11].

Date found: 1981.

Published: No.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GH78 Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

Almost vertical rim fragment, everted at the edge. Green glass, with mottled opaque beige/brown surface weathering. Irregular rim diameter c. 12 cm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: Before 1873.

Published: No.

Housed by: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1873.117.

GH79 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Greenish-colourless rim fragment c. 7 cm diameter. Vertical profile, with smoothed rim. No weathering.

Context: [1132], details not known.

Date found: Before 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, SARC <323>.

Type H22: Colourless glass rim fragment.

GH80 Culver Street, Colchester, Essex.

Rim fragment of colourless glass with iridescent surface weathering. Diameter c. 9 cm.

Context: [A22, F12], c. AD 1475-1550.

Date found: 1981-2, 84-5.

Published: No.

Housed by: Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Type H23: Amber glass rim fragment.

GH81 Brook Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

Thick slightly everted rim fragment of bright amber coloured glass. Diameter c. 13.5 cm.

Context: House IX/X, final occupation and demolition, 15th century.

Date found: 1965-71

Published: Charleston 1990, 942, No. 3298, Fig. 291, Pl. LXIc.

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, BS RF 8723.

Miscellaneous base fragments

Type H24: Green glass base fragments.

GH82 Goldsmith Street 276, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 31).

Base fragment of green glass, now weathered opaque brown. Applied base ring of glass c. 1 cm thick. Base diameter 9 cm.

Context: [GS 276], c. AD 1250-1300.

Date found: 1971.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 265, No. G34, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

GH83 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London (Fig. 31).

Rim fragment of a folded base, hollow around the rim. Dark olive green glass. Base rim diameter 16 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be high-lime glass.

Context: [2840], AD 1360-1400.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <2310>.

GH84 2-3 Trig Lane, City of London.

Fragment from the folded foot of a base ring. Bluish-green glass, with some surface weathering. Base rim diameter 7.5 cm. Analysed by Catherine Mortimer and found to be potash glass.

Context: [364], waterfront dump, c. AD 1440.

Date found: 1974.

Published: Forthcoming Egan; Mortimer 1991, Table 2.

Housed by: Museum of London, TL74 <527>.

GH85 Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Cylindrical foot fragment made up of a coiled thread of green glass, now weathered opaque black. Base diameter c. 6.4 cm. Height of foot c. 1.8 cm.

Context: [D22 794993], dissolution debris, main dump north of reredorter.

Date found: 1978-80.

Published: Charleston 1985b, 143-5, No. 41.

Housed by: English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Type H25: Colourless glass tubular foot fragment.

GH86 Flaxengate, Lincoln (Fig. 31).

Fragments of the hollow tubular foot of a base rim. The centre of the underside of the base is horizontal, and the foot turns out and upwards to a slightly everted wall. Not more than a third of the circumference present. Base diameter 12.6 cm. Colourless-yellowish glass, with slight iridescent surfaces. Breaks cleanly and feels relatively heavy.

Context: [AIT], mid-12th century dump associated with structures 38 and 42-3; [AIW], mid to late 13th century pit within building A.

Date found: 1974.

Published: No.

Housed by: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, <G22> <G16> <G20>.

Type H26: Colourless glass folded foot fragments.

GH87 High Street, Hull, Humberside.

Fragment of base rim edge colourless glass with yellowish tinge. Folded under at the rim edge to leave a hollow band. Too small to estimate diameter.

Context: [O3a.35]. Clay levelling layer, early 14th century.

Date found: 1973-6.

Published: Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 193-4, No. 23.

Housed by: Hull and East Riding Museum.

GH88 Shore Road, Hackney, London E9.

Colourless glass fragment from a tall folded foot with part of the body wall. Covered by iridescent weathering.

Context: [22], outside area, 14th century.

Date found: 1978.

Published: Clark 1986, 180, not illustrated.

Housed by: Museum of London, SHR <22>.

Type H27: Colourless glass pincer base rings.

GH89 Westgate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Fragment of base of colourless glass, with applied pincer foot ring. Pincer/tooled feet at intervals of 1 cm. Base diameter c. 8 cm.

Context: Cesspit fill [1295], 13th to 14th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, <44>.

GH90 High Street C, Southampton, Hampshire.

Base ring of colourless glass of a bowl or beaker, tooled to form small projections. Weathered glass. Diameter c. 6.2 cm.

Context: Pit [178], AD 1300-50.

Date found: 1969.

Published: Charleston 1975a, 218-9, No. 1515, Fig. 222.

Housed by: God's House Tower Museum, Southampton.

GH91 The Bedern Foundry, College of the Vicars Choral, York.

Base fragment of greenish glass, with applied pincer foot ring. Diameter c. 6-7 cm.

Context: [81], mortared wall in clay packed construction trench, late 15th century.

Date found: 1973.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1973.13 I <119>.

Type H28: Opaque red glass base fragment.

GH92 Cathedral Close, Exeter, Devon (Fig. 31).

Foot fragment made of two layers of a coil of glass, applied to base of body fragment. Opaque red glass, now covered by greenish-cream surface weathering. Base diameter c. 4.4 cm. Pontil mark on underside of body fragment. Height of foot c. 6-7 mm.

Context: Unstratified.

Date found: 1971-6.

Published: Charleston 1984b, 268, No. G43, Fig. 147.

Housed by: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Type H29: Manganese glass base fragment with marvered white and red enamel decoration.

GH93 Restormel Castle, Cornwall (Fig. 31).

Dark manganese glass base with hollow folded base rim, and pontil mark on underside. Marvered opaque white and red drops on the underside of the base, and stripes from the edge of the base on to the lower part of the body. Base diameter 7.6 cm. Slightly kicked base. Body everts outwards from the base. Three adjoining base fragments, with unattached body fragments. Some unattached body fragments have enamel stripes similar to the lower part of the body, while others have drops similar to the underside of the base, and it is uncertain where these fragments are from. Covered by a cloudy surface film. Weathered layer of opaque manganese glass on internal surface. Body thickness 1.5 mm.

Context: Castle moat.

Date found: 1880.

Published: No.

Housed by: British Museum, London, MLA 1943, 4-2, 2-2i.

H: Miscellaneous undecorated glass fragments.

Miscellaneous undecorated fragments are not catalogued in full here, since many are from contexts which had other diagnostic glass, and these miscellaneous fragments are likely to be the body fragments from the same vessels.

However, sites where miscellaneous green fragments were the only glass fragments found are noted here, since they provide evidence for the range of site types where glass was present.

GH94 Church Close, Hartlepool, Cleveland.

Undiagnostic weathered green glass fragment.

Context: Building III tenement, rubbish accumulation when out of use, mid to late 14th century.

Date found: 1984-5.

Published: Jackson 1990, 376-7, No. 5, Fig. 26.

Housed by: Cleveland County Archaeology Section.

GH95-100 2 Aldwark, York.

Six opaque weathered, originally green, body fragments, up to 3 mm thick.

Context: [3086], long trench lined with tiles, late 14th to early 15th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 III <780>.

GH101-102 2 Aldwark, York.

Opaque weathered, originally green body fragment, 1 mm thick. Fragment with iridescent surface weathering, 2 mm thick,

Context: [3023], building 3, internal clay and rubble layer, late 15th to 16th century.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 III <641>.

GH103 2 Aldwark, York.

Body fragment with greenish glass centre and iridescent surface weathering, 1.5 mm thick.

Context: [3000], unstratified.

Date found: 1979.

Published: No.

Housed by: York Archaeological Trust, 1979.14 III <691>.

GH104-107 Much Park Street, Coventry, West Midlands.

Three fragments of colourless and green glass.

Context: Medieval, periods 6, 7B and 8.

Date found: 1970-4.

Published: Wright 1982, 105, not illustrated.

Housed by: Not known.

GH108 Assize Courts North, Winchester, Hampshire.

Fragment of green glass with light surface weathering.

Context: Probably medieval, residual in modern activity.

Date found: 1970.

Published: Charleston 1990, 940, No. 3286, not illustrated

Housed by: Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, ACN RF 2580.

GH109 Old Hall, Bressingham, Norfolk.

Medieval glass fragments.

Context: Pit [004], with late 15th to early 16th century pottery, and surface 005.

Date found: 1992.

Published: No. Details from Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record, 14705 BRE.

Housed by: Not known.

GH110 County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset.

Green glass body fragment with wrythen ribbing.

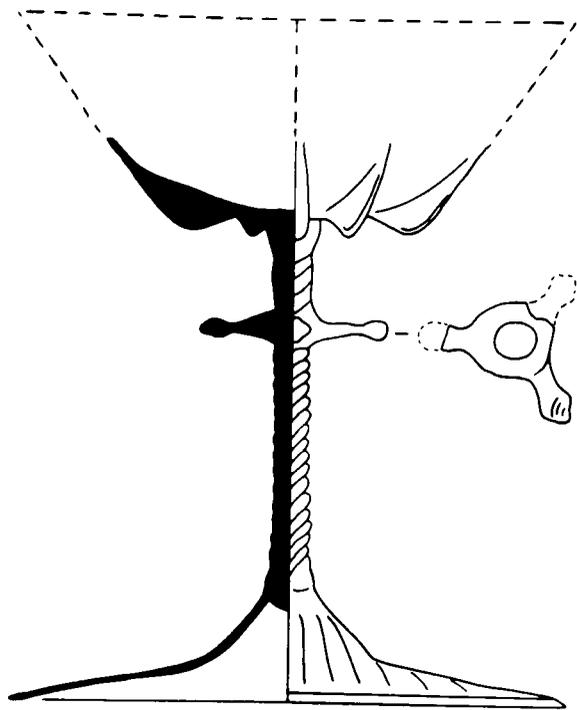
Context: Unphased context.

Date found: 1988.

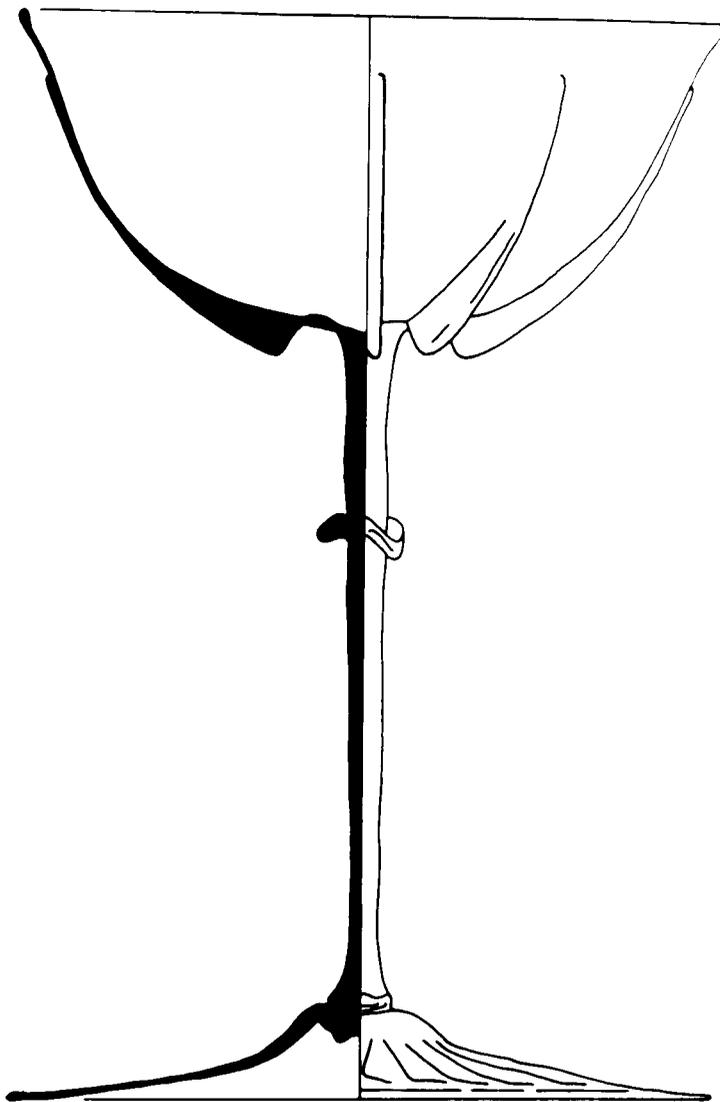
Published: Seager Smith 1993, 40-1, not illustrated.

Housed by: Not known.

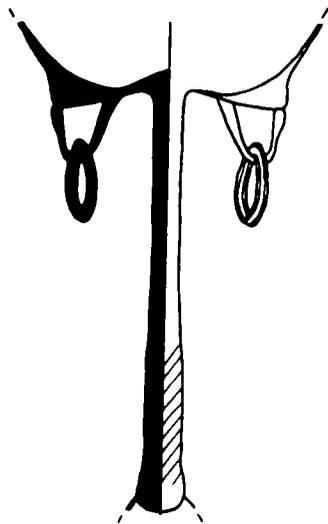
Figure 6: Goblets, Types A1-2



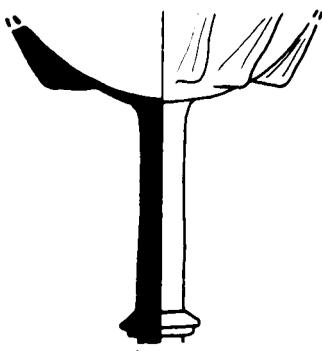
GA11



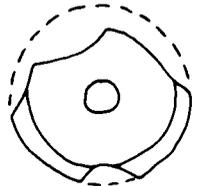
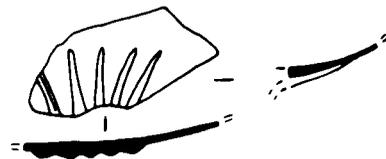
GA12



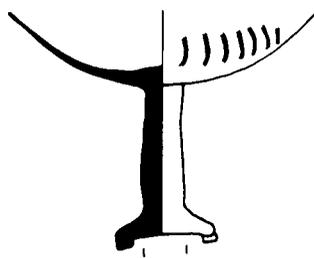
GA14



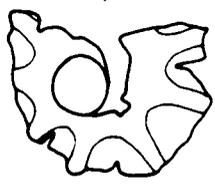
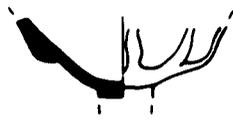
GA13



GA16



GA15



GA2



GA1

Figure 7: Goblets, Types A3-6

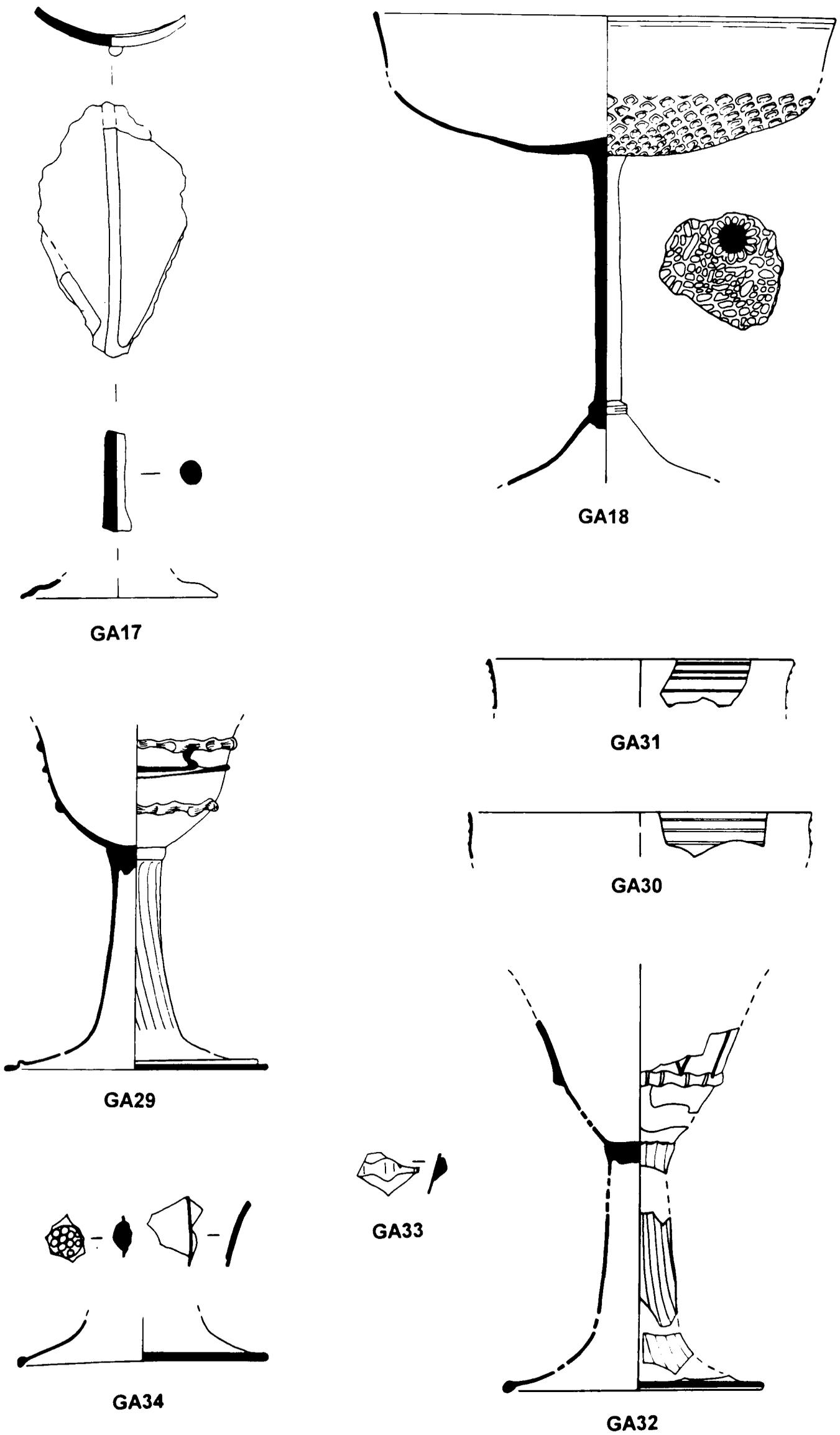


Figure 8: Goblets, Types A6-9

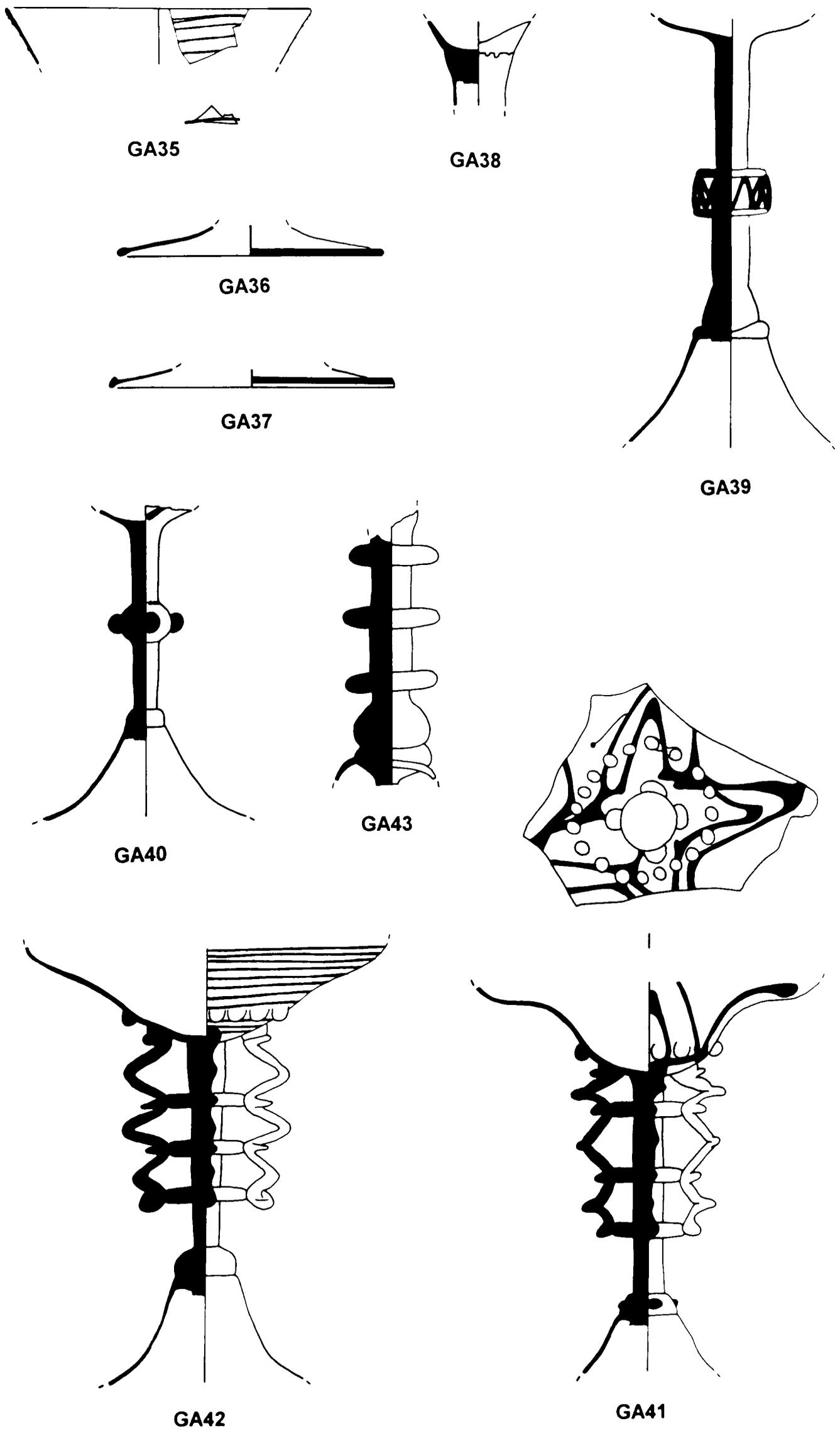
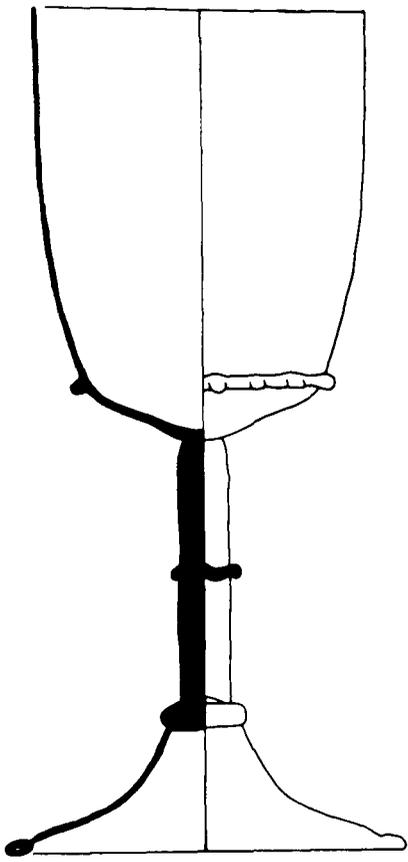
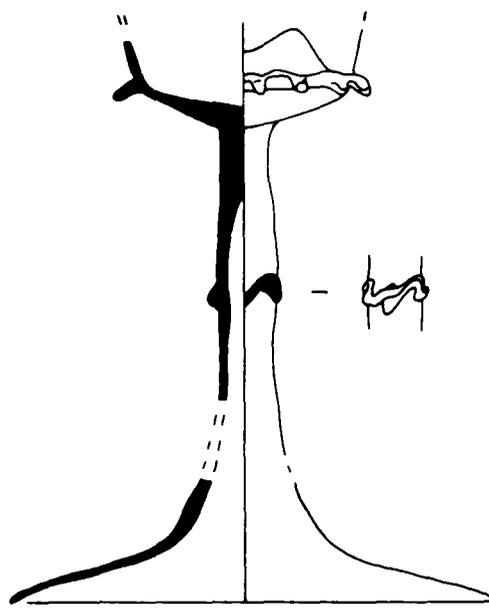


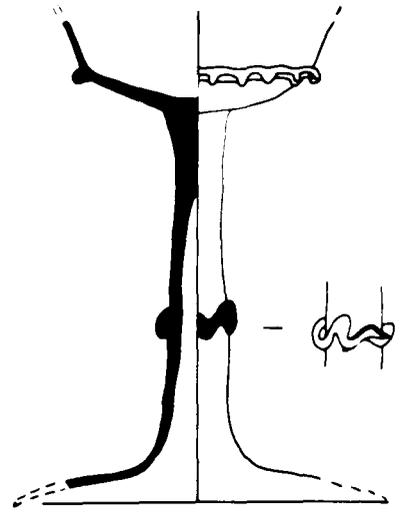
Figure 9: Goblets, Types A10-13



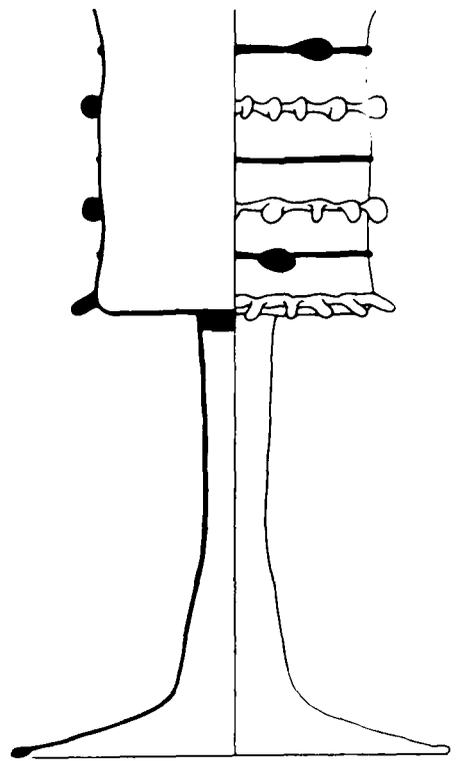
GA44



GA46



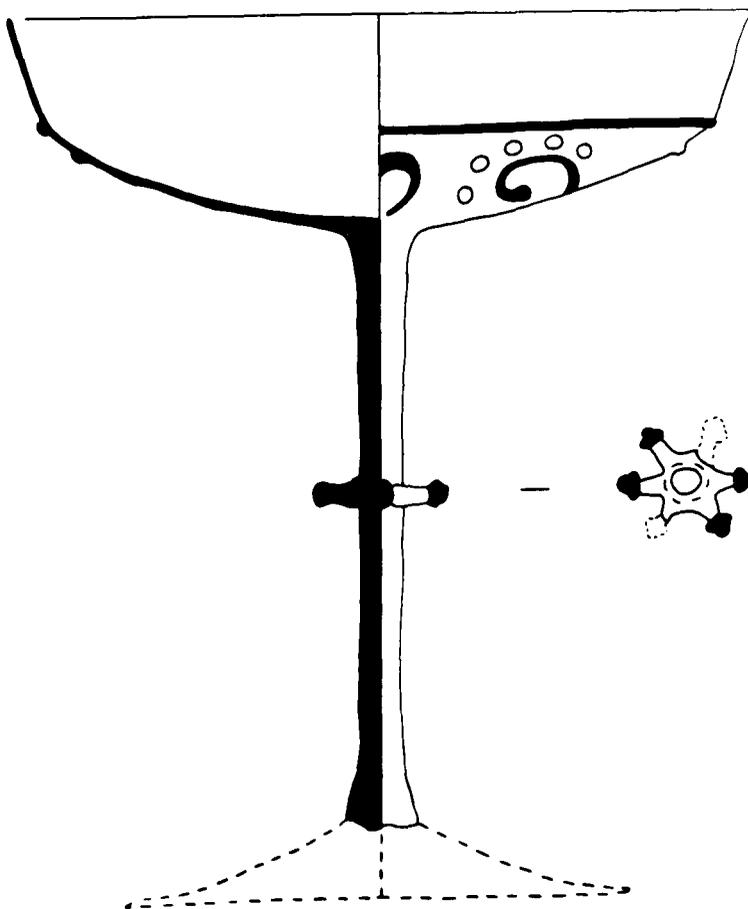
GA45



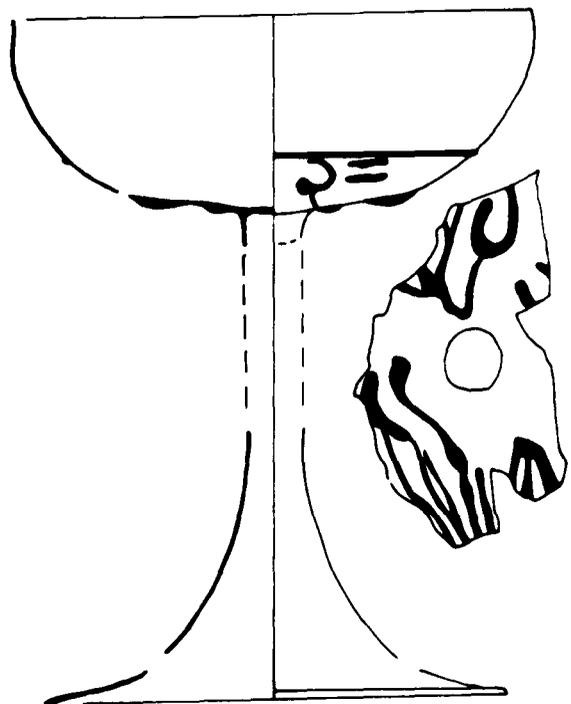
GA48



GA47

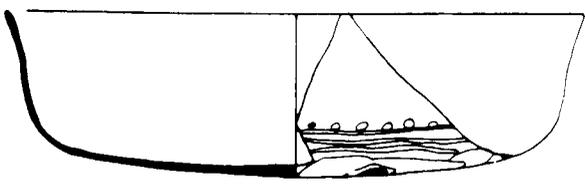


GA49

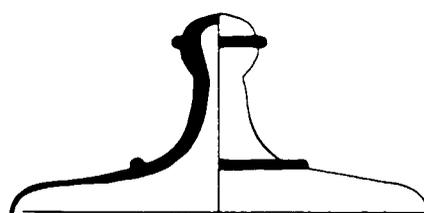


GA50

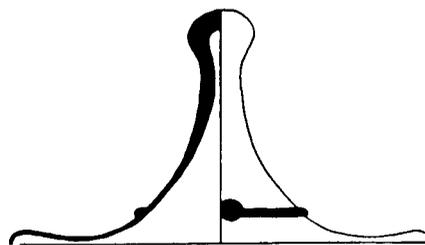
Figure 10: Goblets, Types A14-20



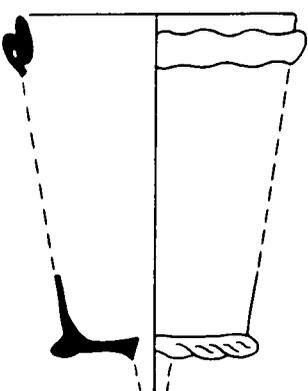
GA51



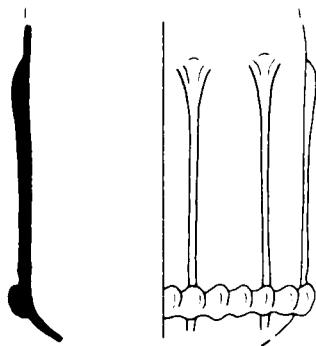
GA56



GA57



GA52



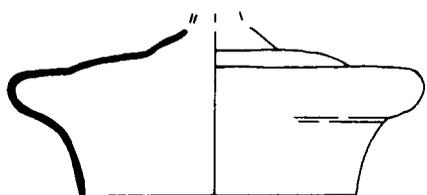
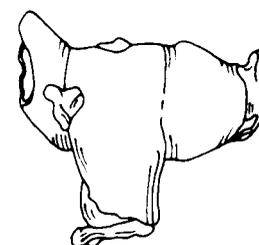
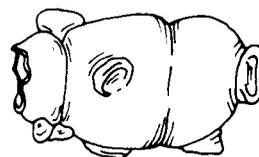
GA54



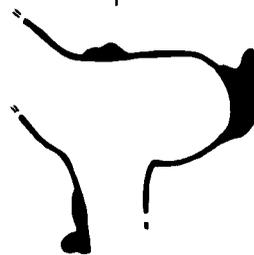
GA58



GA60



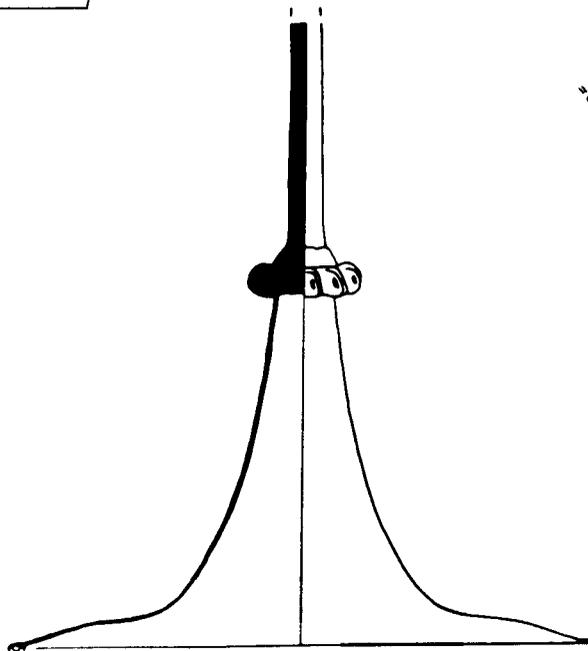
GA61



GA62



GA63

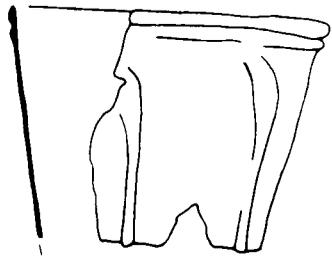


GA67

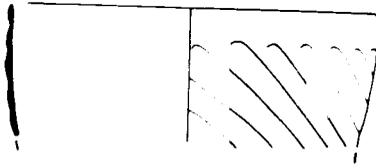


GA76

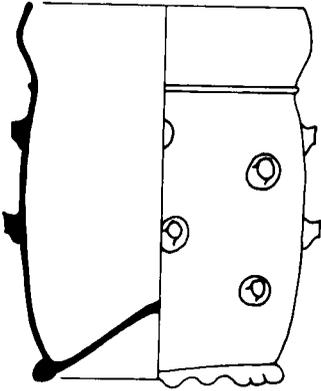
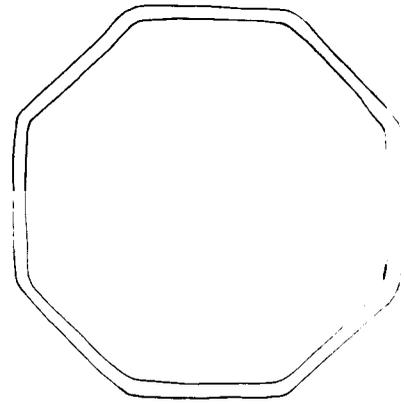
Figure 11: Beakers, Types B1-9



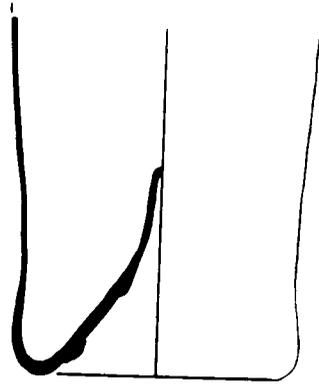
GB1



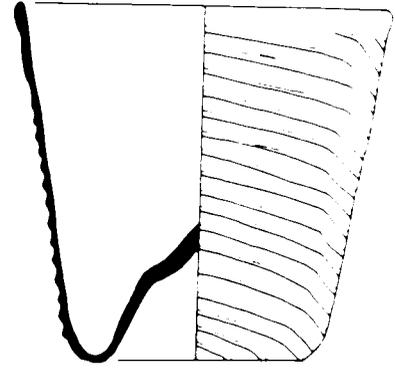
GB2



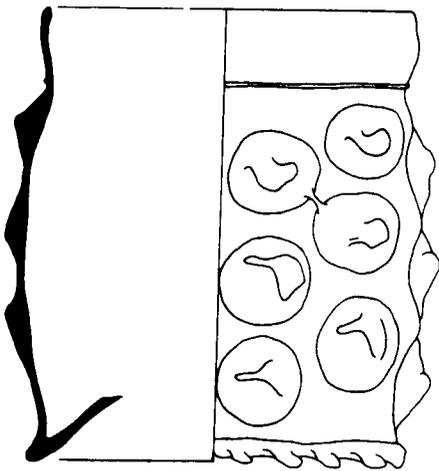
GB7



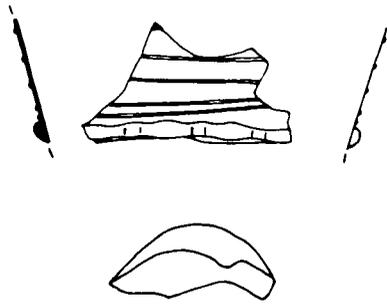
GB14



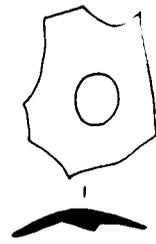
GB6



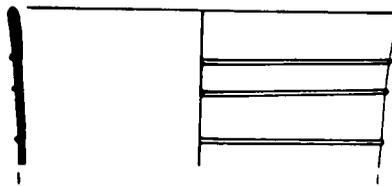
GB12



GB15



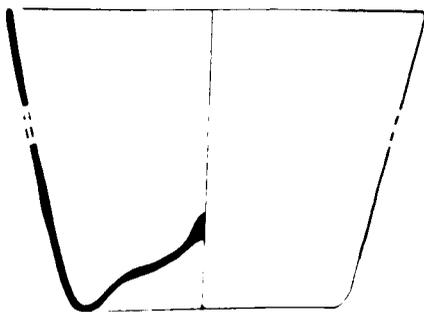
GB17



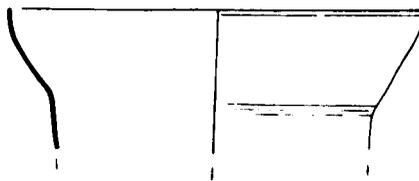
GB16



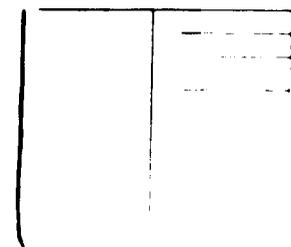
GB20



GB22

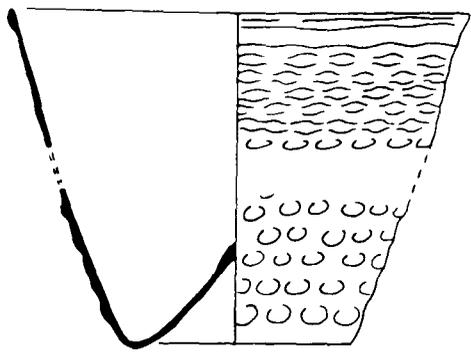


GB27

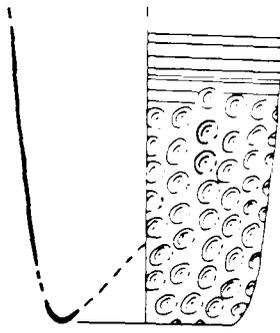


GB28

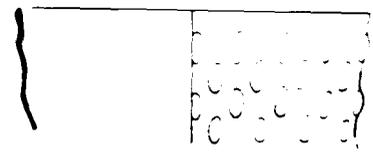
Figure 12: Beakers, Types B10-16



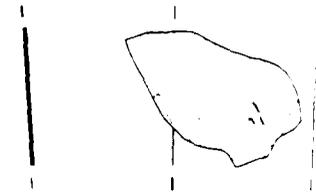
GB32



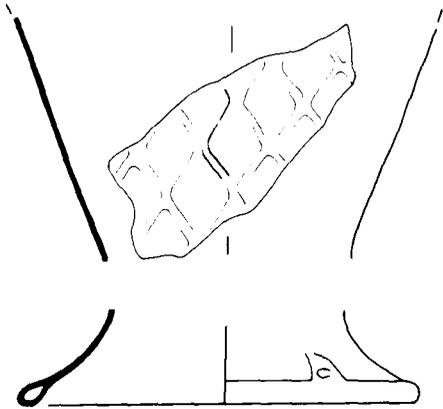
GB33



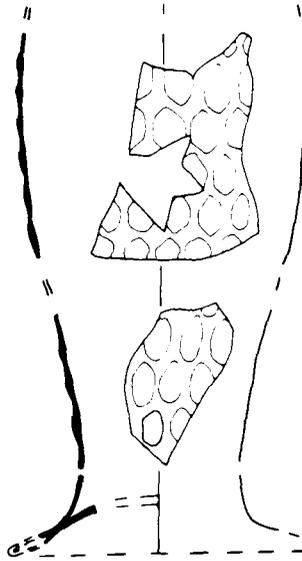
GB39



GB38



GB36



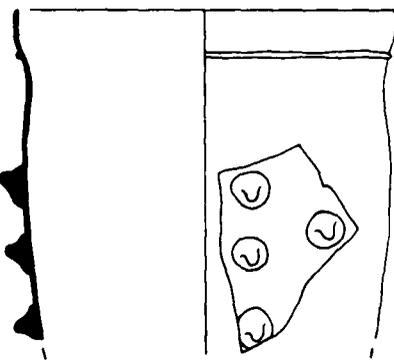
GB37



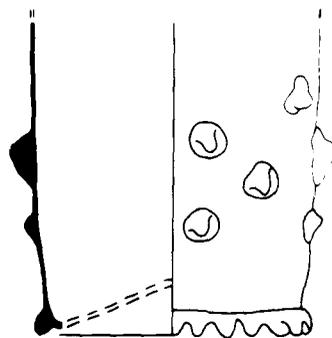
GB40



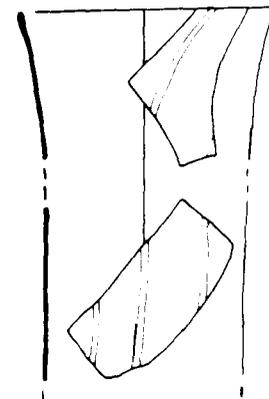
GB47



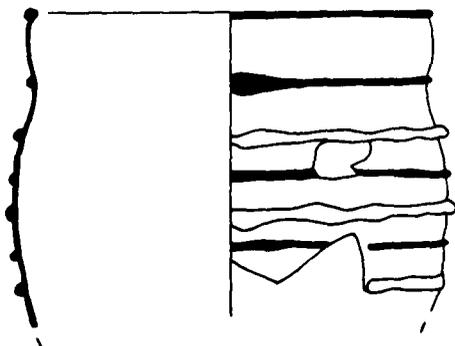
GB41



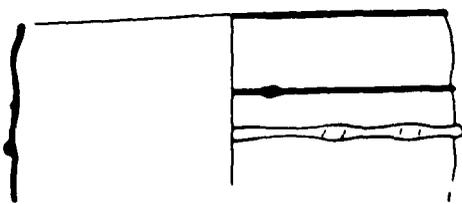
GB42



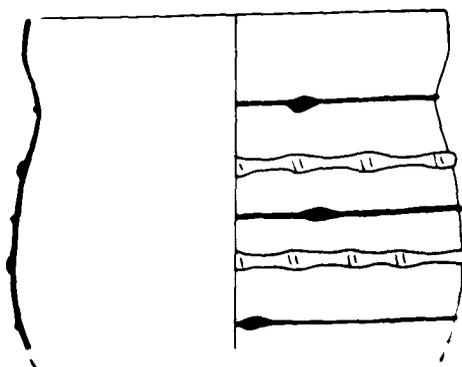
GB48



GB49

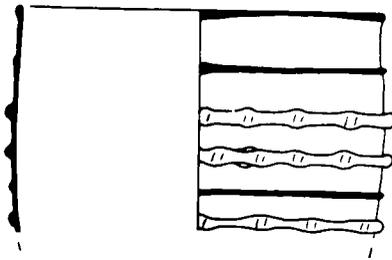


GB51

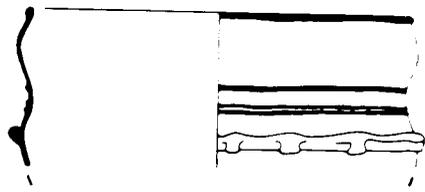


GB50

Figure 13: Beakers, Types B16-20



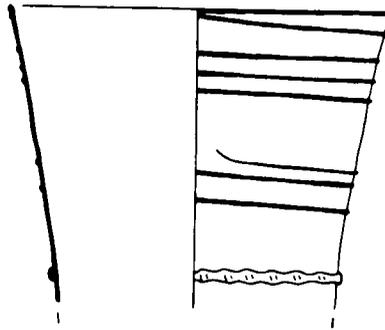
GB52



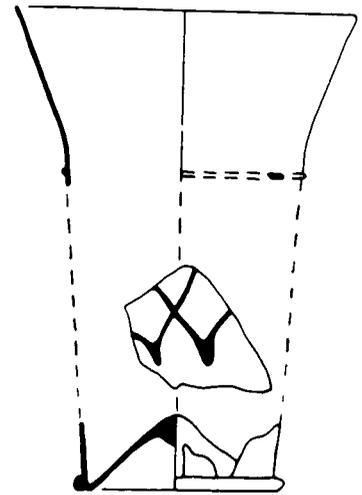
GB53



GB54



GB56



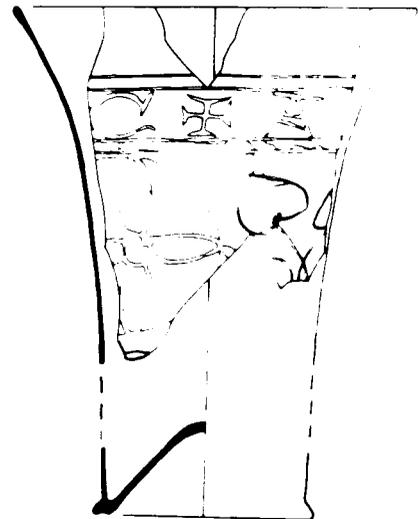
GB57



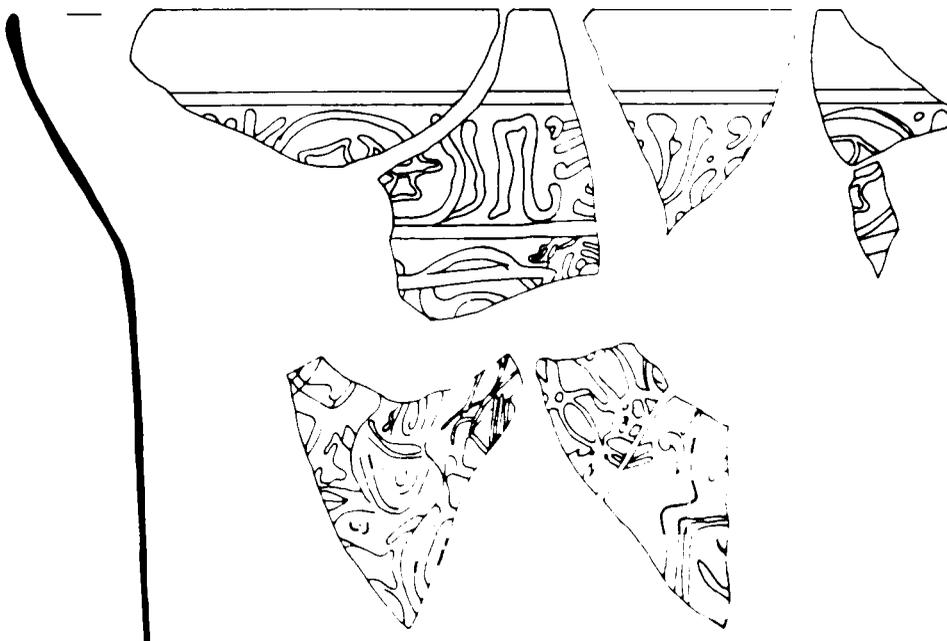
GB58



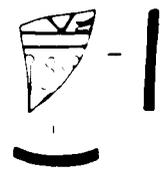
GB61



GB62



GB59

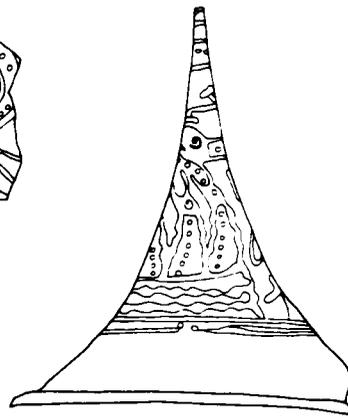


GB60

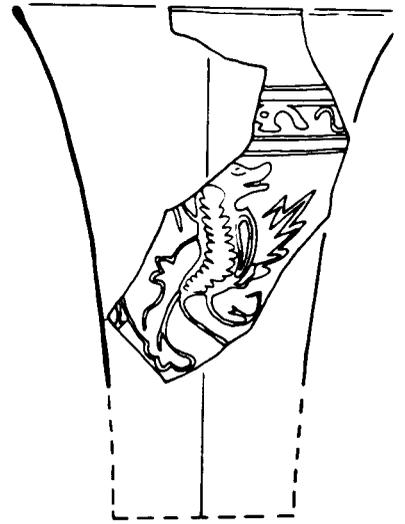
Figure 14: Beakers, Type B21



GB63



GB64



GB65



GB66



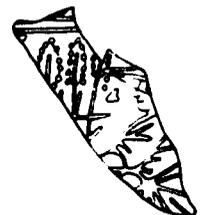
GB67



GB72



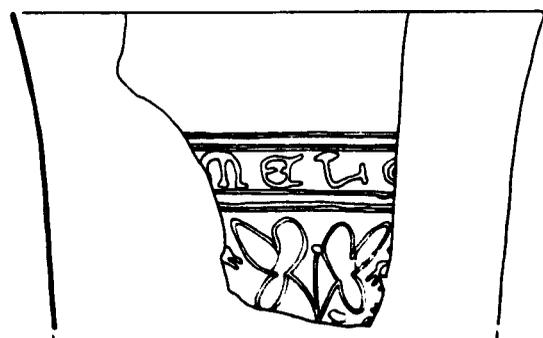
GB75



GB74



GB71



GB76

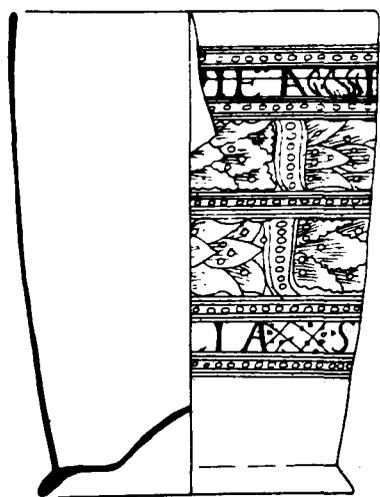


GB87

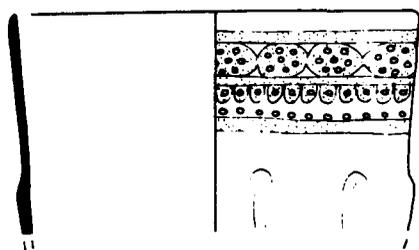
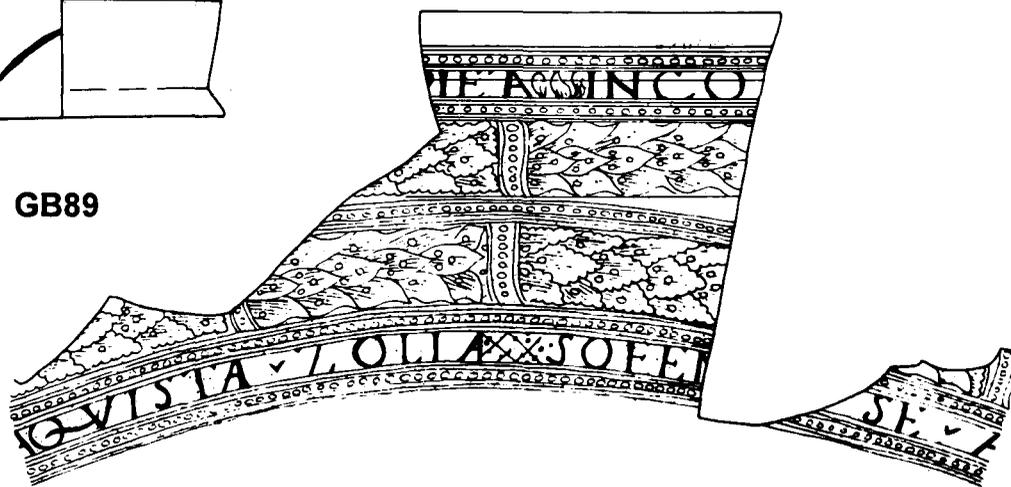


GB88

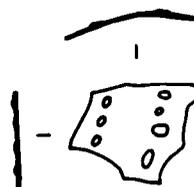
Figure 15: Beakers, Types B22-24



GB89



GB92



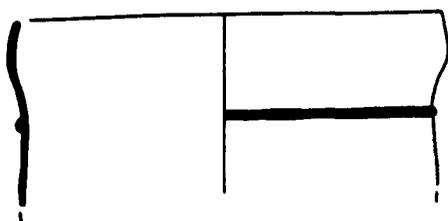
GB93



GB94

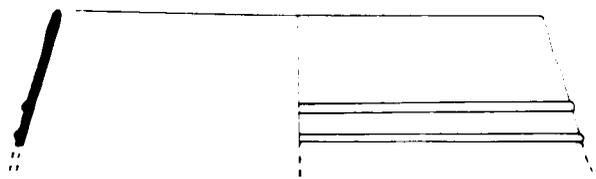


GB99

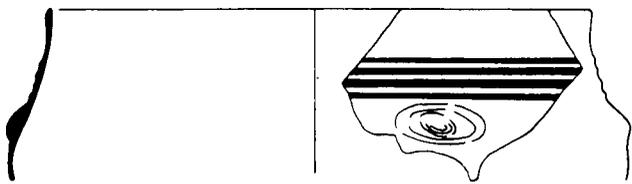
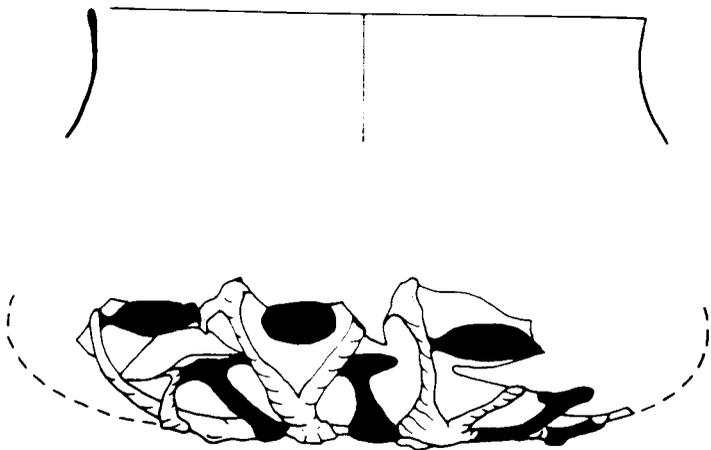


GB97

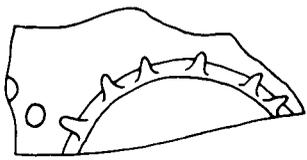
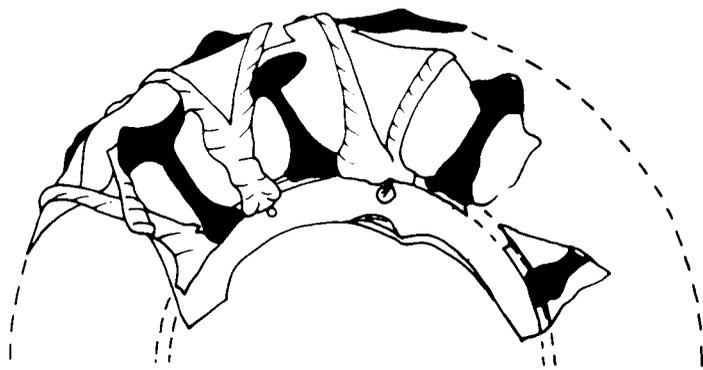
Figure 16: Bowls, Types C1-3



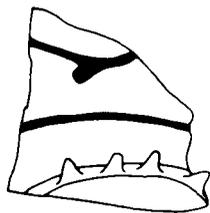
GC1



GC3



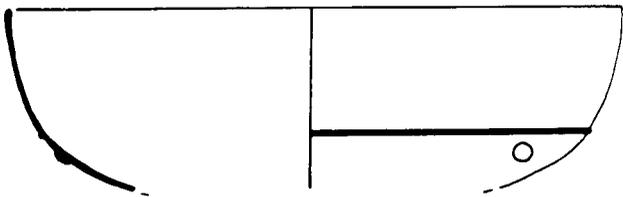
GC4



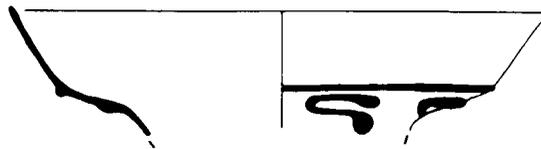
GC5



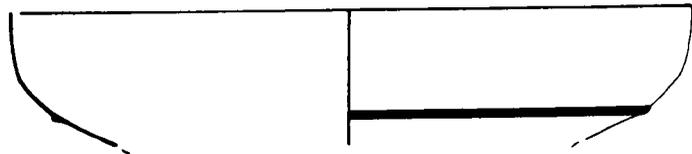
GC2



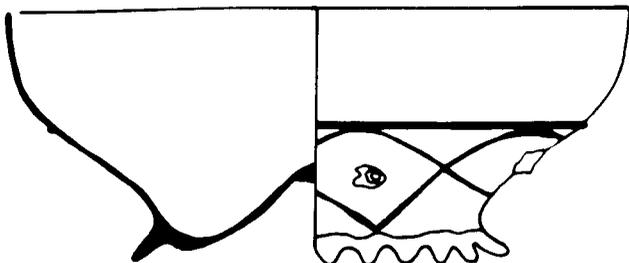
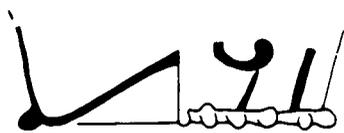
GC7



GC23



GC8

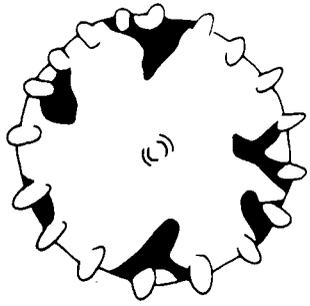
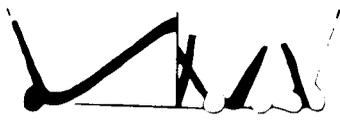


GC22



GC24

Figure 17: Bowls, Types C3-5



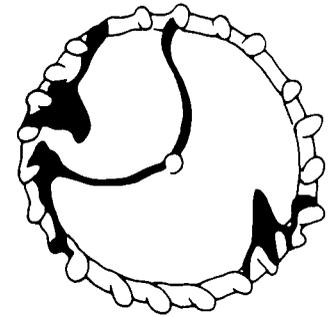
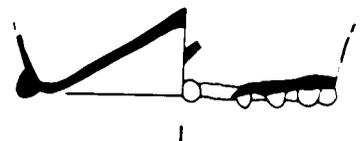
GC25



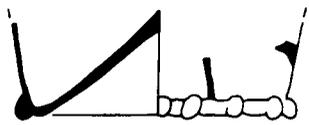
GC26



GC27



GC28



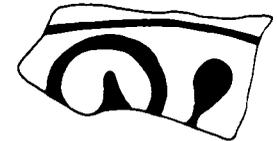
GC29



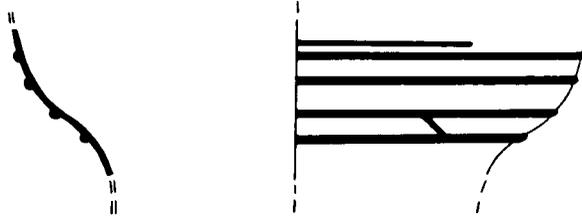
GC30



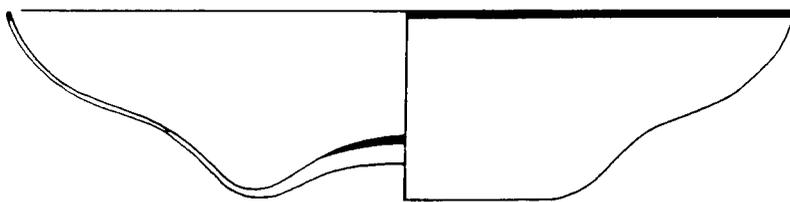
GC31



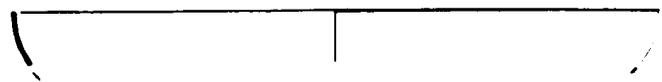
GC32



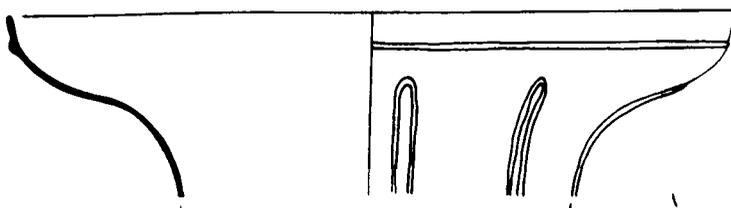
GC36



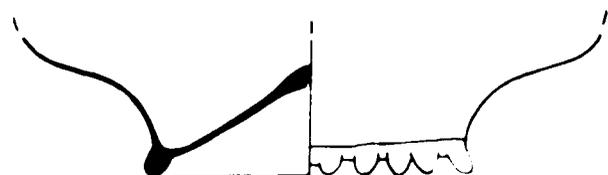
GC35



GC38

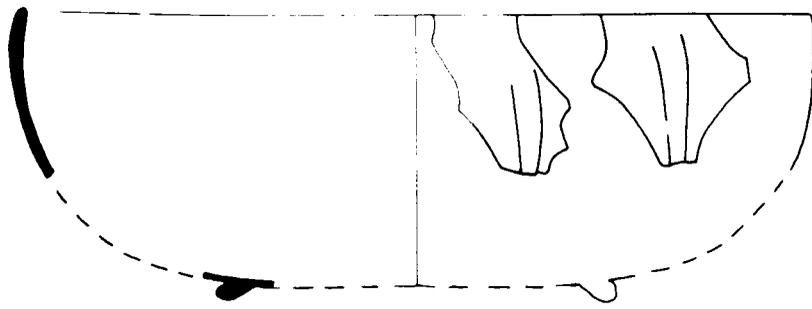


GC39



GC40

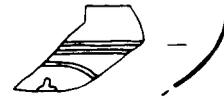
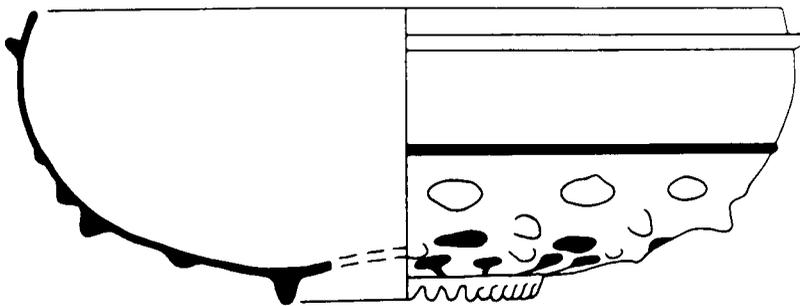
Figure 18: Bowls. Types C6-13



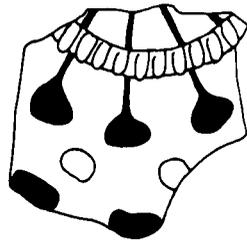
GC41



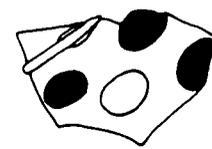
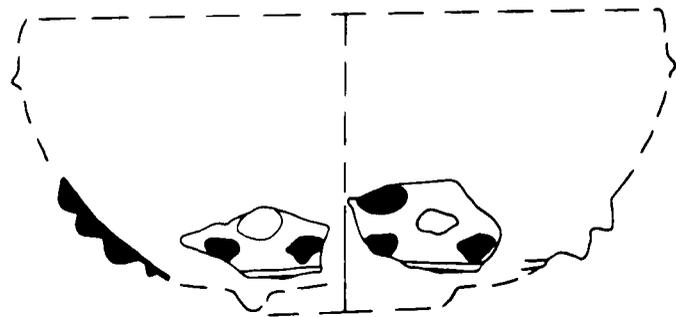
GC45



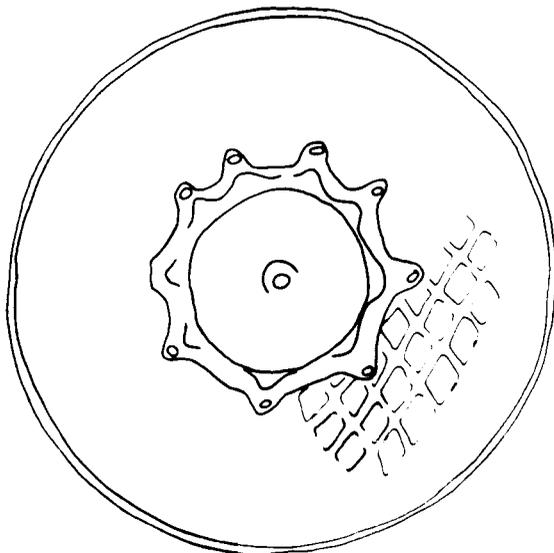
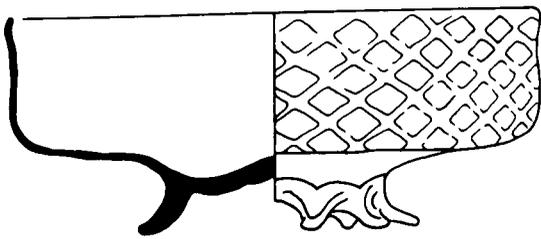
GC46



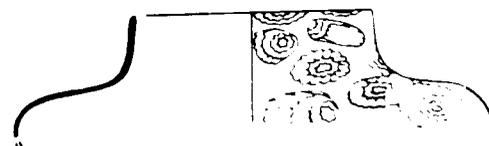
GC42



GC43



GC50

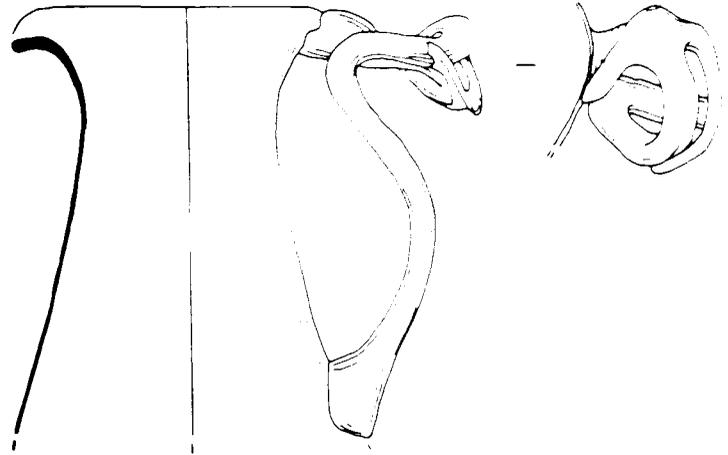
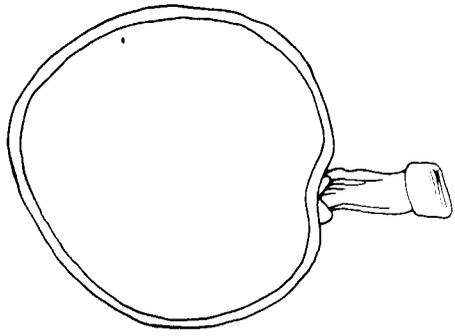


GC49

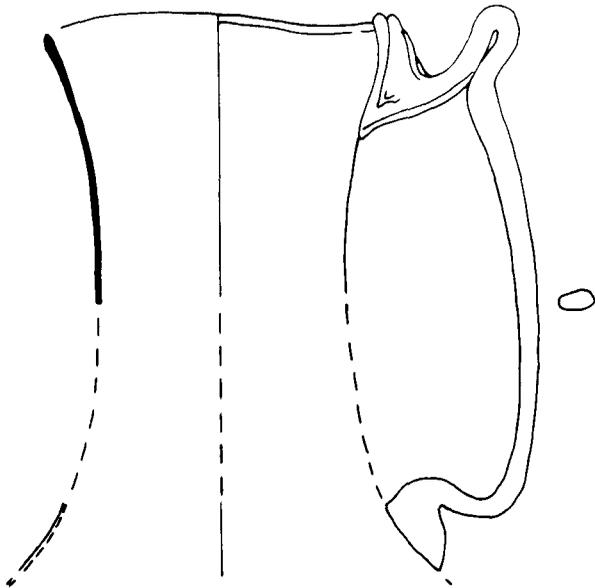


GC48

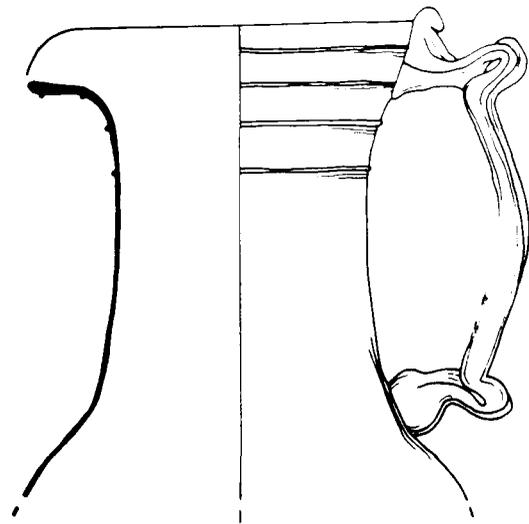
Figure 19: Jugs, Types D1-2



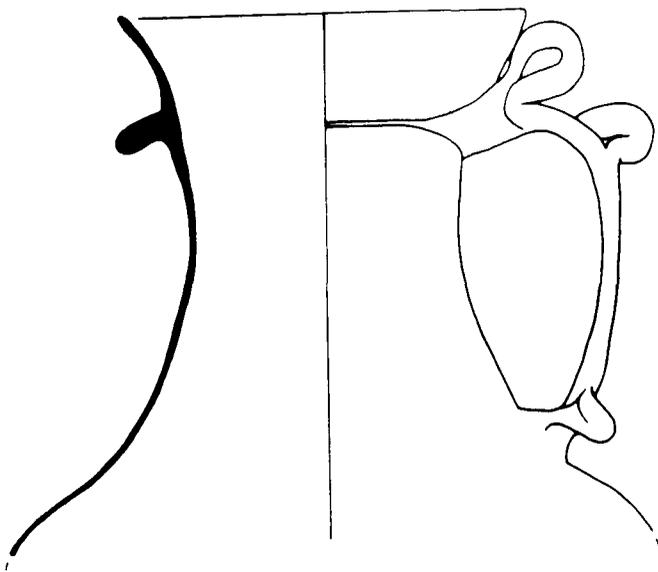
GD3



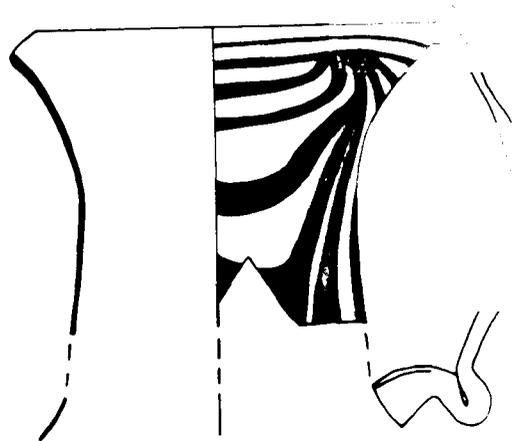
GD2



GD6

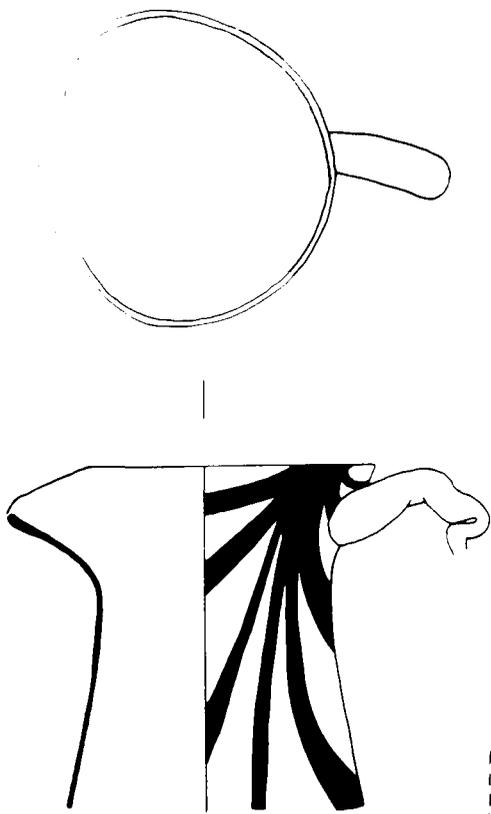


GD9

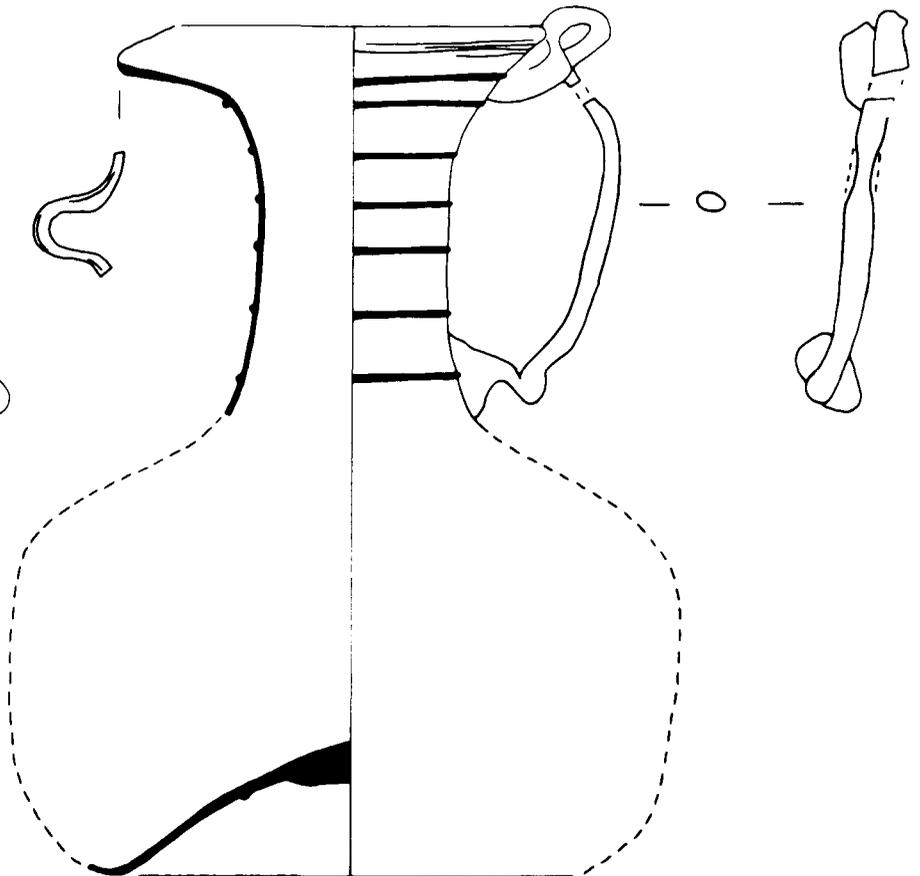


GD11

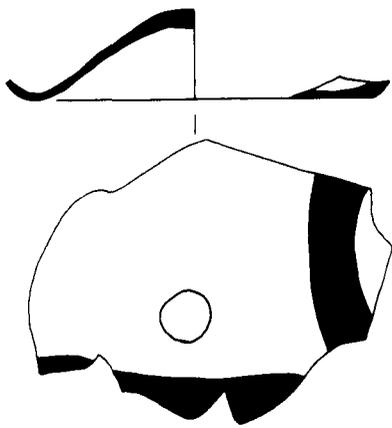
Figure 20: Jugs, Types D2-4



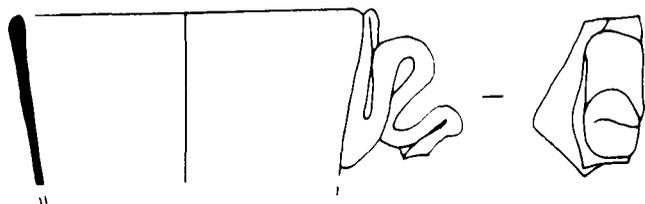
GD12



GD13



GD21



GD23

Figure 21: Flasks, Types D5-8

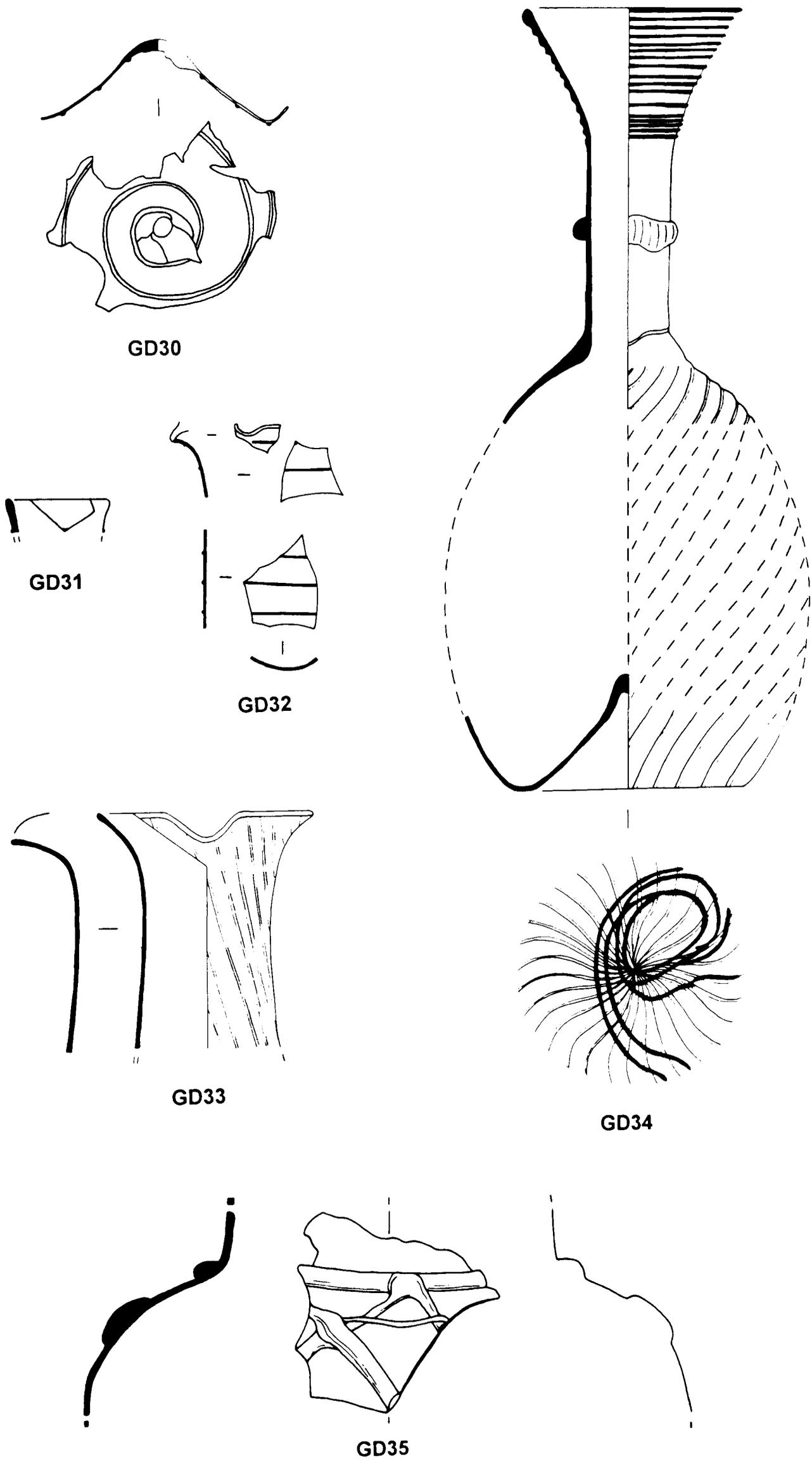


Figure 22: Flasks, Types D8-10

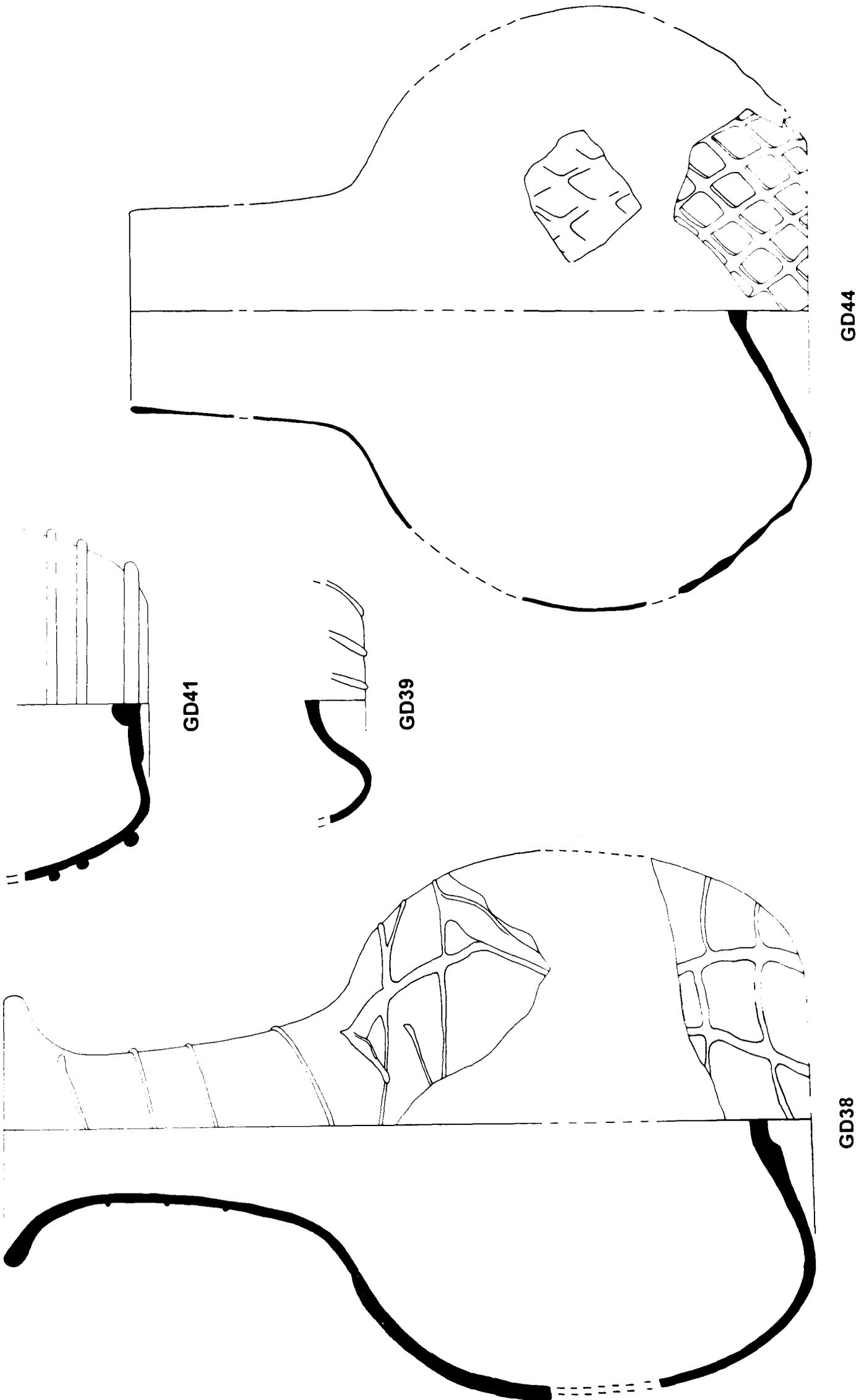
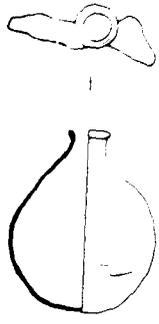
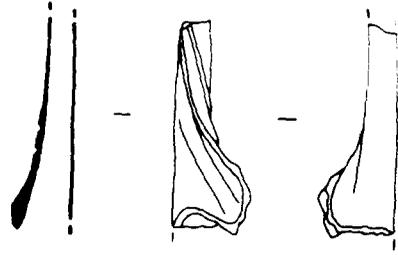


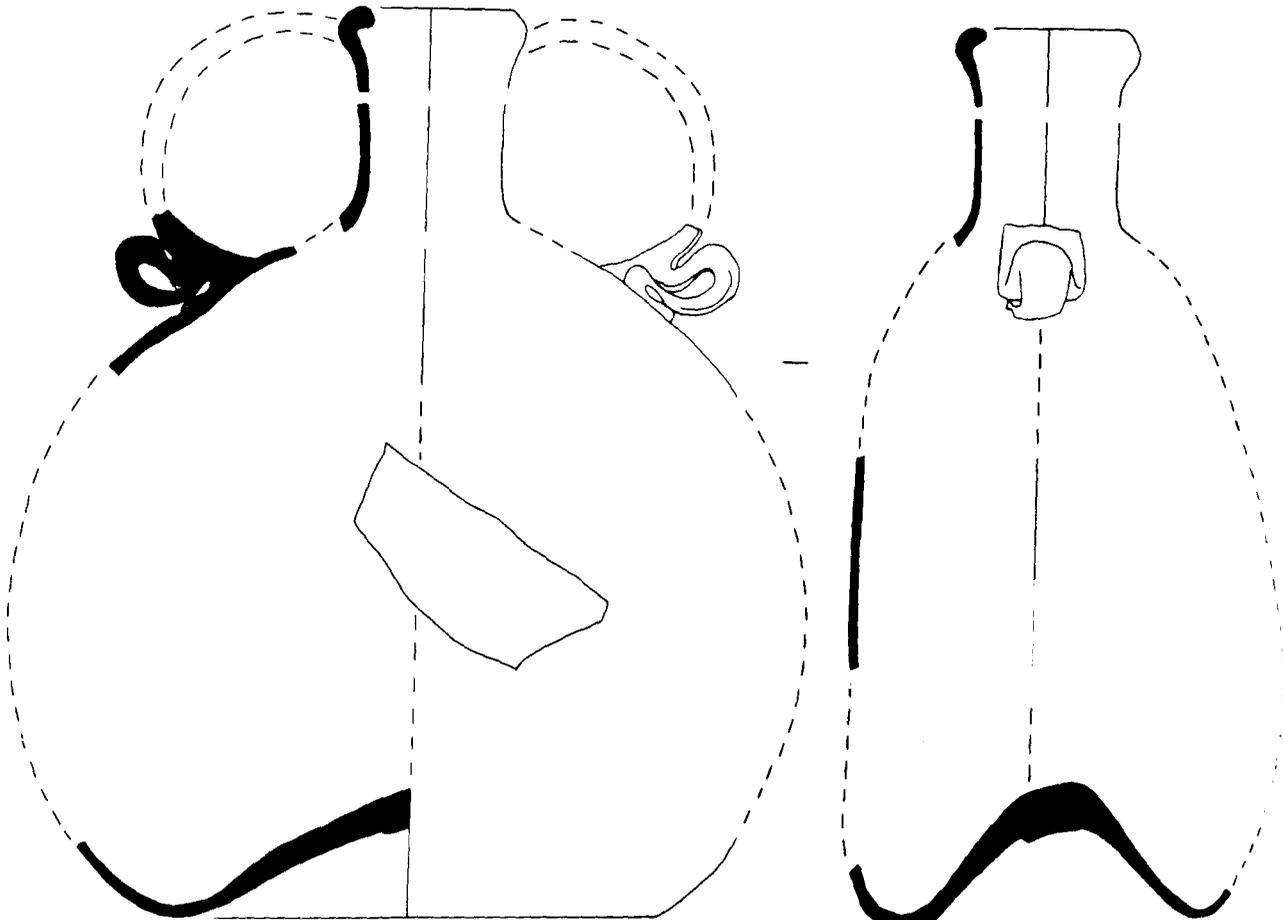
Figure 23: Flasks, Types D11-14



GD46



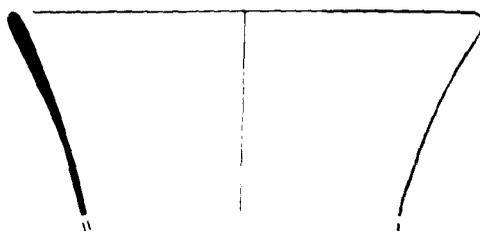
GD48



GD47

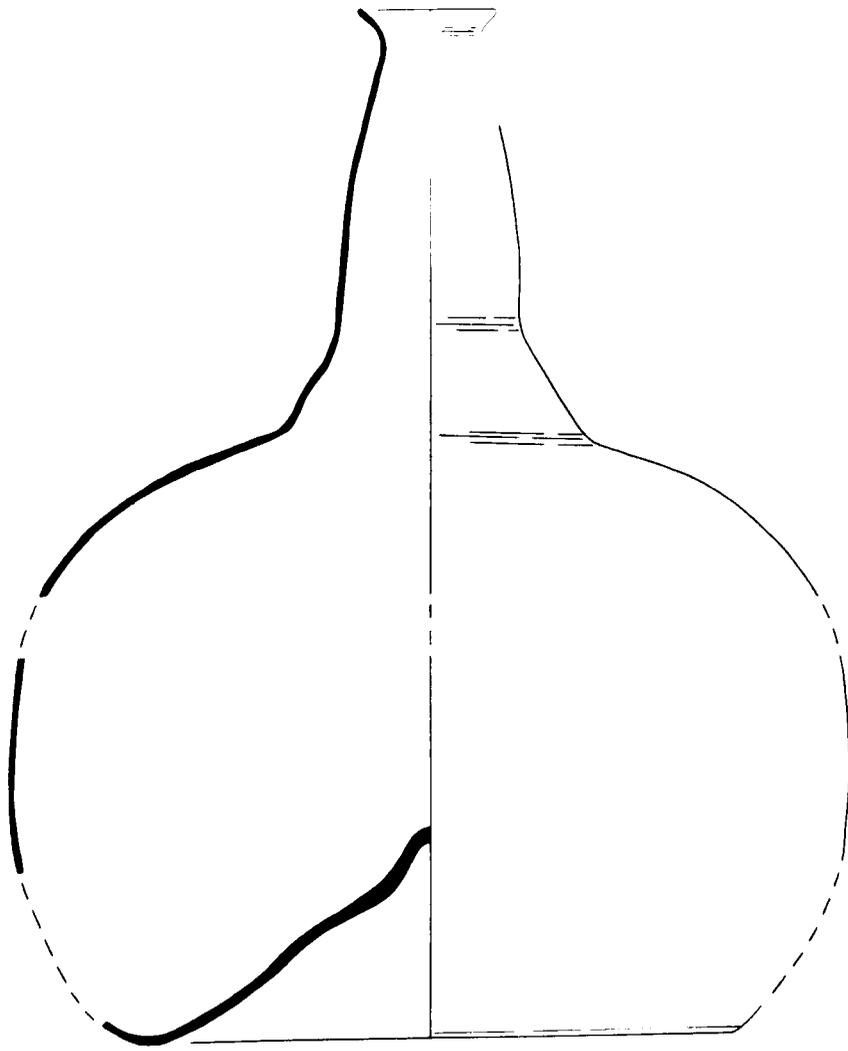


GD53

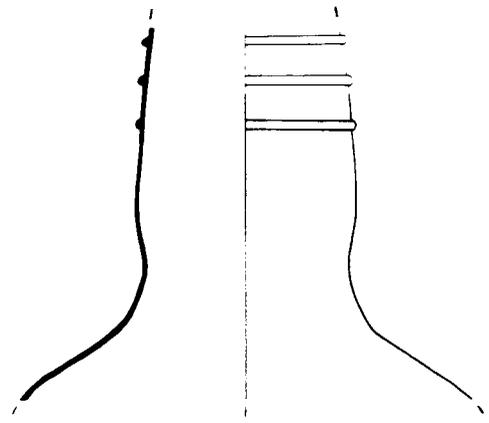


GD55

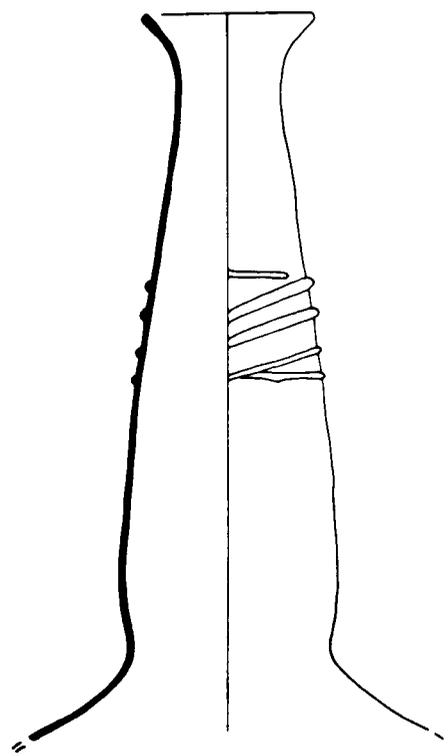
Figure 24: Flasks, Types D15-19



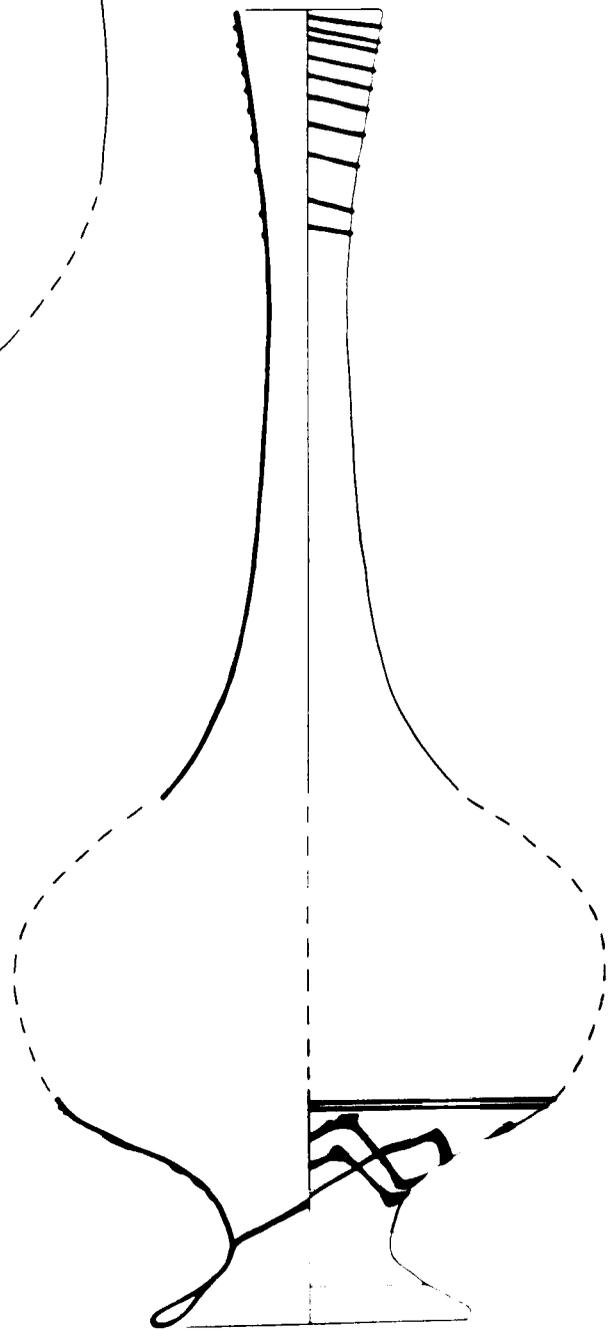
GD56



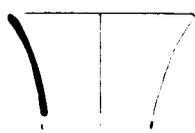
GD58



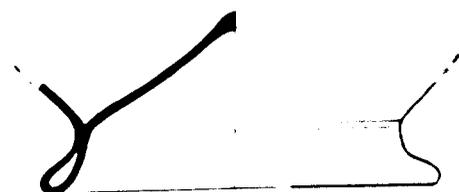
GD59



GD66



GD67



GD68

Figure 25: Flasks, Types D20-26

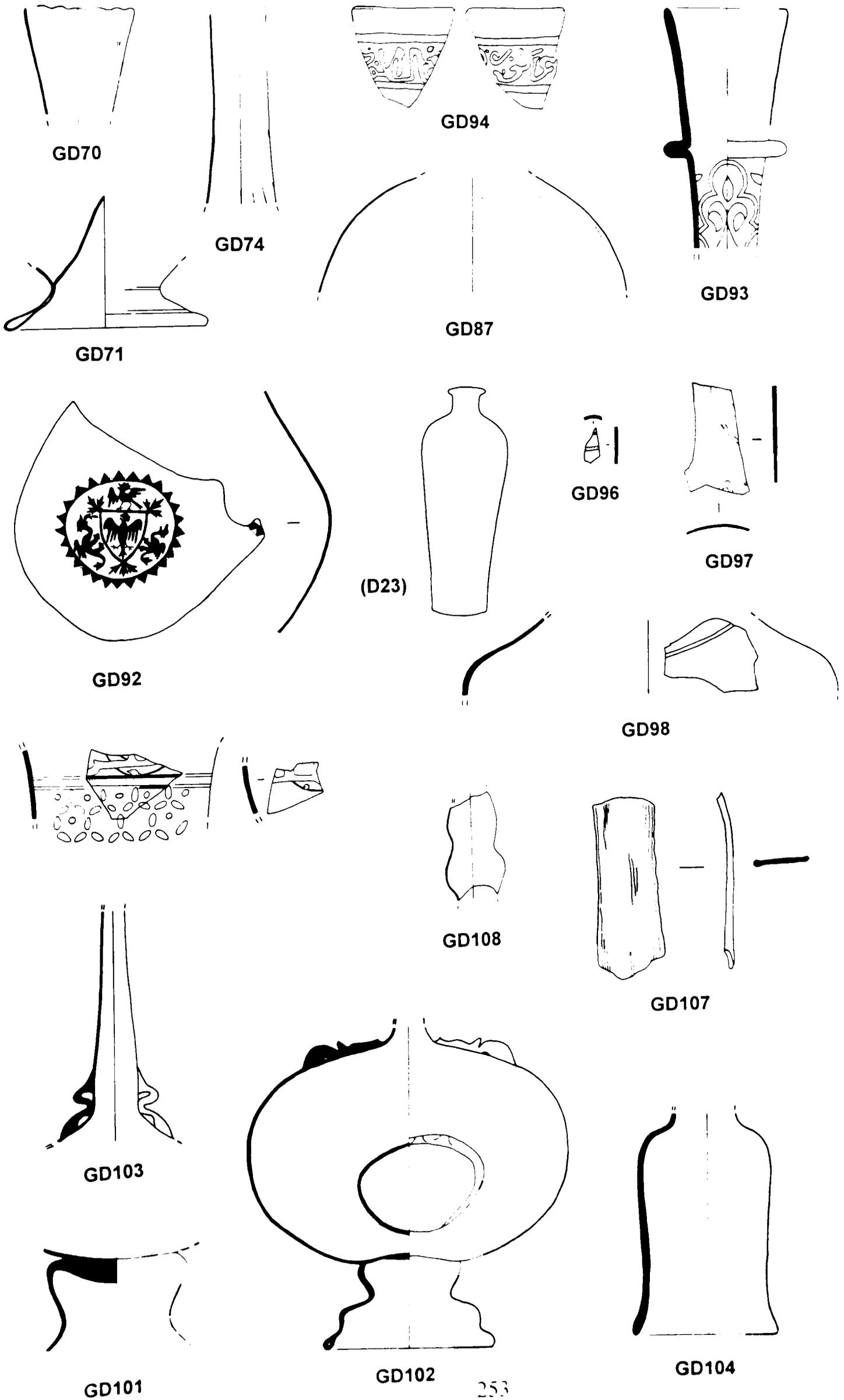
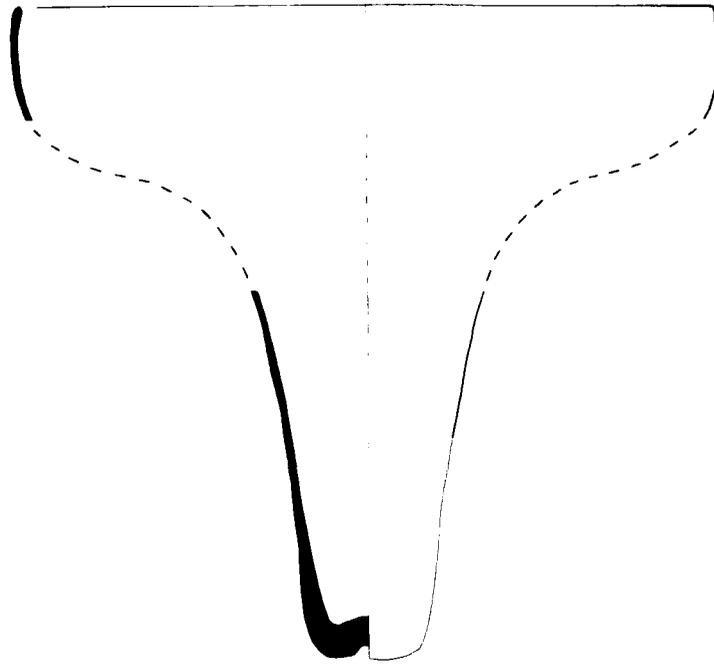
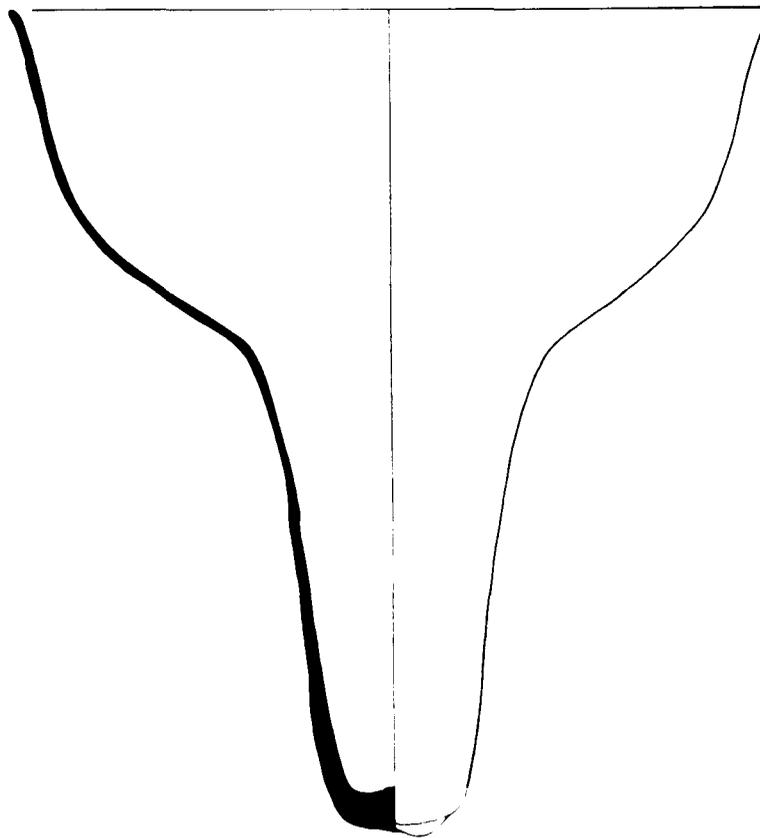


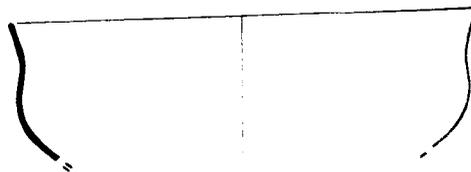
Figure 26: Lamps, Type E1



GE1

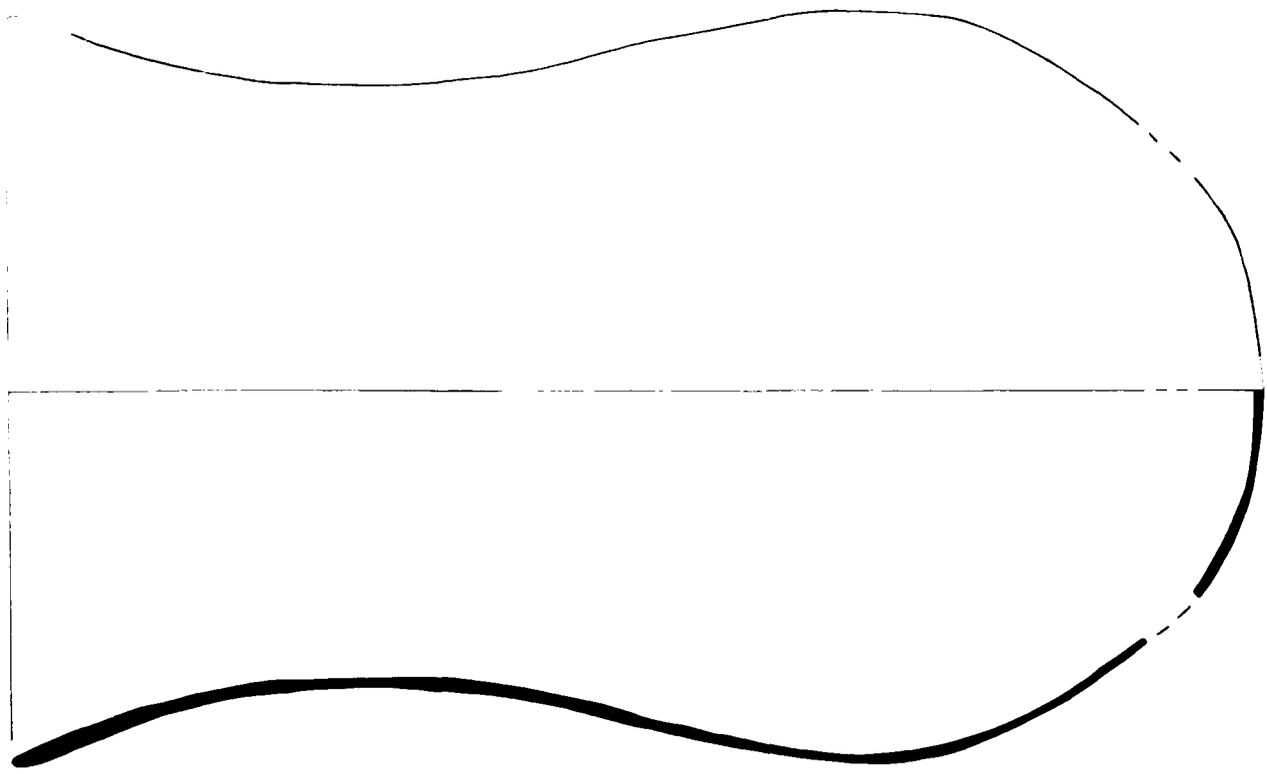


GE3

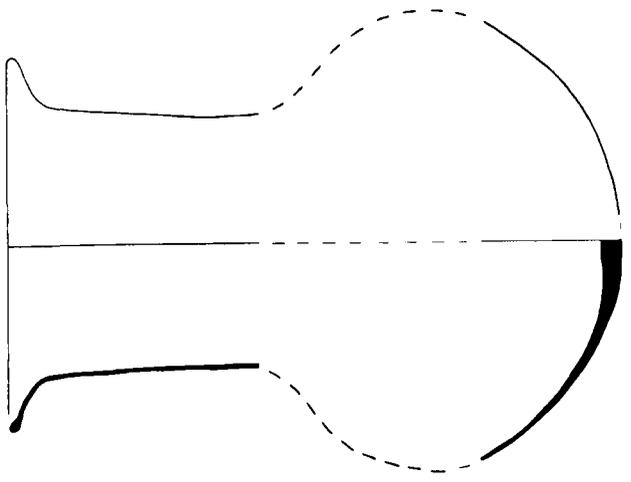


GE18

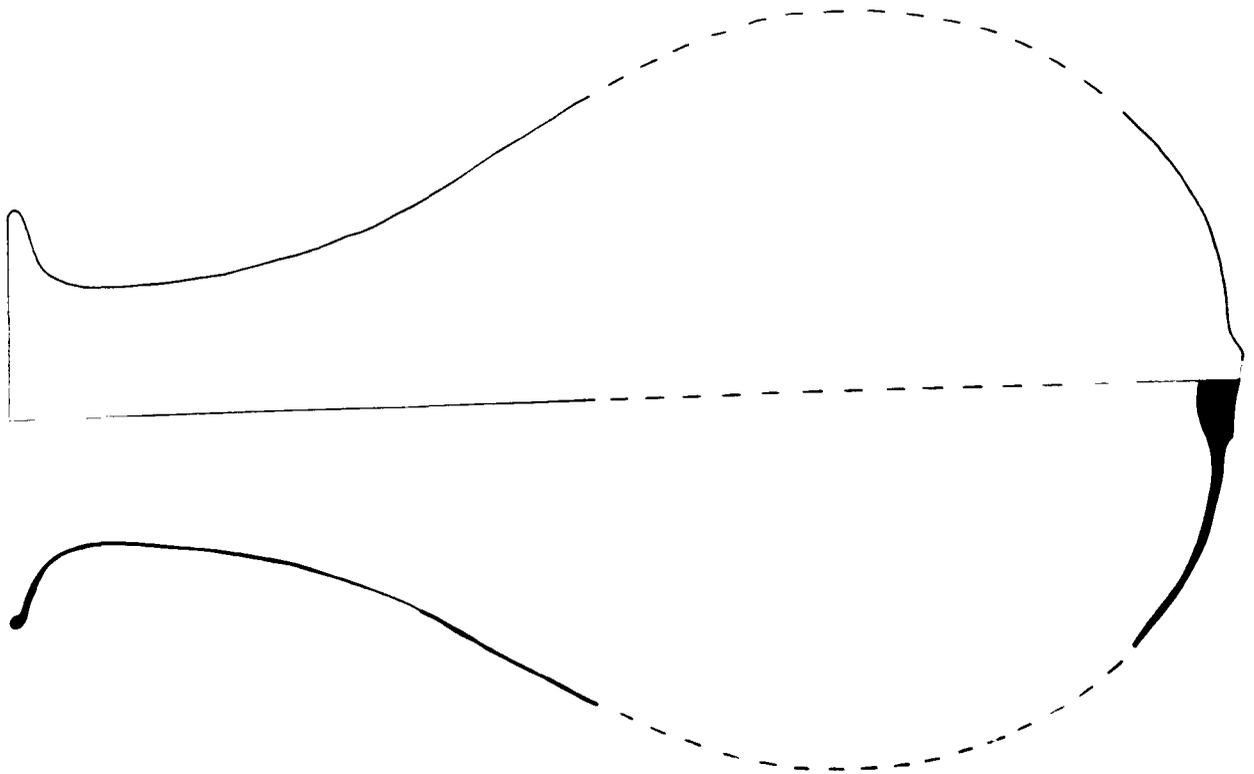
Figure 27: Flask/Urinals, Type F1



GF18

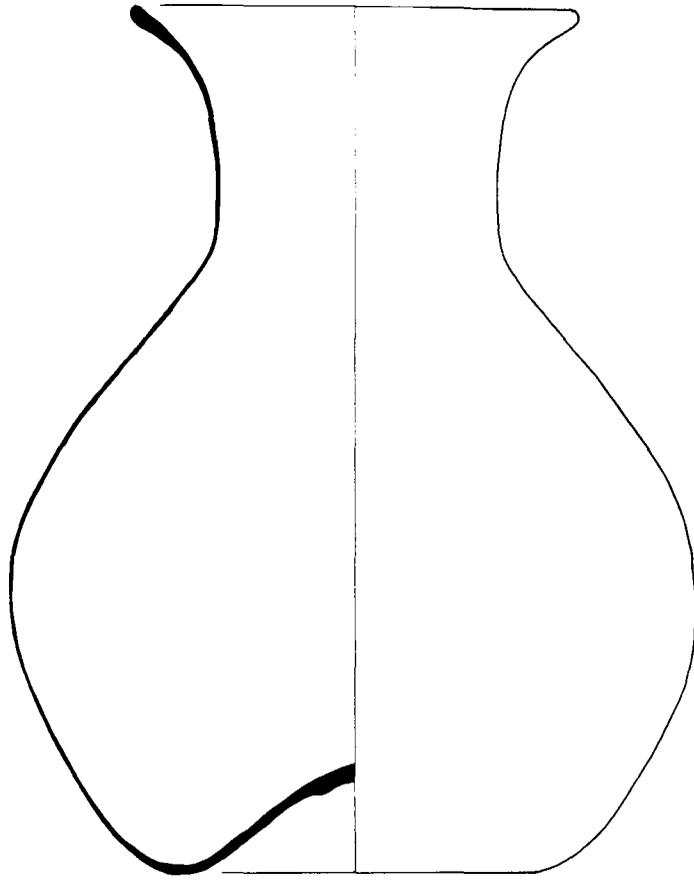


GF13

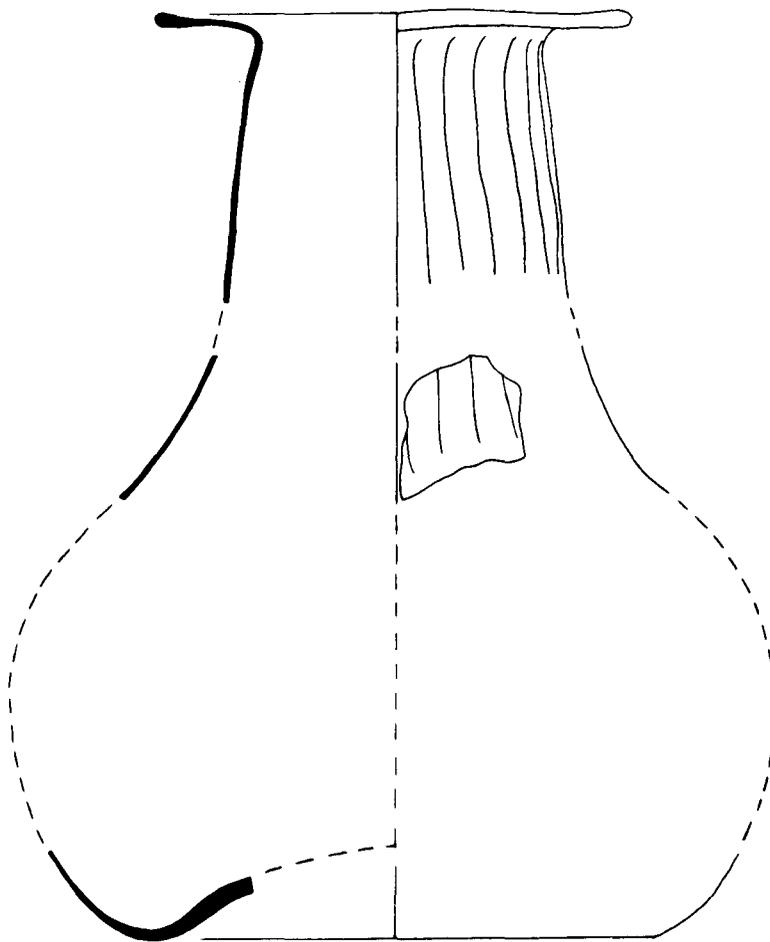


GF11

Figure 28: Flasks, Types F2-4

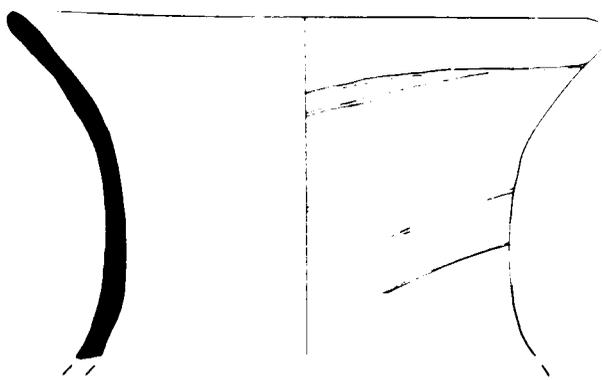


GF56

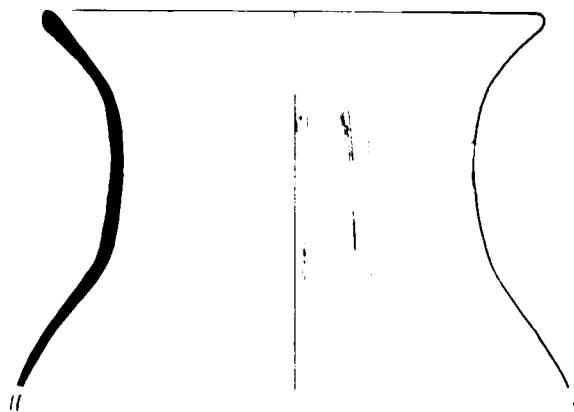


GF238

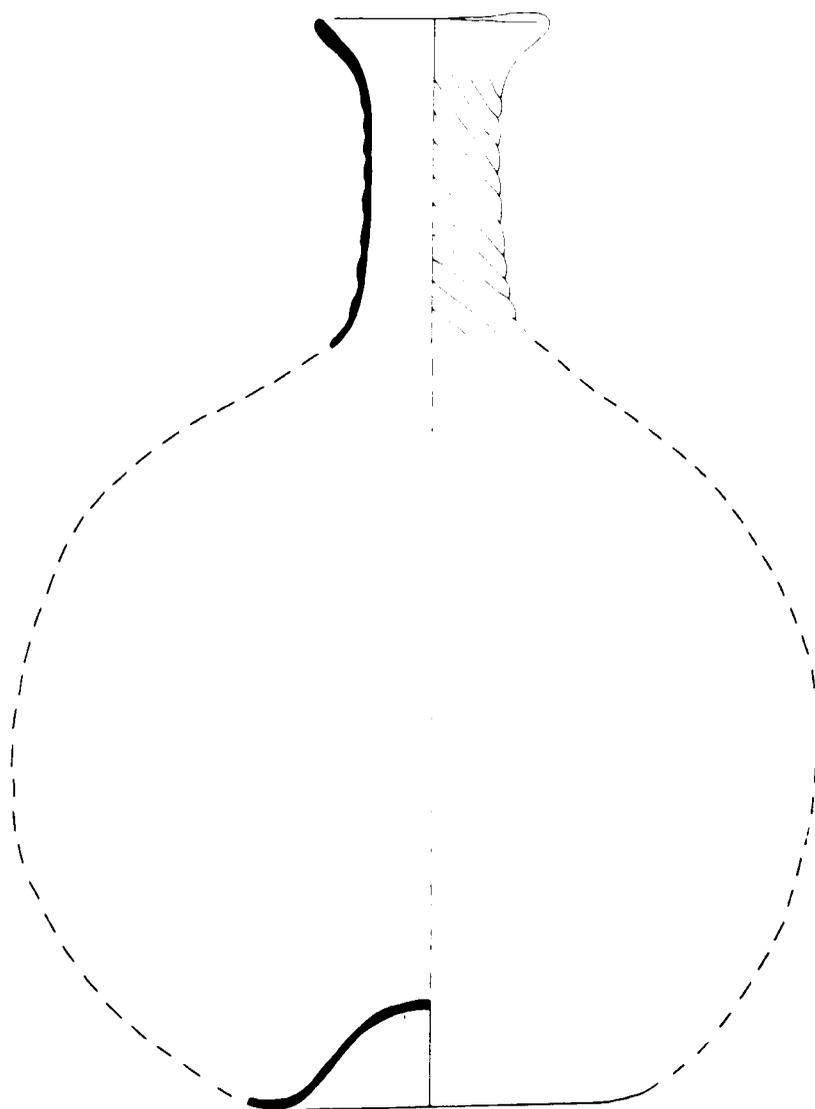
Figure 29: Flasks, Types F4-6



GF239



GF240



GF297

Figure 30: Distilling and Industrial Vessels, Types G1-11

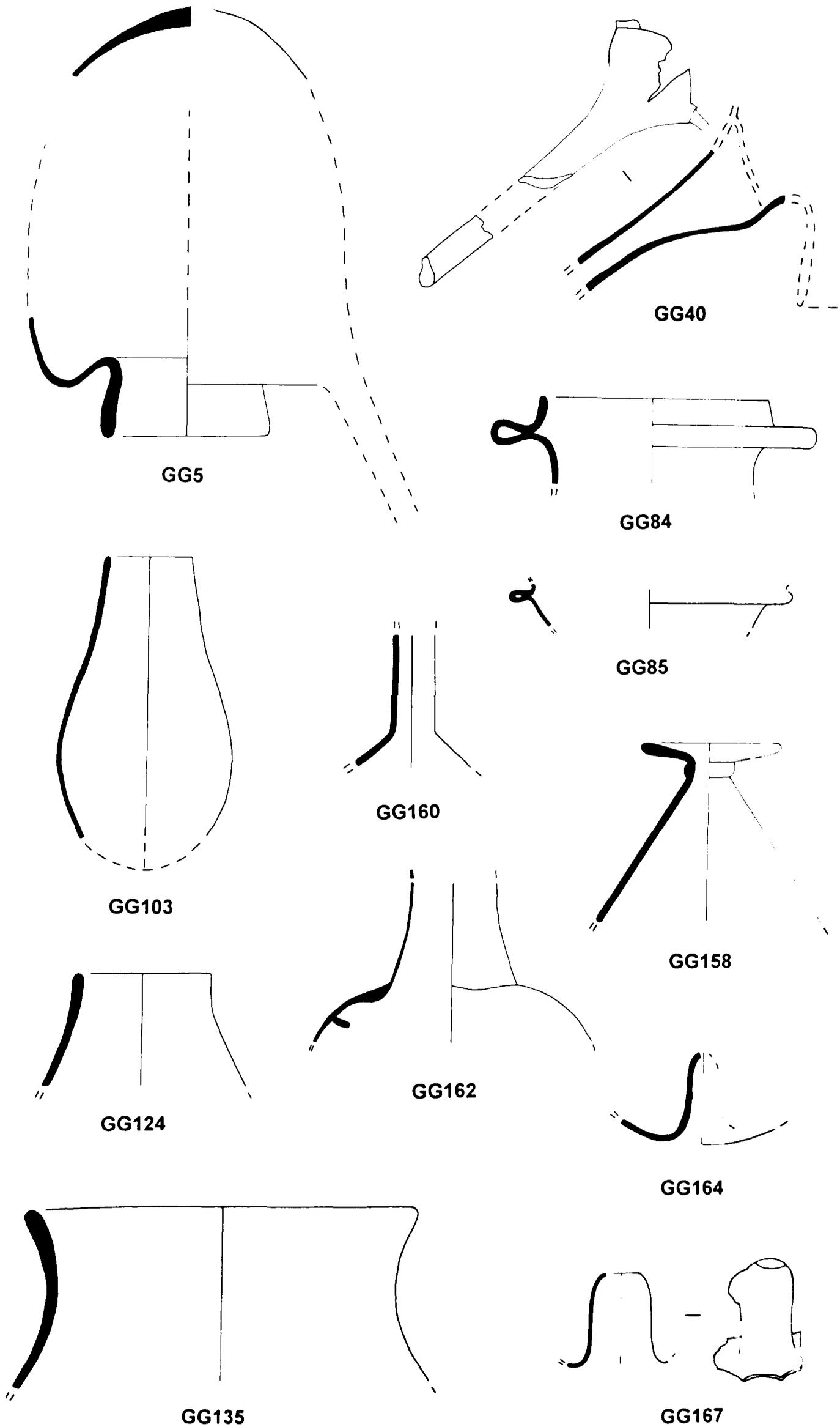
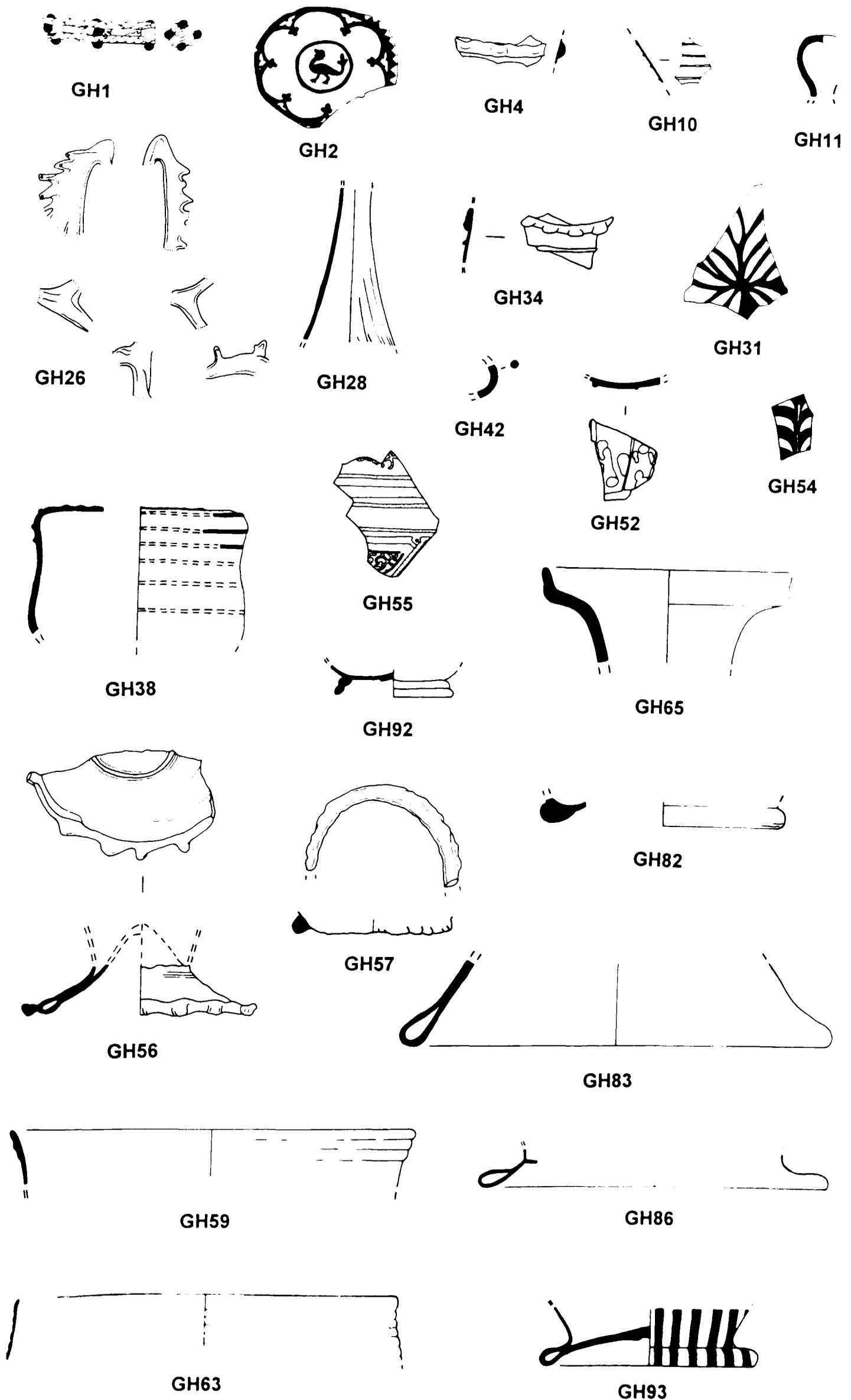


Figure 31: Miscellaneous, Types H1-29



Appendix 3: Concordance of Sites and Glass

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
Abingdon, Lombard Street	TH	1983	B19
Arundel, Maison Dieu	HO	1965	D14
Barnstaple, Green Lane	TO	?	D15
Battle Abbey	BM	1978-80	D1.2, D1-2 (x2), D4, D5, E1 (x9), F3 (x5), F5 (x4), F6 (x2), F7 (x4), F8 (x3), F9 (x7), G4 (x2), H5, H24
Bayham Abbey	PC	1973-6	C13, E1 (x6-8), F3 & 4 (x9), F5, F5 & F6 (x31), F9 (x2), G3 (x2), G4
Bedford, St Mary's Street	TH	1972	A6.3
Beverley, Eastgate	TD	1983-6	C1, H2
Beverley, Lurk Lane	?CO	1978-80	A20.1, F1, F3, F9
Beverley Dominican Friary	DF	1986	H2
Bordesley Abbey	CM	1969	E1 (x3), F7, F9
Boston Dominican Friary	DF	1961-3	A20.3, B15, C7, C9, H8
Bramber Castle	CA	1956	F3, F6 (x2), G1 (x2)
Breedon-on-the-Hill, Augustinian Priory	AC	1975	D23
Bressingham Old Hall	GH	1992	H
Canterbury, Linacre Garden, Christchurch Priory	BM	1978-82	B11.4, D19, F5 (x4), F6 (x2), F7 (x12), F9 (x7), H1
Canterbury, Longmarket	TH	1991	A5.3, A12, B24.9 (x2), E1, F3 (x7), F9 (x4), H17, H18.1, H21
Canterbury, St Augustine's Abbey	BM	1960	F3 (x7), F5, F7 (x3), F9 (x11)
Castle Acre Castle	CA	1972-7	D11
Chichester, Chapel Street	TH	1968	H8
Chichester, Tower Street	TH	1972	F3
Christchurch Priory, Dorset	AC	1969-70	B13, B22.2 (x2)
Christchurch, Staggs site	TH	1969-70	E1
Clarendon Palace	RP	1930s-60s	A3
Colchester, Culver Street	TH	1981-5	F3, F6, F7, F9, H21 (x2), H22
Colchester, Lion Walk	TH	1971-4	B6, B24.1, E1 (x6), F3 (x3), F6, F7 (x8), F9 (x2), G2 (x12)
Colchester, Long Wyre Street	TH	1979	E1
Colchester, Middleborough	TO	1978	F3, F7
Colchester, Trinity Street	TO	1977	E1
Conisbrough Castle	CA	1973-7	F5
Coventry, Much Park Street	TO	1982	H (x3)
Dale Abbey	PC	1938	B21.3
Denny Abbey	FN	1968-75	E1 (x5), F3, F7 (x3), G2
Dorchester, County Hall	TO	1988	H

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
Drayton Bassett	MM	1987-8	C2.1
Dunstable Friary	DF	1988	E1
Durham, History Building, North Bailey	CA	?	A6, D4, E1, F9 (x4)
East Haddesley	MM	pre1973	E1 (x2), F2
Edenhall, 'Luck of'	?	never buried	B18
Exeter, Cathedral Close	BM	1971-6	H28
Exeter, Flower Pot Lane	TO	?1958	G4
Exeter, Friern Hay	TO	1981	A1, A5.3, F1 (x2), H21
Exeter, Goldsmith Street 228 Goldsmith Street 256 Goldsmith Street 276 Goldsmith Street 153 Goldsmith Street 135 Goldsmith Street 146 Goldsmith Street 164 Goldsmith Street 221 Goldsmith Street	TH	1971	A1, A2.1, B1, B2, D1.1, E1, F3 (x5), F6 (x2), F7 (x2), F8 (x2), F9 (x12), H19.1; A20.1, D10; H24; F3; C7; E1; C7; H7; A17.3, C3.2
Exeter, Knott's, South Street	TO	1899	F3
Exeter, KP	TO	?	F7
Exeter, Polsloe Priory	BN	1976-9	B12, B24.4.2, G3, H5, H12
Exeter, Trichay Street	TO	1972-3	D25.2, F3, F4, G1, H6
Eynsham Abbey	BM	1991	D3, E1, F1, F3 (x17), F5, F6, F7 (x7), F8, F9 (x15), G2, G4, H11
Glottenham Moated Site	MM	1964-71	A2.2
Gloucester, East Gate	TO	1974-81	B14
Goldsborough Manor	MM	?	E1
Grove Priory	BM (A)	1979	E1, F1, F3 (x4), F7 (x4), F9 (x2), G1 (x2), G4 (x2)
Guildford Castle	CA	1992	F1 (x5)
Hadleigh Castle	CA	1971-2	B13, C3.2, C6, E1 (x3), F5, F6, F7 (x2), H8
Hartlepool, Church Close	TH	1984-5	H
Hull, Blackfriargate	TH	1973-6	B24.5
Hull, High Street	TH	1973-6	D25.4, F3, F5, H8, H26
Hull, Scale Lane	TH	1974	D25.1, H8 (x2)
Hull, Sewer Lane	TH	1974	B23, C11, H8
Hull, Vicar Lane	TH	1975	A20.1
Ipswich, Falcon Street, Carmelite Friary	CF	1946	E1 (x4), F1 (x5)
King's Langley	RP	1970	A15, B5, B13, B24.2, B24.4.1, D12

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
Kirkstall Abbey Guesthouse	CM	1982-3	A1, B7, G1
Knaresborough Castle	CA	1961	A6.2 (x3), E2
Launceston Castle	CA	?	B20, F1
Leicester, Austin Friars	AF	1967-73	A16.1
Leicester, St Nicholas Circle	TH	1971	E1 (x2), F5 (x2), F7, G1 (x4), G6
Leicester, The Shires	TO	1988	H5, H19.2
Lewes, Brooman's Lane	TH	1979	F9
Lewes, Barbican House	CA	1979	F9
Lewes Castle	CA	1985-88	F3
London, Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall Street	TO	1988	E1, F3 (x2), F6, F9
London, Aldgate	TO	1974	A11
London, Bank of England	TO	1930s	A8, A9 (x2)
London, Baynard's Castle	WA	1972	A18 (x2), B2, B10, B24.9 (x3), D1.2, D25.5, E1 (x4), F3 (x10), F6, F9 (x2), H8, H9, H19.1
London, Billingsgate Lorry Park	WA	1982	F3, H5
London, Billingsgate Watching Brief	WA	1983	H16
London, 76-86 Bishopsgate	TO	1982	A1.2, F1, F9 (x2)
London, Blossom's Inn Yard	TO	1931	F1, F3 (x6), F7 (x2), G5, H7
London, Blossom's Inn Yard Extension	TO	1956	F7 (x2), F9 (x2)
London, 64-66 Cheapside	TH	1989	B16.1, F9 (x2)
London, Cheapside House	TO	1957	A14
London, Former City of London Boys School and Guildhall School of Music and Drama	WA	1986	E1, F9
London, 2-7 Dukes Place, Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate	AC	1977	F1 (x6), F9
London, Dyers Arms, Cannon Street	TO	pre1970	F7
London, 7-10 Foster Lane	TH	1982	B21.1, B21.2, B21.3 (x4), B21.4 (x5), B21.5 (x10), E1
London, Gateway House, Watling Street	TO	1954	A16.2, B22.2, D16.1, D20.1, F1, F3 (x14), F6 (x2), F7 (x3), F8
London, 1-4 Great Tower Street	TH	1989	B16.1, B22.1
London, Guildhall Art Gallery	TO	1987	F3, F9
London, Guildhall House	TH	1985	E1
London E9, Hackney, Shore Road	MM/ TH	1978	A10.2, B16.1, H26
London, 8 Hart Street	TO	?	F1, F6 (x2)

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
London, 9-12 King Street	TO	1963-4	E1
London, Leadenhall Court, 1-6 Leadenhall Street & 97-100 Gracechurch Street	TO	1984	B16.2, F3 (x3), F5, G10
London, 104-106 Leadenhall Street	TO	1991	E1, G4
London, Lime Street	TO	?	D24.2
London, Little Britain	TH	1986	B4, B9, B16.1, F9
London, Lombard Street	TO	1873	D1.2
London, Lothbury	TO	1866	A10.2
London, 10 Milk Street	TH	1972	B9, B13, D20.1 (x2), D20.2, E1 (x2), F2, F8 (x2), F9
London, 1-6 Milk Street	TH	1976	F9
London, Middle Area, General Post Office, Newgate Street	TH	1979	D1.1, D1.2, F3, F9
London, Midland Bank	TO	1959	E1
London, New Change, Bank of England	TO	?	A1, D1.2
London, Nicholas Lane	TO	1923	A7, A20.2, B16.1 (x2), F1 (x5)
London, Old Jewry Chambers	TO	Pre 1934	F3, F5
London, Post Office Court	TO	1939	C12, D18, D20.1 (x2), D24.1, F3 (x2), F6 (x2), F9 (x2)
London, Queen Victoria Street	TO	1870	D21, F6
London, 40 Queen Street, 1 Skinnard Lane	TO	1989	E1 (x2), F9 (x2)
London, Rangoon Street, 61-65 Crutched Friars	TH	1982	E1 (x4)
London, St Alban's House, 124 Wood Street	TO	1986	E1
London, St Swithin's House, Walbrook	TO	Pre 1957	A1.3, F1
London, St Swithin's Lane	TO	1919	A17.1
London, Steelyard, Upper Thames Street	TO	1864	F6
London, Stothard Place, Spital Square, 284-294 Bishopsgate	TH	1986	D8, F5
London, Swan Lane, 95-103 Upper Thames Street	WA	1981	A6.2, B5 (x2), B9 (x2), B10, B19, D1.2, D13, D25.5, E1, F3, F9, H2, H18
London, Thames Exchange	WA	1988	E1, F3, F7 (x2), F9
London, 63 Threadneedle Street	TO	1840	A17.2

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
London, 178 Tower Street	TO	?	D24.1
London, 2-3 Trig Lane	WA	1974	A18, A20.4. B5, B7 (x2). B10, B24.9, D1-2, D20.1, D24.2, D25.3. D25.5 (x2), H2, H9, H24 (x2)
London, Watling Court, 39-53 Cannon Street and 11-14 Bow Street	TH	1978	A19, D8, E1 (x2), F1 (x2), F3 (x3), F7, F9 (x2)
London, Watling House	TO	1954	A1, B5, D3, D4, D9, E1 (x2), F3 (x7), F6 (x2), F7 (x2), F9 (x9), H18
Lincoln, Chestnut House, Michaelgate	TH	1984	A6, F1
Lincoln, Danes Terrace II	TH	1974	E1, G4
Lincoln, Flaxengate	TH	1973	H5, H13, H25
Lincoln, Silver Street BII	FF	1973	H5
Lincoln, Steep Hill	TH	1974	D2.1
Lincoln, St Mark's Church	CH	1976	E1
Lincoln, St Mark's Station	TH/ CF	1986	F9
Lincoln, St Paul's-in-the-Bail	CH	1978	F3, H21
Lincoln, Swan Street	TH	1982	B13
Ludgershall Castle	CA	1971	A1.2, A5.1 (x3), B8, D4, D13, F1 (x3), F3 (x5), F5, F7 (x5), F9 (x9), G2, G4, G9 (x2), H4, H9, H15, H19.1 (x4)
Micheldever Manor	MM	1973	C3.2
Northampton, Derngate	TH	1980	F9
Northampton, Greyfriars	FF	1972	F3, F9, H13
Northampton, Marefair	TO	1977	F3
Northampton, Mayorhold	TH	1971	F9
Northampton, St Peter's Street	TH	1973-6	B9, B11.2, B11.3, B24.7 (x2), E1, F1, F6, F7
Northolt Manor	MM	1953-8	B24.3, E1
Norwich, 49-58 Botolph Street	TH	1974	H10
Norwich, 49-63 Botolph Street	TH	1975	H5
Norwich, Gas Works, Bishopsgate	TD	1973	H5
Norwich, 13-25 London Street	TO	1971-2	E1
Norwich, 70-80 Oak Street	TH	1977	G2
Norwich, 31-51 Pottergate	TH	1973	B11.1, B24.6 (x2), D11
Norwich, 104-106 St Benedict's Street	TH	1971	B3, F4

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
Nottingham, 48 Bridlesmith Gate	TO	1976	C3.3
Nottingham, Drury Hill	TO	1971	A20.2 (x2), A20.3, B7, C3.1 (x18), E1, F6, F9 (x2), H5
Nottingham, Drury Hill East Cesspit	TO	1971	D14, F7, H11, H21
Nottingham, Friar Street	CF	?	F3
Nottingham, Middle Pavement	TO	1980	A20.3 (x3), B5, D5.1, F1, F2, F3 (x4), F7 (x4), F9
Nottingham, Pepper Street Cave	TO	1966-1970	F3 (x2), F7 (x3)
Nottingham, Weekday Cross	TO	1984	A13.2, C3.1
Old Sarum	CA?	e20th	A6.1, B7, C2, D1-2, D4, F2, F3 (x3), G2
Oxford, Cornmarket Street	TH	1970	D6
Penhallam Manor	MM	1968-73	D4, F3
Pevensey Castle	CA	pre1953	D2.1
Pleshey Castle	CA	1959-60	F3, F7
Pontefract, St John's Priory	CIM	1966	D1-2, D9 (x4), E1 (x8), F3 (x16), F7 (x34), F9 (x10), G1 (x34), G2 (x9), G3, G4 (x17), G8, G9, G11 (x5), H5
Poole	TO	1973-83	A1
Reigate, The Old Vicarage	MM	1976-80	D23
Reigate Castle	CA	1994	F6
Restormel Castle	CA	1880	B20, D22.1, H29
Salisbury, Franciscan Friary	FF	1969	F1
Sandal Castle	CA	1971	B2, G1 (x2), G4 (x15), G6 (x9), G7 (x6)
Seacourt DMV	VI	1958	D23
Seaford, Church Street	TH	1976	B24.2
Selborne Priory	AC	1965	G1 (x7), G2, G4 (x3), G6 (x5)
Shrewsbury Abbey	BM	?	F1
Southampton, Cuckoo Lane A	TH	1966	A1, A20.2, B9, F1, F7
Southampton, Cuckoo Lane B	TH	1967	C3.4
Southampton, Cuckoo Lane E	TH	1969	A20.1
Southampton, High Street C	TH	1969	A1, A1.1, A5.1, A5.2, A13.1, B9 (x3), B10, B21.5, C3.2 (x9), C4, D2.2, D15, D19 (x2), E1, F3 (x3), F8, F9, H27
Southampton, Upper Bugle Street	TH	1976	H21
Southampton, Westgate	TH	1979	A1, A5.4, A6, C5, D1.1, E1, F3, F5, H21, H27
Southampton, Wool House	TH	1961	D7

Site	Site Type	Year Found	Glass Types
Southwark, Winchester Palace	BP	1983	A10.1, F3, F9
St Alban's, Gentle's Yard, now Christopher Place	TH	1981	B13
St Alban's Abbey	BM	1974	E1 (x2), F3 (x4), F6, F7 (x2), F8, F9, H5 (x2), H11
Stamford, St Leonard's Priory	BM	pre1977	G
Tynemouth Priory	BM	1963	D8, E1 (x2), F2 (x2), F6
Waltham Abbey	AC	1969-71	F9
Waterperry	MM?	pre1873	D14, E1, F3, G2 (x2), H21
Weoley Castle	CA	1955	D22, F5, H1
Westminster Abbey, Pyx Chapel	BM	pre1940	D22.2
Winchester, Assize Courts Ditch	TO/ CA	1963	A4, B17, F1 (x2), G5
Winchester, Assize Courts North	CA	1970	H
Winchester, Brook Street	TH	1965-71	F7, H3, H13, H23
Winchester, Brook Street C	TH	1963-4	E1, G4, H2
Winchester, The Brooks	TH	1987-88	B9, C10, E1, F3 (x6), F7 (x6), F9 (x6), H6 (x2), H21 (x2)
Winchester, Cathedral Green	BM	1962-9	D1-2 (x2), D8, E1, H8
Winchester, Crowder Terrace	TO	1974-75	H6
Winchester, LIDO	TO	1986	H21
Winchester, Parchment Street	TO	1990	A5.3, E1, F1 (x4)
Winchester, Sussex Street	TO	1976	F7
Winchester, St George's Street	TO	1959	F3
Winchester, St John's Street	TO	1976	F7
Winchester, Victoria Road	TO	1977	F3, F7 (x5), F9, H3, H21
Winchester, Westgate	TO	1951-5	E1
Winchester, Wolvesey Palace	BP	1970	B21.2, F7, F9 (x3), H3
Writtle, 'King John's Hunting Lodge'	RP	1955-7	D16.1, F5 (x2), F6 (x2)
York, 2 Aldwark	TH	1979	H (x9)
York, The Bedern, College of the Vicars Choral	CO		
Bedern NE		1979	A6, B21.5, C8, E1, F3 (x2), F7, F9 (x3), G2, G4, H20 (x2);
Bedern SW		1977	C3.5 (x2), D5.2 (x2), E1, F2, F3, F7 (x6), F9 (x2), H14;
Bedern Long Trench		1974	B21.5, H10;
Bedern Foundry		1975	A16, B2, B9, H27

