

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE
FROM FERRYLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

**TOTAL OF 10 PAGES ONLY
MAY BE XEROXED**

(Without Author's Permission)

ELEANOR STODDART

**SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE
FROM FERRYLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND**

by

Eleanor Stoddart

A thesis submitted to the
School of Graduate Studies
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts

Department of Anthropology
Memorial University of Newfoundland

December, 2000

St. John's

Newfoundland

Abstract

The subject of this thesis is seventeenth-century tin-glazed earthenware excavated from Ferryland, Newfoundland. This type of ceramic was prized during the seventeenth century for the whiteness of its glaze and its similarity to porcelain. No documentation exists which describes tin-glazed earthenware being shipped to Ferryland, but it is found in relatively large quantities in many areas of the site. This thesis considers the identification of forms of vessels, their date and country of manufacture, and the trade partnerships between Newfoundland and Europe which allowed the tin-glazed earthenware to be brought to Ferryland. Historical documentation and artifact analysis were used in conjunction with fieldwork in Portugal, the United States and Canada, to research these topics. 570 different tin-glazed earthenware vessels were identified and classified according to a modified Potomac Typological System and the results indicate the majority of the vessels were used for the presentation and serving of food. Strong economic links with both England and the Iberian peninsula are illustrated by the large proportions of these tin-glazed earthenware found in the Ferryland archaeological record. The importance of Spain and Portugal as trade partners with Ferryland shifted as the seventeenth century progressed, and this is reflected in the changing amounts of tin-glazed earthenware arriving in the settlement. Most of the tin-glazed earthenware which could be dated closely pertains to the Kirke occupation. Trade in these goods to Ferryland appears to have been based on personal connections, and the presence of exotic ceramics in Ferryland can be seen to be more closely related to the presence of a wealthy patron in the settlement than with English trade policies of the seventeenth century.

Acknowledgments

There are many people who have in one way or another contributed to this thesis. Most importantly, I would like to thank my supervisors Dr. Peter Pope and Dr. James Tuck for their guidance and assistance with my many questions. I am grateful to the Archaeology Unit's faculty and staff for their support, especially Cathy Mathias for her conservation instruction, Ellen Foulkes for all her help in tracking down the location of specific artifacts, and Barry Gaulton for his assistance with maps and illustrations, as well as information about the site. Special thanks go to my fellow grad students for their support, advice and sharing of resources and books.

Many other individuals helped me during my research trip, and deserve thanks. Mr. and Mrs. Duarte of Memorial University assisted me greatly with Portuguese translations of letters. While in Portugal, Dr. Rafael Calado and Dr. Ana Calado of the Museu de Arte Antiga helped me immensely with the identification of the Portuguese and Iberian ceramics, and assisted me in meeting with other Portuguese museum professionals. Above all, they showed me a great deal of hospitality, and gave a lot of their personal time. Dr. Joao Pedro Monteiro and Dr. Alexandre Pais of the Museu Nacional do Azulejo allowed me access to the museum's library, and helped with identification. Dr. Olivia Sardinha of the Archaeology Museum also identified some of the tin-glazed earthenware, let me photograph collections, and set up other appointments for me. I am very grateful for the help of Dr. Adilia Alarcao of the Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro who came into the museum on a weekend, allowed me to photograph the museum's extensive collection of tin-glazed earthenware and answered numerous

questions. Ana Pereira Vale of the Instituto Portugues do Patrimonio Arquitectonico shared the resources of her institution, allowing me to photocopy articles I would not have had access to in Canada.

While in New York, Jessie McNabb of Metropolitan Museum of Art allowed me to examine the museum's collection of seventeenth-century ceramics, and assisted in identifying non-Portuguese vessels. Brian Musselwhite of Royal Ontario Museum and Patricia Ferguson of Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, both in Toronto, gave me access to their collections and resources to help in my research.

The Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) and the J.R. Smallwood Centre for Newfoundland Studies assisted me financially with research grants to make my research trip possible, and the School of Graduate Studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland assisted my studies financially with the help of their Fellowships.

Table of Contents

Abstract	i
Acknowledgments	ii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Maps	viii
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	x
List of Plates	xi
 Chapter 1	
INTRODUCTION	1
 Chapter 2	
HISTORY OF FERRYLAND	4
 Chapter 3	
HISTORY OF EXCAVATION	10
3.1 History of Excavation	10
3.2 Area A	14
3.3 Area B	14
3.4 Area C	16
3.5 Area D	18
3.6 Area E.	19
3.7 Area F	20
3.8 Area G	21
3.9 Area H	22
 Chapter 4	
HISTORY OF TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE	23
4.1 Introduction	23
4.2 England	26
4.3 Netherlands	29
4.4 Italy	30
4.5 France	32
4.6 Spain	33
4.7 Portugal	34
 Chapter 5	
TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE: FABRIC, FORMS AND DESIGNS	37
5.1 Introduction	37
5.2 English tin-glaze	38
5.3 Dutch delftware	39
5.4 Italian tin-glazed earthenware (Majolica)	40
5.5 French faïence	40
5.6 Spanish tin-glazed earthenware	41
5.7 Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware	43

5.8 Forms of vessels present in the archaeological record in Ferryland	44
5.8.1 Food Service.	45
5.8.2 Beverage Service	47
5.8.3 Kitchen and Dairy Service	48
5.8.4 Hygiene Service	49
5.8.5 Cooking Service	50
5.8.6 “Other”	50
 Chapter 6	
WARE AND FORM ANALYSIS	52
6.1 Introduction	52
6.2 Ceramic totals/counts	52
6.3 Ceramic Dating	53
6.4 Forms	57
6.4.1 Food Service vessels	58
6.4.1.1 Plates	58
6.4.1.2 Saucers	62
6.4.1.3 Bowls	62
6.4.1.4 Porringers	65
6.4.1.5 Lobed dishes	66
6.4.1.6 Dishes	67
6.4.1.7 Sillabub pots	68
6.4.1.8 Salt dishes	70
6.4.2 Beverage Service vessels	71
6.4.2.1 Cups	71
6.4.2.2 Mugs	72
6.4.2.3 Jugs/Pitchers	73
6.4.2.4 Bottles	74
6.4.2.5 Punch bowls	74
6.4.3 Kitchen and Dairy vessels	76
6.4.3.1 Pots	76
6.4.3.2 Jars	77
6.4.3.3 Lids	77
6.4.3.4 Colanders	78
6.4.4 Hygiene vessels	79
6.4.4.1 Galley pots	79
6.4.4.2 Chamber pots	83
6.4.4.3 Bleeding bowls	84
6.4.5 Cooking vessels	85
6.4.5.1 Terrines	85
6.4.6 “Other” vessels	86
6.4.6.1 Puzzle jugs	86
6.4.6.2 Tiles	87

	6.4.6.3 Figurine	89
	6.4.6.4 Tray.	90
Chapter 7	TRADE AND FERRYLAND	92
	7.1 The economy of Ferryland	92
	7.2 Trade patterns with Ferryland over time	94
	7.2.1 Migratory fishery period (1600-1620)	95
	7.2.2 Calvert occupation (1621-1629)	96
	7.2.3 Fisher folk (1630-1637)	97
	7.2.4 Planter fishery expansion (1638-1660)	98
	7.2.5 Economically stable period for planters (1660-1673)	101
	7.2.6 Period between Dutch raid and French attack (1674-1696)	102
	7.2.7 Reoccupation after French attack (1696+)	103
	7.3 Records of trade in Ferryland	103
	7.4 Presence of tin-glazed earthenware in archaeological sites across Newfoundland	105
	7.5 Discussion	106
	7.6 Conclusion	109
Chapter 8	SOCIAL HIERARCHIES AT FERRYLAND: STATUS AND CONSUMPTION	110
	8.1 Introduction	110
	8.2 Social organization at Ferryland	110
	8.3 Ceramics and Status	113
	8.4 Choice and Consumption of tin-glazed earthenware at Ferryland	119
	8.5 Conclusion	121
Chapter 9	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	122
	9.1 Introduction	122
	9.2 Preference for tin-glazed earthenware	122
	9.3 Symbolism of form and decoration	124
	9.4 Uses of tin-glazed earthenware	126
	9.5 Ownership of tin-glazed earthenware	126
	9.6 Comparisons to other sites	127
	9.6.1 New England	127
	9.6.2 Other American sites	128
	9.6.3 English sites	129
	9.7 Conclusions	130
	REFERENCES CITED	132

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS	147
MAPS	149
FIGURES	151
PLATES	165
APPENDIX A: VESSEL ANALYSIS	205

List of Maps

Map 1	Newfoundland	149
Map 2	The Pool, Ferryland	150

List of Figures

Figure 6.1	Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by country of production	151
Figure 6.2	Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by production region	152
Figure 6.3	Dateable Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by major time period	153
Figure 6.4	Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland contexts by vessel form	154
Figure 6.5	Tin-glazed earthenware Food Service vessels from Ferryland contexts	155
Figure 6.6	Tin-glazed earthenware Beverage Service vessels from Ferryland contexts	156
Figure 6.7	Tin-glazed earthenware Kitchen Service vessels from Ferryland contexts	157
Figure 6.8	Tin-glazed earthenware Hygiene Service vessels from Ferryland contexts	158
Figure 6.9	Tin-glazed earthenware “Other” vessels from Ferryland contexts	159
Figure 7.1	Dateable Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland (1621-1629)	160
Figure 7.2	Dateable Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland (1630-1637)	161
Figure 7.3	Dateable Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland (1638-1660)	162
Figure 7.4	Dateable Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland (1661-1673)	163
Figure 7.5	Dateable Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland (1673-1696)	164

List of Tables

Table 7.1	Destinations of ships leaving Ferryland for Foreign ports in 1675	103
Table 7.2	Destinations of ships leaving Ferryland in 1677	104
Table 7.3	Destinations of ships leaving Ferryland harbour in 1684	104
Table 7.4	Tin-glazed Earthenware frequencies from selected areas of Ferryland	108
Table 8.1	Amounts of tin-glazed earthenware from Ferryland by excavation area	118

List of Plates

Plate 1	Dutch tin-glazed earthenware plate with angular brushstrokes	165
Plate 2	Spanish lustreware porringer	166
Plate 3	Iberian plate with large inclusions in fabric	167
Plate 4	Portuguese plate decorated with geometric designs	168
Plate 5	Example of Portuguese “ <i>aranhoe</i> ” style of decoration	169
Plate 6	Example of Portuguese “ <i>rendas</i> ” style of decoration	170
Plate 7	Example of Portuguese “ <i>contas</i> ” style of decoration	171
Plate 8	English tin-glazed earthenware plate	172
Plate 9	Portuguese plate with part of sagger still attached to exterior	173
Plate 10	Portuguese plate with “Amors” (love) inscribed on interior	174
Plate 11	Portuguese plate with peacock motif on interior	175
Plate 12	Portuguese plate with dos Silva family coat of arms	176
Plate 13	French tin-glazed earthenware plate	177
Plate 14	Example of “Yayal Blue on White” tin-glazed earthenware	178
Plate 15	Spanish Talavera bowl	179
Plate 16	Portuguese bowl used by sailors (R. Calado, personal collection)	180
Plate 17	Portuguese bowl used by sailors recovered from Ferryland	181
Plate 18	Small Portuguese bowl decorated with geometric designs	182
Plate 19	Iberian bowl with “orange peel” tin-glaze	183
Plate 20	English or Dutch bowl with lotus leaf pattern	184
Plate 21	English or Dutch bowl with insect pattern	185

Plate 22	Portuguese porringer	186
Plate 23	Dutch lobed dish decorated with tulips	187
Plate 24	Portuguese lobed dish	188
Plate 25	Portuguese dish decorated with “ <i>aranhoe</i> ” design (Archaeology Museum, Lisbon, Portugal)	189
Plate 26	Portuguese dish decorated with “ <i>aranhoe</i> ” design, Ferryland, Newfoundland	190
Plate 27	English dish decorated with cherub motif	191
Plate 28	English or Dutch sillabub pot lid	192
Plate 29	English tea cup with green, red and blue decoration	193
Plate 30	Purple glazed mugs	194
Plate 31	English jar with Chinese motif on base	195
Plate 32	English galley pot	196
Plate 33	English ointment pot	197
Plate 34	English shaving basin	198
Plate 35	Dutch puzzle jug	199
Plate 36	English or Dutch tiles	200
Plate 37	Portuguese figurine	201
Plate 38	Top of Portuguese figurine	202
Plate 39	Religious tray (from Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro, Coimbra, Portugal)	203
Plate 40	Religious tray from Ferryland, Newfoundland	204

Chapter 1

Introduction

The archaeological excavations at Ferryland, Newfoundland have uncovered remains of a seventeenth-century fishing plantation, one of the first permanent English settlements in North America. A broad range of material culture has been unearthed, including many ceramics. One particular type of ceramic recovered from Ferryland is tin-glazed earthenware, the subject of this thesis. Tin-glazed earthenware was popular in Europe during the seventeenth century, and although fairly expensive, was considered to be a more affordable copy of Chinese porcelain. The presence of tin-glazed earthenware at an archaeological site may be considered indicative of wealth and high status, given its higher cost. Many European countries produced tin-glazed earthenware during the seventeenth century, and by identifying and examining the amounts from each country present in the archaeological record, much can be learned about the economic links between Ferryland and Europe.

Following the introductory chapter, Chapter 2 outlines the history of Ferryland, from the time it was first settled to its destruction in 1696. Some documentary evidence relating to the development of the area is present, as the settlement was described in letters sent back to England. Some of this correspondence is still in existence and was used in the interpretation of the site.

Chapter 3 describes the history of the excavations at the site, and deals specifically with the structural remains uncovered at each area. In some areas, there is no

corresponding documentary evidence to explain the presence of the stone structures, so archaeology alone must be the basis of interpretation.

The tin-glazed earthenware at Ferryland originates in six different countries, and the history of the development of tin-glazed earthenware in each of these countries the main focus of Chapter 4.

Chapter 5 presents descriptions of the forms, fabrics and decorations of tin-glazed earthenware made in each of the six national traditions. It includes a discussion of forms present in the Ferryland archaeological record as defined by a modified form of the Potomac Typological System, or POTS (Beaudry et al, 1991).

The tin-glazed earthenware collection is identified and analysed in Chapter 6. The dateable vessels are divided into seven major time periods which cover the time of occupation of the site, and which illustrate trends in the appearance of the ceramics at Ferryland.

Ferryland's economic links with other European countries are described in Chapter 7. England developed trade partnerships with different countries, which were affected by ongoing wars and alliances. The economy of Ferryland, an English settlement, was affected by these changing markets for its cod, although during the seventeenth century the presence of the tin-glazed earthenware seems to be affected more by personal trade connections rather than by English economic policy.

Chapter 8 describes the social organization of Ferryland, and discusses inferences about status and wealth that can be made by analysis of the tin-glazed earthenware. The geographic locations of the tin-glazed earthenware are outlined, and inferences about the

interrelation of different areas are made. Issues of choice and consumption are also considered.

The final chapter (9) includes comparisons to other research done on tin-glazed earthenware in North American colonial sites. A discussion of the role of tin-glazed earthenware in seventeenth-century society, its uses and symbolism is included. The archaeological evidence and research from previous chapters are discussed.

Many of the chapters rely on the descriptions of the collection of tin-glazed earthenware vessels recovered from Ferryland. A catalogue of these vessels, along with identifications of form, country of origin, and date of manufacture are included in Appendix A.

Chapter 2

History of Ferryland

Ferryland is an outpost community located on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula, approximately 80 km south of St. John's (Map 1). For the last 400 years it has played an important role in the history of Newfoundland, having been nearly continuously occupied for that period of time. The first mention of Ferryland is found on Giovanni Verrazano's 1529 world map where it is referred to as Farilham, possibly a corruption of the Portuguese word "farelhao" meaning steep rock, reef or point (Pope 1986:1; Tuck 1996a:21). This name was modified over time until it resulted in the English name "Ferryland", still used today. The varied past of Ferryland includes visits in the sixteenth century by Beothuks and European fishermen, but is best known as the site of early colonial ventures by George Calvert, later the first Lord Baltimore in the seventeenth century.

The rich cod fishery off the coast of Newfoundland attracted fishermen from many European nations on a seasonal basis beginning in the early 1500s (Tuck 1996:28). By 1550, as many as 100 ships were coming from France as well as some from Portugal to avail themselves of the fishing grounds (Abreu-Ferreira 1997:38). Archaeological excavations at Ferryland have uncovered many artifacts which can be dated and identified as to country of origin. Ceramics are one of the most suitable artifact classes for this purpose, and ceramic vessels made in the Basque country, Spain, Portugal and England have been recognized (Tuck 1996a:28).

Some evidence that Beothuk Indians visited Ferryland also exists. Excavations in the lowest cultural layers of Area B have revealed hearths, stone tools and projectile points in association with various types of European pottery. Some iron was also found, although it was not modified into tools. The archaeological evidence suggests the Beothuk came to Ferryland on a seasonal basis, though it is unclear whether they came to conduct trade with the Europeans, or to take goods from the abandoned fishing stations.

The beginning of the seventeenth century was a time of colonization attempts in Newfoundland. The earliest attempt at settling a permanent English colony in Newfoundland happened in 1610, with the establishment of Cupids in Conception Bay under the direction of John Guy. The colony was unsuccessful in that Guy did not turn a large profit, although people did continue to live in the area. Other attempts to settle colonies were made at Renew's and Harbour Grace (then known as Bristol's Hope), in 1617 and 1618. They were also unsuccessful in the sense that it was difficult for the proprietors to make money. It was not until 1621, that Sir George Calvert, under a title granted by King James I, established the settlement at Ferryland.

Calvert, who was Secretary of State in England under James I, had long been interested in overseas ventures; he had invested in the East India Company in 1614, and was a subscriber to the Virginia Company during the time of the second charter (Cell 1969:92). In addition, he had already tried out some of his colonization ideas on confiscated land in Ireland (Cell 1969:1969). In 1621 Calvert was granted a proprietary patent to the land and harbours from Bay Bulls to Aquaforte, as well as the harbours between Fermeuse and Trepassey (Pope 1992:13). Captain Edward Wynne was sent with

11 colonists to Newfoundland to help set up a new colony at Ferryland, because Calvert was unable to travel to Newfoundland himself (Cell 1969:92). Wynne was very industrious the first year, undertaking a building program which included a “mansion house” measuring 44 feet by 15 feet, tenements, salt works, a forge, brew room, and hen house, all of which were surrounded by a palizado (Pope 1996a:9-11). These constructions were described in letters to Calvert, which also included glowing reviews of the climate and opportunities for success. Plans to expand the colony continued, with preparations for a brewhouse and other tenements. Wynne also requested a group of masons, carpenters, quarrymen, slaters, strong maids and labourers from Calvert (Wynne 7/28/1622, 8/17/1622). As well, crops were planted which included wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, radishes, cabbage, lettuce, turnips, and carrots (Wynne 7/28/1622). Slowly the colony grew, and thirty-two settlers overwintered in 1622-1623 (Tuck 1993b: 47). By 1625 there was a population of 100 settlers (Pope 1986:211).

In 1625 Calvert resigned his position as Secretary of State, and declared his conversion to Roman Catholicism (Cell 1969:93). This meant that he now had more time to devote to his colony in Newfoundland. Captain Wynne had left his post after a short time, and Calvert (now the first Lord Baltimore) became concerned about his investment. Calvert himself did not actually visit Ferryland until 1627, although he had attempted to travel to the settlement several times earlier. He must have been very impressed with what he saw, because the following year with the permission of Charles I, he brought his family and more settlers to Ferryland to take up permanent residence.

Many factors conspired to make the Calverts stay in Ferryland rather unpleasant. The English war with France had spread across the ocean to North America, and while the English were attacking the French in the St. Lawrence, the French harassed the English in Newfoundland. Lord Baltimore managed to capture six French fishing boats in Trepassey Bay and sent them to England as prizes (Cell 1969:94). Baltimore then requested protection from the French, but Charles I answered this plea by merely sending one of the French ships back to Newfoundland to him. Baltimore was forced to spend his own money to protect his colony and fishing interests. Religious friction was also a problem within the colony, with the Rev. Erasmus Stourton, an Anglican clergyman, later complaining to the English Privy Council that Baltimore had brought Catholic priests and settlers to Ferryland, that a mass had been conducted, and that a forcible baptism had taken place (Cell 1969:94). Finally, the winter of 1628-1629 was a harsh one and many settlers became sick. Disillusioned, the Calverts left Ferryland in 1629. Although George Calvert died in 1632, his son Cecil and the rest of the family set up a new colony in what is now the state of Maryland (Pope 1986:148-149). The Calvert family remained proprietors of the colony in Ferryland by maintaining William Hill as deputy until 1638 (Tuck 1996a:22).

Political machinations in England resulted in Charles I granting the entire island of Newfoundland to Sir David Kirke in 1637. Kirke had helped to take Quebec from the French in 1629 and so was regarded favourably by the king (Pope 1986:24). Kirke and his family arrived in Ferryland in 1638 and displaced Calvert's governor, Captain William Hill, from his home in the mansion house (Tuck 1996a:22). These actions resulted in a

series of lawsuits between the Kirkes and the Calverts, which lasted until the third quarter of the seventeenth century (Tuck 1993b: 295). However, Kirke managed Ferryland for the next 13 years, and unlike Calvert, was able to make a profit by collecting rent from resident planters for fishing rooms, by collecting license fees from taverns, and by levying a tax on foreign fishing ships (Pope 1986:24-25). The English Civil war began, and finally in 1651 Kirke was recalled to London to account for his proprietorship (Pope 1986:27). Lady Sara and the family were left behind to manage the property in Ferryland, which they did successfully. Kirke was a Royalist, which did not make him popular with the Interregnum government. He later died, possibly in the infamous Clink at “the suit of Lord Baltimore” in 1654 and his land and possessions were forfeited to the Commonwealth (Tuck 1996a:22).

John Treworgie was appointed governor by the Commonwealth in 1653, a position he held until 1660 (Cell 1969:123). He and five others were also given possession of Kirke’s Newfoundland holdings (Pope 1986:27). After Charles II ascended the throne in 1660 both the Calverts and Kirkes renewed their claims to the proprietorship of Ferryland. Lady Sara Kirke and three of her sons had continued to live at Ferryland throughout the Interregnum and after the Restoration, controlling the “plantation” and earning a profit from the fishery. The Calverts regained control over Ferryland in 1661, but the Kirkes ignored this and refused to move. The property remained in the hands of the Kirke family until 1708 (Tuck 1996a:22).

However, there were fluctuations in their prosperity due to changing patterns of trade, variations in the demand for fish, and political upheavals. In 1673 four Dutch ships

under the command of Nicholas Boes attacked Ferryland (Prowse 1895:1830). They destroyed boats, wharves and train vats. The Governor of New York, Dudley Lovelace, who was imprisoned on board one of the ships wrote that “the enimie plundered, ruined, fired and destroyed the commodities, cattle, household goods and other stores” (Pope 1993: 107). They also burnt 30 fishing boats and took away as much fish as they could load onto their ships (Pope 1986:30). The settlement was rebuilt and in 1677 Ferryland contained eight dwelling houses, 15 storehouses, 27 boats, and 8 stages as well as 133 residents and servants (Prowse 1895:699).

The 1696 attack by d’Iberville’s Canadian forces was more disastrous and resulted in a brief depopulation of the settlement (Prowse 1895: 216, Tuck 1996a:23). French and Indian troops travelled overland to Ferryland and proceeded to destroy the settlement and burn it to the ground (Pope 1993:151). Some of the settlers were taken to Placentia, and others to England, where they stayed over the winter (Pope 1986:31). Many colonists did return in the following years, but occupation shifted away from the Pool to areas on the mainland.

The year 1696 marks the end of the main period of settlement at Ferryland, and since the majority of the tin-glazed earthenware recovered was shipped to Ferryland before the end of the seventeenth-century, it seems an appropriate place to end the description of Ferryland’s history.

Chapter 3

History of Excavation

3.1 History of Excavation

Archaeological investigations have been carried out in Ferryland for many years, although early excavations were done on a small scale. The existence of the Colony of Avalon was never completely forgotten, but investigators were unsure of its precise location, because of some confusion about eighteenth-century remains that were also visible in the area. Descriptions of Ferryland by Daniel Powell in 1622 located the colony:

“at the foot of an easy-ascending hill, on the south-east and defended with a hill, standing on the further side of the haven on the north-west. The beach on the north and south sides of land lock it and the seas on both sides are so near and indifferent to it that one may shoot a bird-bolt into either sea” (Pope 1993:15).

This description clearly fits the inner harbour of the “Pool” area, with the easy-ascending hill being the westernmost part of the Ferryland Downs. The Downs are also obviously the location for “1000 acres of good ground for hay, feeding of cattle and plenty of wood” (Pope 1993:15). However, many different excavations were carried out before the exact location of the Colony was determined.

The very first recorded excavation was carried out by Bishop Michael F. Howley in 1880. One of the artifacts recovered included an object variously interpreted as a silver bodkin or snuff spoon, engraved with initials (Howley 1979:124). Howley also mentioned that although little remained of the original colony, the foundations of Lord Baltimore’s

house were still visible in the late nineteenth century (Howley 1979:124). Unfortunately the exact location of his excavations are still unknown (Pope 1989a:78). In the 1930s, Dr. Brooks, an entomologist from Baltimore, Maryland excavated several test pits in the mainland area and around The Pool (Tuck 1996a:24). He suggested the mansion house of Lord Baltimore was located closer to the present-day community, near the former St. Joseph's school, now the Colony of Avalon visitor centre (Pope 1986:77-78). In the 1950s, J.R. Harper who was working for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada uncovered seventeenth-century material from the south shore of the Pool. He came to the opposite conclusion of Brooks, believing that the mansion house was located in the Pool area, since he recovered materials including pipe bowls, case bottle glass, sgraffito ware, wood and glass (Harper 1960:111).

Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University carried out test excavations near the south shore of the Pool in 1968, at the location of what is now a restaurant. A slate drainage feature was exposed as well as number of seventeenth-century artifacts (Tuck 1996a:24). In the 1970s Robert Barakat, also of Memorial University, carried out some test excavations to the east of Harper's previous excavations (Tuck 1996a:24). The artifacts recovered from this area and from Bouys Island, located north of the Ferryland Head dated mainly to the eighteenth century (Pope 1986:80).

It was not until the 1980s that more systematic and thorough work was completed. In 1984, intensive excavations were carried out under the direction of Dr. James Tuck in order to see if the site had potential, if there had been much site disturbance, and to see if some of the structures mentioned in seventeenth-century documents could be located

(Tuck 1993b:296). Excavations of Areas A -D were carried out from 1984-1986, revealing a broad range of seventeenth-century artifacts and some structural remains. A stone structure was uncovered in 1986 in Area C, but excavations were halted until proper funding could be obtained because of the richness and complexity of the area (Tuck 1996a:31).

Marianne Stopp carried out salvage excavations for the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth in 1989. She excavated at the waterline near the eastern end of the site, and also dug a trench at the junction of the Lighthouse and Pool roads (Tuck 1996a:25). Although the stratigraphy in the area is difficult to interpret, a stone wall dating from the seventeenth century was found, as well as part of a later cobble road. Nevertheless, it will require more work in order to date this area properly.

Excavations at Ferryland continued in 1992 after the signing of the 1991 Canada-Newfoundland Tourism and Historic Resources Cooperation Agreement which supplied the necessary funding. The agreement provided funding for multi-year excavations at Ferryland. Since then, excavations have continued, expanding Areas B, C and D and opening up Areas E, F, and G (Tuck 1993a, 1993b, 1994, 1996a, 1996b). Evidence of a seventeenth-century settlement and a variety of structures was uncovered as well as thousands of artifacts.

Eight different area have been investigated by Memorial University over the past 15 years. (Map 2). Each of these areas will be described in detail in the following sections.

3.2 Area A

In 1984 small test excavations were conducted in Area A. They consisted of four one metre squares excavated at the western end of the site, where the cobble bar that leads to the mainland begins to widen (Tuck 1996a:26). Some seventeenth-century material was recovered, but no structural features (Tuck 1993a: 297, Tuck 1996a:27). It is possible that this area was not excavated deeply enough, as some other features on the site have been found at great depths.

3.3 Area B

Excavations at Area B (located just to the east of Area A) during the 1984, 1985 and 1986 field seasons uncovered part of a stone forge and a large number of seventeenth-century artifacts related to blacksmithing, such as iron, charcoal, coal, slag, and copper. Approximately sixty square metres were excavated, although not all were taken down to sterile subsoil (Pope 1986:83). Excavations were halted in the area for ten years until 1994, when the smithy floor was uncovered and the rest of the blacksmith shop was completely revealed. The forge itself measures about four feet by six feet, and post molds have been discovered which locate the position of the bellows and anvil (Tuck 1996a:29). Examination of artifacts associated with the forge date its construction to the first half of the seventeenth century (Carter 1997)

The discovery of the forge also helped to facilitate a better understanding of the layout of the early settlement of Ferryland. Captain Wynne wrote a letter to Calvert in 1622 describing the building efforts of the settlers, including the construction of the

mansion house, tenements, brewhouse, and forge. He finished the letter with the words “.. so that within the same, another row of buildings may be so pitched, that the whole may be made a prettie streete” (Pope 1993:13). This implies that the first row of buildings was located parallel to the harbour, and the discovery of the forge locates it on the south side of the existing modern road (Tuck 1996a:30).

In 1995 excavations uncovered the remains of a cobblestone street which roughly parallels the present-day road. The western end of the street has been exposed and the edges are bordered with large cobbles. It is possible this is the “prettie streete” that Captain Wynne referred to in his letter home (Pope 1993:13). Among the cobbles crushed ceramics, glass nails and tobacco pipes have been found (Tuck 1996a:31). Unfortunately, the date of the street can only be narrowed to the seventeenth century. However, the foundations of a stone house apparently built in mid-century have also been uncovered. The house foundations encroach on the cobblestone street, so the street must have been built considerably earlier than the house. Therefore, it is very likely that the cobble street is the same one made by the first settlers soon after their arrival. The house appears to be a wood frame structure which rested on a rough masonry foundation (Tuck 1996a:31). More information on the house and an analysis of the objects found inside is available (Nixon 1999).

Evidence of Beothuk Indian occupation has also been discovered in Area B. Small cobble hearths have been found on the lowest levels of the site, on the original sand beach. Chert stone tools were found which are almost identical to those found on other Beothuk sites across the island (Tuck 1996a:27). Since the hearths were found on

unprotected beaches, it is believed that the campsites were temporary, and used only seasonally.

Above the beach, two layers of beach rocks were found. Since the surface is uneven, it is unlikely they were used as a surface for walking on. A more likely explanation is that they were used for drying fish. It was very common to see fish spread on beaches to dry in Ferryland well into the twentieth century, so these beach rocks could have been used when the catch exceeded the normal space available (Tuck 1996a:28-29). Ceramics found at the site indicate it was built by West Country English fishermen, and because no pipe fragments were found, it likely dates to about the third quarter of the sixteenth century.

3.4 Area C

Area C first excavated in 1986, is located to the north and east of Site B and closer to the present-day shoreline of the Pool (Tuck 1996a:31). Substantial remains of stone structures were uncovered, but excavations were then postponed until proper funding was available. In 1992 excavations continued and included part of the present-day parking lot in the east end of Area C (Tuck 1996a:31). It was later discovered that the construction in this area was carried out in two phases.

The first phase was the building of a seawall which also served as the colony's quayside. Some sections have also been found underwater, and excavations in 1995 revealed the eastern end of the seawall. The construction of the seawall and infilling of the area behind it was an ambitious project, which required a great deal of work. The

hillside on the southern edge of the settlement shows signs of cutting and terracing, so this is likely where the earth was obtained for the fill. This procedure was described in Captain Wynne's report in 1622 of using earth to reclaim the land (Gaulton 1997:5). Once the area was filled in, it produced a large level area for the second phase, the construction of stone buildings which make up the waterfront premises.

A large building that measures 56 feet by 16 feet has been uncovered, and it is the only complete building exposed so far. The west half appears to have had flagstone paving, but the east end seems to have had an earthen floor (Tuck 1996a:33). Thousands of fragments and whole roof slates indicate that the building had a slate roof. It is believed to have been a storehouse, and examination of architectural features assigns it a date from the early seventeenth century.

A stone privy measuring about four feet by eight feet, and four feet deep was uncovered at the western end of the storehouse structure and also dates from the early seventeenth century (Tuck 1996a:33). It drains through the seawall to allow for the evacuation of waste into the harbour. Since the drains are below the high tide level, the privy was "flushed" every twelve hours (Tuck 1996a:33). Organic remains were uncovered from the water-saturated matrix, and included several scraps of textile, some fragments of leather shoes and a few wooden objects including part of a wheelbarrow and a walking stick (Tuck 1993b:33-34). One of the more unusual finds was a wax impression from a signet ring bearing the picture of a weeping eye above the Immaculate Heart of Mary, pierced with an arrow and shedding three drops of blood (Gaulton 1997:6). This is most likely from the time of Calvert's proprietorship, given the Roman

Catholic symbolism of the impression. Thousands of seeds, bird bones and fish bones were also recovered which will help to determine the diet of the settlers once they are analysed.

The stone storehouse was destroyed in the Dutch raid of 1673, and a second construction phase began shortly afterwards (Gaulton 1997:10). This consisted of the addition of more fill to the southern end of Area C, and the construction of a combination storehouse-cowhouse shed (Gaulton 1997:10). The shed also included a slate drainage channel which led into the old privy which was destroyed in the French attack of 1696

3.5 Area D

The first evidence of a domestic complex was discovered at Area D, near the eastern end of the settlement and outside the original palisade. It includes the remains of a dwelling, and an associated well. A later, nineteenth-century fireplace was uncovered during a Memorial University of Newfoundland field school, and in 1993 the area was returned to and further excavations were carried out.

The house dates to the second half of the seventeenth century and is the topic of a forthcoming study (Crompton, forthcoming). The fireplace measures about 17' 6" wide and is likely the width of the house (Tuck 1996a:36). It is not yet known who lived in the house, although a map drawn by James Yonge in 1663 identifies a house in the general area as belonging to Lady Kirke (Tuck 1993a:306). The map does not show many other buildings that were in existence in 1663, and the artifacts recovered from the house do not match what one would expect from a house inhabited by gentry in the seventeenth

century. Even though the house was substantial, it has a lack of more expensive wares such as tin-glazed earthenware or sgraffito ware (Tuck 1996a:37). Coins have also been found which date the destruction of the house to the French attack of 1696. The stone-lined well was excavated in 1994. It reaches a depth of 25' below the surface of the ground and was solidly built (Tuck 1996a:37). Local legend has it that a child drowned in the well sometime in the past, causing it to be filled in. Artifacts from the well indicate it was filled in sometime during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The substantial structures of Area D suggest it was the dwelling of a fairly wealthy family, but the associated artifacts contradict this. It is hoped that the upcoming study will explain this paradox.

3.6 Area E

Site E is located at the top of the hill south of the site (Tuck 1996a:38). It is located in an area that provides a good vantage point over the Pool, the settlement and a view to the east where ships would have entered the harbour. It consists of a large mound of earth and was part of the fortifications of Ferryland (Tuck 1996a:39). Limited excavations were carried out, but many remains were found, indicating that the area has undergone several different building phases. The latest dates from the mid-eighteenth century and consists of two fireplaces from a building that measured 12 by 30 feet (Tuck 1996a:39). The artifacts recovered indicate that it could have been used as a tavern, because of the large amounts of drinking vessels, bottles and pipes. Earlier remains have been found which appear to be fortifications built in 1694 by Captain William Holman as

a response to the increasing threat of the French (Tuck 1996a:39). The artifacts found, which include a William III half-penny from the late seventeenth century bear out this interpretation. Although no military artifacts have been found in the area, the strategic location of the feature make it likely a gun platform was placed there.

3.7 Area F

Area F, located on the eastern edge of the settlement on the south shore of the Pool, has long been thought to have been the location of some of the original structures of the Colony of Avalon. In the past, Arch Williams, whose house stood in the area, reported finding seventeenth-century artifacts in his garden. The house was occupied until it was bought by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1995, and was pulled down in 1997. Some digging was carried out east of the Williams' house in 1996, and late seventeenth-century deposits were uncovered in association with burned timbers (Carter et al 1997:3). This was interpreted as being from a frame structure that burned either at the end of the seventeenth century or at the beginning of the eighteenth (Carter et al 1997:3). In 1997 the deposits were fully excavated, and it was discovered that underneath was a large defensive ditch, about six meters wide and a meter deep. The ditch is obviously part of the defensive fortifications, and runs north-south along what is the eastern boundary of the colony (Carter et al, 1997:3). The remains of an earthen rampart were also found, as well as the remains of a wooden bridge.

Excavations in 1996 and 1997 further revealed the presence of the eastern end of the cobblestone pavement or road which runs from east to west across the site (Tuck

1996b:3). The width of this matches a similar pavement which ends at the western end of the site (Tuck 1996b:3). As a result, it is also believed to be part of the “prettie streete” mentioned by Captain Edward Wynne in 1622. Another cobble pavement, leading southward from the main cobble road, was also found and is overlain by an incredibly rich midden deposit. Test pits in 1996 yielded fragments of glass window leads or comes, artifacts not previously recovered from the site (Tuck 1996b:5). Thousands of artifacts have been recovered from this midden, including artifacts which indicate high status such as a gold-plated brass spur, and many sherds of expensive ceramics, such as *terra sigillata* and tin-glazed earthenware (Carter *et al.* 1997:5). It is estimated that 80% of all the sherds of tin-glazed earthenware found at Ferryland have come from the ten squares excavated in the area (Carter *et al.* 1997:5). It is quite possible that the Mansion House, mentioned in letters to England could be in this area, but excavations have been halted in the location because of the proximity to the Downs or Lighthouse Road. Further excavation will require the moving of the road, which will take a large amount of logistical and financial effort.

3.8 Area G

The first excavations at Area G began in 1996 and continued through to 1999. A cobble pavement was uncovered at the eastern end of the site, but does not appear to be part of a roadway or a platform for drying fish (Carter *et al.* 1998:49). For now, its function remains undetermined. Some excavations were carried out below the pavement, and a thin layer of organic material with artifacts dating from the first half of the

seventeenth century was discovered. Underneath this layer was a thick layer of fill on top of the original beach, also evidence of Captain Wynne's 1622 project of reclaiming land. Another excavation was carried out in Area G, near to where the previous digging had been done. No cobblestone pavement was found, but instead a layer of fill was uncovered, along with a large number of roof tile fragments (Carter *et al.* 1997:2). Unfortunately, no evidence of a slate-roofed structure has yet been found in the area. Artifacts found indicate an occupation during the first half of the seventeenth century (Carter *et al.* 1997:2). Evidence of the seawall was also discovered at Area G, but excavations were only carried out at times when the tides were low enough to permit access. In 1999 a drain associated with the area was partially excavated, but because of the location of buildings in the area, digging had to be halted before the drain was completely uncovered.

3.9 Area H

Area H was excavated during the 1999 field season. It is located just west of the Colony of Avalon Interpretive Centre, and approximately three four-metre square units were excavated. In an upper level, remains of a nineteenth-century stone foundation were uncovered. Below that, parts of an eighteenth-century cobble pavement were found. In the lowest levels, some evidence of a mid-seventeenth-century occupation was discovered, with dates from pipe bowls found indicating people were present from about 1640-1670 (Barry Gaulton, pers. comm. 1999).

Chapter 4

History of tin-glazed earthenware

4.1 Introduction

Tin-glazed earthenware became popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Europe because of the whiteness of its glaze, which was the closest imitation people could get to the new imports of Chinese porcelain. Although these ceramics cost about three times the price of regular earthenware, there was a definite market for these goods. Pottery centres across the continent produced massive quantities to keep up with the high demand for these relatively expensive ceramics. European tin-glazed earthenware has been excavated from archaeological sites across the world, so it was obviously considered a valuable commodity to be traded and exported. According to Noel Hume, tin-glazed earthenware was the most important ceramic development in England in the seventeenth century (1969:105). Although this statement may be considered to be rather overarching, tin-glazed earthenware did have a large impact on the types of ceramics made in Europe during the seventeenth century.

“Tin-glazed earthenware” is the technical term for earthenware fired at low temperatures (between 450°C and 1100 °C) which has been covered by a lead glaze made opaque by the addition of tin oxide (Poole 1995:9). The normally water-absorbent body is made impermeable by applying the glaze to biscuit vessels which are then fired again (Deetz 1977:47). The second firing causes the white glaze to become fixed to the body and the pigments are fused into the glaze (Woodhouse 1974:95). Other brilliant colours are made by combining different oxides of copper, lead, manganese and antimony

to produce greens, yellows, blues and purples (Rackham 1925:103). This relatively soft ceramic can be distinguished from others by the thickness of its glaze which can be seen clearly above the body of the ceramic. It is well-suited for food and beverage service, as well as for pharmaceutical and hygienic uses, although unsatisfactory for cooking purposes because of its inability to withstand thermal shock. The advantages of tin-glazed earthenware are that the glaze does not need to first be applied over a white slip, and is more stable in firing than a transparent lead glaze (Cooper 1972:110). The main drawback is that since tin-glazed earthenware is fired at a low temperature, it tends to chip and break easily. The decoration of tin-glazed earthenware also takes great skill. Because the surface is so absorbent, it can be compared to trying to paint on white dust or blotting paper (Clark 1995: 29). If mistakes are made, they cannot be corrected (Rackham 1925:103).

Tin oxide was used in glazes by the Babylonians between 1000 and 600 BC, but was only used on bricks and tiles, not vessels (Cooper 1972:110). Tin-glazed earthenware first developed in ninth-century Mesopotamia, and moved across northern Africa with the Islamic conquests (Clark 1995:29). Arabs brought the technique across North Africa to Spain by approximately AD 1250, and by the fourteenth century potters in Spain had developed Hispano-Moresque ware, a very distinctive lustre-decorated pottery (Clark 1995:29). After spreading to Italy, tin-glazed earthenware became known as maiolica, after the port of Majorca, which was the entry way for imported Hispano-Moresque ware (Clark 1995:29). Tin-glazed earthenware also appeared in Germany and France, where it was known as faience, after Faenza, a pottery producing centre in Italy which was famous

for whiteware in the second half of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Poole 1995: 9). In the Netherlands, it was known as Delft, after the main pottery-producing town (Poole 1995: 9). In England the original name for tin-glazed earthenware was “Galleyware” or “gallipots”, words which the Oxford English Dictionary suggest derive from the Mediterranean ships or “galleys”, which brought the tin-glazed earthenware to Britain (Simpson et al 1989:333). An alternate explanation is that the term “galleyware” came from the Saxon word for clay (Austin 1994:15). Throughout the seventeenth century terms such as “Holland ware”, “painted ware” and even “bastard china” were used but by the eighteenth century it was known by the generic term “delftware”.

Tin-glazed earthenware was produced in a number of forms, most of which were a variety of dining and storage wares (Austin 1994:15). Traditional forms include dishes, cups, bowls, basins, small bottles, drug pots, wash basins, and chamber pots (Pope 1986:112-113). In the eighteenth century, with changes in drinking habits, there was more of a demand for tea, coffee and chocolate services (Cooper 1972:166). Large serving plates, known as chargers, and smaller, individually-sized plates were common and popular vessel shapes because of the flat surfaces suitable for painted decorations (Cooper 1972:191). Posset pots and puzzle jugs also appear in tin-glazed versions and decorative tiles were popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

By the end of the eighteenth century, tin-glazed earthenware fell out of popularity, and was replaced with Wedgwood mass-produced creamwares and transfer-printed wares. Tin-glazed earthenware is not particularly suitable for tableware since it does not respond well to heavy use and is not suitable for large scale production (Clark 1995: 33). The

introduction of lighter wares that were more durable signaled the end of the dominance of tin-glaze, at least in Northern Europe.

4.2 England

Tin-glazed earthenware was probably first introduced in England by two Dutch potters, Jasper Andries and Jacob Jansen, who traveled from Antwerp in 1567 to settle in Norwich (Poole 1995:18). By 1571, Jansen had moved to London, changed his name to Johnson and is recorded as being a “pottmaker” in Dukes Place, Aldgate, with several other Flemish potters (Poole 1995:18). By 1615 there were thirteen Flemish potters working at this pottery (Clark 1995:29). Andries and Jansen had fled to England because of the threat of the Spanish Inquisition, which in 1568 had issued a death decree for all Protestants living in the Low Countries (Clark 1995:30). Because of this persecution, many potters scattered around Europe and many went to England. Although Jansen died in 1593, the pottery continued on until the early years of the seventeenth century (Poole 1995:18). In 1618, there is a report of another Dutch immigrant, Christian Wilhelm, who started “gallypotmaking” at Pickleherring in London, England (Clark 1995:30). Other Dutch immigrants followed, which explains the strong Dutch influence on many of the items made in England at that time.

Some of the earliest tin-glazed earthenware found in England are “Malling Jugs”, originally thought to have been produced in London, but now known to have been manufactured in Antwerp (Allan, pers. comm. 2000). These jugs have thick glazes and are a speckled manganese colour on the exterior which appears to be sponged on. Many

have silver mounts on the necks of the jugs. Some have hallmarks which date to as early as 1549 (Clark 1995:29). The first dated piece of tin-glazed earthenware made in England is a plate dedicated to Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) and has a date of “1600” inscribed on it. It was likely made in England by Dutch or Belgian potters who had emigrated to England, although there is some controversy as to the authenticity of this piece (Clark 1995:29). Tiles used as fire-surrounds were produced in England in the later seventeenth century, after imported Dutch tiles became popular. Dutch tile makers moved to England after restrictions preventing the importation of Dutch tiles were instituted in the 1670s to protect the English tin-glazed earthenware industry (Poole 1995:46). Their businesses prospered, and the industry expanded.

London was originally the centre of tin-glazed earthenware production in England, with the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark outside of London as primary centres. It was only in the later seventeenth century that a potter came to Bristol (Clark 1995:30). In the mid eighteenth century factories on a large scale were begun in Liverpool, as well as Glasgow and Dublin. It is interesting to note that all of these potteries are located in port towns, and were therefore more likely to have access to and an awareness of foreign goods (Cooper 1972:190).

According to Noel Hume, the earliest wares produced in England were elaborately decorated, and it was not until mass production techniques were used that potters began to produce plain white vessels with no decorations (1969:108). He believes this may have been partially due to the sobering effect of the English Civil War, followed by the austere period of the Commonwealth (1649-1660). London at the time was the centre of ceramic

production and also the centre of Parliamentary influence (Noel Hume 1969:108). It is true that after the Restoration, more colourful dishes became more popular, including large chargers often decorated with pictures of Adam and Eve, members of the royal family, and other designs. Many of these chargers were bordered by a series of blue brushstrokes around the rim, and so were known as “blue dash chargers” (Poole 1995:26).

Late in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Chinese porcelain was imported by the Dutch and English East India Companies (Poole 1995:18). It became very popular, but because of the expense and lack of supply there was a strong demand for Dutch and English tin-glazed imitations of Chinese designs, especially in the blue and white wares. Part way through the seventeenth century, the Chinese influence on tin-glazed earthenware lessened in England, and more local designs were produced. This was caused by several factors. Charles I of England had offended the Chinese by granting import licenses to adventurers, which resulted in the Chinese closing their ports to England until 1680 (Clark 1995:30). Although some Chinese ware came to England via the Dutch, on the whole English potters did not have the same access to new Chinese wares. The Ming Dynasty fell in the mid-seventeenth century, which also interrupted trade (Cooper 1972:161). As well, the 1651 Navigation Act prohibited any Asian merchandise from entering England in anything but English-built ships, manned by at least 75% English seamen. Finally, when Oliver Cromwell was in power (1653-58), he imposed an additional customs duty of two shillings for every 20 shillings of value on the import of “all manner of Earthen and Stone ware whatsoever” (Clark 1995:30). This served to isolate further English potters. By the 1680s, the prohibitions were removed, the

Navigation Act was repealed and the influence of Chinese designs on English ceramics was revived. Pseudo-Chinese motifs of human figures, birds and rocks done in the Ming style proved to be popular once again, and were made well into the eighteenth century. In the later seventeenth century, new forms were produced in tin-glazed earthenware, including mugs, jugs, candlesticks, flower vases with pedestal bases, chamber pots, wash basins and apothecary pots (Noel Hume 1969:109).

English tin-glazed earthenware vessels can often be identified by the marks caused during the firing process. Plates and dishes were originally fired stacked in kilns with triangular-shaped spurs separating them so the glazes of different dishes would not fuse them together (Draper 1984:25). This resulted in small circular scars on the inner surfaces of the vessels. Later firing methods involved the replacement of spurs with pegs which projected from the sides of the sagger inside the kiln. The dishes were stacked on these pegs and resulted in long, thin scars on the undersides of the vessels. These changing scars can sometimes be used to provide relative dates for English ceramic vessels.

4.3 Netherlands

When people think of tin-glazed earthenware, they tend think first of Dutch delftware. From the mid-seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century, the Netherlands had the largest ever output of any European country. However, the town of Delft in the Netherlands was not the true birthplace of Dutch tin-glazed earthenware. That distinction goes to Antwerp, where tin-glazed earthenware had been made in large amounts since

about 1510 (Noel Hume 1977:1). The town of Delft in the early seventeenth century was originally better known as a brewing centre, but after establishing its potting industry, it soon dominated the Dutch ceramic industry. Styles of painting were influenced by the Italian potters that came to the Netherlands in the early years, but gradually different styles developed. In 1602 the Dutch East Company was formed, and in 1609 the first shipments of Chinese porcelain were brought back (Cooper 1992:160). Although many countries copied the new Chinese designs, Dutch potters in Delft were regarded as having the most refined and sophisticated wares (Carnegy 1993:45). In the seventeenth century tile-making also became popular. Initially intended for use in halls and around entranceways in an effort to protect clothing from whitewashed walls, they were soon used to surround fireplaces and eventually entire walls (Carnegy 1993:45). Rotterdam was the centre of the tile industry and exported its products around the world.

4.4 Italy

In the fifteenth century Italian maiolica was strongly influenced by Gothic and Oriental styles, and different regions developed their own distinctive wares (Cooper 1972:15). By the 1500s, the technique of making majolica was well established in Italy with Faenza as the leading centre of tin-glazed earthenware production and competition with imported Spanish lustrewares spurring on the development of new wares. During the Renaissance the tradition of elaborately painting drug jars or *albarellos* developed (Cooper 1972:156). In 1557, a treatise entitled “The Three Books of the Potters Art” was written by Cipriano Piccolpasso, an amateur Italian potter. The book described the technical

details of the tin-glazed earthenware pottery industry of the time, and has been used by many researchers to understand the methods used to produce Italian tin-glazed earthenware (Thornton 1997:116) The technique of “istoriato”, which was a decorative style involving the painting of elaborate and colourful scenes over the entire surfaces on wares evolved during the sixteenth century. Subjects painted were usually of narrative subjects of religious or historical characters from nature and Greek mythology (Woodhouse 1974:97). These designs covered the entire surface of the ware, usually plates because of their smooth flat surfaces. This style raised majolica to fine art, but the best quality examples were produced before the end of the sixteenth century (Woodhouse 1974:101).

As a reaction to these heavily decorated wares, plain white dishes known as “Bianchi” became popular at the end of the sixteenth century. Instead of using colorful glazes, moulding and relief piercing were used with a minimum of glaze (Carnegy 1993:33). During the seventeenth century the main maiolica potteries were in the towns of Montelupo, Albisola, Genoa, and Savona in Liguria and Castelli in the Abruzzi region (Cohen et al. 1993:56). Tin was imported great distances to Italy from across Europe (Thornton 1997:117). Like other European countries, production of Italian tin-glazed earthenware was affected by the changes in demand across the country by the end of the seventeenth century.

4.5 France

Throughout the sixteenth century, many wares made in France were very similar to Italian ones (Carnegy 1993:37). The plain white wares, known as “bianchi di Faenza” produced in Faenza became popular in France after about 1550. An added bonus with this trend was that plain white wares were inexpensive to make, and could be quickly produced alongside the more intricately decorated istoriato dishes (Carnegy 1993:37). By the early seventeenth century, a new individual French style had developed which included Chinese influences adopted from the porcelain imported by the Dutch. The forms made were French, but the decorations Chinese. A “bleu de Nevers” style was developed, which included flowers, birds and leaves painted in white and yellow on a dark blue background (Carnegy 1993:38). This technique may have evolved from the blue grounds seen in wares from Venice, Faenza and Castelli (Carnegy 1993:38).

Prior to the eighteenth century, most tin-glazed earthenware in France was used in pharmacies, or was for ceremonial or architectural use. The plain white wares were only used by the middle class, while the nobility ate from gold or silver. This changed with the passing of the Sumptuary Edict of 1702 by Louis XIV. All gold and silver plate in France had to be melted down to pay for the high costs of war (Clark 1995:29). Tin-glazed earthenware then became extremely popular which caused the industry to expand, and new factories to open. Tin-glaze was seen as being more hygienic than other types of earthenware, and the industry had difficulty keeping up with the demand. Like England, there was a decline in the popularity by the end of the eighteenth century with the rise in popularity of Staffordshire white wares and creamwares (Carnegy 1993:43).

4.6 Spain

Spain and Portugal share many similarities in development, because of the close relationship of the two countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Portugal was under Spanish rule from 1580 to 1640, so there was a lot of sharing of techniques and artistic influences, which at times makes it difficult to distinguish between the products of the two countries. The first presence of tin-glazed earthenware in Spain is recorded before the eleventh century (Goggin 1968:5). It has been attributed the influx of Muslim invaders during the time. Metallic lustre overglazes of Hispano-Moresque wares became popular, and was the dominant tradition in the country during the years of Arabic domination (Goggin 1968:5). This industry declined in most areas during the sixteenth century when the Moors were expelled. It is unknown where the lusterware found in Ferryland is from, but it may have a Catalan, or Aragonese sources. Another possibility is that it may be from Manises, in northern Spain (Calado, pers. comm. 1999). At the beginning of the sixteenth century, a new style developed. Elaborate polychrome styles developed in Italy during the Renaissance become popular in Spain, and this reached its peak in the town of Talavera in the seventeenth century (Goggin 1968:6). Styles of tin-glazed earthenware from France also had a great deal of influence in later years. (Goggin 1968:3). Similar to Portugal, production of tin-glazed earthenware continued on in Spain even after the decline in popularity in the rest of Europe.

4.7 Portugal

It is uncertain when production of majolica began in Portugal, but it appears to be in the second half of the sixteenth century (Calado 1992:11). Examination of historical records of this time show that the words “porcelain” and “faience” are often used interchangeably. In 1563 the Archbishop of Braga encouraged Pope Pius IV to use “Lisbon porcelain”; since it was made of clay, it was obviously more hygienic and pleasing to the eye than any table wares made of precious metals (Calado 1992:11). Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware was first sent to Spain in 1582 when Philip II of Spain (who was also Philip I of Portugal) wanted pears sent to him while in Portugal. He forwarded a number of boxes to Spain to pack the pears in, and as he thought it wasteful to send empty boxes, he filled them with faience. He called it “porcelain of a new kind”, as he had never seen it before (Calado 1992:11). The first written mention of exportation of Portuguese faience is in a letter written in 1625 by Severim de Faria, who describes a potter coming to Lisbon from Talavera in Spain (Calado 1992:13). He describes the beauty of the ware and compares it favorably to porcelain.

In the 1500s Lisbon was the centre of Portuguese production, but by the seventeenth century other towns were also manufacturing it. At the height of production, Lisbon alone was producing over 28,000 pieces per year (Calado 1992:32). It was a thriving industry, but as more Chinese porcelain arrived in Europe, the amount of Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware exported throughout Europe decreased until it was mainly serving the local market. Emphasis then turned to the tile-making business. Even today, tin-glazed earthenware is made in Portugal. There is a paucity of written sources

pertaining to archaeological tin-glaze from Portugal but only because archaeologists have traditionally focused on the Roman period at the expense of the seventeenth century. This is beginning to change, with recent research being carried out by archaeologists at the University of Oporto.

Early seventeenth-century Portuguese pieces show Spanish, Italian and Near Eastern influences (Calado 1992:27). Jan Baart in Amsterdam has excavated sites in Amsterdam where Portuguese Jews lived in the first half of the seventeenth century having fled Portugal because of the persecutions of the time. In Vloyenburg, Netherlands. Baart has found pieces dating from approximately 1600-1625 which have geometrical motifs, stylized floral designs and paintings of isolated birds as decorations (Calado 1992:37). These are more European- or Arab-influenced designs, rather than Chinese. By mid-century, the Portuguese developed their own interpretations of Chinese designs, which did not have a great deal of significance to them. Instead, they adapted them to fit their own life-experiences. As the designs changed, the potters gave nicknames to some designs that were very common (Fernandes, et al 1997:21). An example of this is the “aranhoe” or “big spider” pattern. Originally a copy of Chinese artemisa leaves, the design evolved into a border of circular fruit-like shapes with leaves alternating with ovals filled with radiating lines. Other examples of this trend are the “rendas” or “lace pattern” named after the similarity to lace on the edges of tablecloths. The pattern is characterized by semi-circular shapes with a scalloped border. Originally the Chinese had painted parts of peacock feathers. Chinese scales turned into a Portuguese bead design

known as “contas”. It consists of a recurring border of triangles consisting of three and sometimes six, dot-filled semicircles (Sassoon 1981:114).

Portuguese painters used only blue, and occasionally yellow on early pieces but after 1650 they used manganese purple to outline figures (Calado 1992:37). During the 1660s and 1670s after the Dutch controlled a large portion of the international tin-glazed earthenware market, designs evolved to suit Portuguese desires and some say they became more spontaneous and free (Fernandes et al 1997:23, Calado 1992:51). However, by the end of the seventeenth century, the quality of Portuguese tin-glaze changed, becoming heavier and the enamel coarser, and the designs became more stereotyped.

Chapter 5

Tin-glazed earthenware: Fabrics, forms and designs

5.1 Introduction

Tin-glaze earthenware from different countries can often be identified by characteristics such as fabric colour, relative hardness of fabric, and the presence of any inclusions. Typical colours used in decoration or styles of motifs can also be helpful. A major problem with this method for European tin-glazed earthenware is that many potters moved from town to town and country to country, bringing with them their ways of making and decorating pottery. There was a great deal of sharing of ideas and copying of motifs, so it is difficult at times to attribute ceramics to one specific country. A good example is the large influx of Dutch potters who came to England in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and because of the difficulties of attributing vessels to a specific country, many researchers have stopped trying to distinguish Dutch and English wares. During the same period, Portugal was under Spanish rule, and because of the large amount of internal trade in the area it is often easier to use the general term “Iberian” when referring to wares from this part of Europe. Studies that determine the chemical compositions of clays or glazes have attempted to give a scientific definition of country of origin, but these also run into difficulties when it is noted that at times clays were imported great distances. For example, clay from Norwich, East Anglia was sent to the Netherlands well into the eighteenth century (Austin 1994:15). As well, tin from the mines in Cornwall, England, was exported across Europe for use in glazes, so results

from studies of glazes can be misleading. Within these limitations, the following section describes some general characteristics of the different countries' tin-glazed earthenware.

5.2 English tin-glaze

The fabric of English tin-glazed earthenware is similar to Dutch, and has a soft, chalky texture which ranges from buff, or pale yellow to bright pink. The fabric becomes softer and more buff-coloured after firing (Bloice 1971:141). There are some small red and white inclusions visible in English fabrics, but they are not as noticeable as the ones found in Iberian wares. The fabric tends to be slightly harder than Dutch tin-glaze and glazes often spall or craze. Some vessels are covered with a pink-tinged white glaze which is caused by the iron-rich clay showing through (Archer 1997:19). Although British tin-glazed vessels made before c. 1670 were commonly made with a lead or thinned tin-glaze on the back, all of the vessels from Ferryland except for two appear to have tin-glaze on both the front and back (Noel Hume 1977:1). Decoration, if present, usually consists of flowers, foliage, birds, and at times human figures or inscriptions, all in monochrome blue (Pope 1986:116). Geometric designs of chevrons or crosses are common on apothecary pots, but smaller ointment pots are usually left undecorated. Plain white plates first appear in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, some with decorations in the centres with inscriptions and dates painted in blue (Noel Hume 1969:109). Large amounts of white tin-glazed earthenware were produced throughout the seventeenth century, and make up the majority of the English vessels in the Ferryland collection.

5.3 Dutch delftware

Dutch tin-glazed earthenware began being produced in several centres beginning about 1510 (Pope 1986:115). It is characterized by hard buff, yellow or beige fabrics. The fabric of Dutch tiles is more of a reddish colour. Glazes range from brilliant shiny white to grey-tinged white. At times, a transparent overglaze (“*kwaart*”) is used to make the vessel more shiny, and this can sometimes aid identification, although it was also used in England after about 1690 (Clark 1995:30). Another possible way to distinguish Dutch tin-glazed earthenware from other types may be to examine the shape of brushstrokes used in decoration (Plate 1). The use of squared off brushes is more typically Dutch, and so the painted lines should have angular instead of rounded edges (Calado, pers. comm., 1999). Decoration typically consist of monochrome blue scrolls, flowers and foliage, and is heavily influenced by Italian and Chinese designs (Draper 1984:28; Schaefer 1998: 49). After about 1650-1660, Dutch painters decorated tin-glazed earthenware mainly with Chinese decorations (Schaefer 1998:51). Polychrome designs of tulips were especially popular near the end of the seventeenth century when greens, reds and yellows began to be widely used (Cooper 1972:161). As noted previously, it is difficult to distinguish English and Dutch tin-glazed earthenware, because of the movement of Dutch potters to England and also because English clays were sent to the Netherlands (Noel Hume 1977:16). As well, English tin from Cornwall was shipped all over Europe for use in the pottery industry.

5.4 Italian tin-glazed earthenware (Majolica)

This earthenware is recognized by its hard and fine-grained fabric, usually creamy-buff in colour, but also occurring in pink and orange shades (Fairclough 1976:76). It often appears buff or brown after first firing (Woodhouse 1974:95). The tin-glaze is generally well-fitting and evenly applied overall, and is less likely to craze than glazes from other countries (Thornton 1997:117). The Italian vessels from Ferryland match these descriptions, but also include one vessel with a pale greyish fabric, and are generally covered with polychrome decorations of yellows, oranges, greens and blues. One vessel has traces of a yellow leaf design outlined in black or dark purple manganese.

5.5 French faience

French faience was produced in many different towns across France after 1500 (Pope 1986:114). One of the major centres during the seventeenth century was Rouen, located on the Seine River between Paris and the coast (Walthall 1991:83). The potters in Rouen had developed many new styles of decoration including intricate borders, lacework and scroll designs which were widely copied by the beginning of the eighteenth century (Walthall 1991:83). The fabrics of French faience at Ferryland range from grey, yellow or buff, to pink, orange or even a dark red brown, which is restricted to cooking vessels. The fabric often has a soft, chalky texture. Glazes are usually white, sometimes tinted a light blue, and bodies are normally thin and delicate (Pope 1986:114). Typically the glaze is fairly thick, and does not flake easily. Decorations are often in blue, and floral motifs are popular. Decorated borders are common on vessels from later dates. In the eighteenth

century a type of heavy, red bodied faience with brown glaze on the exterior and white glaze on the interior was produced, and proved to be popular for use in cooking (Blanchette 1981). This *faience brune* had two subtypes known: Rouen Plain and Rouen Blue on White. Rouen Plain was an undecorated brown and white glazed ware intended for the preparation and serving of food (Walthall 1991:93). Rouen Blue on White consisted of platters, bowls or deep dishes with interior painted rim borders including a floral or geometric motif, intended for use in serving (Walthall 1991:93-94). In the mid-eighteenth century plain white plates decorated around the rims with a single stripe of pale blue were also common (Noel Hume 1969:142)

5.6 Spanish tin-glazed earthenware

In Ferryland, the only Spanish tin-glazed earthenware found was of European origin, rather than that of the wares produced in the New World. Spanish tin-glaze is very similar to Portuguese, with white, or off white glazes decorated in blue. One difference is that Spanish vessels seem to be generally decorated in a darker shade of grey-blue than Portuguese vessels. Fabrics are soft, and range from yellow to buff. Similar to Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware, Spanish vessels tend to have many pin-holes in the glaze on the backs of vessels, and have a tendency to corrode in the burial environment.

Another type of Spanish tin-glaze found at Ferryland is lustreware, which was developed by Persian potters in the Middle East in the eighth century, and spread to Europe during the Middle Ages (Harris et al 1993:52). It is a technique of decoration often made by depositing an iridescent metallic film onto glazes (Harris et al 1993:52).

Oxides or sulfides of copper, silver or gold can be dissolved in acid, combined with an oily medium, and then painted onto the wares. In Spain, the copper lustre was painted over the tin-glaze and required a second firing (Archer 1997:18). Copper mixed with gold results in a reddish lustre, while copper mixed with silver produces a more yellowish colour. These lustres are then re-fired at low temperatures in a reducing atmosphere which causes the metallic film to adhere to the ceramic surface. Many of the motifs and patterns derive from Islamic sources and were often intertwined with European designs (Cohen et al 1993:46). It remained a popular ceramic in most of Europe until about 1600, when it was supplanted by gilding, but lustreware continued to be a much sought-after item in Iberia throughout the eighteenth century (Harris et al 1993:52).

Lustreware from the Ferryland collection is typified by a fine buff or pink sandy fabric, with a buff or pink tinged tin-glaze. The lustre is made from copper, which results in a reddish-tinged colour and is typical of pieces made throughout the seventeenth century (Allan 1995:300; Hurst et al. 1986:49). Decorations of swirls and foliate designs often appear in the pieces in the Ferryland collection, and some sherds have traces of a blue glaze as well as the lustre on their interior surfaces (Plate 2). Several pieces have a paler lustre, which might be caused by overfiring, or by the depositional environment. Only seven vessels of lustreware have been found in Ferryland. They consist of small bowls, porringers, plates and a handle from a jug. They might possibly be from Manises in Spain, which had a strong Moorish-influenced local tradition of producing lustreware beginning in the mid-fourteenth century, or have an Catalan or Aragonese source (Calado, pers. comm, 1999; Fairbanks 1982:395). Jugs were not commonly produced in

lustreware during the seventeenth century, so the Ferryland specimen is a very rare example (Hurst et al. 1986:49).

5.7 Portuguese

Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware is characterized by a yellow or buff fabric. It typically has rather a sandy texture, with noticeable black or red iron inclusions visible to the naked eye. Pendery (1999:63) suggests that Portuguese clays were put through some kind of processing or refinement because of the lack of large inclusions in examples recovered from seventeenth-century New England sites, but this is definitely not the case with Iberian tin-glazed earthenware found at Ferryland. Several vessels have red inclusions so large they are nearly the same thickness as the vessels (Plate 3). Bodies can be rilled, and are usually even and heavy (Pope 1986:114). Many of the thicker, heavier bowls have escudilla-type bases, instead of footrings. Glazes used on these wares are usually off-white, and at times are thinly and unevenly applied. The glaze tends to flake off the body, and on the underside or backs of vessels there is often a large number of pinholes caused by air bubbles in the glaze. Portuguese wares often attract corrosion products in the archaeological record. Another typical characteristic is that many vessels appear to have low foot rings, which have a much wider diameter in proportion to the vessel as compared to wares from other countries.

Decoration is often in blue and white, with manganese outlining and decoration used in pieces made after 1650 (Calado, pers. comm., 1999). Polychrome decoration also appears, with yellow, greens and blue motifs in the forms of rings, bands, and dots, and

stylized floral designs are common (Pope 1986:114). Geometric designs of alternating thick and thin blue lines are characteristic of the pre-1625 period (Calado, pers. comm., 1999) (Plate 5). The “aranhoe” (big spider) design evolved from Portuguese potters copying Chinese porcelain after about 1649 (Calado 1992:33). (Plate 4) The “rendas” (embroidery) pattern and the “contas” (bead) design evolved in the first half of the seventeenth century. (Plates 5,6,7) During the later seventeenth century, the “minute” design became popular. It was a style of decoration in which tiny blue Chinese-inspired motifs outlined in manganese were painted over the entire surface of the vessel (Monteiro, pers.comm., 1999). Currently, there does not appear to be any examples of this decorative style in the Ferryland archaeological record. Another typical Iberian motif consists of groups of several dots surrounding floral designs, although later on the Dutch copied this motif (Calado pers. comm., 1999). On the whole, Iberian paintwork is often in the form of free, even, hasty brushwork (Pope 1986:114). Backs of vessels are often decorated with large “s” shapes interspersed with vertical lines, some of which may be in imitation of Chinese tassels (Kirkman 1974:120). In the eighteenth century, plain white dishes become common, known as “malegueira”.

5.8 Forms of vessels present in the archaeological record in Ferryland

A wide variety of vessel forms has been recovered from the Ferryland archaeological record. In the past, archaeologists and researchers have had difficulty agreeing on typology, especially in Europe. The Potomac Typological System (POTS), originally developed for use on colonial Chesapeake sites, is a way to identify

consistently the different vessels on the basis of form and function attributes (Beaudry et al. 1991). Vessels are divided into different categories such as Food Service, Kitchen and Dairy, Cooking, Beverage Service, and Hygiene. This system is particularly useful because of the similarities between Newfoundland and American coastal north eastern sites, and has been successfully utilized in the past by other researchers examining the material culture of Ferryland (Pope 1986; Nixon 1999; Crompton, forthcoming).

Where this system is lacking, I have added definitions for forms not included in the original typological system. I have also grouped bowls under the Food Service category, because it seems a more suitable place for this form. Tin-glazed earthenware is a very decorative form of ceramic and not often used in cooking, so it was more likely to be used in the presentation of food, rather than the preparation of it. Finally, I have added a sixth category for tin-glazed earthenware which does not fit into the former categories such as tiles or items for ideotechnic purposes.

5.8.1 Food Service

BOWL: An open vessel with convex sides, with a plain or everted rim (Beaudry et al 1991:26). They can appear with or without footrings (Pope 1986:130). These vessels were used in food preparation and storage and were used most often in the kitchen or dairy (Beaudry et al 1991:26). Tin-glazed earthenware bowls were also used in the presentation and serving of food.

DISH: A dish is a large serving vessel with a diameter of at least 25 cm, and a diameter/height ratio of 5:1 (Beaudry et al 1991:26). They can be made with or without footings, and are made in shallow or deep forms (Beaudry et al 1991:26).

LOBED DISH: A variety of dish, used as decoration or for in the presentation of food. These dishes were either made with an even number of lobes (such as 8 or 12), or with a fluted border.

PLATE: A shallow, medium-sized vessel with a diameter of between 18 to 25 cm and a diameter/height ratio of at least 5:1 (Beaudry et al 1991:26). They are more suited to individual servings rather than the larger dishes (Pope 1986:132). Plates appear in both shallow and deep forms.

SAUCER: A small, shallow vessel, less than 18 cm in diameter, with a diameter/height ratio of 5:1 or more (Pope 1986:132). Saucers were made for serving condiments, and also could have been used as small plates (Beaudry et al 1991:27).

PORRINGER: A small vessel, usually less than 18 cm in diameter, with a diameter:height ratio of one or more, and with one or two handles (Pope 1986:133). They are usually hemispherically shaped and shallower than a cup or a pot (Beaudry et al 1991:25). They were used for serving stews, soups, pottage or other semi-solid foods (Pope 1986:133).

SALT DISH: A vessel used for serving salt, usually with a shallow, dish-shaped receptacle on the upper surface used to contain the salt (Beaudry et al 1991:27). It is often formed with a pedestal base, with the base diameter roughly equal to the that of the rim (Hinton 1988:311).

SILLABUB POT: A pot with a spout and handles, sometimes a lid, used for drinking and serving sillabub, posset and wassail (Beaudry et al 1991:25).

5.8.2 Beverage Service

CUP: Small drinking vessels with a capacity of less than 0.5 litres (1 pint) (Pope 1986:133). Cups have one handle each and are closely related to drinking pots, which are larger (Beaudry et al. 1991:23). Their size makes them suitable for individual servings.

MUG: A straight-sided drinking vessel with one handle, taller than wide, with a capacity of 0.1 litre (1 gill) to 2 litres or more (Beaudry et al. 1991:23). The larger mugs could have been used for communal drinking (Pope 1986:134).

JUG/PITCHER: A handled vessel with a cylindrical neck above a bulbous form (Beaudry et al 1991:23). Jugs have pronounced shoulders, and can range in size from small drinking vessels to large serving vessels (Beaudry et al. 1991:23).

BOTTLE: A bulbous storage vessel, also used for serving having a narrow neck, and with or without a handle (Beaudry et al. 1991:24). The opening is usually less than 1/3 the maximum diameter, without a spout (Pope 1986:135). Bottles were used for storage of liquids.

PUNCHBOWL: Bowls used for serving punch or other alcoholic beverages, these vessels could be in larger sizes for communal use or smaller for individual use.

Punchbowls are characterized by a thin body and thin, high footring.

5.8.3 Kitchen and dairy

POT: A large, cylindrical or slightly convex vessel, with a diameter/height ratio of less than 1:1, that is, taller than wide (Beaudry et al. 1991:29). Some foods in the seventeenth century, such as meat, fish or fowl were also stored in pots under a layer of fat (Grant 1983:54). It is possible one of the vessels identified in this thesis as a wide, shallow ointment pot could also have been used for this purpose (Austin 1994:201).

JAR: A large, heavy bodied vessel, taller than wide with a constricted neck (Beaudry et al. 1991:29). They typically have rounded shoulders and a heavy, rounded lip (Beaudry et al. 1991:29). Storage jars usually held water, oil or beer, although they could have been reused for other purposes.

LID: Lids were commonly used for closing jars or pots. Typically in the form of a flat or slightly curved disk, they often had curved rims (Pope 1986:130). They are difficult to recognize in the archaeological record because of their similar appearance to other vessels when in a fragmentary state.

COLANDER: These shallow vessels typically have a circular shape, vertical sides and a flat pierced bottom (Boyazoglu 105:1983). Variations on colanders also include bowls with a divided interior section, used to strain liquids from foods.

5.8.4 Hygiene

GALLEY POT: Cylindrical vessels made only from tin-glazed earthenware with slightly flared rims and bases (Beaudry et al 1991:30). They were used for drugs, ointments cosmetics and at times condiments (Beaudry et al 1991:30).

CHAMBER POT: Large, convex-sided vessels with sturdy flared rims or brims (Beaudry et al 1991:30). Receptacles for human waste, they came into more widespread use in the seventeenth century (Amis 1968).

BARBERS BOWLS/ BLEEDING BOWLS: Used for shaving or for bleeding, these bowls have a wide flat rim, and steep sides. Characteristics include a small depression in the rim, used as a thumb hold or to hold shaving cream, and a large cutout arc in the rim to hold the bowl tightly around a person's neck or against his chest (Austin 1994:236).

5.8.5 Cooking

TERRINE: The only tin-glazed earthenware that was used in cooking was a heavy bodied ware called “brown faience” made in the eighteenth century in France (Noel Hume 1977:142). Several pieces of a terrine have been recovered from Ferryland. A TERRINE is a semi-cylindrical container, with a vertical footring, a straight rim and small lug handles (Blanchette 1981:39).

5.8.6 “Other” Function

IDEOTECHNIC FIGURINE: Although this cannot properly be called a vessel, tin-glazed figurines were made in some European countries. Various identified as a candle-holder, a spout for a teapot, an anthropomorphic bottle, or a small jar for holding olive oil, the one found at Ferryland could possibly represent a religious character, and appears to have been made in Portugal.

TRAY: Small, steep-sided dish with a pronged wide flat rim. This vessel was used to hold small glass bottles containing water and wine for use in Roman Catholic Mass (Calado, pers.comm 1999).

PUZZLE JUG: A variation on a jug; a vessel with a pierced neck so that any attempt to pour would result in spillage. These humorous vessels’ trick lies in the series of spouts around the rim and connected to a hollow handle (Henrywood 1997:214). Users must cover up all but one of the spouts, and suck the liquid from the remaining one. Normally

another hole, typically under the handle must also be covered for this to work properly (Henrywood 1997:217.) Puzzle jugs are often painted with rhymes daring the user to try to drink from it and were popular throughout the seventeenth century.

TILE: These flat, square forms were made in large quantities in many European countries for decoration of floors and walls, and often surrounded fireplaces.

This terminology includes all forms of vessels made of tin-glazed earthenware found at Ferryland, Newfoundland. The following chapter consists of an analysis of the vessels found using the above typology.

Chapter 6

Ware analysis

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter methods used to determine the total number of identifiable tin-glazed earthenware vessels from the Ferryland collection will be discussed. Results of this process are shown in graph form, as well as proportions of vessels by country of origin. The vessels were divided into seven major time periods which match the evolution of the Ferryland settlement over time, so trends in amounts of tin-glaze arriving in Ferryland can be seen, and will be further discussed in Chapter 7. Descriptions of the vessels found in the archaeological record make up the majority of this chapter.

6.2 Ceramic totals/counts

For this analysis, the sherds in the Ferryland collection were divided by surface decoration and fabric colour, and were cross-mended in order to identify the vessel forms represented in the assemblage. This was achieved by recognizing the overall size and shape of vessels as well as particular diagnostic rims or base forms. The vessels are extremely fragmentary, and as a result there are many sherds which could not be assigned to any particular vessel. These extra sherds were not included in the vessel list (See Appendix A for the complete list and descriptions of vessels.)

Minimum vessel counts (MNV) were taken from the assemblage of tin-glazed earthenware for use in statistical comparisons of the frequencies and forms of vessels from different countries. 570 different vessels were recognized, from six different

countries. At times, it was difficult to distinguish between English and Dutch ceramics, and Spanish and Portuguese ceramics, so blended categories were also created and added. When there was any uncertainty about the specific country of origin (i.e. the vessel form and decoration was produced in two countries around the same time period) the vessel was assigned to one of the joint English/Dutch or Iberian categories. (See Figure 6.1 for results of the analysis) When the categories were further blended to include only an “English/Dutch” category, an “Iberian” category and an “Other” category, different proportions resulted, as can be seen in Figure 6.2.

6.3 Ceramic Dating

Ceramic dating can be used to date the occupation of an archaeological site, since ceramics change in terms of style and form over time. Tin-glazed earthenwares have been well documented as to their locations of manufacture, dates of production, and trends in style or decoration throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. By determining dates associated with each vessel in the assemblage from Ferryland, information about the times of occupation of different areas of the site can be gained. The assemblage of tin-glazed earthenware was dated by recording the dates of production for each vessel determined through comparing the forms and decorations with published sources. This was done in an effort to encompass the total range of years of production by ascertaining the earliest and latest dates of production of each of the vessels. Ceramic experts in Europe and North America were also consulted when the written documentation was either unhelpful or ambiguous.

At times the dates of production covered a very broad time span; for example some Iberian vessels could only be very generally dated and were found to have a period of production from approximately the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth. This long period of production meant that the vessels could have arrived in Ferryland at any point during the occupation of the site. This information is not especially helpful and for these vessels, comparisons were made with the dates of other artifacts excavated within the same event, and a narrower date range assigned. For other vessels the date of production could be more narrowly determined; for example, the “aranhoe” style of decoration was used by Portuguese potters from approximately 1650-1675 (Pendery 1999:63). This kind of information is more useful, in that it indicates a more accurate time period in the seventeenth century date for the use of particular artifacts.

In an effort to date more clearly the tin-glazed earthenware, the vessels have been divided into the seven main time periods of the occupation of the site which can be separated by datable horizons.

1. 1500-1620 Migratory fishery period
2. 1621-1629 Calvert occupation
3. 1630-1638 Fisher folk
4. 1638-1660 Planter fishery expansion
5. 1660-1673 Economically stable period for planters
6. 1674-1696 Period from Dutch raid of 1674 to French attack of 1696
7. 1696+ Re-occupation period after French attack

These periods correspond to major blocks of time throughout the history of Ferryland. The first period, spanning the years between 1500 and 1620, was the time of

the migratory fishery in Newfoundland. Fishers were coming to fish at Ferryland on a seasonal basis, but were not living there permanently. As a result, one would not expect to find evidence of much tin-glaze in this period.

The second period dates to the occupation of the Calvert family. One would expect to see more evidence of tin-glaze closer to the end of this period, when Calvert and his family came to live at Ferryland. Although the Calverts only lived in Ferryland for a year, one would still expect to see some evidence of their higher status to appear in the archaeological record.

The third period dates from 1630-1637, and was the period of time after the departure of the Calvert family and before the arrival of the Kirkes. One would expect to see some evidence of tin-glazed earthenware, although not in large quantities as there were no great influxes of new settlers to the colony.

The years between 1638-1660 make up the fourth period. The decision was made not to subdivide this category further to mark the time when Treworgie was the governor of Ferryland during the 1650s. Although he managed the colony for nearly a decade, when legal battles ensued between the Kirkes and Calverts, one would not expect this time period to be able to be distinguished archaeologically. During this time period there was an increase in the number of people coming to Ferryland, so this may be visible in the number of vessels found which date to this time period.

The fifth period lasted from 1660-1673, a time of stable planter life. 1660 was also the year of the Restoration, and with the end of many long-lasting wars, international trade involving England began to increase. The settlement at Ferryland grew rapidly

during this time, although the major wave of emigration from England to North America was over by 1660. At the same time, there were decreases in the amounts of fish caught of the coast of Newfoundland, which must have been a cause for concern among the fishers.

The sixth period, from 1674 to 1696 dates from the time of the Dutch raid on the colony up to the French attack and destruction of the settlement. In the 1680s the fishery recovered from the stresses of the previous decade, and the amounts of fish caught increased. However, at the same time, there was also an economic crisis in the fish trade which was a result of the collapse of the Spanish currency in the early 1680s (Pope 1995:19-20). This would have had a strong effect on the economy of Newfoundland, as Spain was a major market for Newfoundland fish. From approximately 1684-1696 there was a period of slow economic growth, but it is not certain what the root cause of this was. In the 1670s some fish merchants in England had tried to stop planters from settling in Newfoundland, because they felt it would affect their chances of having control of the fishery and profiting from it. Although this might have explained any economic downturn during the 1670s, by the 1680s the fish merchants had been proven to be unsuccessful, so this explanation from earlier times does not account for the problems a decade later.

The final period dates from after the destruction and brief depopulation of Ferryland, in 1696. The main occupation of Ferryland had already passed by the end of the seventeenth century, so the tin-glaze dating from this time period will not have as much significance as some of the earlier vessels in describing the history of the site. As

well, by the mid-eighteenth century, tin-glaze was beginning to decline in popularity, and was being replaced by creamwares and other refined earthenwares.

By separating the vessels into these categories, trends in the acquisition of tin-glazed earthenware can be seen. The majority of the tin-glaze dates from 1638-1660, which was the period of the Kirke occupation. Figure 6.3. contains the result of this analysis. A factor which must be taken into account when dating the vessels is the issue of curation. Tin-glazed earthenware was more expensive than most other ceramics, and was relatively difficult to acquire in a settlement like Ferryland, located on the economic fringe of Europe. The vessels would have been valued and looked after carefully. Many vessels found at Ferryland were of such good quality that they were probably used for decoration rather than as items for everyday use. With less daily wear and tear, the vessels would have had a greater chance of surviving unbroken for longer periods of time, and would be more likely to show up in later contexts than might normally be expected. Having said this, once tin-glazed earthenware is broken, it is difficult to repair, and any joins will always be seen. There is no evidence of any attempt to repair any of the vessels found at Ferryland.

6.4 Forms of vessels

Twenty-five different forms of vessels made in tin-glazed earthenware can be recognized from the archaeological record at Ferryland. The vessels were divided into a modified form of the POTS system, as outlined in Chapter 5. The results are shown in

Figure 6.4. Well over half the vessels can be classified under the Food Service heading, with the other groups making up lesser amounts.

6.4.1 Food Service vessels

The food service category was further subdivided into 8 sub-categories, as outlined in Chapter 5. The totals for this category can be seen in Figure 6.5. Plates are the largest of the subsections, followed by bowls, saucers, lobed dishes, porringers, sillabub pots, dishes and finally salt dishes, of which the Ferryland collection has only one. Further descriptions of each of the sub-categories follow below.

6.4.1.1. Plates

Flatwares, including various size of plates, were the major products produced by tin-glazed earthenware potteries from the sixteenth century onwards (Archer 1997:70). Individual plates and chargers replaced the communal bread trenchers used in the Middle Ages, although wooden trenchers were still used in Britain well into the nineteenth century (Archer 1997:70). Smaller plates, like the ones found at Ferryland, were not made in England in any great numbers until the 1620s (Archer 1997:70). 142 different plates were found in the collection. Most are approximately 20 cm in diameter, and nearly all have footrings. Like dishes, plates occur in both shallow and deep forms.

Several of the English plates have backs which were covered in a lead glaze, while the front is decorated in tin-glaze. This glazing technique was used by potters during the first seventy years of the seventeenth century, to try to save money (Noel

Hume 1977:1). Tin for the glaze was expensive, so by covering the backs of vessels with a lead glaze, less tin-glaze was used. The reasoning was that the backs of plates were not normally seen, so a different glaze would not be noticed. Still, only two plates in the entire collection were lead glazed on their backs, so they are definitely a minority in the collection. This could also mean that the plates completely covered with tin-glaze are of a higher quality, and may have been more expensive to purchase.

Most of the plates in the Ferryland collection are simply decorated, often with merely a single stripe painted near the rim or are undecorated. Fifteen shallow, undecorated plates covered with a thick white glaze are believed to be of English origin (Plate 8). They are not all part of a matched set, because of slight differences in form and glaze as well as fabric colour, and date to different time periods. All have diameters of approximately 20 cm. One plate may have been used for draining juices from meat, as it has a raised section on the interior base. The modern term for a plate of this form is “ham and tongue” plate (McNabb, pers comm., 1999). Only two plates from the entire collection have no footring at all, and both are covered with a plain white glaze. Several undecorated, white Iberian plates are also in the collection, and can be recognized by their thin, off-white glaze, as well as the large red inclusions in the fabric.

Many of the plates come from Portugal, and the majority of them are made in distinctive “deep” forms. There may be evidence of a matching set of plates, as 12 plates decorated in blue and white with a geometric pattern of alternating thick and thin blue lines interspersed with sections enclosing spirals and “scribbled” motifs have been found. At times these plates appear to have been rather sloppily painted, and one plate still has a

piece of sagger attached to its underside which had fused on during firing (Plate 9). Each plate has a central motif on the interior surface, but because of the fragmentary nature of the sherds, they are difficult to distinguish. Some appear to be scenes from nature, while one is of a large floral pattern. Patterns of alternating blue thick and thin lines appear on many plates, and sometimes surround sections of cross-hatching motifs or leaf shaped designs outlined in a darker blue. Other Portuguese plates have been found, many with imitations of Wan-Li designs copied from porcelain around the borders of the plates. Ming-influenced or Baroque designs were also popular, and appear on many plates from the Ferryland collection. Other plates bear examples of the “aranhoe” (large spider), “rendas” (lace) and “contas” (beads) designs, as described in Chapter 4. One rare example has a picture of a winged heart in the centre of the plate with the word “Amors” (meaning “love” in Portuguese) written across the heart (Plate 10). Plates similar to this were commissioned for weddings in Portugal and were used to carry the wedding rings to the altar (Calado pers.comm., 1999). Another plate has a picture of a peacock surrounded by flowers and other foliage (Plate 11). This motif originated in India, and the peacock was used a symbol which represented God, and the design appears on altar pieces used in churches (Pais pers.comm., 1999). Another plate bears the coat of arms of the dos Silva family, originally an aristocratic family in Portugal (Plate 12). The coat of arms is painted in blue on a white background. Many of the complete examples found in museums include a date painted above the central design, but unfortunately the plate from Ferryland is missing that particular section. A large number of these plates were made, but it is

impossible to learn which particular member of the family commissioned it, as the name is now a very common one in Portugal.

Two French plates have been recognized, and can be identified by their borders. One has pinkish-orange body and is covered with light turquoise glaze. It is bordered with a linear gold crosshatching pattern near rim (Plate 13), which suggests an origin of Rouen, France. Similar plates have been found in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia (Blanchette 1981:67). The other plate has pale blue glaze on the interior and exterior surfaces and a polychrome floral design in red, green, and blue on the interior, which dates it to the early eighteenth century.

On some of the plates marks from the saggars used to separate the vessels during firing can be seen. Originally plates were fired face down, and marks from three-pronged baked clay saggars (called “proen” in the Netherlands) were left on the interior surfaces (Schaefer 1998: 17). By the eighteenth century, different methods of stacking unfired wares in kilns in England did away with the stilt marks on the front of the dishes that happened in the seventeenth century (Fairbanks et al. 1982:394). In Portugal, by the early seventeenth century, plates were stacked in kilns face up before firing, as marks from the saggars set into the walls of the kiln can often be seen.

Plates were often hung on walls in the seventeenth century, for decorative purposes, and had holes in footrings to facilitate this. None of the plates in Ferryland has any evidence of these holes, but this may be the result of the fragmentary nature of the collection.

6.4.1.2 Saucers

Saucers are smaller form of plates, and were intended for use as small plates and possibly for serving condiments (Beaudry et al 1991: 27). None of the saucers recovered from the Ferryland site has any kind of a central depression to hold a cup, as in the more modern version of the form.

The majority of the 38 saucers are of English origin, and are covered with a plain white glaze. One other English saucer is bordered with blue dashes, although it is too fragmentary to tell what further decoration the vessel bears. Two Iberian saucers are also covered with white glaze, although this glaze is thinner and more of a greyish colour than the English examples. One of the other Iberian saucers is decorated with a spiral pattern on the interior base, while another may be an example of Yayal Blue on White, an Iberian style described by Goggin (1968:128) (Plate 14). A single saucer is of Dutch origin, and the central motif of flowers and stems on the interior base shows strong Chinese influences in the painting style.

6.4.1.3 Bowls

In the seventeenth century, bowls were used for a wide variety of purposes, similar to how they are used today. In records and inventories of the time, bowls were usually subdivided on the basis of size, rather than function (Archer 1997:282). Bowls which were used specifically for serving punch have been placed under another heading (See Section 6.4.2.5). Few had any specific purpose, so it is difficult to differentiate them based on function. Bowls could be used as drinking cups, and were sometimes used to

contain water, used to cool or to rinse wine glasses (Archer 1997:284). Very large or oval bowls, known as Monteiths, were used specifically for this purpose, and could hold a number of glasses at the same time, although none has been recovered from the archaeological record at Ferryland (Archer 1997:284). Bowls were used to present food, and for decoration (Archer 1997:285).

Most of the 107 bowls from Ferryland are covered simply with a white glaze, and are of English origin. One English example is decorated with a polychrome motif of an interlocking blue and yellow chain border, which dates it to the mid-seventeenth century. Unfortunately, the border is the only part of the vessels recovered, and the central motif is missing. Three bowls were made in Talavera, Spain, and have distinctive blue-green frond-like decorations on a white background, as well as everted rims (Plate 15). A similar bowl is on display at the Museu de Arte Antiga in Lisbon, Portugal. Three lustreware bowls, also made in Spain, were identified. One small lustreware bowl was found, and two larger ones. The large bowls have similar foliate decorations, but the bodies of the vessels are of slightly different thicknesses, and do not join. As well, the colour of the lustre glazes of each are different, with one much lighter than the other.

Two bowls which are of Portuguese manufacture, are shallow with flat bottoms and straight sides and were used by sailors while on board ship (Calado 1999, pers.comm) (Plate 16). They have low, wide footrings which make them very stable, and so would be well suited for use on ocean voyages. One is decorated with a grey, white and manganese scroll motif, while the other bears traces of blue and white glaze (Plate 17). These two bowls are the only example of more ordinary, commonplace tin-glazed

earthenware found at Ferryland. A series of three small Portuguese bowls has been reconstructed, all with geometric motifs of alternating thick and thin blue lines surrounding scribbled patterns on the exterior of the vessel (Plate 18). Each has a blue scribbled design on the interior base, which could be an imitation of Chinese symbols. The bowls are approximately 10cm in diameter, with steep sides and a slightly everted lip. Similar vessels have been found at Fort Amsterdam, the Dutch settlement in St. Maarten, Dutch Antilles (Baart 1990:89).

Several other bowls are of Iberian origin, and have distinctive “escudilla” bases, or a raised area in the centre of the exterior base, which forms a kind of inverted footring. These vessels are covered with a very thin off-white glaze, and have heavy, chalky bodies. Two other bowls are decorated with grey and manganese glaze in the “rendas” or lace pattern, surrounding a central flower pattern on the interior base in the same colours. Other bowls are decorated in the manganese purple and blue “contas” or bead design, although some examples have been sloppily painted and the glaze has run during firing.

Two Iberian bowls are covered with a thick white tin-glaze which has a very distinctive “orange peel” texture (Plate 19). No reference to this type of tin-glaze has been found, although the style of decoration is typically Iberian, and a similar piece was found during excavations at the St. John’s waterfront (Pope 1999b). Three other Iberian bowls may possibly be examples of Yayal Blue and White, San Luis Blue on White and Isabela Polychrome, although the dates of production for these wares may be rather early for the time of occupation of the site (Goggin 1968). There is a possibility that these vessels were specially cared for, and so appear in later contexts than expected. One other large Iberian

bowl in the collection is decorated with curving grey-blue lines interspersed with stepped pyramid-like designs made from horizontal brushstrokes, and has a poorly formed footring and an everted rim. Although it was suggested that this vessel is similar in form to a milk settling pan, it is unlikely that a vessel made in tin-glazed earthenware would be used for this purpose.

Two bowl fragments, which may actually be part of the same vessel, are of Dutch origin, and show strong Chinese influences in the motifs of insects and a plant which appears to be a lotus (Plates 20 and 21). The painting is finely done, and seems to have been closely copied from porcelain. Insects were commonly painted on porcelain to cover up flaws in the ceramic, but the example from Ferryland has an unusual number of insects painted on a very small portion of earthenware. As well, there is no evidence of any imperfections in the tin-glaze.

6.4.1.4 Porringers

Porringers are small shallow bowls, with one or two small handles at or near the rim (Archer 1997:280). The single-handled form of porringer is a very ancient one; some early metal samples have been found on Cyprus which from 1400 to 1230 BC (Fairbanks et al. 1982:240). Porringers were commonly made from silver, pewter and earthenware, and many of them produced in tin-glazed earthenware were copied from silver vessels (McNabb pers. comm., 1999). These are multipurpose vessels, and one could consume a variety of foods from them such as stews, puddings, porridges and other foods that could be eaten with a spoon (Fairbanks et al 1982:240). There is some debate as to whether or

not porringers were used as bleeding bowls, as in some inventories they are described as “blood” porringers (Archer 1997:280). Some researchers believe that the porringers with only one handle were used for that purpose, although contemporary pictures show people eating from porringers with both one and two handles (Archer 1997:280). Sometimes porringers are mentioned specifically in inventories from New England, although often they are just lumped under the heading of a “parcel of earthenware” (Fairbanks et al. 1982:240).

As with the other forms of vessels, the majority of porringers are glazed with a white glaze and do not have any further decorations. Many of the porringers have very intricate pierced handles, with a variety of scalloped edges and intricate cutouts. Some porringers have blue designs on white backgrounds, like the Portuguese example with slanted blue lines flanking blue rosette shapes around the interior rim of the porringer (Plate 22). Three porringers are made from Spanish lustreware, and they also may have been used as wine-tasting dishes or salt dishes (Calado, pers.comm. 1999). The porringers are decorated with linear and foliate designs, and one has touches of blue glaze mixed in with the lustre.

6.4.1.5 Lobed dishes

These dishes (sometimes called “Cracknalls”) were first turned on a potter’s wheel and then formed in a two-part mold (Fairbanks et al 1982:274). Some have continuously undulating rims, but others are made up of even numbers such as eight or 12 broad lobes. They are modeled after silver forms, and were often accompanied by a ewer

filled with scented water, placed at the table for rinsing hands (Fairbanks et al. 1982:274). They could also be used as serving dishes as is shown in the Jan Steen painting “Twelfth Night” (Fairbanks et al. 1982:274).

Twenty of the twenty-two lobed dishes from Ferryland are covered with a plain white glaze. They are of different sizes and have varying numbers of lobes and since it is next to impossible to measure the rim diameter of fragmentary lobed dishes, it has not been done. One elaborately painted dish which is decorated with a polychrome tulip motif is definitely Dutch, while it is too difficult to distinguish if the plain white vessels are Dutch or English (Plate 23). Another of the dishes is Portuguese, and is covered on the interior surface with an intricate design of large blue circular flowers and a “venus flytrap” motif, while the lobed rim is bordered with a blue painted stripe (Plate 24). The exterior is painted white, with a blue criss-cross and dot pattern. This is an especially large and piece, and is of very high quality (Calado pers. comm., 1999).

6.4.1.6 Dishes

In the late sixteenth and throughout the seventeenth century large chargers were made, which were used for bringing food to the table or for use as a surface on which to place hot pans (Archer 1997:70). Some of the more elaborately painted ones were probably only used for decorative purposes, or as fruit bowls (Archer 1997:70).

Only two vessels from the Ferryland archaeological record have diameters which are large enough to fit this category. One is a very large Portuguese dish, with a diameter of approximately 50 cm (Plate 25). It is very similar to many large dishes seen in the

Museu nacional de Machado de Castro in Coimbra, Portugal, and in the Museu de Arte Antiga in Lisbon, Portugal which usually have a central motif painted in blue and manganese on the interior surface of the base, surrounded by a border using the same colours (Plate 26). The dish from Ferryland is decorated with an aranhoe or “big spider” border, which dates it to approximately 1650-1675 but unfortunately the central motif in the centre of the dish is missing (Calado, pers.comm 1999, Pendery 1999:62). Hopefully this situation will be rectified with more excavation. Many of these dishes were displayed on walls as decorations, but as the example from Ferryland does not have any extant holes in order to hang it, this function cannot be determined. In the seventeenth century, large Portuguese dishes were produced for local consumption, while smaller individually-sized plates were manufactured for export (Monteiro pers. comm., 1999). The presence of this dish in Ferryland is a rare example in North America. The other dish which bears the likeness of a polychrome cherub is of English origin, and is even less complete than the previous vessel (Plate 27). Originally thought to be a pill tile because of the design and the flatness of the sherds, one corner of one of the sherds shows evidence of beginning to form an edge, so it must be a dish. The cherub head is painted in shades of blue, with yellow and orange ribbons or streamers leading away from the face. There is no evidence of a footring or rim, so it cannot be measured.

6.4.1.7 Sillabub pots

Sillabub or posset pots have been described as having two handles and a spout on

one side (Archer:1997:261). They were used to serve a variety of drinks including sillabub, posset and caudle. By 1607 and possibly even earlier sillabub pots appear in inventories and have become common by the 1690s (Archer 1997:261). Caudle consisted of ale, spices, bread, sugar and wine, which was boiled, skimmed and served hot (Fairbanks et al. 1982:275). Both posset and syllabub had similar ingredients, consisting of eggs, cream, sugar, sometimes nutmeg, and cider, sack or white wine (Fairbanks et al. 1982:275). Sillabub was simply alcohol and milk mixed together to produce a foamy drink (Archer 1997:261). It was served cold, and a more elaborate version could be made by mixing sack or other wine into whipped cream. The simpler version would be drunk from the posset pot with a spout, while the whipped cream version would be spooned from a cup or glass. Posset could be served as a hot drink or as a food for invalids if it was served as a thick curdled posset for eating with a spoon (Williams 1981:261). In the later seventeenth century more ingredients were added to possets to produce “fancy” possets, which included thickening agents like barley, oatmeal, bread. These possets would have to be eaten with a spoon and were more often served in basins. The use of the posset pot fell out of favour in the eighteenth century as these thicker possets became more popular but the pots could still be used to drink the liquor from under the foam of the thicker possets (Archer 1997:261). Sillabub pots were produced in silver, pewter, earthenware and after 1675, glass versions appeared (Poole 1995:32). Pots with curved sides were introduced in the 1650s, but only became popular in the 1680s (Poole 1995:32).

The majority of the sillabub pots from Ferryland are plain white, and many parts of scroll handles have been found. One pot is decorated an intricate pale blue design, which is possibly Arabic inspired (McNabb1999, pers comm). Although only the lid has been found, it closely matches an example decorated with the “bird on rock” design produced in London in the 1630s (Archer 1997:262) (Plate 28).

6.4.1.8 Salt dishes

Beginning in medieval times, seating arrangements at the dining table were carefully prescribed. The head of the household sat at one end, usually away from the fireplace and the other people were placed on either side of the table in order of social status, with the lowest in rank seated furthest from the host. The position of the standing salt dish was very important; everyone who sat “above the salt” was socially superior to those below it (St. George 1982:169). Salt was an important commodity, and since it was expensive and had such social meaning, it was often displayed in elaborate holders or dishes. In the Netherlands during the sixteenth century, salt was kept in specially made silver boxes (Schaefer 1998:64). By middle of the seventeenth century, standing salts made from silver became popular, and copies were made in tin-glazed earthenware. To take salt, a diner would reach into the salt dish and pinch salt between his fingers before sprinkling it over his food (Schaefer 1998:64). Later, etiquette changed, and people were encouraged to pick up salt with the end of a knife (Schaefer 1998:64). Both of these processes would require salt dishes which were open at the top, to allow space for fingers or knives.

Only one standing salt has been discovered at Ferryland, and it is complete. Covered with white glaze, and English in origin, it has three knob-shaped feet at its base, and three more knobs which are similar in shape surrounding a small shallow cavity on the uppermost surface. The middle section of the salt dish is cylindrical, and the base and rim diameters are approximately equal. The salt dish was manufactured in England, and dates from the middle decades of the seventeenth century.

6.4.2 Beverage Service vessels

The Beverage Service category is fairly evenly divided among cups, mugs and jugs. Cups and mugs are often very similar in form, so an additional blended cup/mug category has been added. Vessels were placed in this category when there was any uncertainty about the form. See Figure 6.6. for results of the analysis. Bottles and punchbowls appear less frequently in the collection, but this may be because of problems in identification. Another possibility is that certain later-dating areas of the site have not yet been excavated, and since tin-glazed bottles and punchbowls are a later phenomenon, that would explain their underrepresentation in the archaeological record.

6.4.2.1 Cups

Most of the 18 cups identified are English, and are covered with a white glaze. Many have handle attachments present, and parts of handles have also been found. One cup is French, and may bear traces of Provence Yellow on White decoration (Walthall

1991:90). One other cup may be Italian, as evidenced by the polychrome floral motifs outlined in black (Kingery 1993:33).

Although tin-glazed earthenware was a rather unsuitable ware to drink hot beverages from, some tea cups and tea bowls were produced at the end of the seventeenth and into the eighteenth centuries (Archer 1997:346). There is no evidence of a matched set of teacups and since no handles from tea cups have yet been recovered, it is not known if the cups section should be further subdivided into teacups and tea bowls. Tin-glazed earthenware tea cups with handles only began to be produced relatively late in the eighteenth century (Archer 1997:348). According to Noel Hume tin-glazed cups tended to lose their glaze around the lips of the vessels, and while there is some chipping on the edges of several of the cups, this may have been caused by the burial process. Four teacups of either English or Dutch origin were found in the collection. All are characterized by very thin fluted bodies, often with scalloped edges. Most are finely painted in blue, but one has an intricate polychrome pattern of red chevrons, blue dots, green floral motifs and other yellow decorations on a white background (Plate 30). This example is unusual since red is not a colour commonly used on tin-glazed wares, because of the difficulty in firing red glaze in conjunction with other colours.

6.4.2.2 Mugs

Nineteen mugs have been recovered so far in the excavations at Ferryland. Many of the mugs are also covered with a plain white glaze, but several are covered with a speckled manganese glaze on the exterior (Plate 30). At first glance they appear similar to

Malling jugs, but are not from such an early context, and are of the wrong form. Some white-glazed pierced handle fragments have been found, which could come from a mug or jug with a silver cover, but nothing similar to a lid or cover has been found. Other examples of mugs from Ferryland includes a bright turquoise vessel which is decorated with sloppily painted flowers on the exterior. It was made in England, and its form suggests a dates of after 1680.

In the eighteenth century the tankard evolved as a new and different form of drinking vessel, one used solely for alcoholic beverages such as beer (Archer 1997:240). The Ferryland collection has one clear example of a tankard form, very similar to one in the Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art in Toronto, Canada. The tankard is covered with a heavy white glaze, and has parallel rows of bosses on the body.

6.4.2.3 Jugs/Pitchers

Jugs are most often identified by their distinctive spouts, but they can also be identified by their bulbous shape. Some tin-glazed jugs did not have spouts, and are similar to mugs, only larger (Archer 1997:240). Jugs usually have wide flat strap handles, many fragments of which have been found at Ferryland.

Most of the 25 Ferryland jugs are white, with some sort of blue decoration. One jug is made from Spanish lustreware, although so far only part of the handle has been excavated. Lustreware jugs are very rare, and must have been very expensive (Pais, 1999 pers.comm).

6.4.2.4 Bottles

Most tin-glazed earthenware bottles made in England can be dated by form to a date between 1640-1660, although bottles with dates from 1621-1719 written on their exteriors have also been found elsewhere in archaeological contexts (Archer 1997:266). Many tin-glazed earthenware bottles have forms which derive from German stoneware bottles, and bottles used for wine often have grooves at the top of the neck for tying on parchment covers with string (Archer 1997:266). Corks were in wide use by the middle of the seventeenth century, but the grooves continued to appear on the vessels long afterward. Glass bottles superseded tin-glazed versions of bottles in popularity more and more as the seventeenth century continued both for use in serving and storing wine (Archer 1997:267). English tin-glazed earthenware bottles were also used by apothecaries to store “therapeutic waters” (Fairbanks et al 1982:241).

The single tin-glazed bottle from the Ferryland collection is covered with a plain white glaze, and was identified by the shape of its base. It is possible that there could be more bottles in the collection which are so fragmentary as to be unrecognizable, or it may be that glass bottles were simply preferred to hold or store liquids or wine in the Colony of Avalon. Tin-glazed earthenware bottles are not particularly strong, so the choice of glass may have been a practical one (Noel Hume 1969:76).

6.4.2.5 Punchbowls

A category separate from the Bowls section has been created specifically for punchbowls because of their particular purpose in serving punch and other alcoholic

beverages. The word “panch” is taken from the Hindi/Urdu word for “five” and refers to the five traditional ingredients of sugar, brandy, lime juice, hot or cold water (depending on the season) and spices (Fairbanks et al. 1982:248). Punch was drunk at all times of the day, and by both men and women, although it is most often mentioned as being a masculine activity (Archer 1997:283). Few written English references to it appear in first half of seventeenth century, but more can be found in the second half (Fairbanks et al. 1982:248). By the end of the century the custom of drinking punch was well established in taverns and other places of entertainment besides the home. At this time, clubs and societies were popular, and by the late seventeenth century a bowl of punch was an important part in England of official functions relating to the local government (Richards 1999:143). In Williamsburg, during the first half of the eighteenth century, tin-glazed punch bowls were popular, but this changed in the second half, when porcelain replaced tin-glazed earthenware in popularity (Austin 1994:26).

In the seventeenth century, most bowls with a diameter of over 25 cm were used for serving punch (Archer 1997:282). Punch bowls had to be of a particular size to fit all the ingredients used in making the drink, although there are many bowls which are much larger than was needed, and may have been used solely for decoration. Many had inscriptions on them such as “Drink Fair, Don’t Swear” or “A Dish of Punsh (sic) Give me to Drink for from the Same I will not Shrink” (Archer 1997:282). At times punch bowls were commissioned to celebrate political events or to commemorate marriages, births or deaths (Archer 1997:283).

The punch bowls from Ferryland are characterized by relatively thin bodies and thin, high, footrings. They all date from the later seventeenth century. Many of the punchbowls from Ferryland are light blue in colour, and are painted in floral and leaf designs in “Fazackerly” colours of blue, yellow and green, with a layering of pigments and the design outlined in manganese black. Some of these punchbowls that are seen in contemporary prints were decorated so that the decorations can be better seen when the punchbowl is displayed upside down on a shelf, which is probably how the larger ones were stored. Unfortunately any punchbowls with Fazackerly motifs are too fragmentary to tell if they were decorated in this manner. One other French punchbowl found at Ferryland has a thin blue border near the interior rim, and a Chinese-inspired scene on the exterior surface, which dates it to sometime in the eighteenth century.

6.4.3 Kitchen and Dairy vessels

Pots, lids, jars and colanders are relatively few in number, and so this category is a fairly small one. See Figure 6.7 for a summary.

6.4.3.1 Pots

Pots are seen as a smaller form of storage container than a jar. They were used to store a variety of ingredients and goods, and also for display or decoration. Of the six pots identified, one is Dutch, and was made very early in the seventeenth century. On the interior base a picture of a hanging basket motif appears, while on the exterior base, there is an imitation of a cross-hatched Chinese symbol (Plate 31). Other pots are English or

Dutch, and have simple decorations of blue stripes on a white background on the exterior surface, usually near the base.

6.4.3.2 Jars

Jars were mainly used for storage of liquids. Most of the eight Ferryland jars are simply decorated with white glaze and often have slight rilling on the interior surfaces. One jar, determined to be Dutch because of the brilliance of its glaze, is decorated with blue spiky flowers surrounded by dots. Another very interesting jar is also Dutch, and is decorated in blue on a white background. The exterior has been divided into panels, with scenes of flowers and insects. One small English jar has an imitation of a Chinese design on the exterior. A very small jar, thought to be Italian and of a relatively late date of production, had an exterior decoration of different shades of blues and yellows, painted in stripes. The jar must have been fired on edge, as the colours of glazes have smeared and bled into each other during firing (Pais, 1999, pers.comm.).

6.4.3.3 Lids

Lids were used to keep food either warm or cold, or to keep the interior contents clean and free from insects. Sometimes in the seventeenth century lids and the vessels they were intended to cover were made in different materials (Schaefer 1998:32).

Three lids have been identified in the assemblage of tin-glazed earthenware, and all are glazed on all sides. One is flat and disc-shaped with a rounded rim and covered with a plain white glaze. There is no evidence of any handle or knob on the upper surface

to aid in holding the lid, but this may be because of the fragmentary nature of the sherds. The other two lids are rectangular shaped, with stepped domed surfaces decorated with a manganese and blue “aranhoe” design. From the design they may be from boxes, similar to ones seen on display at the Museu de Arte Antiga in Lisbon, Portugal. There is one more lid, but as it is certainly the lid of a posset pot, and would have been used for serving posset, I have chosen to classify it under “Food Service” instead (see Section 6.4.1.7).

Alternatively, wooden lids could have been used throughout the seventeenth century, and sometimes parchments was tied around the necks of vessels and tied with string, as was done with galley pots (Schaefer 1998:36). However, the ceramic lids had a better chance of being rodent-proof.

6.4.3.4 Colanders

Colanders in the seventeenth century were used for the same purposes as they are today, washing and sifting food. Although it may seem strange to make a colander out of tin-glazed earthenware, when more durable materials were available, it did happen. They were more durable than those made from cloth or horsehair strainers that were often used in the Netherlands (Schaefer 1998:38). Earthenware colanders did not warp, stretch or burn during use, and could be used when fire or liquids were involved (Schaefer 1998:38).

Remains of two colanders have been found at Ferryland. These are both undecorated, and covered with a plain white glaze. The holes seemed to have been

punched in rows, but the sherds are very small and fragmentary. The holes punched in the fabric would have weakened it, and would cause it to fragment into little pieces. There is a possibility that these also could be the remains of a Portuguese dish with an internal separation or division, used to drain the liquid from olives or other foods (Vale pers. comm., 1999).

6.4.4 Hygiene vessels

The hygiene vessel category consists of three forms of vessels, and results of this analysis can be seen in Figure 6.8.

6.4.4.1 Galley pots

The concept and forms of apothecary wares first developed in Persia and Mesopotamia by the twelfth century (Fairbanks et al. 1982:342). By the late fourteenth century Italian potters began to use the form and by 1400 it had appeared in Spain (Fairbanks et al. 1982:342). As mentioned previously, it is thought that many apothecary pots were made in Italy and Spain and exported to England in the sixteenth century in ships called “galleys” (OED). The name was applied to the actual ceramic vessel, and by the second half of the sixteenth century apothecary wares were known as “Galley pots” or “galliware”.

Apothecaries had more names for their wares than we have now, although in this thesis they have been grouped together under the heading “galley pot” under the POTS classification. Names such as dry drug jars, wet drug jars and ointment pots have all been

used by archaeologists and researchers to differentiate the forms of apothecary wares. Dry drug jars (which have been found at Ferryland) contained ground remedies prior to being mixed for use. Originally during the fifteenth century they were shaped more like albarellos with a slightly pinched in or “waisted” appearance, but by the seventeenth century were made with straight sides and a wide mouth. By the third quarter of the eighteenth century galley pots were beginning to be made with vertical rims to fit metal lids, although there is no evidence of any of the forms at Ferryland being made with metal lids (Archer 1997:377). Wet jars were larger and bulbous shaped, and held liquid remedies. These vessels were intended for display in apothecary shops, so they do not usually have evidence of wear or tear (Austin 1994:28). Wet jars were similar in shape to jugs, with special collars and wide feet, as well as a spout and a flat strap handle (Archer 1997:377). A third common form was the ointment pot, also commonly found at Ferryland, used to hold a variety of smaller items such as dry eye ointments and cosmetics (Austin 1994:28). They could also be used to dispense small amounts of sticky or semi-liquid products sold by apothecaries, grocers or perfumers and were replaced at the beginning of the nineteenth century by small wooden boxes (Archer 1997:380).

Most galley pots have pinched in rims just below the lip to enable a parchment or textile cover to be tied on with string (Fairbanks et al. 1982:342). This was a way to keep substances separate and uncontaminated. Galley pots were bought by apothecaries who used them to store wet and dry drugs as well as ointments, conserves and other preparations, but they were also purchased by chemists and druggists (Archer 1997:377).

Anyone with a book could make up his or her own potions (Fairbanks et al. 1982:343). This was especially common in areas which were not serviced by trained physicians, even in Europe. In England, London was the centre of learning, and during the seventeenth century most of the people who were trained as doctors lived there. Outlying towns and villages had to rely on folk healers and midwives. In many ways, there not much difference between skilled folk healers and trained doctors; often they were using the same ingredients (St. George 1982:183). Galley pots were also used for general storage purposes. Cookbooks describe using galley pots for conserving currants, sausage, quinces and mustard, among other foods (Archer 1997:379).

The decorations on galley pots evolved over time. Originally in Italy pots were made with a range of floral, arabesque and other designs reflecting the characteristics of the Renaissance (Crellin 1981:5). In Britain, early designs consisted of polychrome geometric motifs of horizontal lines and dots which were very similar to those made at the same time in the Netherlands. By the 1640s polychrome decoration fell out of style, and simple blue and white decorations became more popular (Fairbanks et al. 1982:342). The form of the jars also changed, becoming larger in diameter. By the second half of seventeenth century large numbers of plain white wares were being made and exported from London.

The Ferryland archaeological record shows evidence of many galley pots. 73 pots of different sizes have been found, and are mainly in the forms of dry drug jars or small ointment pots. The majority are English in origin, although there is one small light blue ointment pot which may be French. Although most of the apothecary wares appear to be

for dry ingredients, there may be more wet drug jars for syrups or electuaries that are currently unrecognizable due to the fragmentary nature of the collection. Several spouts have been found which are similar in shape to the wet drug jars, but it not certain that this is what they were used for. The pots found in Ferryland are largely utilitarian, and are not elaborately decorated. Many of the larger drug pots are decorated with stripes and geometric designs, but the vast majority of them are only glazed in colours of blue and white, with only a few showing polychrome glazes of yellow or green. Some of the galley pots are of a very large size, with rim diameters of up to 15 cm (Plate 32). None of the galley pots has the name of the medicine they contained on them or any type of cartouches, even though supposedly from the mid-seventeenth century virtually every drug jar was inscribed with the name of its contents (Archer 1997:378). None of the smaller ointment pots is decorated; instead they are only covered with a plain white glaze, which reflects their utilitarian purpose (Plate 33).

The presence of apothecary pots in Ferryland is mentioned only obliquely in the existing documents relating to the settlement. James Yonge was only 15 or 16 years old when he was sent to be a surgeon in Ferryland in 1663. In his journal he describes bringing with him “a few and common medicines and utensils” as well as a few books he had picked up (Yonge 02/24/1663). He also mentions a “ship’s chest” which in the seventeenth century was the location of any medicines and the raw ingredients for remedies. The most common ailments in Ferryland appear to be broken wrists, scurvy, coughs and colds, (Yonge 02/24/1663). Purges and vomitings seem to have been common treatments, and Yonge often used local plants to help cure bad cases of scurvy.

Yonge did use some concoctions he brought with him from Europe, mentioning diascordium, an mixture of approximately 17 different ingredients and usually stored in apothecary jars (Crellin 1981:8). In the collection of artifacts from the HMS *Saphire* which sunk off the Bay Bulls harbour, there appear to at least ten apothecary pots, all with the same blue stripes and purple chain pattern decoration, but the vessels from Ferryland do not appear to be part of a matched “set” of apothecary pots, which one might expect if a ship’s chest were present in the colony. Perhaps the chest did not stay for a long period in the colony, and people bought the pots individually.

6.4.4.2 Chamber pots

Similar to other forms of vessels, the shape of tin-glazed earthenware chamber pots was copied from earlier metal versions (Noel Hume 1970:145). Seventeenth-century tin-glazed earthenware chamber pots can be distinguished from those made in the eighteenth century because the shape of the pots changed over time. Earlier pots are less bulbous, with a low shoulder ridge or cordon just below the neck, and a slightly everted foot. Later chamber pots are taller, the cordon is no longer present, and the rim is less everted (Fairbanks et al. 1982:264). By 1700, the wide flat rim had been replaced by a flaring lip forming an ogee curve, with the lip folded under (Noel Hume 1970:146-7). The colour of glaze on a chamber pot can also help with dating chamber pots. Those made early have a pinkish cast to the glaze, while those made later have a bluish grey glaze (Fairbanks et al. 1982:264).

The Ferryland collection consists of five English chamber pots. None of them has cordons, indicating they date from the eighteenth century and are mostly glazed in a pale blue colour. None has any decorations or any dates painted on them. They date to sometime in the eighteenth century, since they do not have the typically seventeenth-century squat shape and broad rim (Noel Hume 1970:146).

As of the summer of 1999, only one privy has been excavated at Ferryland (Gaulton 1997). Chamber pots made of lead-glazed earthenware have also been excavated from the site, which could explain the paucity of tin-glazed chamber pots in the archaeological record at Ferryland. Tin-glazed versions of chamber pots are rare, and usually indicate wealth (See Section 8.4).

6.4.4.3 Shaving basins

Shaving basins, also known as barber's bowls or bleeding bowls, are circular in shape, with a wide rim which has a depression for a ball of soap or for use as a thumb rest. The bowls also had a cutout area, used to cup the bowl around a person's neck or chest during use. The customer held the bowl against his body, while the barber mixed the soap with water to make a lather for shaving (Archer 1997:316). Often the rims and interiors were decorated with representations of the tools used by barbers including scissors, combs, and razors and lancets, which also illustrated their secondary role as surgeons (Archer 1997:317). Disease in the seventeenth century was thought to be caused by an imbalance, caused by too much or too little in the four humors contained in the body- blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile. Balance could be restored to the humors

by evacuating one or more humors, sometimes by bleeding by “scarification” which involved piercing a vein with a silver-tipped lance (St. George 1982:182).

Both shaving basins in the assemblage are covered with a plain white glaze, with no decoration on the rim or interior base (Plate 34). Unfortunately neither of the bowls contains the thumb depression section of the vessel among the sherds excavated. The vessels are of English origin, and date from the last part of the seventeenth century to the first half of the eighteenth century.

6.4.5 Cooking vessels

The Cooking vessel category contains the lowest number of vessels in the Ferryland collection, consisting solely of terrines, so no figure is necessary to present the data.

6.4.5.1 Terrines

As mentioned before, the only types of cooking vessels made in tin-glazed earthenware were heavy, heat-resistant earthenware made in France during the eighteenth century. Ferryland has examples of two vessels made of *faïence brune*, with an exterior surface of brown manganese glaze and an interior covered with white tin-glaze. The white glaze on the vessels has run from one side to the other, and this forms a streaky band of varying width around the rim of the vessel on the exterior (Walthall 1991:93).

Both vessels are in the form of terrines. The fragments of each vessel are very small, but one appears to be an example of Rouen Plain, with no decoration, while the

other has a painted border near the rim of the vessel which is similar to Walthall's Style G, consisting of a band of alternating panels with floral sprays, diamond and dot pattern motifs (Walthall 1991:98, Fig. 11). One sherd appears to have a reinforcing rib on the exterior surface near the rim, as described by Blanchette (1981:39).

6.4.6 "Other" vessels

The category of "Other" vessels contains all other forms of tin-glazed earthenware that either do not fit under other categories, or that have special meaning beyond their form. Figure 6.9 contains the results of the analysis.

6.4.6.1 Puzzle jugs

Puzzle jugs were jugs made with pierced necks so that any attempt to pour the contents would result in spillage (Henrywood 1997:217). These humorous vessels were basically the equivalent of a seventeenth-century bar joke; they were likely made for use in public houses or tippling houses, and the secret lay in the series of spouts around the neck of the vessel. By covering all but one of the spouts, and at times an extra hole hidden under the handle, the user could suck the liquid out through the remaining spout without spilling a drop (Henrywood 1997:217). The liquid is drawn through the hollow handle which works as a siphon, and the pierced areas are then avoided (Austin 1994:75). Some of the jugs produced had verses or floral decorations painted on the exterior, and were made well into the first half of the nineteenth century (Henrywood 1997:217). They were produced in lead-glazed earthenware across Europe beginning in the Middle Ages,

and the tin-glazed versions from England, France and the Netherlands often appear very similar in form and decoration.

The sole puzzle jug found at Ferryland is of Dutch origin and dates to the end of the seventeenth century (Boyazoglu 1983:42). It is covered with a plain white glaze, and has a series of floral designs cut out just below the rim (Plate 35).

6.4.6.2 Tiles

Tiles were first manufactured in the Netherlands during the sixteenth century. Originally very thick tiles were made for use in paving floors, but as tin-glaze is thin and does not wear very well, the surface deteriorated quite quickly (Archer 1997:45). By the mid-sixteenth century the use of tiles shifted, and thinner tiles began to be used to surround fireplaces and to decorate walls in kitchens, dairies and cellars (Archer 1997:45). Tiles became popular in England and across the European continent and enormous numbers of tiles were exported from the Netherlands.

Tiles were manufactured by rolling out clay into sheets of the desired thickness, and then cutting out the desired shapes. Some early tiles have small holes in diagonally opposite corners which were formed by the placement of the forms used to cut out the clay (Noel Hume 1977:21). The tile-shaped boards were driven through the clay at the corners to prevent any slipping as the workmen cut alongside their edges (Noel Hume 1977:21). However, these marks do not appear on later Dutch or English decorative tiles.

Tiles were also made in England in the seventeenth century, and were heavily influenced by the influx of Dutch potters at the beginning of the century. Tiles were popular because they were brightly coloured and easy to clean (Thornton 1985:49). Different designs or motifs were popular throughout the 1700s. Dutch tile makers made polychrome tiles from 1600-1625, and later on in the 1650s, blue and white tiles became more popular (Montias 1982:312). During the same time, tiles became thinner, probably because a better mixture of clays was available. Tile with simpler decorations and fewer colours cuts down on costs, and prices dropped throughout the seventeenth century (Montias 1982:312).

One example of how tiles were used for decoration comes from a report of an English gentleman, Sir William Brereton. While in Amsterdam in the 1630s, he purchased enough tiles to surround two fireplaces and had them sent them home with specific instructions as to how they were to be arranged. One set was decorated with soldiers, with half the number facing left and the other half facing right: they were to be placed so that the figures faced each other (Thornton 1985:19).

All four of the tiles recovered from the Ferryland site appear to be of Dutch origin and are of the thinner type used for wall or fireplace decoration. The tiles which still have glaze on them seem to be of the “figura avulsa” type, with each tile having a separate motif or scene on them. This type of tile manufacture was quite inexpensive, and large quantities could be produced very quickly. It also meant that the person purchasing the tiles only needed to buy as many tiles as were needed to fill a particular area, rather than purchasing a larger, more expensive scene which was painted over several tiles. One of

the Ferryland tiles has the partial painting of a foot and leg of a person (Plate 36). Another bears a variation of a typically Dutch corner motif known as the “oxhead” motif or “ossekoppen” which dates from the first half of the seventeenth century.

The relative age of tiles can also be determined by their thickness. During the seventeenth century, thicknesses of tiles ranged from 2 cm to 1.5 cm, while in the eighteenth century the average thickness decreased to between 0.75 and 0.50 cm thick (Voskuil-Groenwegen 1974:2). By this reckoning, three of the tiles from Ferryland date from the seventeenth century, while the fourth appears to date to sometime during the eighteenth. Unfortunately, this thinnest tile fragment has no glaze remaining on it, so it is impossible to date it to any narrower range than this. Noel Hume (1970) also cautions about using tiles to date the contexts of buildings, as once tiles were installed in a house, they likely remained there until the structure was destroyed (1970:294). In that way, the date the tiles were manufactured could be much earlier than the date that the house ceased to be occupied. On the other hand, sometimes newer tiles were installed in older houses, so the date of tile manufacture cannot be used to unequivocally date the construction of a structure (Noel Hume 1970:294).

6.4.6.3 Figurine

This Portuguese vessel is unfortunately still a mystery and has yet to be conclusively identified. Only fragments have been recovered so far, and consist of a moulded woman’s face on a hollow piece of tin-glazed earthenware, with the features painted in manganese on a white background (Plate 37). Other curved pieces have blue,

yellow and orange decoration, with some also outlined in manganese. The figurine appears to have been made using a plaster mold which had been used several times previously, as the edges of the figurine are losing definition (Pais pers. comm., 1999). Both the interior and exterior of the vessel are glazed, so the vessel must have been used to hold something, and could have had more openings than just the hole on the top of the head (Plate 38). The face has extra clay built up on top of her head, which could possibly have been an attachment for a handle. The hollow interior of the head has an extra lump of glazed clay partially obscuring the diameter of the hole, which also begs explanation. The figurine has been variously described as possibly being a bottle, with the handle attachment on top of the head; a candle holder, with possibly a silver mount placed on the top of the figure's head; a small jar for olive oil; the spout of a teapot, with the extra glazed clay inside to lessen the flow of liquid; an anthropomorphic bottle with a clay glazed stopper, similar to those on display at the Museu de Arte Antiga in Lisbon, Portugal; or possibly a whistle or religious figurine. I have been unsuccessful in finding a similar form in any documentary source, but possibly with more excavation more pieces will be found, which will give a better understanding of the shape of this unknown vessel. The date of manufacture is sometime after 1650, because of the use of the manganese in the decoration (Calado pers. comm., 1999).

6.4.6.4 Tray

Fragments of a small Portuguese tray which held small glass bottles of water and wine used in Catholic church services have been found (Calado pers. comm., 1999) (Plate

39). The tray was originally oval in shape and has small prongs around the wide flat rim. Similar trays have been seen in museum collections from the Nacional Museu de Machado de Castro in Coimbra, Portugal and the Museu de Arte Antiga in Lisbon, Portugal (Plate 40). Since the tray is decorated with the “aranhoe” or “big spider” style of decoration, it can be dated to approximately 1650-1675 (Calado pers. comm., 1999; Pendery 1999:62).

Chapter 7

Trade and Ferryland

7.1 The economy of Ferryland

The economy of Ferryland was based on the cod trade, which was part of a larger interconnected system of exchange encompassing major European ports. Since English trade with other European countries determined the presence of goods shipped to Ferryland, it is important to consider which countries were major trade partners or political allies with England during the seventeenth century. Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and later New England markets all played a role in what types of supplies and material culture were brought to Ferryland. Through looking at the country of origin of the tin-glazed earthenware and the relative amounts found in the Ferryland archaeological record, it may be possible to identify some of the main partners in trade to Ferryland.

The rich fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland and the high demand for well-cured fish in Europe made Ferryland an important partner in a seasonal trade involving several international ports bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Specialized freighting vessels known as sack ships were sent to Newfoundland for cod, and a system whereby a variety of goods including wine moved to Europe and back in a triangular pattern developed over the seventeenth century. Various wars and alliances affected the flow of trade at times, but essentially involved ports in the West Country of England, London, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic Islands, as well as Newfoundland and New England.

Cod was in high demand in Europe during the early modern period.

Newfoundland cod was originally shipped to England, and was then re-exported to

markets in southern Europe. Surviving port books show that the major English ports involved were all located in the West Country, and the fish was sent to France, Italy and the Channel Islands (Pope 1999a:1).

By the middle of the seventeenth century the English developed a more efficient method of shipping cod to European markets, one that did not involve the re-exportation of Newfoundland fish from England. The people of the Iberian peninsula desired the fish from Newfoundland, and there was a high demand in England for the strong sweet wines produced in Spain and Portugal. Fish caught in Newfoundland was sent directly to southern Europe ports in the Mediterranean and Iberia, the Portuguese and Spanish shipped wine and fruit to English and Dutch ports, and the English sent labour and supplies to Newfoundland. The flow of goods moved in a triangular pattern although the trade was not equal on all sides. Large amounts of cod were shipped to Europe, but the amount of supplies and goods returning to Newfoundland was relatively small in comparison (Pope 1994:265). By shipping cod to European countries, England was able to make up the imbalance in trade caused by their greater importation of the Iberian and French wines. England profited the most from this system, because they gained the value from the fish sold, whether it was in the form of money, or in the value of the imports from Iberia. Some cod was still re-exported from English ports throughout the seventeenth century, but it was on a much smaller scale.

Other segments of the economy of Ferryland are often overshadowed because of the overwhelming importance of the cod trade. Lumbering, boat building and small-scale agricultural pursuits also had their importance in daily life (Pope 1991:70). Some

farming was done, but was not nearly so important as fish, the main source of protein which could easily be taken from the sea. Economically, there was no advantage in developing a large-scale commercial agricultural system (Pope 1986:40). There are records of Newfoundland residents planting gardens, keeping pigs and cattle, and planting oats, barley, peas, beans and vegetables (Pope 1991:76). In the winters, some trapping was done, although it did not make up a particularly large or important part of the economy. New sources of provisions became more important after the depression in the West Country fish trade in the second half of the seventeenth century, and included Ireland and later New England, which supplied traditional staple foods such as bread, peas, flour and salt meat (Pope 1989a:74-75).

7.2 Trade partners with Ferryland over time

The occupation of the Ferryland site can be divided into seven major time periods which correspond to specific events in the history of the settlement. Since England had a variety of trade partners throughout the seventeenth century, this should be reflected in the tin-glazed earthenware recovered from Ferryland. Only a small portion of the earthenware could be dated narrowly enough to fall into one of the seven time periods. The dates of production of the form, dates of trends in decoration, and the dates attributed to archaeological events were all used to assign the particular vessel to a specific time period. The results can be seen in Figures 7.1.

Newfoundland was in effect a “free port” in the seventeenth century, with no customs and excise collected, except for the 5% tax David Kirke was able to collect on

fish shipped by foreigners. As a result, it is difficult to trace what goods were being traded. The following sections describe each of the major time periods in the history of Ferryland, and outline the political situation of England. As the century progressed, different European countries became more important as trade partners with England depending on wars and alliances which affected what was shipped to Ferryland. It is important to remember that during the seventeenth century trade was still carried on between countries which were at war with each other. The movements of the ships carrying goods may have been more circumscribed because of the increased danger but instances of trade occurred. It was not until the Napoleonic wars that economic embargoes were instituted when countries were warring with each other so there was continued supply to English colonies even in times of war.

7.2.1. Migratory fishery period (1500-1620)

The migratory fishery in Newfoundland was at its peak from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the first twenty years of the seventeenth century. Fishers came to Ferryland on a seasonal basis, but did not remain over the winter months. As of yet, there has been no tin-glazed earthenware recovered at Ferryland which dates from this period. Several sherds of the tin-glaze found have a range of production which might place it into this interval, but it is unlikely to have been brought by seasonal fishers and appears only in later contexts.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century England and France had close trade links, since France was the main supplier of wines to England. Over time a trade

imbalance developed, with England importing more goods from France than they were exporting. England was unhappy with the state of this trade, especially as France developed their own fisheries in Newfoundland in the early 1500s. During the same time England was at war with Spain. This had helped the Newfoundland fishery to expand by boosting prices of cod at home and abroad, and by damaging Spanish and Portuguese competition (Cell 1969:33). Some trade in wine was still carried out between Spain and England during this war, although the totals for imported Spanish wine are much lower because of the increased dangers and difficulties of trade during a time of war. After 1604 and with the cessation of hostilities towards Spain, increases can be seen in the amounts of Spanish wine imported into London (Stephens 1992:149). As Ferryland moved into the second phase of occupation, which was also the first permanent one, England showed signs of lessening its ties with France, and strengthening new ones with Spain and the Iberian peninsula.

7.2.2. Calvert occupation (1621-1629)

The second period of occupation dates to the arrival of the first settlers to Ferryland, as well as the later appearance of the Calvert family. Although the family only lived in Ferryland for a year, some evidence of their occupation can be seen in the amounts of tin-glazed earthenware found. During this time period, trade relations between England and France were rapidly deteriorating. England began an unofficial commercial war with France in 1626, starting with the prohibition of the importation of French wines. The French retaliated by confiscating English goods in France, and in return the English

forbade any trade with France (Cell 1969:106). The following year, in 1627, outright war broke out, which had a disastrous effect on trade. After about 1625 Spain and Portugal took the lead as major markets, and Newfoundland fish went to Madeira, the Canaries, the Azores and the Netherlands (Pope 1999a:2). The tin-glazed earthenware found in Ferryland at this time reflects this new importance of the Iberian peninsula as a source of trade, as shown in Figure 7.2. The vast majority of the earthenware is from Portugal and includes many decorated plates.

7.2.3. Fisher folk (1630-1637)

The third period dates from 1630-1637, and was the interval of time after the departure of the Calvert family and before the arrival of the Kirkes. It was a period of increased trade in fish between England and the Iberian peninsula because of a major shipping boom, although it did not correspond to an increase in the population of planters in Newfoundland (Pope 1999a:2). England had ceased hostilities with Spain, and the closer trade links which had begun in the 1620s were further developed. Wine was the most important of the exports from Spain and Portugal, although the shipment of raisins and oil were significant. The harvest seasons of these goods coincided with the time of year when cod was arriving in the Iberian ports from Newfoundland, so it made economic sense for the English ships to continue on their journey carrying Spanish wines to England (Pope 1999a p. 3). The peak in the Spanish wine trade appears to have been in the 1630s; later seventeenth- and eighteenth-century records show lower totals (Stephens 1992:161).

The amounts of datable tin-glazed earthenware are low for this period, which could have partially resulted from the difficulty in assigning a date to these vessels, and are listed in Figure 7.3. It is more likely that it illustrates the low levels of tin-glaze arriving in the colony during this time. In the 1630s Ferryland was run by Calvert's agent, who probably could not afford to have large amounts of tin-glazed earthenware sent to him. The tin-glaze from this period is mostly English in origin, and consists mainly of plates decorated with pictures of birds and flowers, common motifs of the time. One vessel is a galley pot, which is one of the first examples of a more utilitarian rather than decorative tin-glazed vessel at the site.

7.2.4. Planter fishery expansion (1638-1660)

The years between 1638 and 1660 make up the fourth period, which began with the arrival of David Kirke and his family. At the same time there was a marked increase in the population of Ferryland. It was also a period when the migratory fishery declined and more planters moved to Newfoundland. Individual catches were lower as more people became involved in the fishery. After the 1630s the price of fish began to rise, leveling off in approximately 1645. Originally merchants involved in the west-country fishery at Newfoundland exported Newfoundland fish in Dutch ships, and prior to the 1630s it was much more common to see Dutch sack ships in Newfoundland than English ones (Pope 1999a: 4). Dutch ships were more cheaply built than their English counterparts, and incurred lower costs on voyages. Kirke and his colleagues attempted to win a monopoly on shipping Newfoundland cod in the 1630s, but were unsuccessful.

This was the first time the English attempted to exclude the Dutch from the profits of the carrying trade. The end result was that the focus of trade became dispersed among several English port communities, which was not what Kirke had intended. Although the Dutch may have profited from the low costs incurred by shipping the cod caught in Newfoundland themselves, this economic advantage only lasted until 1638 when David Kirke applied a 5% tax on fish taken from Newfoundland in foreign bottoms (Pope 1999a:5). Kirke collected rents, traded in liquor himself and collected licensing fees from taverns. There are several complaints recorded from people who thought he was corrupting the fishers and encouraging them to behave in a disorderly manner (Pope 1989a:85).

In 1651 the English instituted the Navigation Act to try to limit the amount of trade Dutch mariners could carry on (Harper 1964:38). The Act required foreign goods imported into England or any English colonies to be only be carried in English ships. During the Interregnum, the government exempted Newfoundland fish from this prohibition (Pope 1991:145). The Dutch continued to trade in Newfoundland cod and it took three Anglo-Dutch wars before the Dutch traders finally left the Anglo-Newfoundland cod trade in about 1665.

In 1640, when Portugal regained its independence from Spain, the Portuguese royal family realised they needed international treaties both to stabilize their precarious situation and for political and military reasons. The royal house of John IV of Portugal turned to England for assistance. England at that time was allied with Spain, was under no threat from the Portuguese, and was in a good economic and political position relative

to the rest of Europe. Therefore, they were able to dictate terms of the treaty to benefit themselves directly. Portugal got a short-term solution to its military problems, but in the longer term conceded significant economic advantages to England (Baumgartner et al 1975:136). The first treaty signed in 1642 set the pattern for later treaties and a vicious circle began, with a weakened Portugal seeking more support from England whenever they felt threatened. Further treaties were signed in 1654 and 1661 that allowed England to restrict the Portuguese duties on English imports, while still taxing Portuguese imports heavily. The English achieved peace with Spain in 1648, which allowed the flagging sack trade to revive once again.

A large amount of tin-glazed earthenware which dates to this time has been found in Ferryland, and is shown in Figure 7.4. Although the span of this period is twenty years, as compared to only approximately a decade for the others, there is still a noticeable increase in the numbers of vessels arriving in the colony as compared to other time periods. The tin-glazed ceramics reflect the variety of English trade partners and are almost evenly split between earthenware manufactured in England or the Netherlands, and those made in the Iberian peninsula. The presence of the large amounts of Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware illustrates the informal trade networks people in Ferryland had with the Iberian peninsula. The appearance of tin-glazed earthenware appears to be more dependent on the presence of a wealthy patron at Ferryland, rather than English trade policy. The Kirkes were wealthy planters and could afford to purchase tin-glazed earthenware, so the larger amounts are explicable. There is a wide range of vessel shapes

present from this time, from the more utilitarian galley pots to elaborately decorated display pieces such as the large lobed dishes.

7.2.5. Economically stable period for planters (1660-1673)

The years between 1660 and 1673 make up the fifth period of settlement, a time of economically stable planter life. 1660 was also the year of the Restoration, and with the end of many long-lasting wars, international trade involving England began to regain its former levels. Settlement at Ferryland grew during this time period, with an influx of new settlers from England (Pope 1992). When the wars ended, people expected the fishery would immediately recover but there were problems because of a shortage of ships since many had been destroyed in the wars. As well, with an influx of planters exploiting the fishery, the 1660s were a tense time for the migratory fishers since because of the increased competition for the same number of fish. During this time period, the English signed another treaty guaranteeing support to the Portuguese in 1661. This was known as the Marriage Treaty, as it coincided with the marriage of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza. England and the Netherlands began fighting the third Dutch war in 1672, which resulted in the Dutch raid on Ferryland in 1673.

Tin-glazed earthenware appears in decreased amounts at Ferryland during this time period, and there is not such a variety in the countries of origin. As before, the totals are fairly evenly split between English and Iberian ceramics. See Figure 7.5 for the results.

7.2.6. Period from Dutch raid to French attack (1674-1696)

The sixth period, from 1674 to 1696 dates from the time of the Dutch raid on the colony up to the French attack and destruction of the settlement. After the Dutch attack, the settlement was rebuilt and the fishery continued. However, in the 1680s there was an economic crisis in Spain which may have had to do with the collapse of the Spanish monetary system in the early years of the decade. The effects of this collapse would have been felt in Ferryland because of the importance of the Spanish market for Newfoundland fish (Pope 1995:19-20).

The mid-1680s was a time of low economic growth in Newfoundland, although the exact reason is difficult to pinpoint. In the 1670s some English fishing merchants made a concerted effort to try and stop permanent settlement in Newfoundland, because they feared the development of competitors. By the 1680s these attempts had failed, and England and France were at war over the replacement of the French-supported Stuart line with the Dutch Protestant William III during the Glorious Revolution of 1688 (Pope 1991:34). The sixth period of Ferryland's history ended with the devastating attack by the French in 1696 which was carried out as part of a larger campaign begun in 1689 against the northern Anglo-American colonies.

Tin-glazed earthenware in this period at Ferryland shows an increase in vessels which might be identified as Dutch, and also marks the first appearance of French tin-glazed earthenware. The majority of the vessels come from England, while only a very small number can be identified as Portuguese.

7.2.7. Re-occupation period after French attack (1696+)

The final period begins after the destruction and brief de-population of Ferryland, in 1696. Settlers who had been displaced by the French attack returned, although they settled in a slightly different location in Ferryland than the original site. The economy of Ferryland shifted to include the New England markets, who became major trade partners.

Fifty-six vessels can be identified as dating from after the French raid but as it includes tin-glazed earthenware produced well into the eighteenth century, it is difficult to make comparisons with the other time periods.

7.3 Records of trade in Ferryland

By examining the “Replies to Heads of Inquiries” for the 1660s and 1670s, inferences can be made about the major English markets for Newfoundland cod (Pope 1999c). The documentary evidence from 1675 helps to illustrate the strong links to the Iberian peninsula as shown in Table 7.1. The results also show the increasing importance of American markets as an outlet for Newfoundland cod.

Table 7.1 Destinations of ships leaving Ferryland for Foreign ports in 1675

Port destination	Number of ships	Percentage of total
English	2	13%
French	5	33%
Portuguese	3	20%
Spanish	4	27%
American	1	7 %
	Total = 15	Total =100%

(after Pope 1999c)

In 1677 only three ships were recorded in Ferryland harbour, and all were headed for the Iberian Peninsula. Table 7.2 shows the destinations of these ships.

Table 7.2 Destinations of ships leaving Ferryland in 1677.

Port destination	Number of ships	Percentage of total
Portugal	1	33%
Spain	2	66%
	Total = 3	Total = 99% due to rounding

(after Pope 1999c)

In 1684 the totals were more evenly divided among several countries, although there is still an indication of favouring Iberian ports and colonies, if Brazil is included as a colony of Portugal. See Table 7.3 for the results.

Table 7.3 Destinations of ships leaving Ferryland harbour in 1684

Port destination	Number of ships	Percentage of total
Spain	1	20%
England	1	20%
Brazil	1	20%
Unknown	2	40%
	Total = 5	100%

(after Pope 1999c)

It also appears that the Avalon Peninsula as a whole, which includes St. John's had a strong connection to the Portugal. In 1675 nearly one-third of ships from St. John's were heading to Portuguese ports, almost all ships from the Avalon were headed for

Portugal. In 1677 the totals were lower with almost a quarter of ships from St. John's sailing to Portugal, and almost all of the ships from the Avalon were bound for Portugal or Portuguese colonies, such as Brazil. In 1684 half of all ships leaving St. John's were destined for Portugal, and 100% of ships with recorded destinations went from the Avalon Peninsula to Portugal or Portuguese colonies (Pope 1999c).

7.4 Presence of tin-glazed earthenware in archaeological sites across Newfoundland

Tin-glazed earthenware has appeared at various sites across Newfoundland, although not in as large quantities as in Ferryland. English tin-glazed earthenware appears in many other archaeological sites, including Renew's, Cupids, the HMS *Sapphire* shipwreck in Bay Bulls, and the St. John's waterfront (Steve Mills pers. comm. 2000; Pope 1999b). Dutch tin-glazed earthenware is also found around the St. John's harbour, and possibly in more sites as problems with identification may prevent Dutch tin-glaze from being recognized. Italian majolica makes up a very small minority of vessels at Ferryland, and is rare across Newfoundland. Sixteenth-century Italian majolica has been found at the Basque whaling settlement at Red Bay, Labrador (Tuck, pers. comm. 2000). French tin-glazed vessels appear in Newfoundland mainly along the north-western margin of the province, where the French Shore fishery was located. As yet, little research has been carried out in the area, but tin-glazed earthenware has been recovered at Fleur-de-Lys on Newfoundland's French shore. Spanish and Iberian tin-glaze has been recovered from the St. John's Waterfront and Renew's (Pope 1999b, Mills, pers. comm., 2000). Portuguese tin-glazed has been found in Cupids, Renew's, on Bouys Island off Ferryland.

Red Bay, and the St. John's waterfront (Gilbert, pers. comm., 2000, Mills, pers. comm. 2000, Pope 1999b).

7.5. Discussion

Much can be learned about English trade partners from the tin-glazed earthenware appearing in the Ferryland archaeological record. While there is a large amount of evidence describing fish being shipped from Newfoundland, it is harder to trace the shipment of tin-glazed earthenware from Europe to Ferryland. Unfortunately there are no records which list earthenware as part of the lading of the ships. Since they were being shipped in such small quantities, the earthenware would probably not have been listed. It is also important to remember that simple presence or absences of wares produced in countries other than England does not necessarily imply instances of direct trade. The appearance of English and Dutch goods is easily explained because of Ferryland being an English colony. Dutch ships traded directly to Newfoundland until 1665, which would explain the presence of Dutch tin-glazed earthenware. Dutch tin-glaze was also comparatively abundant and popular in England during the sixteenth century, but was superseded by English vessels by the seventeenth century, at least in Southampton (Platt et al. 1975:28).

The appearance of the tin-glazed earthenware does not necessarily mean that people were shipping over crateloads of expensive ceramics to Ferryland. People might have brought the ceramics as part of their ordinary luggage, and so it would not have shown up on shipping records. Perhaps sailors brought some ceramics themselves as

private cargo or as portage, and either traded it on the side or gave it as gifts (Pope 1995). The appearance of two bowls of a form used specifically by sailors strengthens this argument. Tin-glazed earthenware may have been given by the masters of boats to ensure good trade relations with the planters, or to ensure that the planters would sell them their catches of fish. That might explain the large amount of high quality decorative pieces. The most likely explanation, however, is that the ships coming from Portugal had some tin-glaze packed in their holds, and it was simply not all unpacked when the ships sailed into English ports. It is unlikely that people would unload all the goods, pay to store them in a warehouse for a period of time as well as paying duty, and then go to all the trouble of loading them back on board. It is possible that the tin glaze was left in the holds of ships until they arrived in Ferryland.

In order to understand how important tin-glazed earthenware was to the people of Ferryland, comparisons must be made to other types of ceramic present. No complete count of all ceramics for the entire site has been made, but some totals for specific areas are available. The overall impression is that proportionally, there is a large amount of tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland as compared to other ceramics. Excavations are not complete in Area F, but preliminary results indicate a high percentage of tin-glazed earthenwares, probably more than in other areas of the site.

Table 7.4 Tin-glazed Earthenware frequencies from selected Areas of Ferryland

Area	Vessels	Percentage of tin-glazed earthenware
B (secondary deposit)	n=182	14%
B (Forge)	n=32	9%
D	n=313	10%

Adapted from Pope (1986:201) Nixon (1999:137-138) and Crompton (2000:personal communication)

In comparison, a combination of undefined household sites in Exeter, England, dating from 1640-1670 yields a count of 329 vessels, with tin-glazed earthenware making up 12% of the total number of ceramic vessels present (Nixon, 1999:138). The proportions of tin-glazed earthenware from Ferryland are very similar to the Exeter sites, where the people had much easier access to sources of tin-glazed earthenware. The house excavated by Steve Mills at Renews is another domestic site in Newfoundland, but there the tin-glazed earthenware makes up only 4% of the 50 ceramic vessels found (Mills, pers comm., 2000). Ferryland appears to be distinctive in that it is similar to English sites in its proportions of tin-glazed earthenware, rather than other local Newfoundland sites. There is also a large percentage of exotic, or non-English tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland as compared to other seventeenth-century sites in Newfoundland. Of the Ferryland tin-glazed ceramics, 39% come from countries other than England or the Netherlands. In Renews, only 2% of the tin-glazed earthenware vessels were non-English, (Mills, pers.comm., 2000).

7.6 Conclusion

The majority of the tin-glazed earthenware from Ferryland dates from the Kirke occupation of 1638-1660. During this time period, the tin-glazed ceramics at Ferryland come from a wider range of countries than any time previously. The appearance of these exotic ceramics has more to do with the presence in Ferryland of a wealthy planter patron than with English trade policies during the same time period. The mechanism by which these foreign tin-glazed earthenware arrived in Ferryland has yet to be fully explained, but it seems unlikely they were shipped by English suppliers. The presence of large amounts of Portuguese and Spanish tin-glazed earthenware illustrates the intimate connections with Iberia in the seventeenth century. The appearance of exotic tin-glazed earthenware in the archaeological record of Ferryland can be explained through supply mechanisms such as portage, gifts, or small orders. Trade was based on personal connections, which affected what was brought to Ferryland.

Chapter 8

Social Hierarchies at Ferryland: Status and Consumption

8.1 Introduction

The focus of this chapter is the social structure of Ferryland, and the different classes of people present at the settlement. The possibility of a correlation of ceramics and status is discussed, as well as the role that choice played in the tin-glazed earthenwares excavated at Ferryland. The spatial location of the tin-glazed artifacts is outlined, and inferences are made about the relative wealth in different areas where there is sufficient data.

8.2 Social organization at Ferryland

Ferryland in the seventeenth century was referred to as a fishing plantation, which referred both to a colony, and also specifically to the waterfront premises from which the fishery was conducted (Pope 1991:198). The people at Ferryland were part of a social organization which essentially reflected the seventeenth-century English society that they had left behind. Differences in class and status were centred on economics, and because of the dominance and importance of the fishery, the main economic differences were based on the ownership of boats. Planters and servants made up the two main social categories, with planters (who also owned the boats) having a higher status than the servants who did not (Pope 1991:264). Planters were heads of their household production units, were year-round residents and could afford to hire others to work for them (Pope 1991:264). Even among the planters themselves, there is some evidence of social

stratification. Those who owned larger-scale plantations functioned as a kind of “planter gentry” and ranked higher than those who operated smaller concerns. Servants were usually young male fishermen from England who were contracted to work for specific planters (Pope 1991:265). Newfoundland servants were fairly mobile and often elected to return to England after their term of service was up (Pope 1991:238-239). Plantations in Newfoundland were generally large, employing an average of 9-10 servants per plantation, as compared to household averages of at most four servants in England amongst yeomen and others of comparable class (Pope 1991:268-269). On average, Newfoundland planters had a net worth of approximately £150, which made them approximately similar in wealth to yeomen in England (Pope 1991:268). Wages for servants were also potentially higher in Newfoundland than in England in the later seventeenth century. Newfoundland servants could earn £20 in a seven month season working for fishing crews, as compared to under £10 per annum in England (Pope 1989a:88). Tin-glazed earthenware should not be used on its own to determine status of the people of a particular household or area of the site. Other evidence, such as house size, or the presence of other expensive artifacts such as wine bottles with seals or silver mounts on jugs must also be examined to give an overall picture of the relative wealth of the inhabitants, and only then can status be considered. The house at Area D is a good example of this, since even though it has a relatively low amount of tin-glazed earthenware, there are other material signifiers which indicate a different situation (Crompton, pers comm., 2000).

Ferryland was characterized by a high percentage of large-scale plantations, which made it different from other regions of Newfoundland. Even though St. John's had a greater number of inhabitants, the area surrounding Ferryland contained more large harbours (Pope 1991:53). By the late seventeenth century, the planters in Ferryland employed on average more servants and owned greater numbers of boats than most of the other planters along the Avalon Peninsula (Pope 1991:50). Some planters were less successful, and owned small-scale plantations which only employed one or two boats and about five servants. At times small-scale planters laboured alongside their servants out of financial necessity.

Throughout the seventeenth century, there was a distinct gender imbalance in Ferryland (Pope 1986:49). Women had important roles in the day-to-day life of the settlement, tending the gardens, caring for the animals when the men were involved in the fishing season, and generally carrying out the same responsibilities as a servant (Pope 1991:307). Their labour was important in the fishery, and they may have been involved in the processing of fish as needed. Women in Newfoundland could also own large amounts of property themselves, as is evidenced by some of the biggest plantations in the area being owned and operated by women (Pope 1991:300). However, most women in these positions were widows, and although quick remarriages were very common in Newfoundland in the seventeenth century, widowhood could have been seen as a means of keeping economic independence (Pope 1991:311).

The Kirke family was an example of a major planter family, owning one of the largest plantations, and employing 81 men fishing from 17 boats in 1675 (Pope 1991:48).

The Kirkes were an exceptional family, both because of their ownership of the colony, and their own private commercial networks. David Kirke collected rents and licensing fees, and was also able to monopolise the import of alcohol into the colony (Pope 1991:174-175). Lady Sara Kirke operated the family plantation when her husband returned to England, and was considered to be one of the wealthiest planters involved in the English fishery (Pope 199:311-312). The Kirkes are an example of the “planter gentry” who could easily afford material signifiers of success. It is not surprising that the majority of dateable tin-glazed earthenware comes from the time of their occupation of Ferryland and is found where their house is believed to have been.

8.3 Ceramics and Status

Commonly, the presence or absence of ceramics at an archaeological site has been used to determine the status of the people who lived there. It is assumed that only people with more money, and therefore higher status could afford to purchase expensive ceramics and thus evidence of costly wares in an assemblage would indicate the higher social rank of the person who had purchased the vessels. By calculating the amounts of an expensive ceramic, such as tin-glazed earthenware, and comparing the numbers in different areas, a relative idea of the money people had available to purchase these wares can be gained for particular areas.

One of the problems with this reasoning is that it presupposes all people in the seventeenth century desired expensive ceramics. Wood or leather vessels were often used by poorer people in place of ceramics and these types of vessels do not often show up in

the archaeological record (Martin 1991:161). The purchase of pewter or silver might have been a better investment for people who could afford it because these vessels were longer-lasting and could be reshaped or recast as needed if they became dented with use (Martin 1991:179). Vessels made from these materials do not often show up in the archaeological record either, because of their resale value. Possession of tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland was not limited to a specific class of people, so it is difficult to measure status solely by examining ceramics. Comparisons of other expensive goods should also be made in conjunction with the ceramics in order to gain a more accurate view of wealth in the settlement. On the other hand, the poorest people could not afford any type of expensive goods, so the presence of tin-glazed earthenware does at least indicate some kind of discretionary income (Pope 1986:198).

Tin-glazed earthenware is present in all excavated areas of the site, which indicates that inhabitants from a variety of economic classes must have had access to it. Peter Pope has also suggested that decorated tin-glazed earthenware vessels cost twice as much as plain white vessels during the seventeenth century, so people with a lower income could probably only afford to purchase forms of tin-glaze which had less decoration, such as the bowls or plates (Pope 1986:195). Only the wealthier inhabitants of Ferryland could have afforded the elaborately painted bowls and chargers which were intended for purely decorative purposes. Very large forms of vessels were extremely expensive, costing approximately eight times the amount of smaller versions (Pope pers.comm, 2000). Large ceramic vessels can only be made by experts, must be specially

fired and pose transportation problems because of their great size. The difficulty of shipping may explain the lack of the larger pieces at Ferryland.

An additional way to determine status would be to study the occurrence of vessels with a specific use, such as chamber pots. Although people may have been using other receptacles to dispose of human waste, if at all, few people had specific vessels for this purpose. According to Deetz (1996), ceramic chamber pots are scarce on seventeenth-century sites, but Ferryland has evidence of five tin-glazed examples, and several more made from Westerwald or coarse earthenwares. Noel Hume (1979:85) has determined that when chamber pots are found in the archaeological record, they are evidence of large and wealthy households. Seventeenth-century Virginia probate inventories, which also take into account metal forms of chamber pots, reflect this tendency to see evidence of chamber pots in the remains of larger, wealthier houses. In Ferryland, chamber pots mainly appear in Areas F and C, believed to be the location of wealthier planter homes. People in Ferryland appear to have been deliberately choosing to purchase these non-essential vessels, while there is a lack of them at other seventeenth-century sites in Newfoundland.

The presence of decorative goods in an archaeological assemblage also has implications of higher status. The appearance of a tin-glazed figurine, although its function is as of yet unknown, may illustrate a part of the desire to fill with non-essential items the interior of a home (Shammas 1990:169-193). Another example would be the presence of the Spanish lustreware vessels at Ferryland. The lustreware appears in later contexts than one might expect, and so is strong evidence for curation. Wares with plain

decoration are quickly discarded when they are damaged or become outmoded, and rarely survive for long periods of time. Other tin-glazed vessels from Ferryland do not show this strong tendency for long periods of curation, so this may indicate that lustreware was more highly valued than other types of tin-glazed earthenware. Only six or seven lustreware vessels have been excavated from the entire site and include a jug, which was a very rare form (Pais, pers.comm. 1999).

It is possible that ownership of larger amounts of tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland was a means for planters to distinguish themselves from their servants, even if there were not a great deal of economic or physical separation between them, as servants and fishing masters often lived in the same house. Although servants in Ferryland had higher disposable incomes than those in England since wages were higher, an average of £ 10 per year would not leave much money for consumer spending after supplying the basic necessities, even if a portion of the food they ate was freely available from the ocean. As well, consumables such as alcohol and tobacco were easily obtained and popular among all classes of people (Pope 1994). It is likely that any extra money went to these sorts of purchases.

The truly wealthy people living in Europe in the seventeenth century would have owned porcelain rather than tin-glazed earthenware, but porcelain is only present in small quantities at Ferryland, and mainly appears in the later-dating levels of the site. This may result from lack of availability, since during the early years of the seventeenth century the distribution of porcelain was tightly controlled by the Dutch East India Company. It was

also very expensive. Tin-glazed earthenware was more accessible to a wider audience, and appears to have been used in Ferryland instead of porcelain.

Tin-glazed earthenware is useful for discovering relationships between different areas of the Ferryland site. Sherds of ceramic that belong to the same vessel can easily be recognized because of the brightly coloured and often-distinctive decoration. The frequencies of tin-glazed earthenware excavated to date from different areas at Ferryland are found in Table 8.1. It is important to remember that while Area C has been completely excavated, only a small portion of Area F has been uncovered so far. With more excavation of the structures associated with Area F, it is certain many more ceramic vessels will be located. Proportionally, most of the vessels either come from or have cross mends with Area F, believed to be the location of the “mansion house” where the Kirkes and Calverts lived. Areas C and F are separated only by a modern-day road, so joins between sherds from the two areas are to be expected. One layer of fill is believed to have been originally deposited in Area F and then moved to Area C sometime in the seventeenth century, and there are many cross-mends between these events. Area G is located geographically near to Area F, which explains cross mends with Areas F and C. The joins between Areas B and F, and B and C are harder to explain. Area B is a relatively small area compared to some of the other areas, but was excavated deeply, and contains artifacts with very early dates. Further research needs to be done to explain the connections it has with other areas of the site.

Tin-glazed earthenware should not be used on its own to determine status of the people of a particular household or area of the site. Other evidence, such as house size, or

the presence of other expensive artifacts such as wine bottles with seals or silver mounts on jugs must also be examined to give an overall picture of the relative wealth of the inhabitants, and only then can status be considered. The house at Area D is a good example of this, since even though it has a relatively low amount of tin-glazed earthenware, there are other material signifiers which indicate a different situation (Crompton, pers comm., 2000).

Table 8.1 Amounts of tin-glazed earthenware from Ferryland, Newfoundland by area

Area	Number of tin-glazed vessels
B	36
C	160
D	34
E	11
F	190
G	24
C+F	62
G+F	24
B+F	3
B+C	5
C+G	11
F+B+C	2
G+F+C	8
Test pits	5
Total	570

8.4 Choice and consumption of tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland

Choice is another factor which has not been previously discussed in conjunction with the presence of tin-glazed earthenware at Ferryland. Generally, Ferryland does not appear to have been used as a market to dispose of inferior quality tin-glazed earthenware. Most of the tin-glaze, especially the Portuguese vessels, appear to be of very good quality. One noticeable exception is a Portuguese plate which still has a piece of sagger attached to the outer surface. Unfortunately, not much is known about quality control in the seventeenth century. Perhaps these flaws were seen as acceptable to the people purchasing them, as the piece of sagger on the tin-glazed plate would not be seen if it were hung on the wall, and basically would not affect the use of the vessel.

As Alison Grant (1983) suggests for North Devon wares, kin-based ties might have been a factor in some of the tin-glazed earthenware present at Ferryland. People might have requested specific vessels from either the factory or people who worked there, since some rare forms appear in Ferryland, such as the figurine or the tray. As well, it seems that people were actively choosing Iberian tin-glazed vessels, because of the relatively large amounts of ceramics from Spain and Portugal, rather than solely English ceramics, as one would expect in an English colony. This situation is similar to Narrow Quay, England, where excavations have shown large amounts of Portuguese tin-glazed vessels appearing in one layer, even though English wares were easier to acquire (Good, 1987). It also appears that there was some separation of function in the tin-glazed earthenware. The majority of the decorative vessels, such as the large or lobed dishes are either Portuguese or Iberian in origin, while the undecorated or utilitarian vessels like the

porringers and bowls are mainly English or Dutch. Over time, the people in Ferryland appear to have had more choice in the tin-glazed earthenwares they purchased, or at least had the opportunity to choose vessels from a variety of countries. In the period 1621-1629, inhabitants of Ferryland were restricted to a choice of either English or Iberian tin-glazed earthenware. By 1638, people had a choice of vessels from five different countries, with Dutch, Spanish and Italian tin-glazed earthenwares added to the selection.

Unfortunately no known records explicitly list tin-glaze as part of the cargo brought to Ferryland, but the presence of the ceramics in different contexts indicate a constant supply of new wares. In New England, people emigrating to the New World were advised as to what supplies they should bring, and the Virginia Company in 1622 even published a broadside in London with a list of items (Fairbanks et al. 1982:237). Included in the list of “Apparell, Victuall, Armes, Toolles and Household Implements” were “platters, dishes and spoones of wood”(Fairbanks 1982:238). Ceramics are not mentioned. Another catalogue recommending items that planters needed before going to New England in 1630 added trenchers to the previous list (Fairbanks et al. 1982:238). As of yet, no documentary evidence has been found which describes what Ferryland settlers brought with them, so it is difficult to determine how important tin-glazed earthenware was to people coming to Newfoundland. As a non-essential, luxury item, it may have acted as a reminder of life in England.

8.5 Conclusions

Material goods can be used to learn more about their owners, as often they were used as a way of “presenting the self”(Burke 1993:149). The archaeological remains of possessions of planters and servants in Ferryland give us an idea of how they lived, what they owned, and what material goods were available. Tin-glazed earthenware, though it should not be used as a sole indicator of status, can still be viewed as a manifestation of greater wealth. Inferences about relative wealth and status can be made by comparing amounts found at different sites. The presence of exotic or decorative ceramics illustrate the choices that were made, and illustrate the personal connections involved in the ownership of ceramics.

Chapter 9

Discussion and Conclusions

9.1 Introduction

Ceramics are a useful resource for material culture researchers, as the presence of particular wares and styles can impart a great deal of information about the people who used them. Preferences for certain wares, as well as the economic and social status of the owners can be determined through the study of ceramics, especially when more expensive ones, such as tin-glazed earthenware, are examined. Ceramics are useful to archaeologists as they are durable yet fragile (Deetz 1977:46). Though easily broken through everyday use, fragments of ceramics can survive in the ground for long periods of time in most burial environments.

Tin-glazed earthenware has a triple role, being tableware, decoration and a status symbol (Schaefer 1998:102). Not everyone in the seventeenth century could afford to purchase tin-glazed earthenware. Those who could used it either for display or in the serving or consumption of food and only rarely in the preparation of food. The presence of tin-glazed earthenware at an archaeological site is usually an indicator of wealth and higher social status.

9.2 Preference for tin-glazed earthenware

In many cases tin-glazed earthenware was preferred to metal in Europe in the seventeenth century as it was thought to be more hygienic, and food served on it was not tainted by metallic aftertastes. A written reference to this comes from Germany in 1648,

when U. Aldrovandi described “many princes” who preferred the taste of food served on ceramics rather than metal plates (Raby et al 1985:217). In the Netherlands, there was a fear of lead glazed vessels reacting with acidic foods, so tin-glazed earthenware was considered a safe choice (Schaefer 1998:48). In Portugal, as mentioned earlier, clay was seen as being more sanitary than metal (Calado 1992:11). In France, after the passing of the Sumptuary Edict of 1709, which required that all the gold and silver plate be melted down to assist with the high costs of war, eating from tin-glazed earthenware was elevated into an almost patriotic act (Clark 1995:29).

Social emulation was also a factor in the preference for tin-glazed earthenware. Tin-glazed earthenware was commonly produced in forms similar to porcelain, with imitations of Chinese decorations. Those in lower economic brackets who could never afford rare and costly imported porcelain would still be able to purchase at least some tin-glazed earthenware, as evidence of material success. In Iberia, tin-glazed earthenware was considered to be a desirable ceramic in its own right, not merely because of the similarity to porcelain. The tin-glazed earthenware industry in Portugal remained strong even with the introduction of creamwares, and tin-glazed earthenware is still in production there today. A desire for foreign, imported goods in North America could also partially explain the attraction of tin-glazed earthenware. During the seventeenth century it was very fashionable, at least in New England, to display imported items. Tin-glazed earthenware, with its distinctive and bright decorations, would have suited this purpose admirably (Trent 1982:377).

9.3 Symbolism of form and decoration

Tin-glazed earthenware seems to have had a symbolic function in the seventeenth century, but with some vessels it is the form and not necessarily the decoration which appears to have been more important. An example of this is the relatively large numbers of lobed dishes present in the Ferryland archaeological record. Most examples of this vessel form are undecorated, and are simply covered with a white glaze. Perhaps, to the English settlers at Ferryland the form of a lobed dish was aesthetically pleasing enough, and elaborate decorations were not needed. It is interesting to note that the only decorated examples present in the collection are Dutch and Portuguese in origin, while the plain white ones are likely English. This may reflect national standards of taste in the seventeenth century.

Another example of form superceding applied decoration is that of hygiene-or medically-related tin-glazed earthenware vessels. The shape of apothecary pots is very distinctive, and there is little variation in the form among the many examples found in the Ferryland collection and other sites across North America. Possibly this was done to make them recognizable and to serve as a visual warning of the potentially dangerous contents. Trained medical practitioners were relatively rare in the seventeenth century and scientific medical cures were not well known or understood. Perhaps the unvarying shape of the apothecary pot was deliberate, to proclaim its purpose visually. This may have had another function as well. Often medical remedies in the seventeenth century were not much more effective than placebos. Perhaps people believed in the efficacy of the medicine, because it came from a tin-glazed jar, which was seen as being “better” or more

effective. A similar situation can be seen today when people are influenced by professional-looking packaging and scientific-sounding descriptions of the product. Larger apothecary pots, intended for display in shops in the seventeenth century, were often elaborately decorated, while the ornamentation of the smaller apothecary pots found at Ferryland is limited to simple stripes or geometric patterns. All of the smaller ointment pots are covered only with a plain white glaze, which raises the question of whether the plain, antiseptic look of apothecary pots fits into seventeenth-century perceptions of what medicines should look like. Unfortunately it is a question which is difficult to answer without documentary evidence. The presence of so many apothecary pots suggest a relatively high expenditure on health at Ferryland, although written records from the colony show that the settlers at Ferryland generally enjoyed good health. The other hygiene-related items made from tin-glazed earthenware at Ferryland such as the barber's bowls and the chamber pots are also covered simply with a white glaze and no further decoration.

Some forms of tin-glazed earthenware can be considered to be *skeuomorphs*; that is, vessels in one material intended to evoke the appearance of vessels normally made in another (Vicker 1985:137). Vessels normally made in silver or pewter, such as lobed dishes, porringers, and plates, were regularly made in tin-glazed earthenware. Tin-glazed earthenware was not intended to be a substitute for the metal versions of vessels. These served to give visual suggestions to the potters, rather than forcing them to copy slavishly the metal forms (Caiger Smith 1985:213). The earthenware at Ferryland shows many influences of vessel forms originally made of metal, especially in the case of the

porringers. The majority of the porringers have pierced and sometimes elaborately shaped handles which appear to have been strongly influenced by similar forms made in metal.

9.4 Uses of tin-glazed earthenware

At present, many forms of ceramic vessels can easily be adapted to more than one use, and the same was true of tin-glazed earthenware in the seventeenth century. As customs changed, a serving vessel could become an eating vessel, or the reverse, or the vessel could be used for both purposes (Schaefer 1998:44). In Williamsburg an apothecary pot was excavated from the cabinetmaking shop which still had traces of black paint in it (Austin 1994:28). In Ferryland, part of a perforated dish was found. If Portuguese, the original function of the vessel was probably to strain olives. Although some olives may have come to Ferryland, the dish itself was likely used for more than one particular purpose. Tin-glazed earthenware, because of its price, and the fact that it had to be exported from Europe may mean it was probably restricted to display and food presentation functions at Ferryland. Tin-glazed earthenware is not a utilitarian ceramic. If used daily, one would expect to see evidence of use, such as chipping at the edges, or the glaze scraped away from the bottoms of vessels. This is only rarely evident on the vessels recovered from Ferryland, and most vessels show no signs of wear.

9.5 Ownership of tin-glazed earthenware

The relatively high cost of tin-glazed earthenware would have restricted its use. In 1680 English tin-glazed earthenware cost 12s to 16s for a dozen plates, while pewter

plates were priced at 9s 8d (Archer 1997:6). Mary Beaudry and her colleagues have used seventeenth-century probate inventories in the Chesapeake region to illustrate the lack of correlation between a person's wealth and the amount of ceramics they owned (Beaudry et al. 1991:15). Beaudry has discovered evidence of wealthy people with a minimum of material goods. Ferryland does not have corresponding probate inventories, but the amount of ceramics recovered from the site suggest something different from her Chesapeake model. The majority of the Ferryland tin-glaze is found in one area, in the vicinity of the mansion house where the Kirkes and Calverts are believed to have lived. As members of the planter gentry, who could afford large plantations, they would have been more likely than anyone else at Ferryland to have been able to afford large amounts of tin-glazed earthenware. They also would have had the personal contacts in England to acquire the goods they wanted.

9.6 Comparisons to other sites

The following section makes some comparisons of Ferryland with sites in England and North America where tin-glazed earthenware has been found.

9.6.1 New England

Recently an article was published in *Historical Archaeology* discussing the Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware recovered from various archaeological sites in New England. Steven Pendery presents an approximate chronology of the different decorative styles, and assigns a date range to each, based on published material (Pendery 1999).

Although there are many similarities in the styles of Portuguese ceramics found in Ferryland and New England, there are also some differences. Pendery has discovered a marked absence of both pre-1625 and post-1690 Portuguese ceramics in New England sites (Pendery 1999:70). Pendery's assertion is that the export of tin-glazed earthenware to North America flourished after the independence of Portugal from Spain in 1640, and before that time the majority of tin-glaze came from Britain (Pendery 1999:70-71). He also states that most of the Portuguese tin-glaze falls into the 1625-1675 range in New England sites (Pendery 1999:73). This argument mainly matches the archaeological evidence from Ferryland, with the bulk of the Portuguese vessels falling into the middle time frame, with a few datable to an earlier time period. Ferryland tin-glazed earthenware ceramics were fairly evenly split between English and Iberian examples from 1638-1673. It was only after approximately 1674 that the majority of the tin-glazed earthenware vessels came from England, with only a small minority identified as Portuguese. The Ferryland pre-1625 period shows the strongest differences from New England, with at least eight pre-1625 Portuguese plates identified, as well as several bowls. Several post-1690 Portuguese ceramic vessels have also been identified from the Ferryland collection, although not in such large quantities.

9.6.2 Other American sites

The Ferryland assemblage can be compared to ceramic materials from a domestic seventeenth-century site dating from ca. 1630-1650 in Hampton, Virginia. This site contained a large amount of tin-glazed earthenware, with 40 percent of all vessels

recovered so identified. What makes this site different from most other American sites is that only 10 percent of vessels were English in origin, with the remainder having Spanish, Portuguese and other continental origins (Austin 1994:25). The English tin-glazed forms were restricted to drug pots and jugs. Although Ferryland had a large percentage of foreign tin-glazed earthenware, the majority of the vessels were made in England. This situation is paralleled in most other Virginia colonial sites where the tin-glaze is mainly of English origin, because of the English Navigation Acts of 1650 and 1661 which required that all non-English goods headed for the American colonies had to be shipped by English ships. Many of the ceramics from other European countries were affected by the Acts, so fewer foreign ceramics made it to the North American colonies. (Austin 1994:25). In 1672 an order of the Privy Council ostensibly limited the importation of non-English ceramics to “China, stone bottle[s] and Jugs”, which meant that only Chinese porcelains and Westerwald stonewares could be imported to England (Austin 1994:25). However, English Port Book evidence shows that reality was different; all forms of pottery, including Dutch delftware were imported into England only a few years later. The tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland from the years 1660-1696 is predominantly English in origin, which matches with the letter of the Navigation Acts.

9.6.3 English sites

It is difficult to make comparisons between Ferryland and English sites because of the ubiquity of locally-made English tin-glazed wares across Britain. Another difficulty with these comparisons is that many of the English sites excavated are kiln sites, and so

show evidence of only local wares. One context which appears to provide evidence of people deliberately choosing Iberian tin-glazed earthenware was excavated at Narrow Quay, Bristol. In this excavation, Spanish and Portuguese wares made up over 14 percent of all the tin-glazed earthenware vessels (Good 1987:40).

9.7 Conclusions

This thesis presents an examination of the seventeenth-century tin-glazed earthenware recovered from Ferryland. The information provided in this thesis can be used to identify other tin-glazed earthenware excavated from Ferryland in the future, or even from other sites across Newfoundland. The study of the tin-glazed earthenware can assist in the interpretation of seventeenth-century life at Ferryland, by helping to date more accurately different areas of the site, and to illustrate the development of the colony.

Tin-glazed earthenware was a non-essential, luxury ceramic to the settlers at Ferryland. Its presence at the site can help to illustrate the economic links an English settlement on the coast of Newfoundland had with other countries in the seventeenth century. The numbers of vessels found in different areas gives an idea of the relative wealth of the people living there and inferences about the status of the inhabitants of Ferryland can also be made, by comparing the amounts of tin-glaze found in particular areas.

This thesis has shown that a large segment of the population of Ferryland owned tin-glazed earthenware, judging from the presence of the ceramics in all areas of the site. Several vessels are of particularly good quality, and must have been expensive to

purchase. The 570 tin-glazed earthenware vessels identified come from a variety of countries, and reflect the close economic ties of Ferryland through the cod trade with Europe, and especially the Iberian peninsula. The connection between the presence of tin-glazed earthenware in Ferryland and that of a wealthy patron is also shown in the higher amounts of ceramic vessels dating from the time of the Calvert and Kirke occupations. Tin-glazed earthenware is not mentioned at Ferryland in any documentary source, but as one class of archaeological material culture, it can yield a significant amount of information about the availability of ceramics and the choices people made in a seventeenth-century settlement in Newfoundland.

References cited

Primary sources

Berry, John

9/12/1675 A list of ye Planters Names with an account of their Concerns...
PRO CO 1/35,16.

Replies to Heads of Inquiries

Shipping records from 1675, 1677, 1684.

Wynne, Edward

7/28/1622 Letter to George Calvert

8/17/1622 Letter to George Calvert

Younge, James

1658-1708 Journal
"The journal of James Younge (1647-1721)" edited by F.N.L. Poynter.
Longmans Green, London 1963.

Secondary sources

Abreu-Ferreira, Darlene

1997 "Portugal's cod Fishery in the 16th Century: Myths and Misconceptions"
in *How Deep is the Ocean? Historical Essays on Canada's Atlantic
Fishery*, edited by James E. Candow and Carol Corbin p. 31-44.
University College of Cape Breton Press, Sydney.

Allan, John

1995 "Iberian Pottery Imported into South-West England, c. 1250-1600". In
'Spanish Medieval Ceramics in Spain and the British Isles', edited by
Christopher M. Gerrard and Alan G. Vince, p. 299-314. BAR
International Series 610. Tempvs Reparatum, Oxford.

Amis, P.

1968 Some domestic vessels of southern Britain: a social and technical analysis.
Journal of Ceramic History Vol.2. p. 1-35.

Appleby, Joyce

- 1993 "Consumption in early modern thought" in *Consumption and the World of Goods*, edited by John Brewer and Roy Porter, p. 162-176. Routledge, London.

Archer, Michael

- 1997 *Delftware: The Tin-glazed earthenware of the British Isles. A Catalogue of the Collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum*. The Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Art Gallery of Greater Victoria

- 1979 *Galleepots and Galleyware* Art Gallery of Greater Victoria. Moriss Printing, Ltd.

Austin, John C.

- 1994 *British Delft at Williamsburg*. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Williamsburg, Virginia.

Baart, Jan

- 1990 Fort Amsterdam op Sint Maarten. *Ons Amsterdam*. Vol. 42, No. 4 p. 86-91.

Barreira, Paul, Paulo Dordio and Ricardo Teixeira

- 1998 200 anos de ceramica na Casa do Infante: do sec. XVI a meado do sec. XVIII. *Acta das 2as Jornadas de Ceramica Medieval e Pos-Medieval* p. 145-184.

Bauche, Ulrich

- 1996 *Lissabon-Hamburg Fayenceimport fur den Norden*. Museum fur Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg.

Baumgartner, T and T. R. Burns

- 1975 The Structuring of international Economic Relations. *International Studies Quarterly*. Vol. 19, No.2.

Beaudry, Mary C., Janet Long, Henry M. Miller, Fraser D. Neiman and Garry W. Stone

- 1991 A Vessel Typology for early Chesapeake Ceramics: The Potomac Typological System. in *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Archaeologists* p. 11-36. Compiled by George L. Miller, Olive R. Jones, Lester A. Ross and Teresita Majewski. The Society for Historical Archaeology, Pennsylvania.

Berti, Fausto

1986 *La Maiolica di Montelupo Secoli XIV-XVIII*. Electra Press, Milan.

Blackburn, Roderic (ed.)

1987 *New World Dutch Studies: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America 1609-1776. Proceedings of the Symposium organized by the Albany Institute of History and Art Albany, August 2-3, 1986*. Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany, New York.

Blanchette, Jean-Francois

1981 *The Role of Artifacts in the Study of Foodways in New France, 1720-60*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada. History and Archaeology #52.

Bloice, Brian J.

1971 *Norfolk House, Lambeth: Excavations at a Delftware Kiln Site, 1968*. *Post Medieval Archaeology* Vol 5 p.99-159.

Boyazoglu, Jan

1983 *Delft: capitale de la faïence*. Saint-Omerimusee de l'Hotel Sandelin. 6 Mai-2 Octobre 1983.

Brain, Jeffery P.

1979 *Tunica Tresure*. Published jointly by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts and the Peabody Museum of Salem, Salem Massachusetts.

Burke, Peter

1993 "Res et verba: conspicuous consumption in the early modern world" in *Consumption and the World of Goods*, edited by John Brewer and Roy Porter, p.148-161. Routledge, London.

Caiger Smith, Alan

1985 "Notes on the Colloquium on Ceramics and Metalware", in *Pots and Pans: A colloquium on precious metals and ceramics in the Muslim, Chinese and Graeco-Roman Worlds Oxford, March 1985*. p.213-215. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Calado, Rafael S.

1992 *Portuguese faïence: it's evolution up to the 20th century*. Correios de Portugal, Lisbon.

Calado, Rafael S. and Baart, Jan

- 1987 *Faianca Portuguesa 1600-1660*. Ministerio dos Nogocios Estrangeiras Secretaria de Estado da Cultura, Lisbon, Portugal.

Camp, Helen

- 1975 *Archaeological Excavations at Pemaquid, Maine 1965-1974*. Maine State Museum, Augusta.

Carnegy, Daphne

- 1993 *Tin-glazed earthenware: from Maiolica, Faience, and Delftware to the Contemporary*. A&C Black Ltd, London.

Carter, M

- 1997 *The Archaeological Investigation of a Seventeenth-Century Blacksmith Shop at Ferryland, Newfoundland*.
Unpublished M.A thesis, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Carter, M, Barry Gaulton and J. Tuck

- 1997 *Archaeology at Ferryland - 1996 Research*. Report on file at the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture. St. John's.
- 1998 *Archaeology at Ferryland - 1997*. Report on file at the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture. St. John's.

Cell, Gillian

- 1964 *The English in Newfoundland 1577-1660*.
University of Liverpool, Unpublished Ph.D dissertation
- 1969 *English Enterprise in Newfoundland 1577-1660*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Clark, Garth

- 1995 *The Potter's Art: A Complete History of Pottery in Britain*. Phaidon Press Ltd. London.

Cohen, David Harris and Catherine Hess

- 1993 *Looking at European Ceramics: A Guide to Technical Terms*. The J. Paul Getty Museum in association with the British Museum Press. Malibu, California.

Cooper, Emmanuel

- 1972 *A History of Pottery*. Longman Group Ltd. London.

Crellin, John K. (M.D, Ph.D)

- 1981 *Apothecary Jars: Selections from the Mogull Apothecary Jar and General Pharmacy Collection*. School of Pharmacy, The University of Connecticut.

Crompton, Amanda

- 2000 forthcoming. Unpublished M.A thesis, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

van Dam, J. D.

- 1988 *Nederlandse Tegels*. Uitgeverij. L. J Ven B.V. Utrecht, Netherlands .

Davey, Peter and Richard Hodges (eds.)

- 1983 *Ceramics and Trade: The production and Distribution of later medieval pottery in north-west Europe*. Papers derived from the Proceedings of the Medieval Pottery Research Group's annual conference at Hull, 1980. University of Sheffield, England.

Deetz, James

- 1977 *In Small Things Forgotten*. Anchor Books, New York

Douglas, Mary and Baron Isherwood

- 1996 *The World of Goods: towards an Anthropology of Consumption*. Routledge, London

Draper, Jo

- 1984 *Post-Medieval Pottery 1650-1800*. Shire Publications, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Fairbanks and Trent

- 1982 *New England Begins: The Seventeenth Century*. Department of American Decorative Arts and Sculpture. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fairclough, G

- 1976 *Plymouth Excavations-St. Andrews St. 1976*. Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series. Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery. Drake Circus, Plymouth, England. The Pottery Catalogue by Pamela Broady with Abhainn Preston p. 53-113.

Fanning, T , and J. G. Hurst

- 1975 A Mid-seventeenth century Pottery group and other objects from Ballyhack Castle, Co. Wexford. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol 75, No. 6 p. 103-118.

Fernandes, Isabel Christina, F. Fernandes, A. Rafael Carvalho

- 1998 Conjuntos Ceramicos Pos-Medievais de Palmela. In: *Acta das 2as Jornadas de Ceramica Medieval e Pos-Medieval* p. 211-255.

Fernandes, Isabel Maria, Manuela Ribeiro, Rute Reimao, Rafael Salinas Calado

- 1997 *Faianca Portuguesa do Ateneu comercial do Porto/Portuguese faience of the Ateneu Comercial do Porto*. Ateneu Comercial do Porto, Porto.

Fourest, H.P.

- 1980 *Delftware: Faience Production at Delft*. Translated by Katherine Watson. Rizzoli, New York.

Garlake, Peter S.

- 1969 Excavations at the seventeenth century Portuguese site of Dambarare. *Proceedings and Transactions of the Rhodesia Scientific Association*. Vol 54 No. 1 p. 23-61.

Gaulton, Barry

- 1997 *Seventeenth-Century Stone Construction at Ferryland, Newfoundland (Area C)*. Unpublished MA Thesis, Memorial University, Newfoundland.

Gerrard, Christopher M, Alejandra Guterreza and Alan G. Vince (ed.)

- 1995 *Spanish Medieval Ceramics in Spain and the British Isles. Ceramica medieval espanola en Espana y en las Islas Britanicas*. BAR International Series 610.

Glerum-Laurentis, D

- 1960 *A History of Dutch Activity in the Newfoundland Fish trade 1590-1680*. Unpublished M.A thesis, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Goggin, John

- 1968 *Spanish Majolica in the New World: types of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology Number 72.

Gomes, Mario Varela and Rosa Varela Gomes

- 1998 Ceramica, dos seculos XV a XVII, da Praca Cristovao Colombo no Funchal. In: *Acta das 2as Jornadas de Ceramica Medieval e Pos-Medieval* p. 315-348.

Good, G.L.

- 1987 The Excavation of two docks at Narrow Quay, Bristol 1978-9. *Post Medieval Archaeology* Vol. 21 p. 25-126.

Gooder, Eileen

- 1984 The finds from the cellar of the Old Hall, Temple Balsall, Warwickshire. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* Vol 18. p. 149-249.

Grant, Alison

- 1983 *North Devon Pottery: The Seventeenth Century*. Exeter University Press, Exeter.

Griffith, D.M, and F.M Griffith

- 1984 *An Excavation at 39 Fore Street, Totnes*. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.

Harper, J.R.

- 1960 In quest of Lord Baltimore's House at Ferryland. *Canadian Geographical Journal* (61(3): 106-113.

Harper, Lawrence A.

- 1964 *The English Navigation Laws: A seventeenth century experiment in social engineering*. Octagon Books, Inc. New York.

Henrywood

- 1997 *An Illustrated Guide to British Jugs: from Medieval times to the twentieth century*. Swan Hill Press, Shrewsbury, England.

Hinton, Peter(ed)

- 1988 *Excavations in Southwark 1973-76, Lambeth 1973-79*. London: London and Middlesex Archaeology Society Joint Publication No. 3.

Horsey, Ian P.

- 1992 *Excavations in Poole 1973-1983*. Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society. Monograph Series: No. 10.

Howley, M.F.

- 1979 *Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland*. Mika Publishing Company. Belleville, Ontario. (Originally published in 1888).

Hudson, J. Paul

- 1980 *Treasures from Jamestown*. Special Publication No. 7, Archaeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

Hurst, John

- 1995 "Post-Medieval Pottery from Seville imported into North-West Europe" in *Trade and Discovery: The Scientific Study of Artefacts from Post-Medieval Europe and Beyond* edited by Duncan R. Hood and David R. M. Gaimster. Occasional Paper no. 109 London: British Museum Press.

Hurst, John G, David S. Neal, and H.J. E. van Beuningen

- 1986 *Rotterdam Papers VI. A contribution to medieval archaeology. Pottery produced and traded in north-west Europe 1350-1650*. Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Jackson, Reg, Philomena Jackson and Ian Beckey

- 1991 Tin-glazed earthenware kiln waste from the Limekiln Lane Potteries, Bristol. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* Vol. 25 p. 89-114.

de Jonge, C. H.

- 1971 *Delft Ceramics*. Pall Mall Press, Ltd. London

Kingery, David

- 1993 Painterly Maiolica of the Italian Renaissance. *Technology and Culture*. Vol. 34 No. 1.

Kirkman, James

- 1957 *Ars Orientalis. The Arts of Islam and the East*. Vol. 2 Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution. Fine Arts Department, University of Michigan.

Kurz, Herbert.

- 1998 *Fayencen 1998 im Lanesmuseum Oldenburg*. Oldenburg, Germany

Lapointe, Camille

- 1998 *Tresors et Secrets de place-Royale Apercu de la collection archeologique*. Les publications du Quebec, Gouvernement du Quebec.

Lister, Florence C and Robert H. Lister

- 1982 *Sixteenth Century Maiolica Pottery in the Valley of Mexico*. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona No. 39. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona.

Llorens, Jordi

- 1979 *Ceramics Catalana de Reflex Metallic*. Segles XV al XVII. Barcelona, Spain.

Lounsbury, R.G

- 1962 The British Fishery at Newfoundland 1634-1763. Archon Books, Hamden, Conn.

Martin, Ann Smart

- 1989 "The role of Pewter as Missing Artifact: Consumer Attitudes Toward Tablewares in late 18th Century Virginia." In *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Archaeologists* pp. 161-186. Compiled by George L. Miller, Olive R. Jones, Lester A. Ross and Teresita Majewski. The Society for Historical Archaeology, Pennsylvania.

Martin, Colin J.M.

- 1979 Spanish Armada Pottery. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration*. Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 279-302.

Matthews, Keith

- 1973 Lectures on the History of Newfoundland. Newfoundland Maritime History Group, MUN, St. John's.

Mello, Ulysses Pernambucano

- 1979 The shipwreck of the Galleon Sacramento-1668 off Brazil. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* Vol. 8.3 p. 211-223.

Montias, J.

- 1982 *Artists and Artisans in Delft: A Socio-Economic Study of the seventeenth century*. Princeton University Press.

Musee des Beaux-Arts

- 1990 *L'Europe de la Faianca XVIIe et XVIIIe siecles*. Lille.

Museu Nacional do Azulejo

- 1994 *Oriental Influence on seventeenth century Portuguese ceramics*. Electa Publishing, Lisbon, Portugal.

Nixon, Douglas

- 1999 A Seventeenth-century house at Ferryland, Newfoundland (CgAf-2, Area B). Unpublished M.A thesis, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Noel Hume, Ivor

- 1977 *Early English Delftware from London and Virginia*.

1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books. New York

1982 *Martin's Hundred*. Alfred A. Knopf. New York.

Northern Ceramic Society

1993 *Made in Liverpool: Liverpool pottery and porcelain 1700-1850*.
Seventh Exhibition from the Northern Ceramic Society 27 June -19
September 1993. Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool

Palacio do Correio-Velho

1992 *Importante Leilao de Coleccao de Faiancas Portuguesas e Antiguidades*.
October 1992

Pendery, Steven R.

1999 Portuguese Tin-glazed Earthenware in Seventeenth-Century New England:
A Preliminary study. *Historical Archaeology* Vol. 33 No. 4 p. 55-77.

Piercy, Robin C. M.

1977 Mombasa wreck excavation Preliminary Report, 1977.
*The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater
Exploration*. Vol 6.4 p. 331-347.

Piercy, Robin C. M.

1978 Mombasa Wreck excavation Second preliminary report 1978.
*International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater
Exploration* Vol. 7.4 p. 301-319.

Platt, Colin and Richard Coleman-Smith

1975 *Excavations in Medieval Southampton 1953-1969 Vol 2 The finds*.
Leicester University Press.

Poole, Julia E.

1995 *English Pottery*. Fitzwilliam Museum Handbooks, Cambridge University
Press, Cambridge.

Pope, Peter

1986 *Ceramics from Seventeenth-Century Ferryland, Newfoundland*.
(CgAf-2, Locus B) MA thesis, Department of Anthropology, Memorial
University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

1989a Historical Archaeology and the demand for Alcohol in 17th Century
Newfoundland. *Acadiensis* Vol 19 No 1 p. 72-90.

- 1989b 17th century settlements in Conception Bay. *Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador-1986*, edited by J.S. Thomson and C. Thomson, pp 270-289. Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth. St. John's.
- 1992 *The South Avalon Planters, 1630-1700: Residence, Labour, Demand and Exchange in Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland*. Ph. D. Dissertation, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.
- 1993 *Documents relating to Ferryland 1597-1726*. Report on file at the Archaeology Unit, Memorial Unit, Memorial University. St. John's.
- 1994 Fish into Wine: The Historical Anthropology of Demand for Alcohol in Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland. *Histoire Sociale/Social History* Vol. 27 No. 54 p. 261-278.
- 1995 Early Estimates: Assessment of Catches in the Newfoundland Cod Fishery, 1660-1690. in *Papers presented at the Conference entitled "Marine Resources and Human Societies in the North Atlantic since 1500" Oct. 20-22, 1995*. Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland.
- 1996a Six Letters from the Early Colony of Avalon. *Avalon Chronicles* 1:1-20.
- 1996b Adventures in the Sack trade: London Merchants in the Canada and Newfoundland trades 1627-1648. *The Northern Mariner* VI No. 1 (January 1996) p. 1-19.
- 1999a Sack Ships in the Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland Trade. *Yearbook of the Association for the History of the Northern Seas*.
- 1999b 1998 Excavations at 327 Water Street, St. John's CjAe-08. Site Report. St. John's Waterfront Archaeology Project. Memorial University of Newfoundland.
- 1999c "Transcripts of Replies to the Heads of Inquiries 1675, 1677, 1684". unpublished manuscript.
- Prowse, D. W.
1895 *A History of Newfoundland from the English, Colonial and Foreign Records*. London

Raby, Julian and Michael Vickers

- 1985 "Puritanism and Positivism" in *Pots and Pans: A colloquium on precious metals and ceramics in the Muslim, Chinese and Graeco-Roman Worlds*, Oxford, 1985. p.217-223.

Rackham, Bernard

- 1925 *Pottery and Porcelain: A Handbook for collectors in Europe and the Near East, Earthenware and Stoneware*. Translated from the Danish by Hannover, late director of the museum of Industrial Arts, Copenhagen. edited with notes and appendices by Bernard Rackham, keeper of the Department of Ceramics, Victoria and Albert Museum. Ernest Benn, Ltd: London.

Richards, Sarah

- 1999 *Eighteenth-Century Ceramics: Products for a civilized society*. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

St. George, Robert Blair

- 1982 "Set Thine House in Order": The Domestication of the Yoemanry in 17th Century New England. in *New England Begins: The Seventeenth Century*. Vol. II. Mentality and Environment. Department of American Decorative Arts and Sculpture. edited by Jonathan L. Fairbanks, Curator and Robert F. Trent, Research Associate. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

dos Santos, Reynaldo

- 1953 *Historia da Arte em Portugal Vol. III* Portucalense Edition. Porto, Portugal
- 1960 *Faianca Portuguesa. Sec. XVI e XVII*. Libraria Galaica. Portugal.

Sassoon, H

- 1981 Ceramics from the wreck of a Portuguese Ship at Mombasa. *Azania* Vol. 16 p. 97-130.

Schaefer, Richard G.

- 1998 *A Typology of Seventeenth-Century Dutch Ceramics and its implications for American Historical Archaeology*. BAR International Series 702 BAR, Oxford, England.

Shammas, Carol

- 1990 *The Pre-Industrial Consumer in England and America*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Sideri, S

- 1970 *Trade and power: Informal Colonialism in Anglo-Portuguese Relations*. Rotterdam University Press, Netherlands.

Simpson, J.A. and E.S.C. Weiner

- 1989 *The Oxford English Dictionary*. Second Edition. Volume VI. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Stephens, W.B

- 1992 English Wine Imports c.1603-40, with Special Reference to the Devon Ports. in "*Tudor and Stuart Devon: The Common Estate and Government*. p.141-172. Edited by Todd Gray, Margery Rowe and Audrey Erskine, University of Exeter Press, Exeter.

Tait, Hugh

- 1992 "The earliest dated English Delftware?" in D. Gaimster and M. Redknapp (eds) *Everyday and exotic pottery from Europe, c. 650-1900 : studies in honour of John G. Hurst*. Oxford : Oxbow Books.

Teichner, Felix

- 1998 A ocupacao do centro da cidade de Evora da epoca romana a contemporanea. Primeiros resultados do intervencao do Instituto Arqueologico Alemão. In: *Acta das 2as Jornadas de Ceramica Medieval e Pos-Medieval* p. 17-31. Lisboa.

Thompson, Alan, Francis Grew and John Schofield

- 1984 Excavations at Aldgate, 1974. *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. Vol. 18. p. 1-148.

Thornton, Peter

- 1997 *Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior 1620-1920*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. London.

Thirsk, Joan

- 1978 *Economic Policy and Projects: The Development of a Consumer Society in Early Modern England*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Tuck, James A.

- 1993a *The Ferryland Archaeology Project -Summary of 1993 Activities*. Report on file at the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture. St. John's

- 1993b *The Ferryland Archaeology Project - 1993 Research*. Report on file at the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture. St. John's.
- 1994 *Archaeology at Ferryland - 1994*. Report on file at the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture. St. John's.
- 1996a *Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland 1966-1995 Avalon Chronicles* 1:21-41.
- 1996b *Excavation at Ferryland, 1996*. Report on file at the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture. St. John's.

Vicker, M

- 1985 "Silver, Copper and Ceramic in Ancient Athens" in *Pots and Pans: A colloquium on precious metals and ceramics in the Muslim, Chinese and Graeco-Roman Worlds, Oxford, 1985*. p. 137-151. Oxford University Press.

Vitali, Marcella

- 1987 *Ceramiche alla Scuola di San Rocco a Venezia: Tre musealitaie collezionismo. Faenza Associazione "Doniamo Speranza"*.

Voskuil-Groenewegen, S.M.

- 1974 *Nederlandse Tegels c. 1600-1800*. Gemeentemuseum. The Hague.

de Vries, Jan

- 1993 "Between purchasing power and the world of goods: understanding the household economy in early modern Europe", in *Consumption and the World of Goods*, edited by John Brewer and Roy Porter, p.85-132. Routledge, London.

Walker Art Gallery

- 1993 *Made in Liverpool; pottery and porcelain 1700-1850*. The Seventh Exhibition from the Northern Ceramic Society 27 June-19 Sept 1993. Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

Walthall, John A.

- 1991 *Faience in French Colonial Illinois. Historical Archaeology* p.80-105. Vol.25.

Wicks, John A.

- 1999 *Seventeenth-and Eighteenth Century Bottle Glass from Ferryland, Newfoundland*. Unpublished M.A thesis, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Wilcoxon, Charlotte

- 1987 *Dutch Trade and Ceramics in America in the Seventeenth Century*. Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany, New York.

Williams, D.E

- 1981 Post Medieval Pottery from Chatham. *Archaeologia Cantiana*. Vol 97 p. 261-273.

Woodhouse, Charles Platten

- 1974 *The World's Master Potters: Their techniques and Art, Materials, Processes, Design, Decoration, Styles: The Development of Ceramic Art from Ancient to Modern Times*. David and Charles (Holdings) Ltd. London.

Personal Communications

Alarcao, Dr. Adilia, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro Lisbon, Portugal

Calado, Dr. Rafael, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Museu de Arte Antiga, Lisbon, Portugal

Crellin, Dr. John, 1999

Personal Communication, July, 1999, Department of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Crompton, Amanda, 2000.

Personal Communication, May, 2000, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology Unit), Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ferguson, Patricia, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, Toronto, Ontario.

Gaulton, Barry, 1999.

Personal Communication, November, 1999, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology Unit), Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

McNabb, Jessie, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York.

Mills, Stephen, 2000.

Personal Communication, May 2000, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology Unit), Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Monteiro, Dr. Joao Pedro, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Museu Nacional do Azulejo, Lisbon, Portugal.

Musselwhite, Brian, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario.

Pais, Dr Alexandre, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Museu Nacional do Azulejo, Lisbon, Portugal.

Pope, Dr Peter, 2000.

Personal Communication, April 2000, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology Unit), St. John's, NF.

Sardinha, Dr. O, 1999.

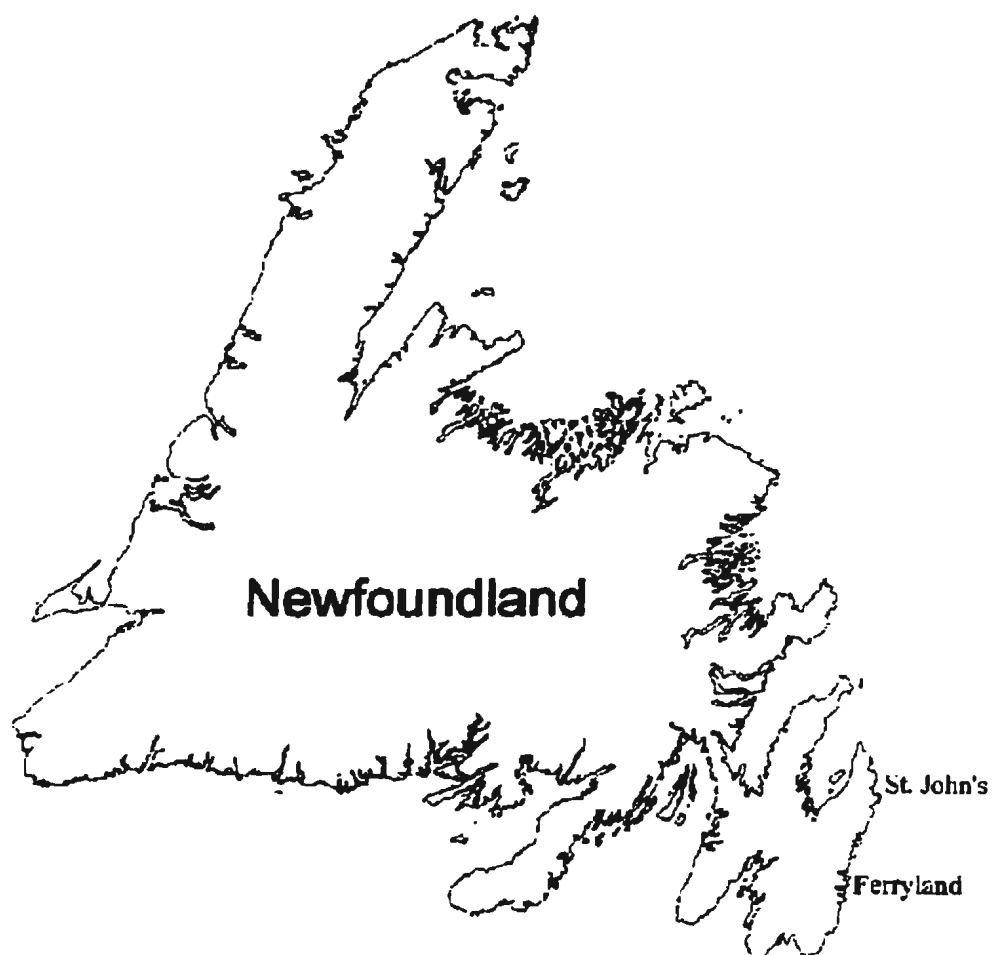
Personal Communication, November 1999, Archaeology Museum, Lisbon, Portugal.

Tuck, Dr. James A., 2000

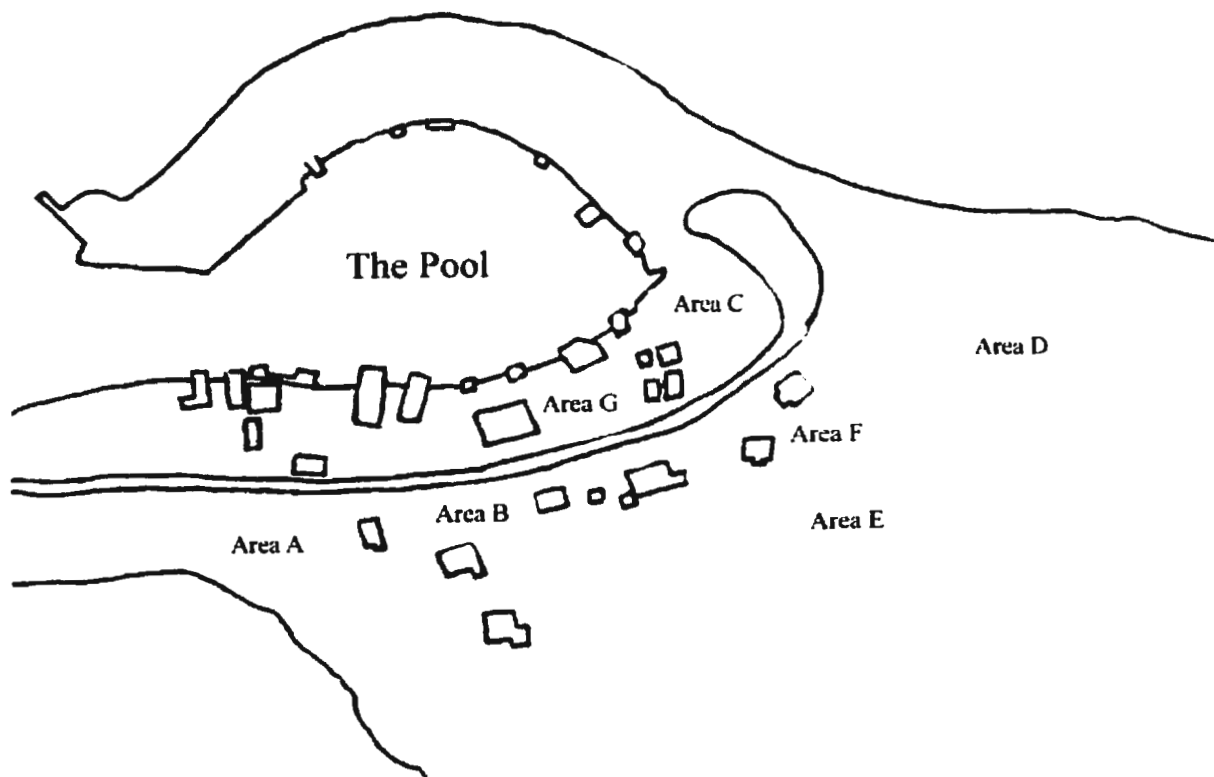
Personal Communication, April, 2000, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology Unit), Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Vale, Ana Pereira, 1999.

Personal Communication, November 1999, Instituto Portugues do Patrimonio Architectonico, Lisbon, Portugal.



Map 1. Newfoundland



Map 2. The Pool, Ferryland

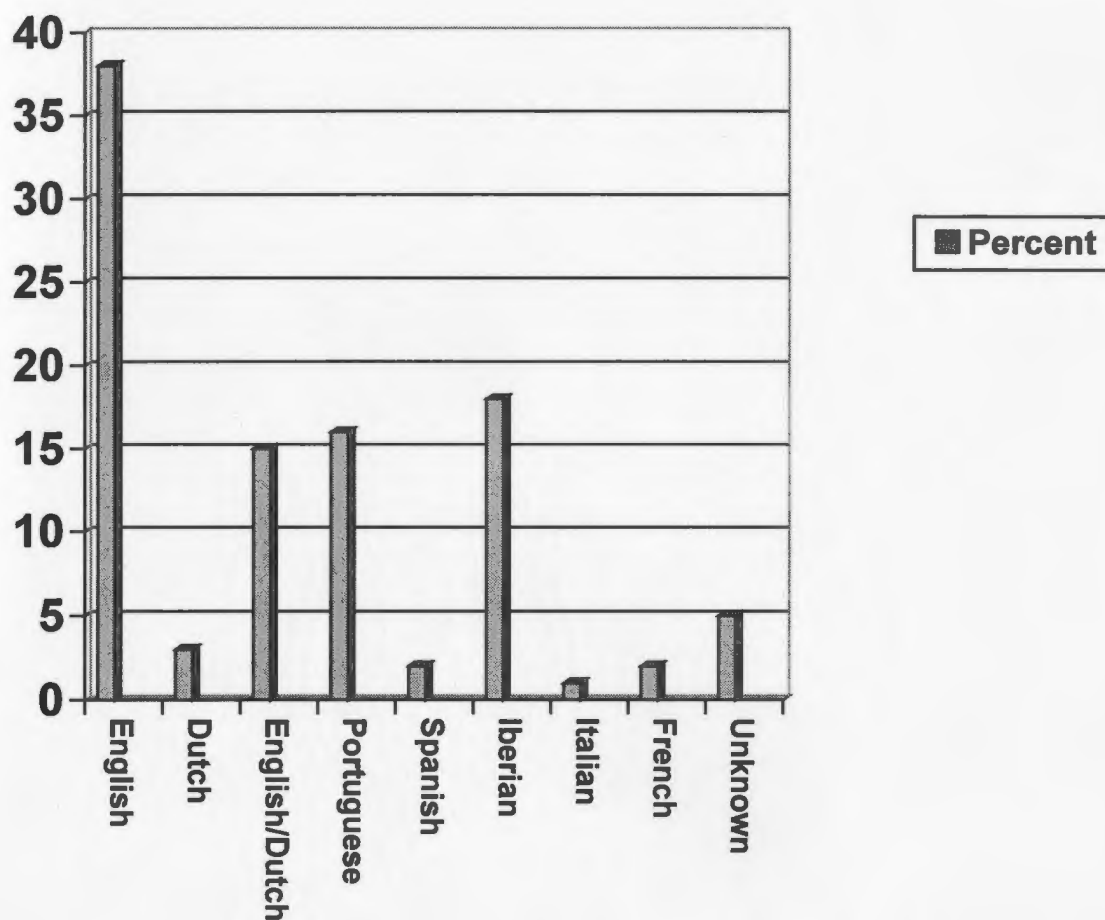


Figure 6.1 Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by country of production

Total: 570

English (n=216)

Dutch (n=17)

English/Dutch (n=88)

Portuguese (n=90)

French (n=10)

Italian (n=8)

Iberian (n=100)

Unknown (n=30)

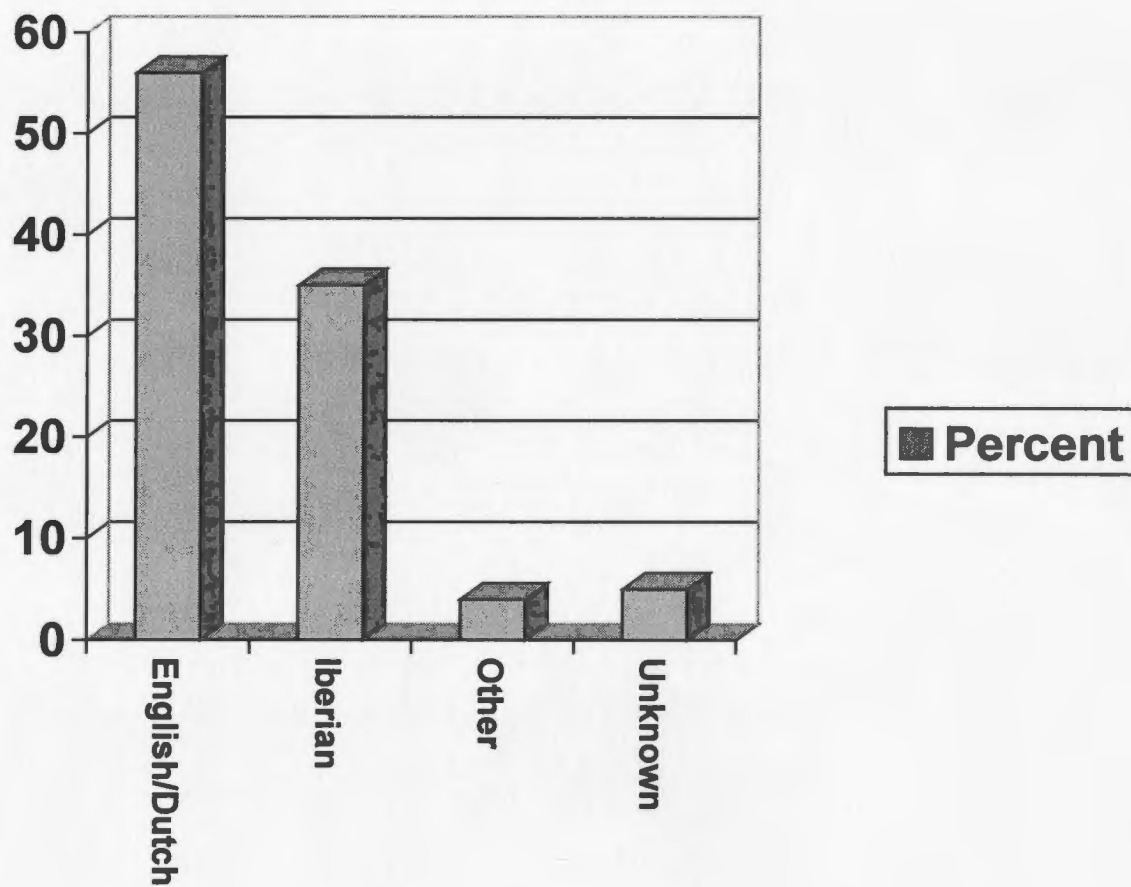


Figure 6. 2 Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by production region

Total: 570

English/Dutch 56% (n=321)

Iberian 35% (n=201)

Other 4% (n=18)

Unknown 5% (n=30)

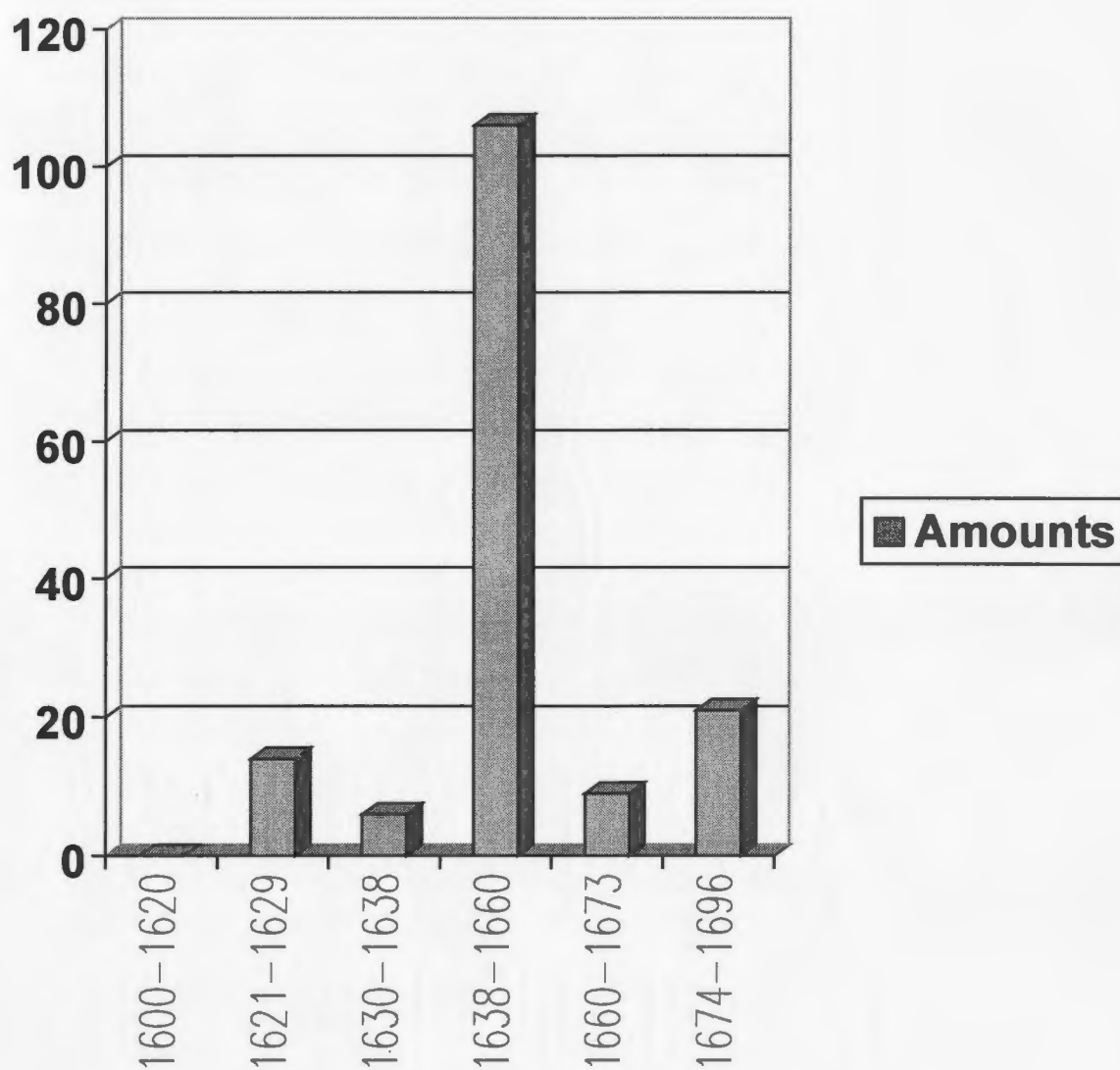


Figure 6.3 Tin-glazed vessels from Ferryland by date of appearance in the archaeological record

1600-1620 = 0 vessels
1621-1629 = 14 vessels
1630-1638 = 6 vessels
1638-1660 = 106 vessels
1660-1673 = 9 vessels
1674-1696 = 21 vessels

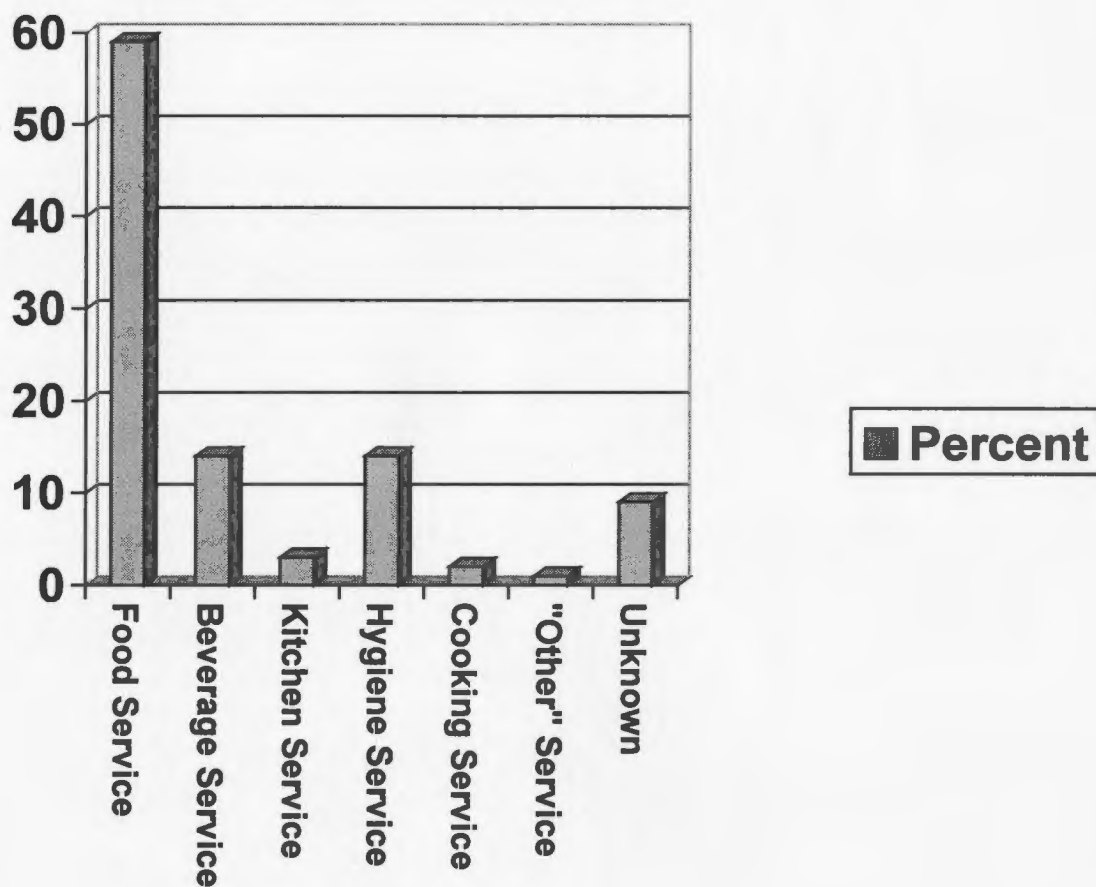


Figure 6.4 Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland contexts by vessel form

Total: 570

Food Service 59% (n=336)

Beverage Service 14% (n=78)

Kitchen Service 3% (n=18)

Hygiene Service 14% (n=79)

Cooking Service 2% (n=2)

"Other" Service 1% (n=7)

Unknown 9% (n=50)

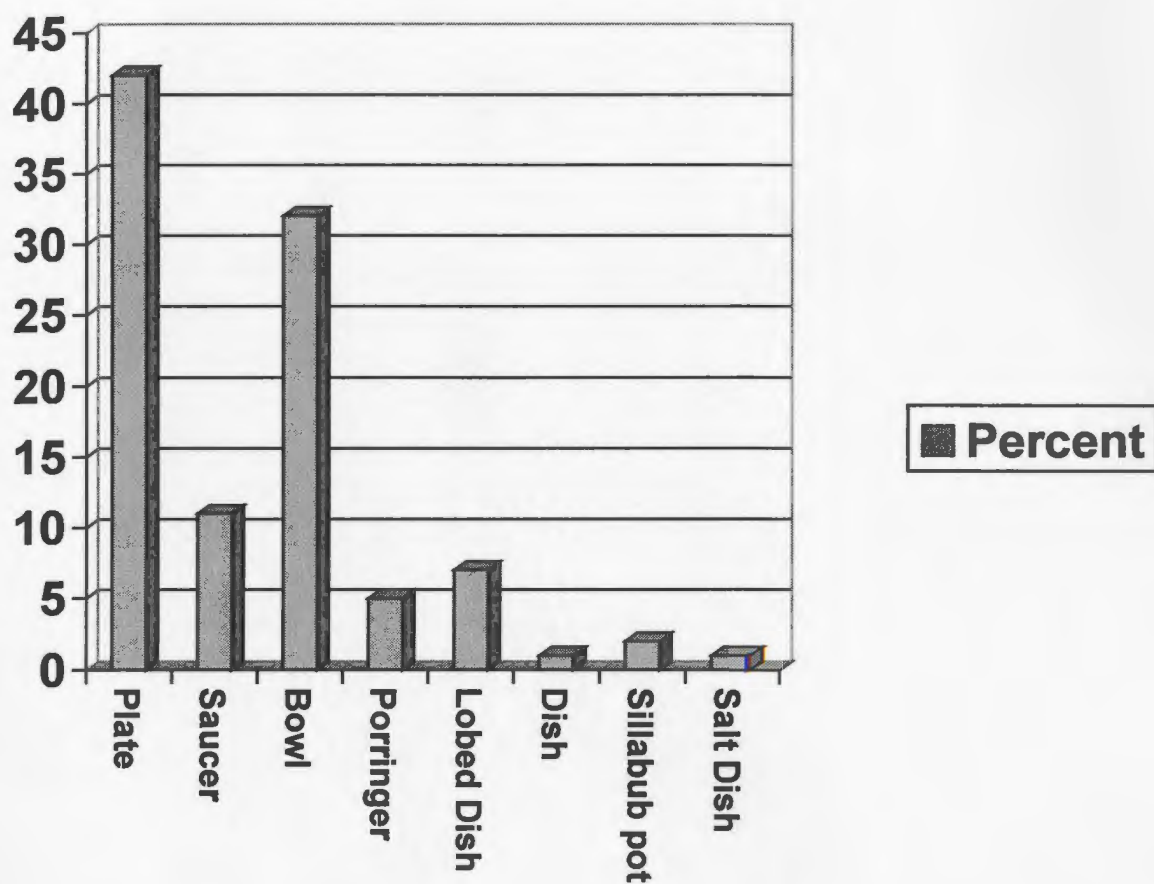


Figure 6.5 Tin-glazed earthenware Food Service vessels from Ferryland contexts

Total: 336

Plate 42% (n=143)

Saucer 11% (n=38)

Bowl 32% (n=106)

Porringer 5% (n=18)

Lobed Dish 7% (n=22)

Dish 1% (n=2)

Sillabub pot 2% (n=6)

Salt dish 1% (n=1)

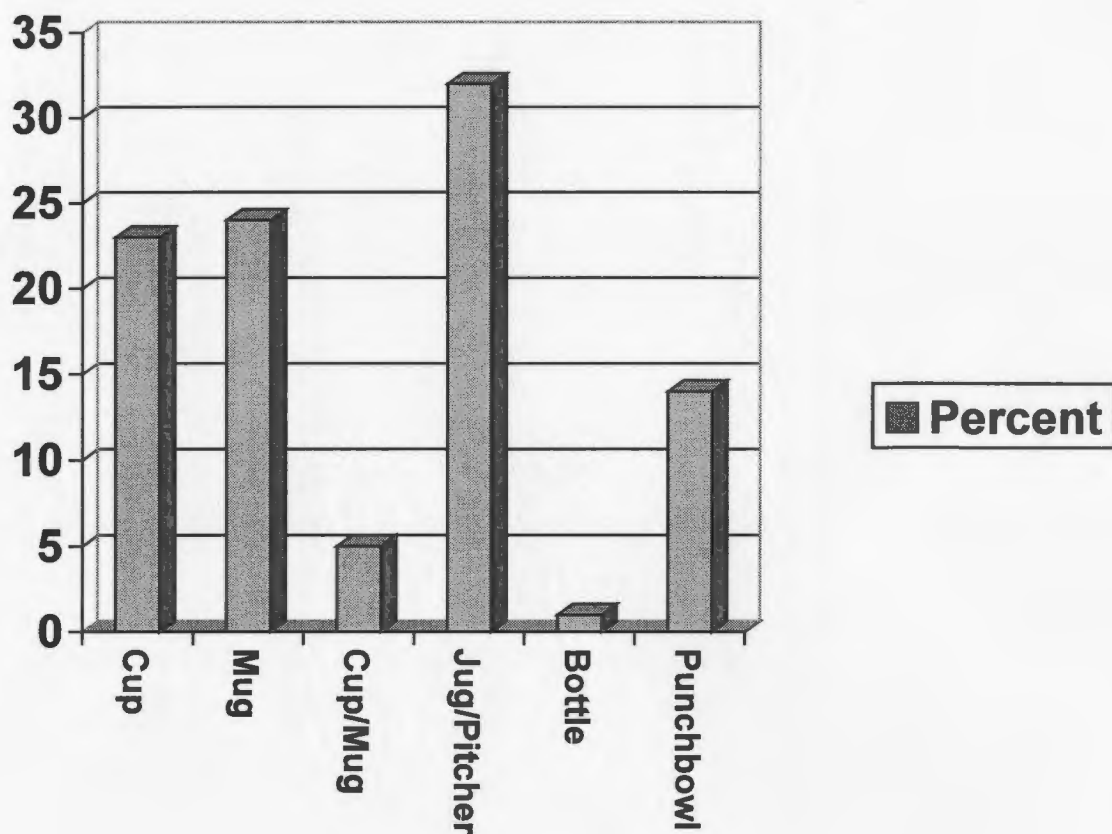


Figure 6.6 Tin-glazed earthenware Beverage Service vessels from Ferryland contexts

Total: 78

Cup 23% (n=18)

Mug 24% (n=19)

Cup/Mug 5% (n=4)

Jug/Pitcher 32% (n=25)

Bottle 1% (n=1)

Punchbowl 14% (n=11)

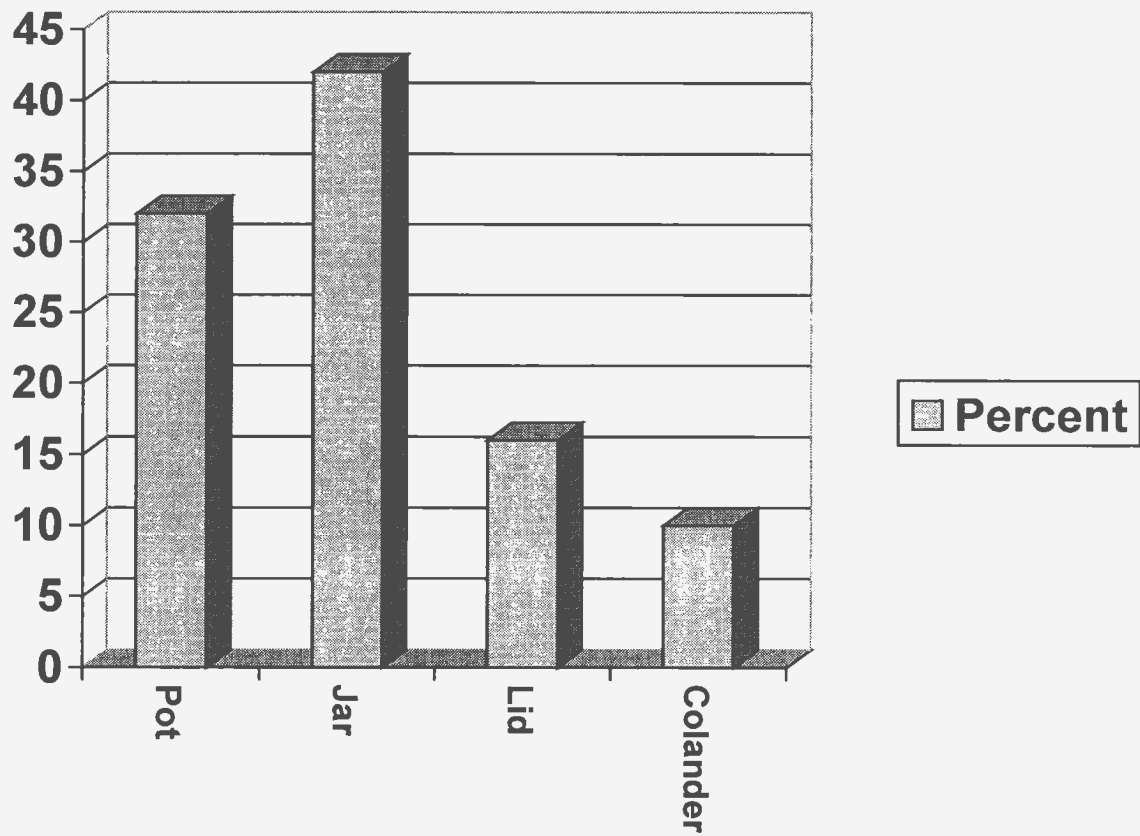


Figure 6.7 Tin-glazed earthenware Kitchen Service vessels from Ferryland contexts

Total: 18

Pot 32% (n=6)

Jar 42% (n=7)

Lid 16% (n=3)

Colander 10% (n=2)

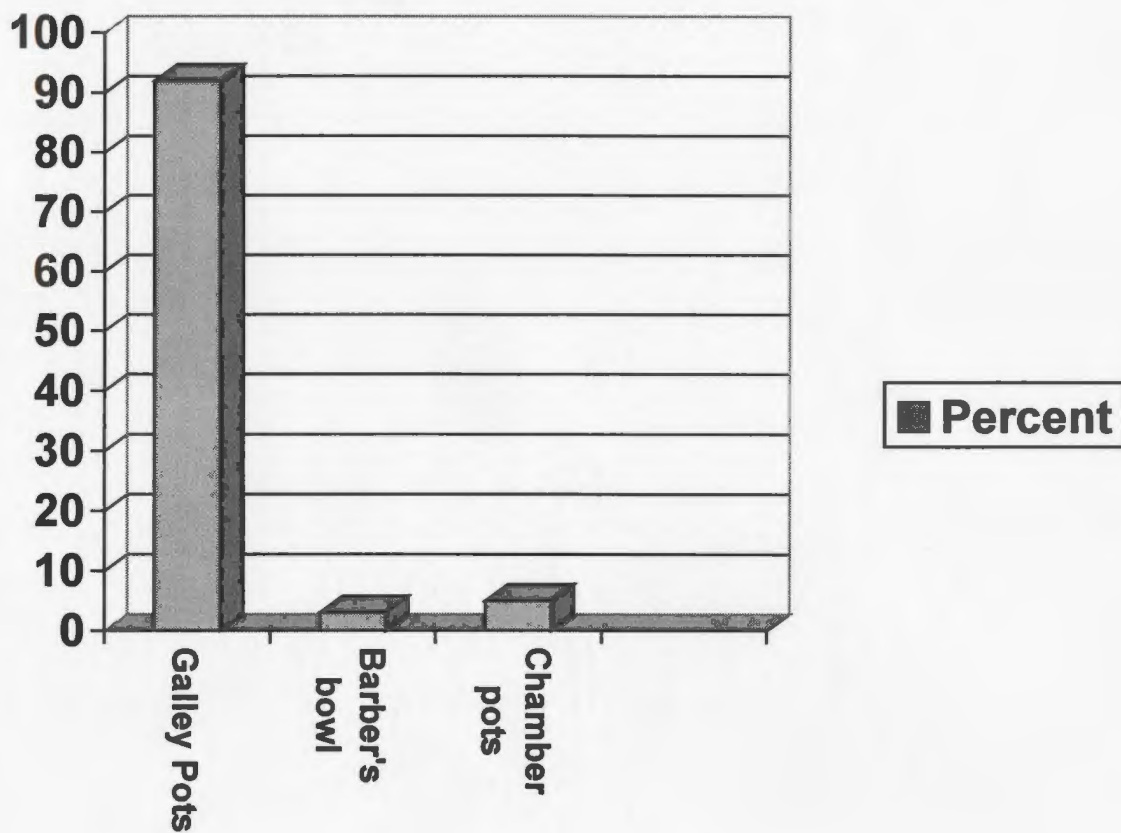


Figure 6.8 Tin-glazed earthenware Hygiene Service vessels from Ferryland contexts

Total: 79

Galley Pots 92% (n=73)

Barber's bowls 3% (n=5)

Chamber pots 5% (n=2)

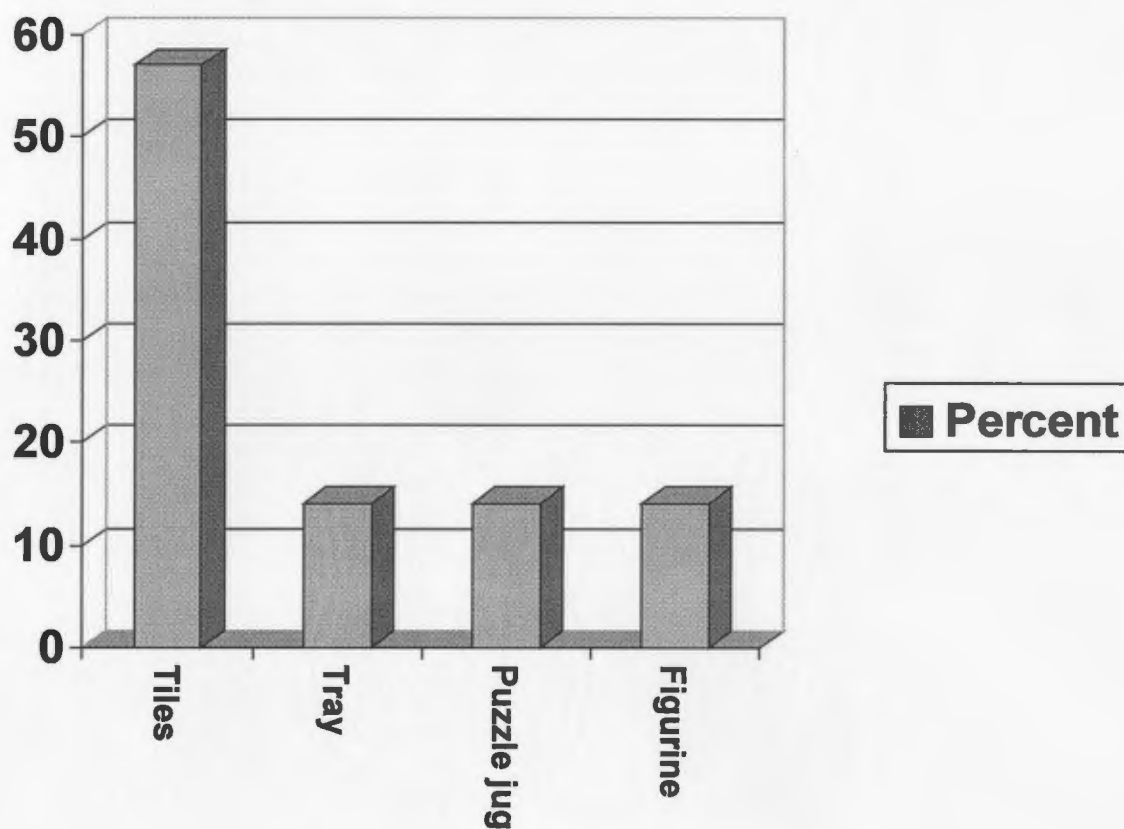


Figure 6.9 Tin-glazed earthenware Kitchen Service vessels from Ferryland contexts

Total: 7

Tiles 57% (n=4)

Tray 14% (n=1)

Puzzle jug 14% (n=1)

Figurine 14% (n=1)

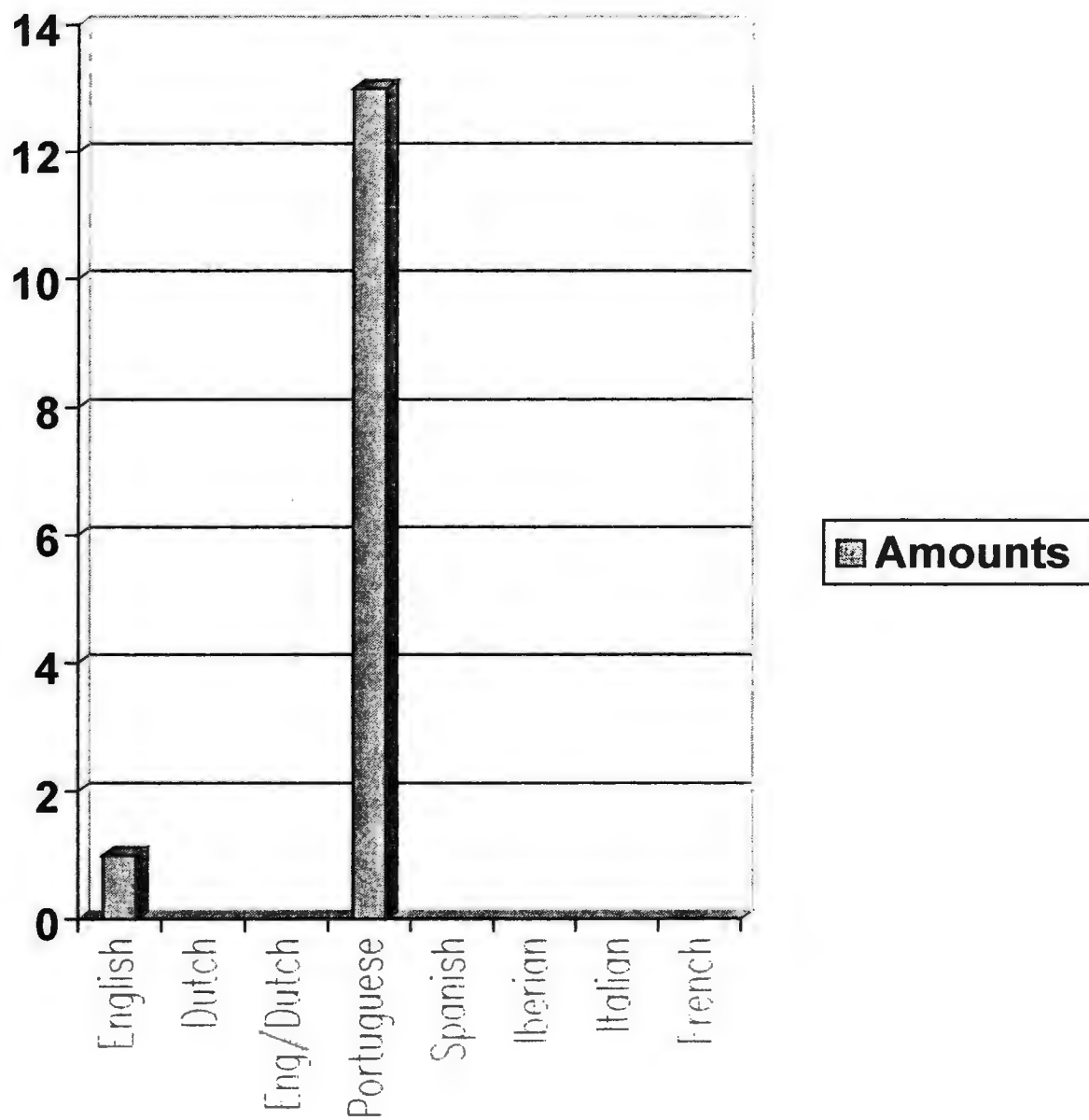


Figure 7.1 Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by country of production for the years 1621-1629.

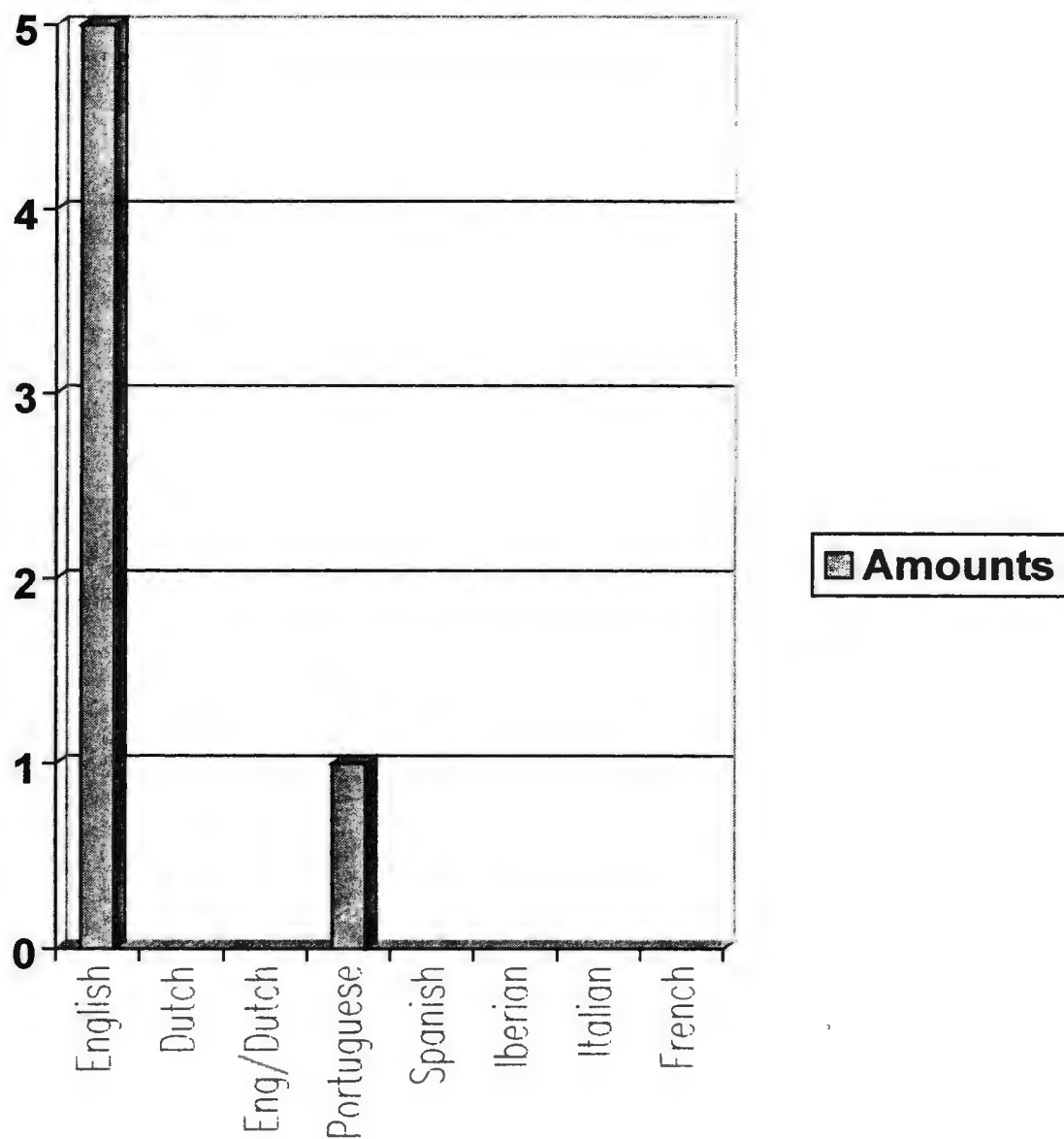


Figure 7.2 Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by country of production for the years 1630-1638.

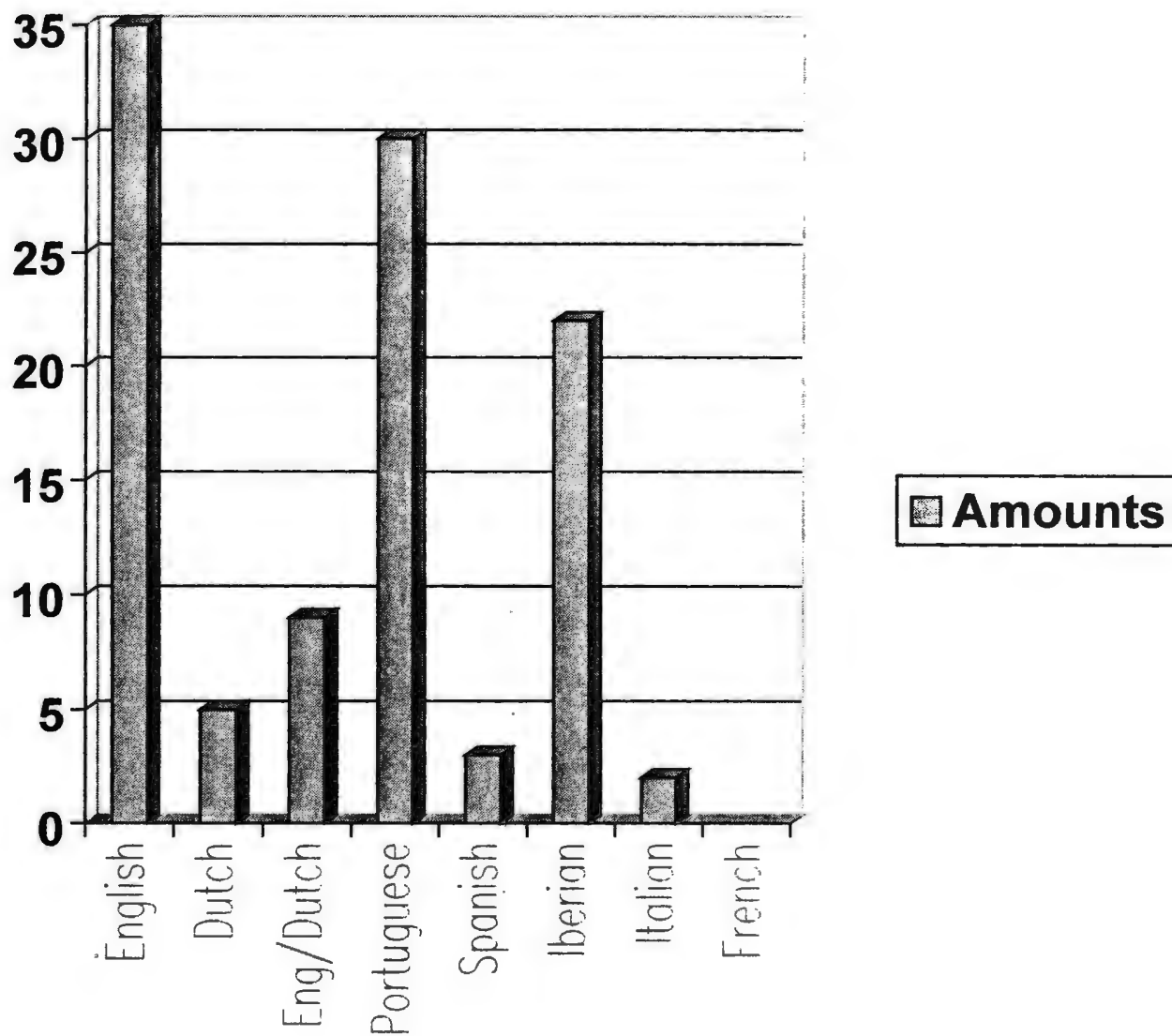


Figure 7.3 Tin-glazed earthenware vessels from Ferryland by country of production for the years 1638-1660.

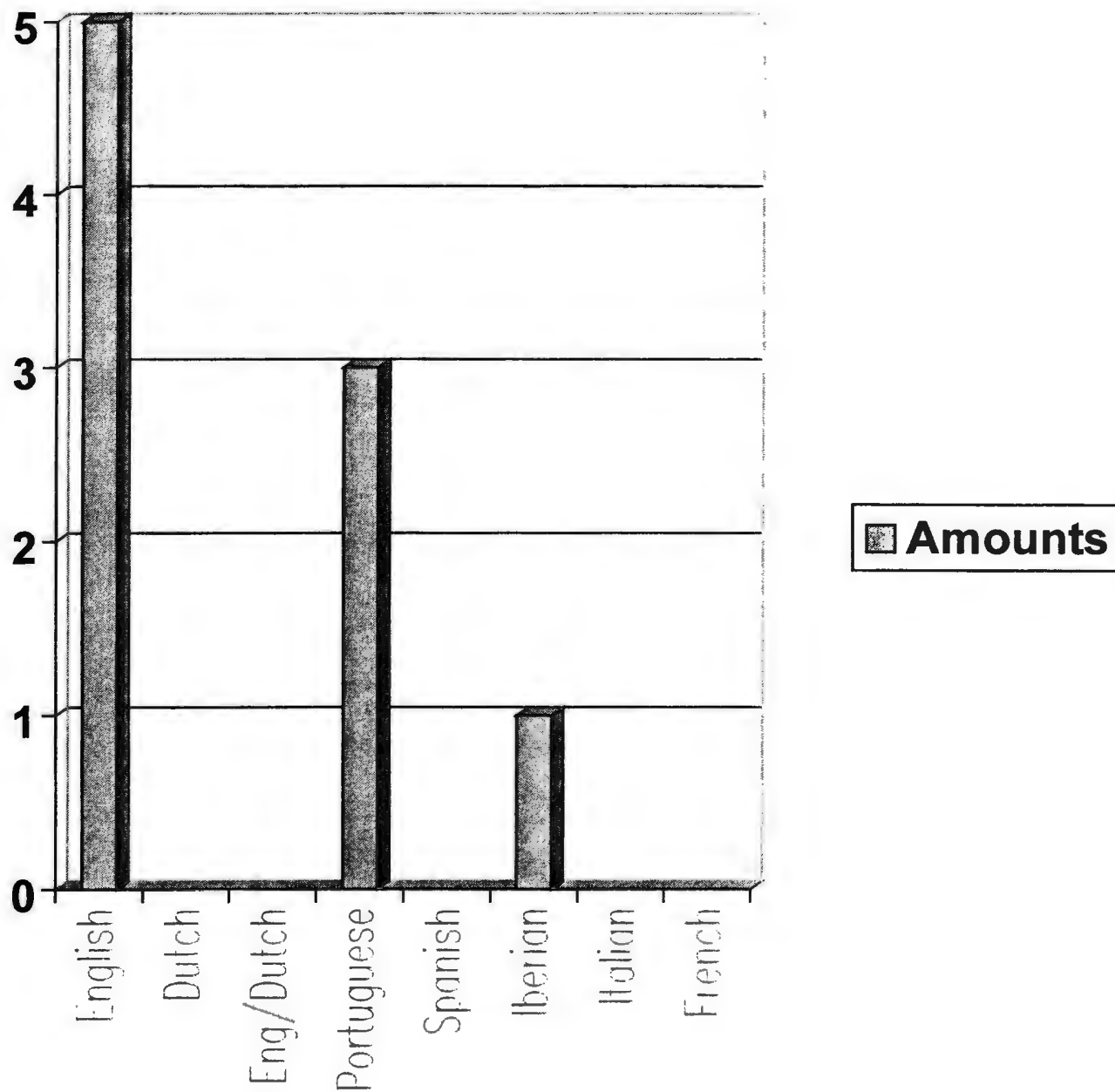


Figure 7.4 Tin-glazed earthenware from Ferryland by country of production for the years 1660-1673.

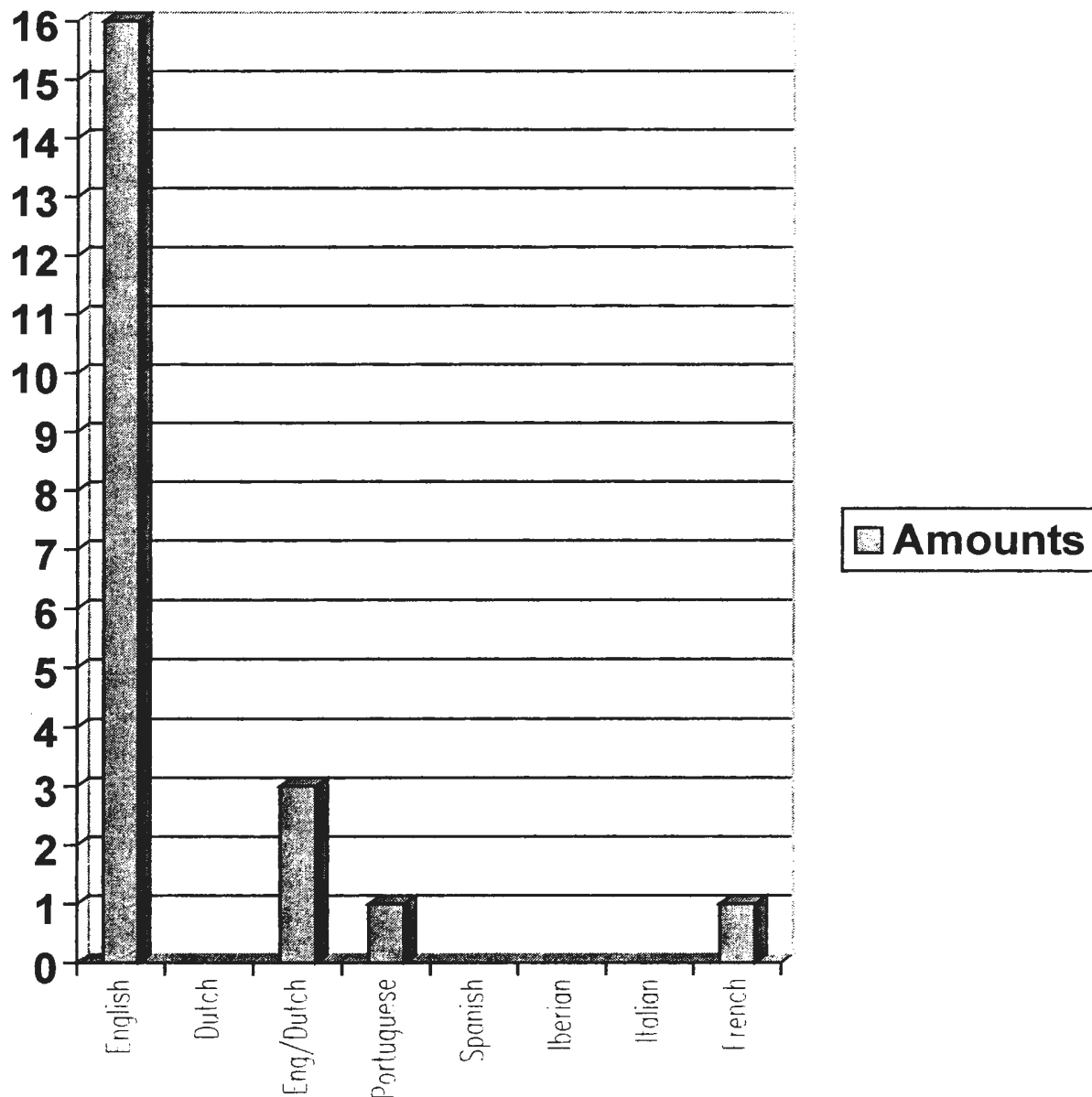


Figure 7.5 Tin-glazed earthenware from Ferryland by country of production for the years 1674-1696



Plate 1. Dutch tin-glazed earthenware plate with angular brushstrokes

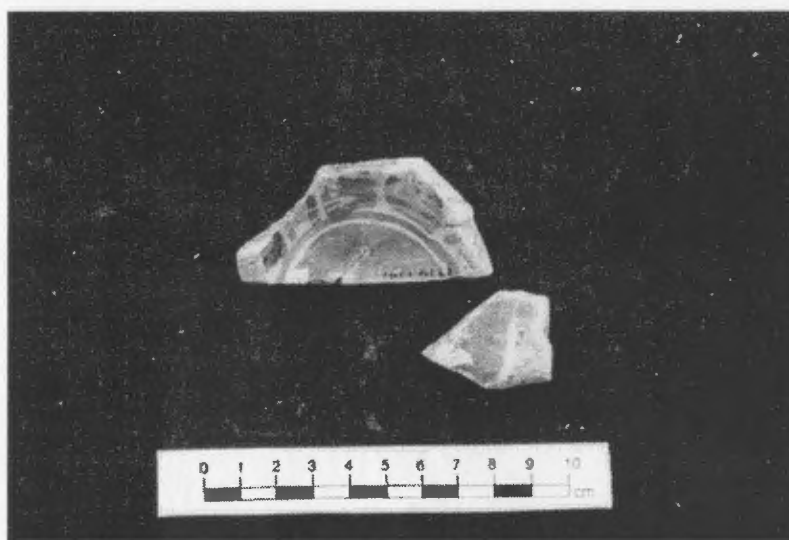


Plate 2. Spanish lustreware porringer (with blue)

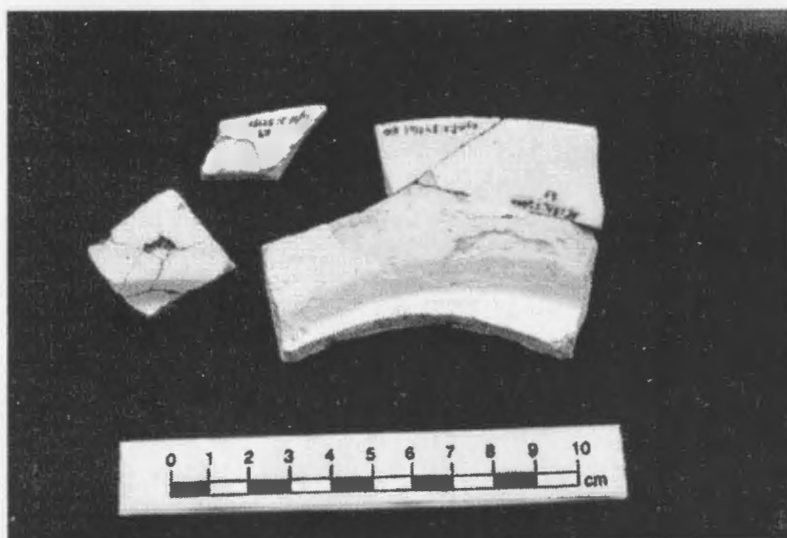


Plate 3. Iberian plate with large inclusions in fabric



Plate 4. Portuguese plate decorated with geometric designs



Plate 5. Example of Portuguese “*aranhoe*” style of decoration



Plate 6. Example of Portuguese "*rendas*" style of decoration



Plate 7. Example of Portuguese "*contas*" style of decoration

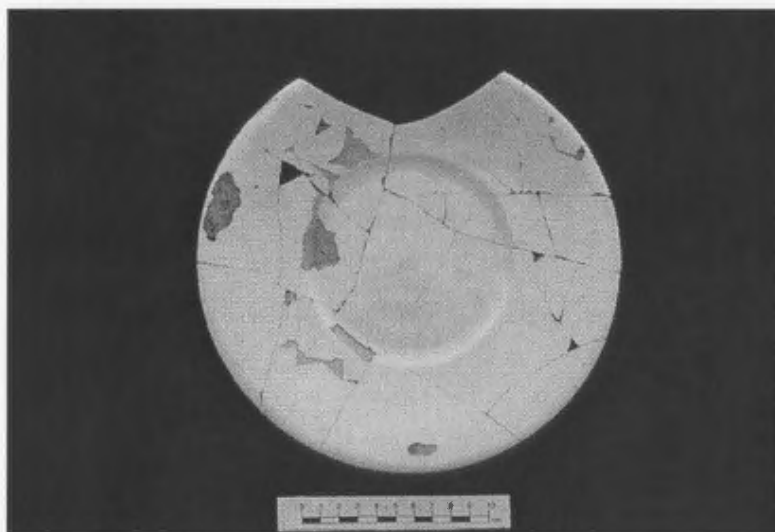


Plate 8. English tin-glazed earthenware plate

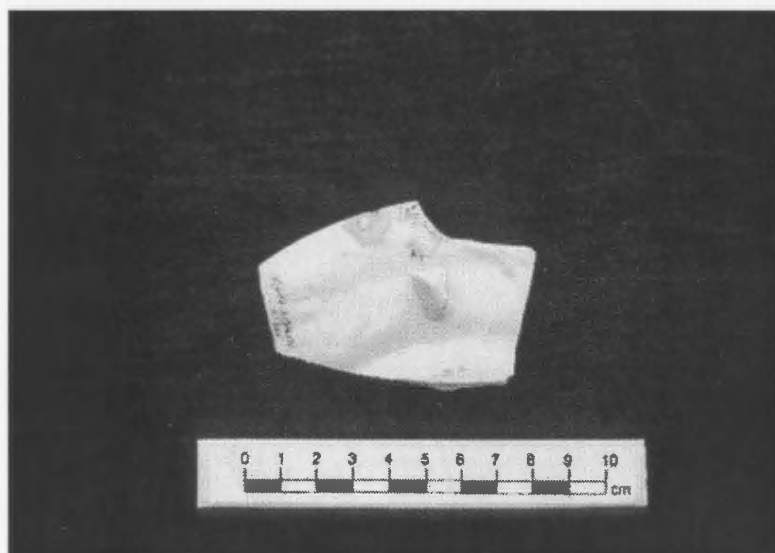


Plate 9. Portuguese plate with part of sagger still attached to exterior



Plate 10. Portuguese plate with “Amors” (love) inscribed on interior

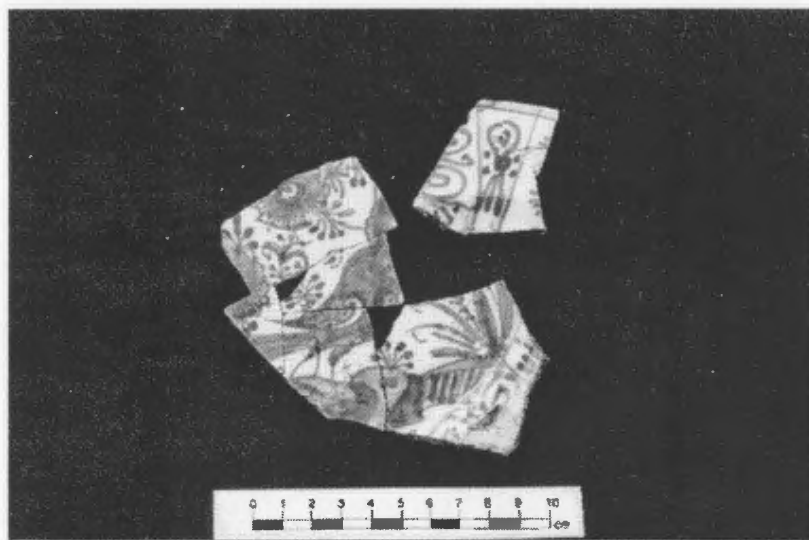


Plate 11. Portuguese plate with peacock motif on interior

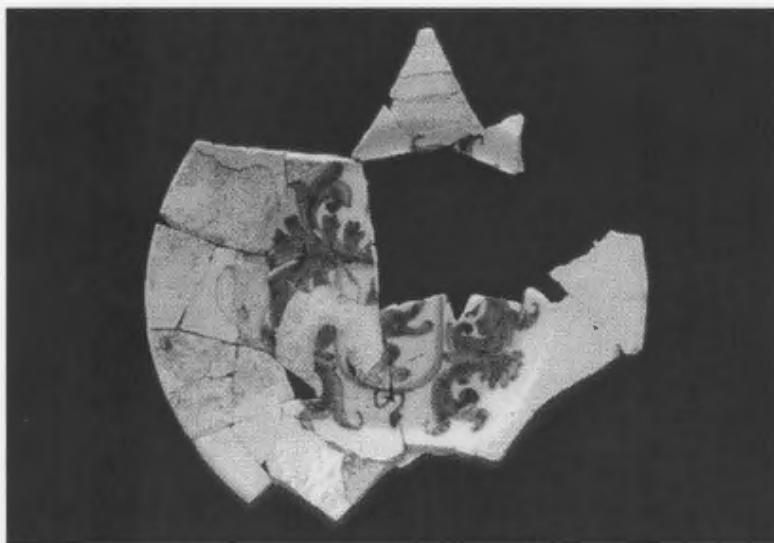


Plate 12. Portuguese plate with dos Silva family coat of arms

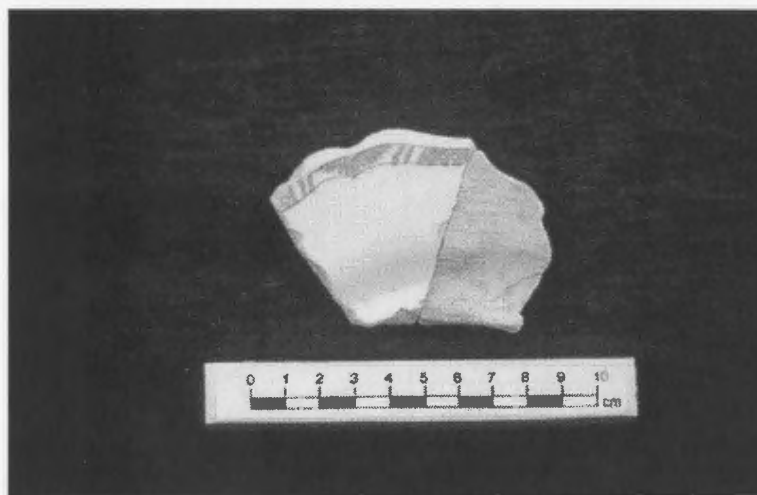


Plate 13. French tin-glazed earthenware



Plate 14. Example of Yayal Blue on White tin-glazed earthenware

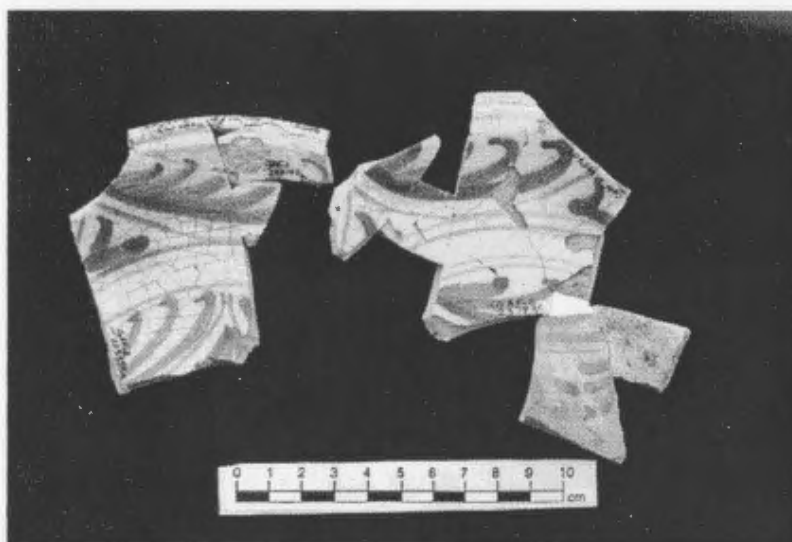


Plate 15. Spanish Talavera Bowl



Plate 16. Portuguese bowl used by sailors (R. Calado, personal collection)



Plate 17. Portuguese bowl used by sailors. Found at Ferryland, Newfoundland



Plate 18. Small Portuguese bowl decorated with geometric designs

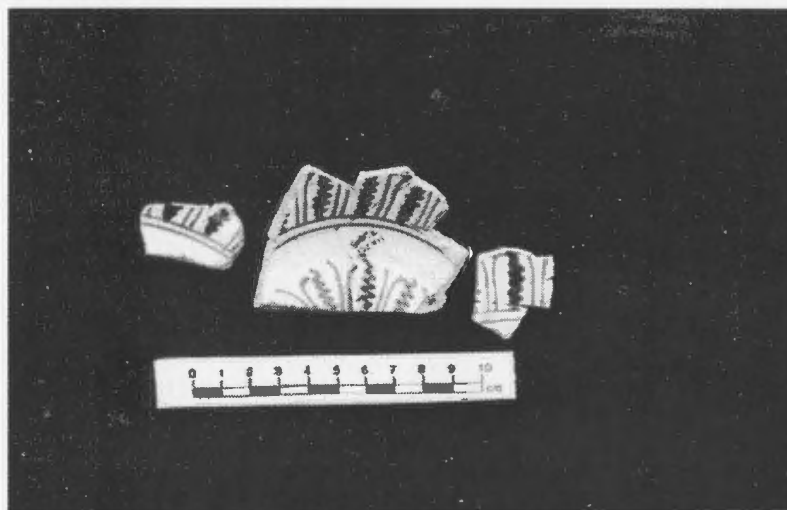


Plate 19. Iberian bowl with “orange peel” tin-glaze



Plate 20. English or Dutch bowl with lotus leaf motif



Plate 21. English or Dutch bowl with insect motif



Plate 22. Portuguese porringer

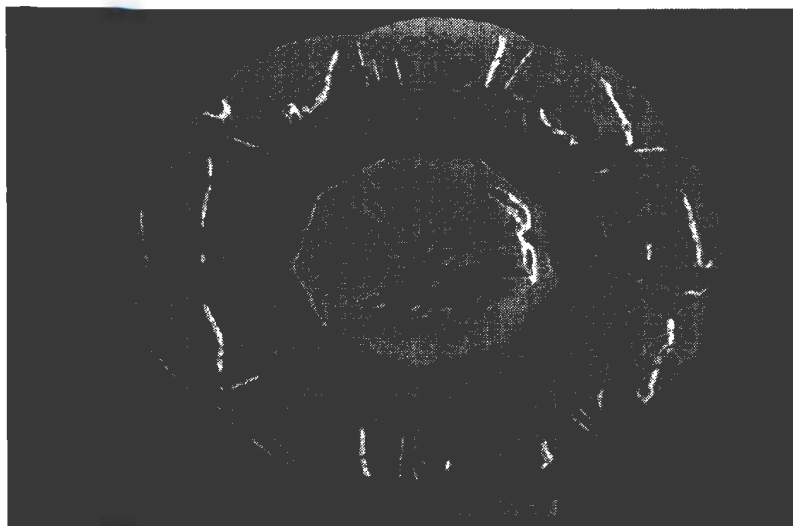


Plate 23. Dutch lobed dish decorated with tulips



Plate 24. Portuguese lobed dish



Plate 25. Portuguese dish decorated with “aranhoe” design
(Archaeology Museum, Lisbon, Portugal)



Plate 26. Portuguese dish decorated with “*aranhoe*” design, Ferryland, Newfoundland

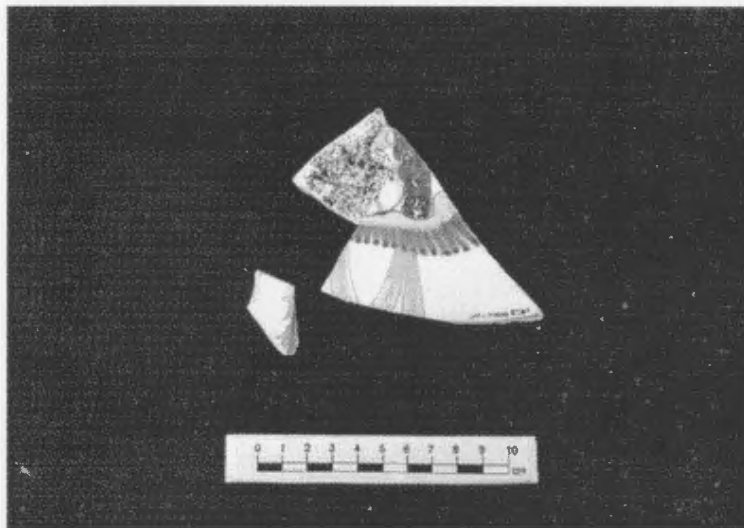


Plate 27. English dish decorated with cherub motif



Plate 28. English or Dutch sillabub pot lid



Plate 29. English tea cup with green, red and blue decoration



Plate 30. Purple glazed mugs

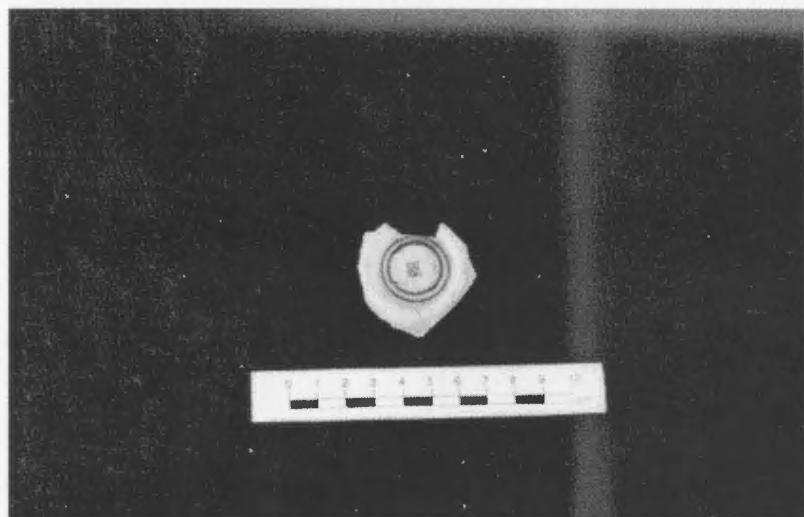


Plate 31. English jar with Chinese motif on base

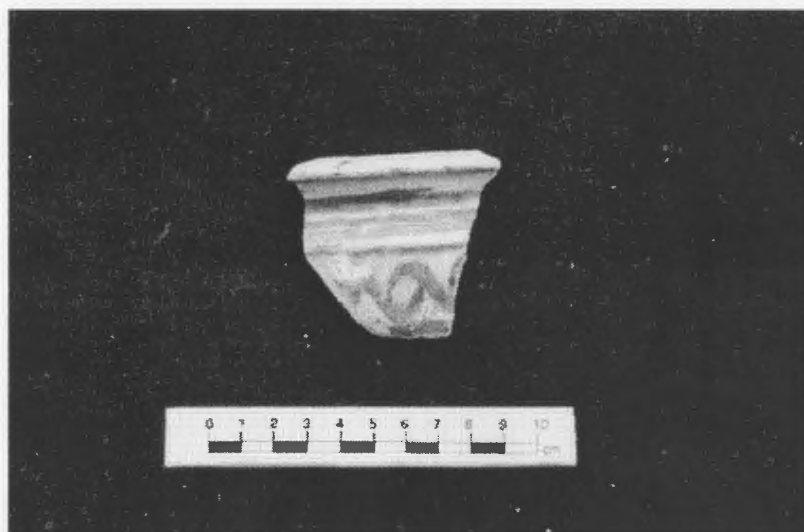


Plate 32. English galley pot

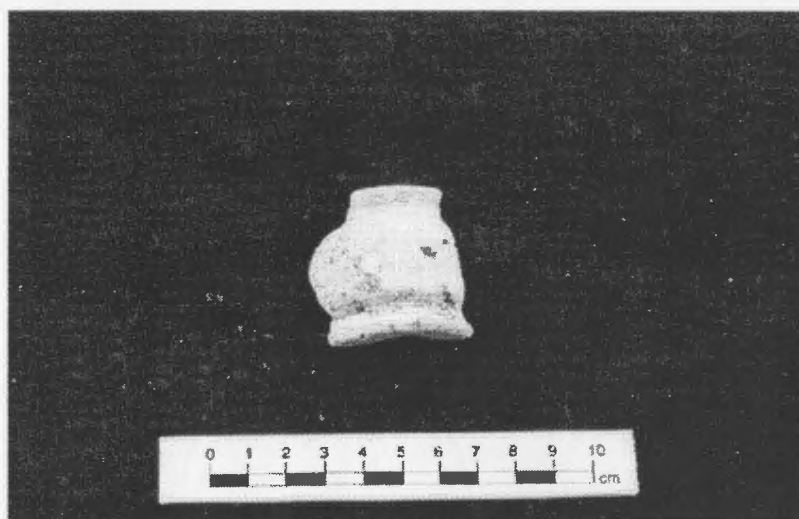


Plate 33. English ointment pot

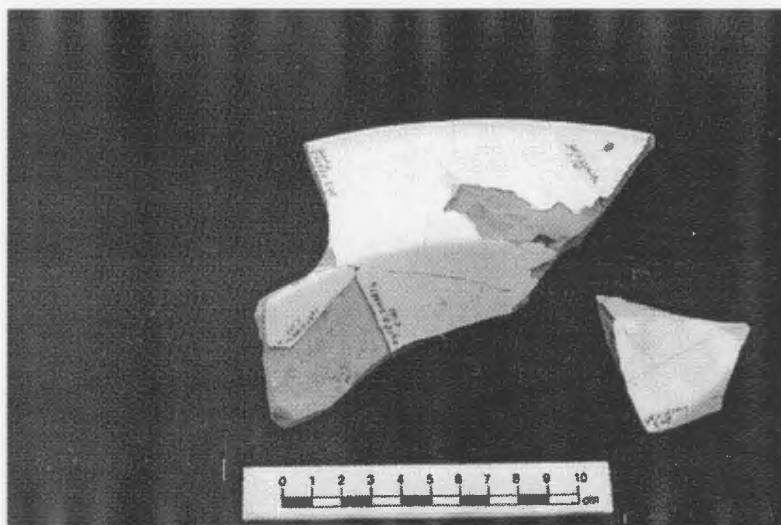


Plate 34. English shaving basin



Plate 35. Dutch puzzle jug

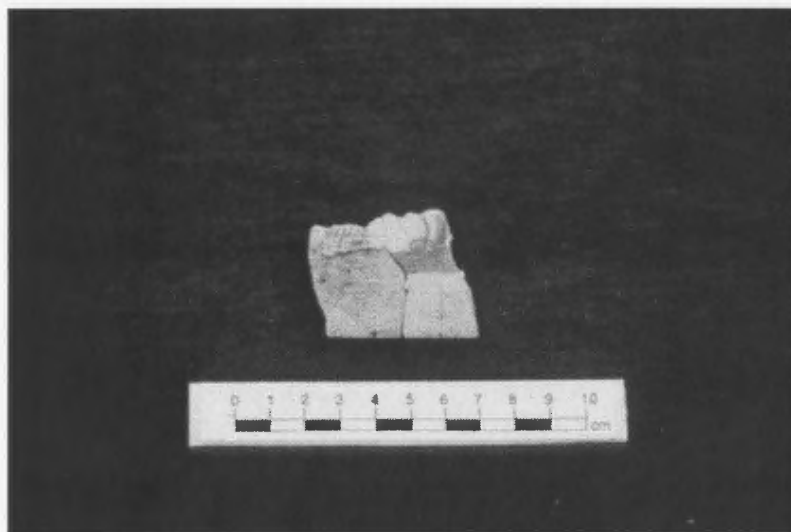


Plate 36. English or Dutch tile

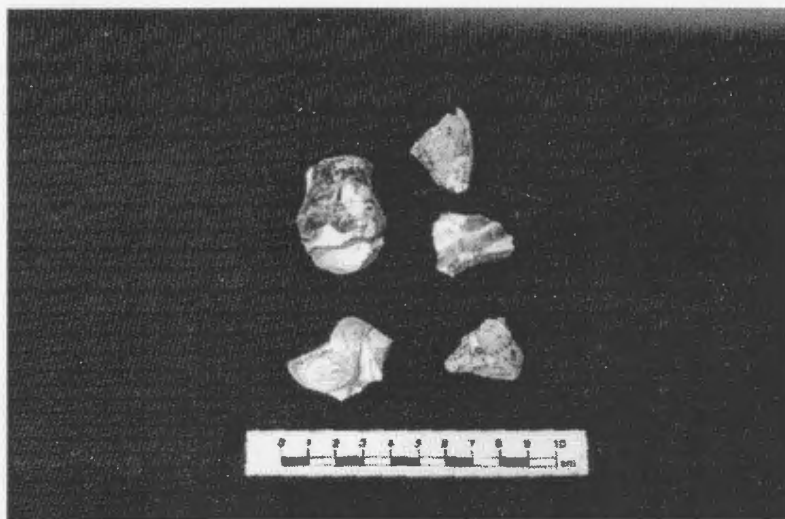


Plate 37. Portuguese figurine

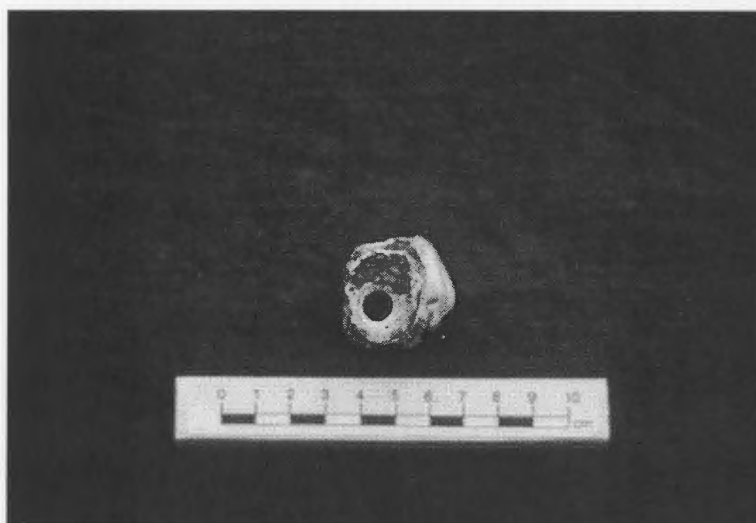


Plate 38. Top of Portuguese figurine



Plate 39. Religious tray (from Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro, Coimbra, Portugal)



Plate 40. Religious tray from Ferryland, Newfoundland

APPENDIX A

- Stoddart Vessel #1** English 1630-1680 Food Service
 56 sherds Areas F,G
 Description: Pale pink fabric with white glaze interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 24cm Foot ring: 9 cm
 References: Austin 1994:31 Type F; Bloice 1971: Type 2 #26 Fig 53;
 Horsey 1992: Fig 38 #172.
- Stoddart Vessel #2** Dutch 1625-1660 Food Service
 33 sherds Area F
 Description: Pale yellow fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm Base: 12 cm (flat foot, no foot ring)
 References: Schaefer 1998:50.
- Stoddart Vessel #3** English 1630-1650 Food Service
 24 sherds Area F
 Description: Pink/buff fabric, white glaze on exterior and interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 22 cm Foot ring: 10 cm
 References: Austin 1994: 31 Type F; may also be a Dutch Type (McNabb, pers. comm. 1999); Bloice 1971: Type 2 Fig 53 #26; similar to Horsey 1992 Fig 38 #172, though not as large.
- Stoddart Vessel #4** English 1630-1750 Food Service
 25 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze is flaking.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 25cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Type 2; Horsey 1992: Fig 38 #172, though not as large.
- Stoddart Vessel #5** English 1650-1675 Food Service
 55 sherds Area F
 Description: Pink fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior.. Plate has lip on edge.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Bloice 1971:Type 2; Noel Hume 1977:Fig. VII #12.
- Stoddart Vessel #6** English Unknown Food Service
 8 sherds Area F,G
 Description: buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 13 cm
 References: Plate has raised centre section; could be a meat dish used to drain dishes (McNabb pers. comm.1999).
 Modern term is "ham and tongue dish".

Stoddart Vessel #7 English 1630-1750 Food Service

39 sherds Area C

Description: chalky pink-buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 19cm

References: Bloice 1971: Type 2 Fig 53 #26.

Stoddart Vessel #8 English 1680-1737 Food Service

1 sherd Area F

Description: soft, chalky yellow fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior. Glaze is thick and flaking off exterior. Slight rilling or throw marks visible on inside.

Vessel Type: Cup

References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 54 #63.

Stoddart Vessel #9 English 1675-1730 Food Service

15 sherds Area C

Description: dense pink fabric with red inclusions. White glaze on interior and exterior, several sherds showing signs of burning.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 18cm Foot ring: 10cm

References: Noel Hume 1977: Pl.74; Bloice 1971: #38, Type 3b.

Stoddart Vessel #10 Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service

4 sherds Area F

Description: dense light pink fabric with red and white inclusions. Glaze is thin and off-white on interior and exterior with single blue stripe near interior rim. Glaze is rough with many pinholes on exterior surface.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 17cm

References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #11 English? Unknown Unknown

6 sherds Area F

Description: yellow fabric with white glaze on one side.

Vessel Type: Unknown

Stoddart Vessel #12 English 1630-1670 Food Service

2 sherds Area F

Description: chalky buff/pink fabric with flaking white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm

References: Noel Hume 1977: Pl.71 Fig. V11 #5.

- Stoddart Vessel #13** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow/buff fabric with very deteriorated pale blue glaze on interior and exterior. Some pinholes in glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 12cm
- Stoddart Vessel #14** English? Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: Hard yellow fabric, heavy body, with thick white glossy glaze on exterior and interior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown; open vessel, only part of footring evident. Foot ring: 8cm
- Stoddart Vessel #15** English 1630-1670? Food Service
 17 sherds Area C
 Description: pink fabric, with small red inclusions. Glaze is white on interior/exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Noel Hume 1977:71 Fig. VII #5.
- Stoddart Vessel #16** Iberian 1500-1800 Food Service
 10 sherds Areas C, F
 Description soft, chalky pink fabric with small red inclusions. Glaze is greyish white on interior and exterior, unevenly applied, pinprick holes in glaze. Footring is very low.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10cm
 References: 1500-1600 (generally Iberian).
- Stoddart Vessel #17** Iberian 1500-1800 Food Service
 7 sherds Areas B, C
 Description: soft buff fabric with quartz inclusions. Vessel is covered with thick yellow cream tin-glaze, pitted on interior and exterior, slightly crazed.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: ~22cm
 References: Nixon (1999), #152, very similar to Stoddart Vessel #570 (Crompton #C8). but this vessel has more pinholes in glaze.
- Stoddart Vessel #18** English 1640-1670 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: light buff coloured fabric with small red and black inclusions. Glaze is white on interior and exterior, and is flaking.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10cm
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977: Fig. VII #11.

- Stoddart Vessel #19** English 1630-1670 Food Service
 6 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky thick buff/pink fabric with small red and black inclusions. Glaze is shiny white on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 12cm (high footring)
 References: Horsey 1992:Fig.42 #249 (not exact) (1630-1750); similar to Noel Hume 1977: Fig. VII #5.
- Stoddart Vessel #20** English 1650-1730 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: thick pink fabric. Glaze is applied thickly and is white on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Nixon Vessel #138 (1999); Bloice 1971: Fig 53, #47-48.
- Stoddart Vessel #21** English 1650-1675 Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky pink fabric, white tin-glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Mug Rim: 13cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:67 VI #5, also pl. 22, p. 32.
- Stoddart Vessel #22** English 1630-1670 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: dense pink fabric covered with greyish white thin glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977:Fig. VII #6.
- Stoddart Vessel #23** English Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area G
 Description: buff yellow fabric with small red inclusions, spaces from temper visible in body. Thin patchy pinkish white glaze on exterior, thicker white glaze on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Base: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #24** English 1640-1670 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky pink fabric with glossy white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Foot ring: 8cm
 References: Similar to Noel Hume 1977: Fig. VII #11.

- Stoddart Vessel #25** English 1680-1737? Food Service
 6 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: bright pink fabric, small red inclusions. Body is covered with thick white glaze on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #34 (Type 2a).
- Stoddart Vessel #26** English/Dutch 1630-1670 Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: yellow fabric with very shiny white glaze on interior and exterior, slight bluish tinge to glaze.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977:Fig. VII #6.
- Stoddart Vessel #27** English Unknown Kitchen Service
 5 sherds Area B
 Description: yellow fabric (some corrosion), white glaze on interior and exterior with splash of greenish yellow on base--possibly accidental?
 Vessel Type: Pot Base: 6 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #28** English 1630-1670 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: bright white glaze covers interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 7cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. VII #5.
- Stoddart Vessel #29** English 1650-1680? Beverage Service
 12 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: chalky yellow/pink fabric with small black inclusions and some corrosion. White glaze interior and exterior, speckled appearance with small black flecks in glaze.
 Vessel Type: Mug Foot ring: ~7 cm
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977:Plate 15; Bloice 1971 Fig. 54, #61b.
- Stoddart Vessel #30** English 1630-1670 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: thick yellow fabric with tiny red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Noel Hume 1977:VII Fig. #5.

- Stoddart Vessel #31** English 1650-1700 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: Hard pinkish buff fabric covered with off-white glaze. Careless blue painting follows border of handle.
 Vessel Type: Pierced handle from porringer
 References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. XIV p. 90 #4-7; similar to Bloice 1971:Fig. 54, #59 (1680-1737).
- Stoddart Vessel #32** Iberian 1500-1800 Food Service
 7 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow/buff fabric with large red inclusions. Thin brownish-white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Footring is very wide and low for size of vessel.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 12 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #33** English 1630-1670 Food Service
 6 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky pink-buff fabric with thin white glaze on interior and exterior. Trace of scar from sagger on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 20cm
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977:Fig. VII #5,6; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #28 b.
- Stoddart Vessel #34** English 1730-1770 Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: thick chalky yellow/buff fabric with badly deteriorated and pitted white glaze on interior and exterior, and traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 4 cm
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977: Fig. IV #12 or 20 .
- Stoddart Vessel #35** Iberian? 1500-1800 Food Service
 2 sherds Area B
 Description: yellow fabric with small red inclusions. Thin off white glaze with a bluish tinge on interior and exterior. Vessel has low, wide footring.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 7 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #36** Iberian 1500-1800 Food Service
 3 sherds Area B, C
 Description: yellow fabric with red and black inclusions. Off white on interior and exterior, glaze unevenly applied in some places, some pinholes in glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 12 cm

Stoddart Vessel # 37 Iberian 1500-1800 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric covered by thin white glaze on interior and exterior, some corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10 cm

Stoddart Vessel #38 English Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: hard pink fabric covered with white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: steep-sided Bowl Rim: 10 cm
 References: Bloice 1971:Type 2a1, Fig. 53, #39b.

Stoddart Vessel #39 English Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with small red inclusions, thick white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer

Stoddart Vessel #40 English/Dutch 1680-1737 Food Service
 10 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric with shiny white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 8cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig 53 #38 Type 2b.

Stoddart Vessel #41 English/Dutch 1680-1746 Food Service
 25 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, 3 pieces charred, some iron corrosion on vessel.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Jackson et al 1991: Fig 5 #17; Bloice 1971:Fig 53#48; Hinton et al 1988:Fig 131 #1281.

Stoddart Vessel #42 English/Dutch 1630-1670 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky pink fabric with red inclusions, vessel has thick body, thick white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Noel Hume 1977:VII #5,6.

Stoddart Vessel #43 Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service
 13 sherds Area C
 Description: light pink fabric with large red inclusions, off white glaze on interior and exterior. Glaze has many pin-prick airholes.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 15 cm

- Stoddart Vessel #44** Iberian 1600-1800 Food Service
 24 sherds Area C
 Description: buff pink fabric with large red inclusions, fabric not smoothed well before glazing, greenish white glaze thickly and unevenly applied on interior and exterior, some fabric nearly showing through.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #45** English 1680-1710 Food Service
 7 sherds Area F, G
 Description: chalky buff fabric, traces of white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 9 cm
 References: Bloice 1971 Fig. 53 #46; Thompson et al Fig 24 #97; Hinton (ed) 1988: Fig 132 #1288.
- Stoddart Vessel #46** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: thick chalky buff fabric, small red inclusions, heavy white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 9cm
 References: similar to Bloice 1971: Fig 53 #36b.
- Stoddart Vessel #47** Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: buff-pink fabric with small red inclusions, thin, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, double blue rim stripe, curved blue brushwork designs on interior, flanked by graduated stripes in a pyramid-like shape.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 23 cm
 References: Fernandes et al 1997:23.
- Stoddart Vessel #48** English Unknown Food Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: Pink fabric with small red inclusions, and purple quartz inclusions, greyish white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Foot ring: 5 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #49** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: hard Pale pink fabric with red inclusions, deteriorated white glaze on interior and exterior, with thin blue rim stripes, circular blue design on interior
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: ~15 cm

- Stoddart Vessel #50** English 1600-1730 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky light pink thick fabric, greyish white thin glaze on interior and exterior, some pinholes in glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Base: 10 cm (no footring)
 References: Bloice 1971:Fig. 53 #27.
- Stoddart Vessel #51** English/Dutch 1680-1737 Food Service
 6 sherds Area C
 Description: thick chalky buff body with small red inclusions, shiny white glaze on interior and exterior, rilled on inside.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 48; Hinton 1988: Fig 132 #1287.
- Stoddart Vessel #52** English 1650-1780 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: light buff fabric, no glaze.
 Vessel Type: Jug Foot ring: 6cm
 References: Bloice 1971:#61b.
- Stoddart Vessel #53** English/Dutch 1680-1700 Food Service
 16 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, intricate blue designs on interior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Foot ring: 10cm
- Stoddart Vessel #54** English 1630-1670 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, heavily crazed.
 Vessel Type: Saucer
 References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. V11 #6
- Stoddart Vessel #55** English/Dutch 1650-1730 Food Service
 8 sherds Area C
 Description: soft chalky yellow buff fabric, small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushed decoration.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: #21; Noel Hume 1977: pl. 7.4.

- Stoddart Vessel # 56** Spanish Unknown Food Service
 36 sherds Area F
 Description: buff/pink fabric, thin white glaze on interior and exterior, light blue frond-like brushwork on interior and exterior, two parallel blue rim stripes on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl with turned over rim Rim: 25cm Foot ring: 12cm
 References: similar dish on display in Museu de Arte Antiga, Lisbon, Portugal; Griffith 1984: Fig 2 #11.
- Stoddart Vessel #57** English 1750-1800 Hygiene
 4 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base : 8cm
 References: Archer 1997:386 #J19, p. 387 #J20, 21, 22.
- Stoddart Vessel #58** English 1750-1800 Hygiene
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with shiny white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Chamber Pot
 References: Amis 1968: 24 #17, 18.
- Stoddart Vessel #59** English 1680-1730 Food Service
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: yellow/pink on interior, yellow on exterior, no glaze.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 7 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 58 #34.
- Stoddart Vessel #60** English 1600-1650 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: soft yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, some sooting on sherds, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 8cm
 References: Archer 1997:382 #J5.
- Stoddart Vessel #61** English 1650-1670 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area G
 Description: hard brownish pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, some crazing of glaze.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 10cm
 References: Austin 1994:211 #437, 438

- Stoddart Vessel #62** English 1640-1670 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pale yellow fabric, white glaze on interior, no glaze on base
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 12 cm
 References: Archer 1997:382 #J6.
- Stoddart Vessel #63** English 1660-1700 Hygiene
 26 sherds Area F
 Description: bright pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, lots of black corrosion on surface.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 20cm Foot ring: 20cm Height: 4.3 cm
 References: Austin 1994: 208 #420.
- Stoddart Vessel #64** English ~1720 Kitchen Service
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Storage jar Base: 11cm
 References: similar to Vessel #71, Austin 1994:204 #410.
- Stoddart Vessel #65** English ~1720 Kitchen Service
 9 sherds Area F
 Description: pale pinkish fabric with small red, white and black inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base, some crazing of glaze.
 Vessel Type: Storage jar Base: 10cm
 References: Austin 1994:204 #410.
- Stoddart Vessel #66** English 1600-1640 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink fabric with small white inclusions, white glaze on exterior, glaze on rim
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: ~10 cm
 References: Austin 1994:208 #418.
- Stoddart Vessel #67** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 6 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 6 cm
 References: similar footring to Bloice 1971:Fig.53 #48.
- Stoddart Vessel #68** English 1720-1760 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pinkish buff fabric with small red inclusions, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 10 cm
 References: Austin 1994:210, #433, #434.

- Stoddart Vessel #69** English? 1680-1720 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base : 8cm
 References: Austin 1994:210 #432.
- Stoddart Vessel # 70** English 640-1680 Hygiene
 23 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, some internal rilling.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 15 cm
 References: Archer 1997:382 J.6, p. 383 J.8
- Stoddart Vessel #71** English 1720? Kitchen Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Storage jar Base: 15 cm
 References: Austin 1994: 204 #410.
- Stoddart Vessel #72** English 1650-1685 Beverage Service
 15 sherds Area F
 Description: thin buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Cup/Mug (part of handle attachment, bulbous shape)
 References: Bloice 1971 Fig. 54 #61a,b, #62a,b; Noel Hume 1977:67 Fig VI #1,3.
- Stoddart Vessel #73 E** English/Dutch Unknown Unknown
 6 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior surface.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #74** English 1680-1720 Hygiene
 8 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, pinkish-white glaze on interior and exterior, lots of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 10 cm
 References: Austin 1994:210 #430; Thompson et al 1984:Fig 24, #104.
- Stoddart Vessel #75** English 1680-1737 Hygiene
 4 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pinkish yellow fabric, white glaze with pink tinge on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 15cm Base: 10cm
 References: Austin 1994:210 #431; Bloice 1971 Fig 55 #82; Thompson et al 1984:Fig 24 #104.

- Stoddart Vessel #76** English 1660~1750 Hygiene
 10 sherds Area C
 Description: soft buff fabric, pink tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 5 cm
 References: Austin 1994:209, #421; Horsey Fig. 46 #339; Hinton 1988:Fig 131 #1249.
- Stoddart Vessel #77** English/Dutch 1640-1675 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze is crazed, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: bottle or pitcher Base : 7 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: 9 (similar base p.18, Pl. 8, Fig XVII #5).
- Stoddart Vessel #78** English/Dutch 1730-1760 Hygiene
 9 sherds Area C
 Description: bright pink fabric with white and black inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base : 7 cm
 References: Base similar to Puzzle Jug, Austin 1994:233 #566; Archer 1997:387 J.22.
- Stoddart Vessel #79** English/Dutch 1680-1700 Beverage Service
 7 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior-glaze is very shiny and crazed.
 Vessel Type: Cup—has handle attachment Rim: 6 cm
 References: Austin 1994:103, #86, p. 102 #85.
- Stoddart Vessel #80** English 1680-1720 Beverage Service
 25 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: yellow/buff, body rilled on interior surface, thick white glaze with a greenish tinge.
 Vessel Type: Mug
 References: Austin 1994:248.
- Stoddart Vessel #81** English 1680-1730 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pinkish buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze has crawled on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 15 cm
 References: similar to Bloice 1971: Fig. 53, #39b.

- Stoddart Vessel #82** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 5 cm
 References: footring similar to Bloice 1971:Fig. 53, #48 but Ferryland example is much smaller.
- Stoddart Vessel #83** English/Dutch 1680-1694 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff/pink fabric, shiny white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Mug Rim: 13 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:29 pl 15; Austin 1994:102 #86.
- Stoddart Vessel #84** English/Dutch 1640-1680 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with white glaze with a bluish tinge glaze on exterior, large amount of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 13 cm
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977:VII #9.
- Stoddart Vessel #85** English 1680-1720 Beverage Service
 14 sherds Area F, G
 Description: pink/buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, some corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Mug Rim: 11 cm
 References: Austin 1994:106(#92).
- Stoddart Vessel #86** English 1680-1720 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior—lots of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: ~5 cm
 References: Bloice Fig. 55, #86; Noel Hume 1977:Fig. III #15.
- Stoddart Vessel #87** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow/buff fabric, with small red inclusions, off white glaze on interior and exterior with blue brushwork on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado, pers.comm 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #88** English 1612-1640 Hygiene
 15 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, polychrome decoration of blue horizontal stripes near base on exterior, yellow chevrons and stacked blue pyramidal shapes around centre of vessel.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 7cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig V p.5 #1,2 or Fig XVII #3 .
- Stoddart Vessel #89** English ~1750 Kitchen Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, underside is glazed.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 4 cm
 References: Austin 1994:209 #425; Archer 1997:386 #J.19.
- Stoddart Vessel #90** English 1650-1670 Hygiene
 6 sherds Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 7 cm
 References: Austin 1994:211 #438.
- Stoddart Vessel #91** English 1612-1640 Hygiene
 10 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze with a pinkish tinge on interior and exterior, blue parallel stripes on exterior body and near base blue glaze has run slightly during firing.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 11 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:65 #7; Hinton 1988 Fig. 138 #1377.
- Stoddart Vessel #92** English 1612-1645 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff chalky pink fabric, white glaze with a greenish tinge on interior and exterior, glaze thin in places and bubbled up on interior surface, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 4 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: 63 #4.
- Stoddart Vessel #93** English 1612-1640 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior which is badly deteriorated and slightly charred.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 10 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:60 #12.

- Stoddart Vessel #94** English 1680-1746 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on exterior, interior is white with pinkish tinge. Blue horizontal stripes on exterior, traces of pink glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 7.5 cm
 References: similar shape as Vessel 182, Jackson et al 1991: Fig 6 #32; Bloice 1971: Fig 55 #81; Hinton 1988: Fig 135 #1361.
- Stoddart Vessel #95** English 1600-1700 Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: soft chalky yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, lots of corrosion, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Mug (tankard) Base: 12 cm
 References: similar one at Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Arts (G83.1.448), which has grooved loop handle with pinched in terminus, moulded with horizontal collar, four rows or horizontal bosses, pinkish white glaze "crackled all over", base unglazed, 8 ¾ " high.
- Stoddart Vessel #96** English 1650-1720 Hygiene
 3 sherds Area G
 Description: yellow fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, blue horizontal stripe surrounding a horizontal line of blue dots on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Thompson et al 1984:53 #107.
- Stoddart Vessel #97** English 1680-1746 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff-pink fabric, white glaze interior and exterior, blue horizontal stripes on outside, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 9cm
 References: Thompson et al 1984: Fig 24, #24; Hinton 1986 Fig 135 #1361; Austin 1994: 210, #430.
- Stoddart Vessel #98** English 1680-1760 Hygiene
 4 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink/yellow fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, 3 blue horizontal lines on exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 15 cm
 References: Archer 1997: 210 #436; Bloice Fig. 55 #82.

Stoddart Vessel #99 English 1630-1670 Hygiene
 4 sherds Area G
 Description: buff yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, manganese stripes, blue parallel stripes and dots on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Noel Hume 1977: #7 Fig. V.

Stoddart Vessel #100 English/Dutch Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, lots of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Unknown

Stoddart Vessel #101 English 1680-1637 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with horizontal blue stripes surrounding a central chain pattern in blue.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 10 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig 58 #90.

Stoddart Vessel #102 English Unknown Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: soft, chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with thin pale blue horizontal stripes.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 7cm
 References: similar to Bloice 1971: Fig. 58 #89 (Group XIV).

Stoddart Vessel #103 English 1612-1640 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue horizontal lines surrounding a line of blue dashes.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Noel Hume 1977:65 Fig V #5; Bloice 1971:Fig.58 #86 (Group IX).

Stoddart Vessel #104 English 1630-1670 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue horizontal strips and interlocking chain design on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Bloice Fig. 58 #90; Noel Hume 1977: 65 Fig V #7.

- Stoddart Vessel #105** English 1600-1640 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: chalky pink fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior with two blue horizontal stripes near base. Interior glaze is whiter than exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 5 cm
 References: Austin 1994:208 #416, 417; Archer 1997:382 #J4.
- Stoddart Vessel #106** English 1680-1750 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: buff fabric, blue tinged white glaze on interior and exterior surfaces, two horizontal blue strips and blue glazed dot on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Archer 1997:383; Austin 1994: 210 #432; Bloice 1971: Fig. 58 #86.
- Stoddart Vessel #107** English 1640-1700 Hygiene
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: buff-pink fabric, pink-tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 5 cm Height: 4.2 cm
 References: Austin 1994:208#419; Noel Hume 1977:63 #10; Bloice Fig. 55 #86.
- Stoddart Vessel #108** possibly Italian 1650-1725 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue glaze in a smeary design on outside.
 Vessel Type: spout from a Galley Pot
 References: Austin 1994:211 #439, similar spout seen in Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, Toronto, Ontario. Artifact 915.5.67 (Italian origin).
- Stoddart Vessel #109** English 1640-1760 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky pink buff fabric with small red inclusions. Glaze is white on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 9cm
 References: Archer 1997:3882 J6; Austin 1994:210.
- Stoddart Vessel #110** English 1610-1700 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 8cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:63 Fig IV.

- Stoddart Vessel #111** English 1650-1700 Hygiene
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior surfaces, two parallel blue stripes near base of vessel, traces of blue crosshatching visible.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base :5cm
 References: similar to Archer 1997:383 J7; Austin 1994:208 Fig 45; or Bloice 1971: Fig. 58 #90 (Group XIV).
- Stoddart Vessel #112** English 1640-1740 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky yellow fabric with small red inclusions Glaze is white on interior and exterior, two parallel blue horizontal stripes near rim.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 8cm
 References: Jackson et al. 1991: Fig 6 #25; Horsey 199: Fig 46 #350; Archer 1997: 382 Fig J6.
- Stoddart Vessel # 113** English 1613-1700 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, now burnt, traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 4 cm
 References: Hinton 1988: Fig 131 #1250.
- Stoddart Vessel #114** English 1612-1640 Hygiene
 3 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on bottom.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 8 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:60 Fig III #12; Bloice 1971:Fig. 55 #81.
- Stoddart Vessel #115** English/Dutch Unknown Hygiene
 1 sherd Area E
 Description: soft yellow fabric with small red inclusions, pink-tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base : 5cm
- Stoddart Vessel #116** English 1600-1700 Hygiene
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric with small red and black inclusions, white glaze on interior, exterior. Glaze is heavily crazed, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 6 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 55 #86; Horsey 1992: Fig 46 # 326, Hinton 1988: Fig. 131 #1251.

- Stoddart Vessel #117** English/Dutch 1720-1760 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky buff, fabric, pale blue background with horizontal blue stripes on outside, flat base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 11 cm
 References: Austin 1994:204-205, #410, 411.
- Stoddart Vessel #118** English 1680-1780 Kitchen Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, very thin body, pale blue glaze, and includes glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Pot Foot ring: 3 cm
 References: similar to Horsey 1992: Fig 46 #346.
- Stoddart Vessel #119** French? 1690-1790 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric (thinner body than other Galley Pots), pale blue glaze on interior and exterior, rilling on exterior near base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 3 cm
 References: Brain 1979:35; Walthall 1991:85.
- Stoddart Vessel #120** English 1650-1730 Beverage Service
 7 sherds Area C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Cup Rim: 11 cm
 References: Pope 1986 #68; Bloice 1971: #61b.
- Stoddart Vessel #121** English 1650-1685 Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area B
 Description: chalky buff fabric, white tin-glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Cup
 References: Nixon Vessel #142; Noel Hume 1977: Fig VI:1-3.
- Stoddart Vessel #122** English 1680-1735 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area B
 Description: light buff fabric, purplish white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm
 References: Nixon #144; Bloice 1971 Fig 55:99.
- Stoddart Vessel #123** English 1670-1700 Beverage Service
 2 sherds Area B
 Description: buff fabric, thick white glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Jug Base: ~ 11 cm
 References: Nixon Vessel #136.

- Stoddart Vessel #124** Iberian Unknown Beverage Service
 17 sherds Area B
 Description: chalky buff fabric, greyish-white glaze on interior and exterior, flat base, straight wall, ripples (throw marks) on inside, trace of blue/manganese on exterior, base is glazed.
 Vessel Type: Cup/Mug Foot ring: 8 cm
 References: Nixon Vessel #154.
- Stoddart Vessel #125** English 1613-1700 Hygiene
 6 sherds Area B
 Description: soft chalky yellow buff fabric with red inclusions, pinkish- white glaze on exterior, whiter glaze on interior, traces of glaze on base.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 6 cm
 References: Hinton 1988: Fig 131 #1252.
- Stoddart Vessel #126** English/Dutch Unknown Unknown
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: orange/buff fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #127** English 1680-1720 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: light buff fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 12cm
 References: Bloice 1971:Fig 55 #83; Austin 1994:210 #432.
- Stoddart Vessel #128** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 7 sherds Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: handle of porringer
- Stoddart Vessel #129** English 1750+? Hygiene
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky yellow/buff fabric, thin white glaze on interior and exterior base is glazed, rim possibly wiped clean of glaze.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot with everted rim Rim: 6cm Base: 4cm
 References: Archer 1997:387 #J .20.
- Stoddart Vessel #130** English 1680-1720 Hygiene
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft buff/pink fabric, white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 14cm
 References: Austin 1994: 210 #431.

- Stoddart Vessel #131** English/Dutch 1700-1710 Hygiene
 3 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm
 References: Archer 1997:386 #J 16.
- Stoddart Vessel #132** English 1660-1740 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, with blue spiral on interior surface.
 Vessel Type: handle of porringer
 References: Austin 1994:196-198.
- Stoddart Vessel #133** English/Dutch 1660-1740 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric with small red inclusions, glossy thick white tin-glaze on both sides.
 Vessel Type: handle of porringer
 References: Austin 1994:196-198.
- Stoddart Vessel #134** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 9 sherds Area B
 Description: pinkish buff fabric with greyish white glaze on interior.
 Vessel Type: porringer Foot ring: 11 cm
 References: Nixon #137; Austin 1994:197 #393.
- Stoddart Vessel #135** English 1645-1710 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior surfaces.
 Vessel Type: large scalloped handle of porringer Rim: 14 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: pl. 7 p. 17 #9, Fig XIV p.90.
- Stoddart Vessel #136** English 1660-1700 Food Service
 9 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze.
 Vessel Type: possible scroll handle from a porringer
 References: Austin 1994:196 #392; Noel Hume 1977:29 pl. 16.

Stoddart Vessel #137 English 1650-1685 Beverage Service
9 sherds Area G

Description: soft chalky pink fabric with small red inclusions, thick white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Cup

References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig VI:1-3.

Stoddart Vessel #138 English 1650-1710 Food Service
7 sherds Area C

Description: pinkish/buff fabric, white glaze with a purplish cast on interior and exterior. traces of glaze on base.

Vessel Type: Porringer, with a small scalloped handle

Base: 9cm

References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. XIV #4-7.

Stoddart Vessel #139 Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
23 sherds Areas C, F, G

Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior. Decoration consists of a blue interior rim stripe and blue rings on interior near base. Exterior sides of vessel have thick blue round floral designs interspersed with diagonal blue slashes.

Vessel Type: Porringer Rim: 12 cm

References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel # 140 Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
26 sherds Area F

Description: pinkish buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior. Decoration consists of a blue interior rim stripe and blue rings on interior near base. Interior decoration consists of thick diagonal slashes bordered by thinner slanted lines. Base appears to have design of petals on interior. Exterior decoration consists of a single blue horizontal stripe.

Vessel Type: pierced handle of porringer (copied from silverware) Rim: 12 cm

References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #141 English 1680-1730 Food Service
28 sherds Area C

Description: pink/orange fabric, slight rilling on interior, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Porringer Rim: 11 cm

References: Bloice 1971: Fig 54 #54a Type 38.

Stoddart Vessel #142 English/Dutch 1700-1750 Hygiene
6 sherds Area B

Description: chalky yellow fabric, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Chamber Pot with everted rim Rim: 20 cm

References: Amis 1968: 24 #18

- Stoddart Vessel #143** English 1650-1710 Food Service
 29 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Porringer, scalloped handle with large hole in center
 References: Noel Hume 1977:90 Fig. XIV (Not exact match).
- Stoddart Vessel #144** English/ Dutch 1680-1730 Beverage Service
 21 sherds Area F
 Description: soft chalky pink-buff fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior. Some similarities to Vessel #67.
 Vessel Type: Punchbowl (high, thin foot ring) Foot ring: 8 cm
 References: Bloice 1971:Fig. 53 #47.
- Stoddart Vessel #145** French 1750-1765 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric with small red and white inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior with orange brushwork on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Cup
 References: Walthall 1991:90, could be an example of "Provence yellow on white".
- Stoddart Vessel #146** English 1750-1772 Hygiene
 5 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze with bluish tinge on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Chamber Pot
 References: Amis 1968: 24 #17, 18.
- Stoddart Vessel #147** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: soft buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on interior, traces of blue on exterior, low broad footring.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10 cm
 References: Calado, pers.comm.
- Stoddart Vessel #148** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: soft chalky yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 11cm
- Stoddart Vessel #149** Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze with a lot of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Plate

Stoddart Vessel #150 English Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pale buff fabric, white glaze on exterior, lots of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Bowl

Stoddart Vessel #151 English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow/buff fabric, thin white glaze on exterior--tinged with blue, thin footring.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10 cm

Stoddart Vessel #152 English 1650-1685 Beverage Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Cup/Mug Foot ring: 9cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: Fig. VI 1-3.

Stoddart Vessel #153 English 1660-1700 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze with a bluish tinge on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Austin 1994:208 #423.

Stoddart Vessel #154 English 1680-1730 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #38.

Stoddart Vessel #155 English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Foot ring: 8cm

Stoddart Vessel #156 English Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: soft chalky yellow fabric, brown tinged white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer
 Foot ring: 5 cm

- Stoddart Vessel #157** English/ Dutch 1720-1750 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: chalky light pink, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Punchbowl
 References: Horsey 1992: #402.
- Stoddart Vessel #158** Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, wide.
 low footing.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #159** English/ Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 7 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162.
- Stoddart Vessel #160** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162.
- Stoddart Vessel #161** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 18 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish (large)
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162.
- Stoddart Vessel #162** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #161.
- Stoddart Vessel #163** Iberian 1600-1650 Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on one
 side.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Calado pers.comm., 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #164** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 10 sherds Area F
 Description: pink-buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #161.
- Stoddart Vessel #165** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #166** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 12 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971:Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #167** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162.
- Stoddart Vessel #168** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #169** English/Dutch 1650-1670 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #170** English Dutch 1650-1700 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Horsey 1992: Fig. 38 #173.

- Stoddart Vessel #171** English/ Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #172** English 1680-1737 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #45.
- Stoddart Vessel #173** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 2 sherds Area G
 Description: chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #174** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994: 131 #162.
- Stoddart Vessel #175** English/ Dutch ~1675 Food Service
 6 sherds Area G
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #161; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #32.
- Stoddart Vessel #176** English/Dutch 1650-1700 Food Service
 12 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #45.
- Stoddart Vessel #177** English/Dutch Unknown Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Jug

- Stoddart Vessel #178** English 1630-1650 Beverage Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, some sherds burnt.
 Vessel Type: Mug Foot ring: 8cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:Fig VI #7.
- Stoddart Vessel #179** English 1680-1730 Food Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 20 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 53 #47.
- Stoddart Vessel #180** English 1660-1700 Hygiene
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow-buff fabric with a great deal of corrosion, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot/Utility Pot Height: 4 cm
 References: Austin 1994: 203 (#420).
- Stoddart Vessel #181** Iberian 1600-1650 Hygiene
 26 sherds Area C
 Description: soft yellow fabric, (very thick ceramic body, some burnt) white glaze on interior and exterior with blue horizontal lines and dots, blue lines stacked like a pyramid.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 8 cm
 References: Calado, pers comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #182** Iberian Unknown Kitchen Service
 4 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink/yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: pierced container
 References: could be for straining olives, for flowers although not big enough, could be for shaking out powder for writing, similar to vessel #398; Oldenburg 1998:105 #124.
- Stoddart Vessel #183** English 1640-1670 Beverage Service
 12 sherds Area G
 Description: buff/pink fabric, stippled manganese glaze on exterior; similar to Malling Jug, but is not.
 Vessel Type: Mug
 References: Noel Hume 1977:27 #13-16 pl.5, similar to 184,185; Archer 1997:245 C.7.

Stoddart Vessel #184 English 1640-1670 Beverage Service
13 sherds Area F

Description: yellow fabric, stippled manganese glaze on exterior, off-white glaze on interior, similar to Malling Jugs.

Vessel Type: Mug

References: Noel Hume 1977:27 #13-16 pl.5, similar to 183,185; Archer 1997: 245 C.7.

Stoddart Vessel #185 English 1620-1690 Beverage Service
25 sherds Area F

Description: buff/orange fabric, stippled manganese glaze on exterior, thin off white glaze on interior, part of handle present, similar to Malling Jugs.

Vessel Type: Mug Rim: 7 cm

References: Noel Hume 1977:27 #13-16 pl.5, similar to 183,184; Archer 1997:245 C.7.

Stoddart Vessel #186 Portuguese 1650+ Kitchen Service
3 sherds Areas C, F

Description: chalky buff fabric blue and manganese *aranhoe* pattern on white background.

Vessel Type: *aranhoe* pattern lid

References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.

Stoddart Vessel #187 English 17th c Hygiene
6 sherds Area C

Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior/exterior.

Vessel Type: Chamber pot Rim: 20 cm

References: Amis 1968:19 #16.

Stoddart Vessel #188 Dutch 1620-1650 Kitchen Service
4 sherds Area C

Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue flowers and dots design on exterior.

Vessel Type: Jar mid-line diameter: 25 cm

References: Could be Portuguese because of motif (Calado pers. comm.1999), could also be Dutch because of brilliance of glaze.

Stoddart Vessel #189 English 1680-1737? Kitchen Service

3 sherds Area F

Description: pink-brown fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior. Vessel is flat and disc-shaped.

Vessel Type: part of a lid Rim: 15 cm Foot ring: 11 cm

References: Bloice 1971:Fig 54 #76.

Stoddart Vessel #190 Iberian 1650+ Food Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: thick chalky pink fabric, blue spiral design on white background surrounded by thin manganese scribbles, glaze badly deteriorated.

Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 5 cm

References: Calado pers.comm., 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #191 English 1710-1740 Beverage Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: dark buff fabric, white glaze background on interior and exterior, blue scalloped design around rim filled with red vertical lines inside scallops, thin body.

Vessel Type: Tea cup or Tea bowl Rim: 8 cm

References: Austin 1994:122 {from Williamsburg (Artifact 29GC.004)}.

Stoddart Vessel #192 Portuguese 1620-1650 Beverage Service

11 sherds Area C

Description: yellow/buff fabric, light blue background, darker blue lines, dots, star shapes and flower-like designs on exterior, blue brushwork on interior (Portuguese-style motifs)

Vessel Type: scalloped body, slightly everted rim, perhaps a fluted bowl, as very large for a tea cup.

Rim: 15 cm

References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #193 English 1650-1730 Beverage Service

5 sherds Area C

Description: buff yellow (very thin body), white glaze with a blue cast, blue dots and lines on exterior surface.

Vessel Type: Cup Rim: 9 cm

References: Bloice 1971: #62a (Cup) or #42 (Type 2a1 Bowl).

Stoddart Vessel #194 English 1685-1760 Hygiene

38 sherds Area F

Description: pink-orange fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Shaving basin Rim: 32 cm Footring: 10cm

References: Austin 1994:34.

- Stoddart Vessel #195** English 1685-1760 Hygiene
 65 sherds Area F
 Description: bright pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Shaving basin Rim: 25cm
 References: Archer 1997:315-316; Austin 1994:237 #576.
- Stoddart Vessel #196** Spanish 1600-1700 Food Service
 44 sherds Area C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, thin, off white glaze on interior and exterior, with turquoise frond design on both sides.
 Vessel Type: Bowl with everted rim (Spanish Talavera) Rim: 20 cm Footring: 9 cm
 References: similar to one on display at Museu de Arte Antiga, Lisbon.
 See also Griffiths 1984 Fig 2 #11.
- Stoddart Vessel #197** Spanish 1600-1700 Food Service
 32 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, thin, off white glaze on interior and exterior, with turquoise frond design on both sides.
 Vessel Type: Bowl with everted rim (Spanish Talavera) Rim: 20 cm Footring: 10cm
 References: similar to one on display at Museu de Arte Antiga, Lisbon.
 See also Griffiths 1984 Fig 2 #11.
- Stoddart Vessel #198** Dutch 1600-1650 Food Service
 11 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, white glazed with two thin parallel lines, blue insects (wasps and bees)
 Vessel Type: Plate Footring: 10 cm
 References: Could be Dutch, dates from 1620-1650 if Portuguese, strong Chinese influences, could be part of Vessel #199 because of same intricate paint.
- Stoddart Vessel #199** Dutch 1600-1650 Food Service
 25 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glazed background, blue basket with plant growing out of it, leaves have dark tips.
 Vessel Type: Plate Footring: 10 cm
 References: could be part of Vessel # 198, same intricate painting , appears to be a portrait of a Chinese flower, very similar to porcelain lotus leaf seen in Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, Toronto.

- Stoddart Vessel #200** English 1706-1746 Food Service
 5 sherds Area C
 Description: pink fabric, light blue background with line of blue dashes enclosed in three blue lines near rim. Part of similar design on base of plate.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: similar to Jackson et al 1991: Fig 10 #98.
- Stoddart Vessel #201** Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
 17 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze with blue stripes (circled with thinner stripes), 2 blue lines around rim. Interior base has scalloped border surrounding interior geometric/floral motif.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 11 cm Rim: 20 cm
 References: Fernandes et al 1997:32; Gomes et al. 1997:332, Fig 13; could also be Dutch; Noel Hume 1982:100; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #202** Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
 6 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky pink fabric, deteriorated white background on interior and exterior, blue thick vertical stripes on interior body. Interior base has scalloped border surrounding interior geometric/floral motif.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 10 cm
 References: Fernandes et al 1997:23; Gomes et al, 1997:332, Fig 13; could also be Dutch; Noel Hume 1982:100; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #203** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of blue lines near base on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10cm Rim: 10cm
 References: Possible sailor's bowl, very similar to Vessel #531, very low footring located at edge of bowl, very stable, Calado pers. comm. 1999, Piercy 1977:343 Fig. 15a; Sassoon 1981:118 Fig 15.
- Stoddart Vessel #204** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 17 sherds Area B
 Description: thick chalky yellow fabric, off white tin-glaze exterior, blue bands at rim and on base, and surrounding interior base, purple bands also surround line of sprigs at rim and base.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 10 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Barreira et al 1997:159 (Fig.25); Nixon Vessel #159.

- Stoddart Vessel #205** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 19 sherds Area B
 Description: thick chalky buff fabric with small red inclusions, cream white glaze on interior and exterior, blue concentric rings on interior base, surrounded by hasty magenta scribbles.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm
 References: Nixon Vessel #158; Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 206** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 21 sherds Area C
 Description: soft chalky buff/pink fabric, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, pale blue spiral design on interior footring with purple manganese zig-zag stripes on interior sides. Bowl has escudilla base.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Base: 4 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #207** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 29 sherds Areas B, F
 Description: soft chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, grey Wan-Li design on exterior outlined in manganese with magenta scribbles on interior base.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 5 cm
 References: Nixon #155, same shape as Calado and Baart 1987:43; similar to Vessel #211.
- Stoddart Vessel #208** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 19 sherds Areas C, F, G
 Description: chalky light pink fabric, thick body, thin white tin-glaze background, blue stripes near rim and base on interior bordering intersecting arches design on interior body. Bowl has escudilla base.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: ~15 cm Foot ring: 5 cm
 References: Similar in shape to Platt 1975 #1339; Calado pers comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #209** Iberian? 1650+ Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: pink/yellow fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, 2 parallel blue stripes near rim, traces of magenta designs on interior body.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 13 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #210** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 5 sherds Areas B, C, F
 Description: soft, chalky pink fabric, white (beige tinted) glaze on interior and exterior with greyish blue horizontal stripes
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 10 cm
 References: Calado pers.comm 1999

- Stoddart Vessel #211** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 25 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with a grey stripe near the footring on the exterior, manganese petals outlined in grey on exterior sides, and part of an *aranhoe* design on exterior sides.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 10 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Bauchó 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
 Similar to Vessel #207; see also Platt 1975 #1339.
- Stoddart Vessel #212** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: soft pink/buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior with blue crosshatching on interior body located above two blue concentric stripes at interior base of dish.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: Similar to pattern on outside of Bowl-Calado and Baart 1987:19; Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #213** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 30 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: chalky buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue rim stripe at interior rim, thick blue curved stripes on interior connecting to rim stripe, blue floral design on interior base.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 18 cm Foot ring: 12 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999—design used in Portugal and Malaga (south of Spain)
- Stoddart Vessel #214** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 13 sherds Areas C, F, G
 Description: soft, chalky pink fabric, blue horizontal stripes on interior body, deteriorated white glaze on interior and exterior, blue concentric lines near rim, and on interior body.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999
- Stoddart Vessel #215** Iberian? 1620-1650 Food Service
 5 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, blue dashes on rim, diagonal stripes leading down from stripe on interior rim.
 Vessel Type: Bowl with turned over rim Rim: 23 cm
 References: Calado 1999 pers. comm.

- Stoddart Vessel #216** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 6 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: soft cream body, turned grooves on exterior, glaze is similar to "Yayal Blue on White".
 Vessel Type: Saucer Base: 5 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977: pl.14.1; Goggin 1968:128 (may be Yayal Blue on White) (Seville) Form 120 Fig. 3Z; Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #217** Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service
 11 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric with large red inclusions, off white glaze on interior and exterior, pitted glaze.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 13cm
- Stoddart Vessel #218** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: thick, chalky pink fabric, off-white glaze, badly deteriorated, traces of blue glaze on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #219** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: thick, chalky pink fabric, deteriorated beige-white glaze on interior and exterior, greyish-blue design of thin blue lines on interior. blue dashes at rim. Bowl has turned over rim.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 10cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 220** Dutch ~1630-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior , Wan-Li design in blue, part of leaves visible in interior base of vessel.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Dutch because of glossy white glaze and squared off brush strokes. Similar to curved blue and white Dutch tiles in Coimbra, Portugal. Similar to Horsey 1991:Fig. 40 #195; Noel Hume 1977:39 Pl. 33.

Stoddart Vessel #221 Portuguese 1550-1650 Food Service

36 sherds Areas C, F

Description: chalky pink/buff fabric, deteriorated beige-white glaze on interior and exterior, dark blue stripes on rim and base on interior, scalloped design near rim with vertical lines fanning out over top.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 25cm

References: Horsey 1992: Fig. 76 #969, 970.

Stoddart Vessel #222 English/Dutch? 1700-1750 Food Service

8 sherds Area C

Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, 2 thin blue stripes on inner surface of base, dark blue brushwork designs on base, two thin blue stripes on outside, just above footring, traces of further blue design.

Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 6cm

References: Austin 1994:120 #134.

Stoddart Vessel #223 Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service

2 sherds Area C

Description: pale buff fabric, off white thin glaze on interior and exterior with grey blue curved stripes on exterior.

Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 10 cm Foot ring: 5 cm

References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Teichner 1997:31, Fig. 5.

Stoddart Vessel #224 Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: yellow/pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue-grey stripe at rim, with vertical curved blue-grey lines on interior body.

Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 17 cm

References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #225 Portuguese 1650+ Food Service

32 sherds Areas C, F, G

Description: chalky thick pink/buff fabric, deteriorated white glaze on interior and exterior, 2 manganese rim stripes, blue *aranhoe* design outlined in manganese on interior body and base, glaze in general very smeary.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 11 cm

References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baucho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.

- Stoddart Vessel #226** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 32 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow/pink/buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior. Interior surface has a grey-blue stripe near rim, curved blue stripes surrounding horizontal brushstrokes which form a pyramidal design, Unknown grey-blue design on interior base.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 25 cm Foot ring: 10cm
 References: may be Spanish because of greyer glaze, R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #227** Iberian? Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: pink fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue stripes on interior with traces of bright green design.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel 228** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with badly corroded white glaze on interior and exterior, blue-grey oval design circled with thick stripes on interior, thick blue stripe around rim.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 16cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #229** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with white glaze on exterior and interior, part of possible yellow floral design on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #230** English 1640-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky buff fabric, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior, blue Wan-Li Border and designs on interior, scar from sagger on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: similar to Noel Hume 1977:46 Pl. 46.
- Stoddart Vessel #231** English 1600-1670 Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric with small red inclusions, green glaze on interior and yellowish lead glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Noel Hume 1977:1.

- Stoddart Vessel #232** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, blue tinted glaze on one side, with darker blue brush stroke and peach coloured glaze design on other.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #233** Spanish Unknown Unknown
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric with red lustreware decoration.
 Vessel Type: Unknown (too small to tell)
- Stoddart Vessel #234** English? Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky yellow fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, and blue dashes along the rim
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 15 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #235** Iberian 1650+ Food Service
 16 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, greyish-blue floral and *aranhoe* design outlined in manganese on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 15 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baucho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #236** English 1600-1670 Food Service
 2 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink fabric, yellowish lead glaze on exterior, white glaze on interior with traces of yellow and blue brushwork.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Noel Hume 1977:1.
- Stoddart Vessel #237** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 7 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, turquoise glaze; handle, spout and knob present.
 Vessel Type: Jug

- Stoddart Vessel # 238** Italian? Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky pink-buff fabric, blue stripe along rim. Paralleling this on both interior and exterior are brown, yellow and blue stripes on both exterior and interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 15 cm
 References: Good 1987:88 #401.
- Stoddart Vessel # 239** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: soft, chalky buff fabric, white glaze on one surface with green line.
 Vessel Type: handle
- Stoddart Vessel #240** possibly Italian? Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: light pink fabric with black inclusions, grey-white glaze on exterior, light green stripe near rim, glaze worn or flaked by rim.
 Vessel Type: Unknown Rim: ~15 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #241** English ~1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: pink fabric, yellowish lead glaze on exterior, pink tinged tin-glaze on interior, blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Noel Hume 1977:51 Pl. 55 Fig, VII #4.
- Stoddart Vessel #242** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, green stripe on interior banded with black.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #243** English/Dutch 1690-1740 Food Service
 7 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with fine blue fleur de lys or flower-like design bordered by fine blue lines.
 Vessel Type: Porringer
 References: part of kiln furniture/ sagger left sticking to exterior of vessel. Peg scar on underside of rim. Designs similar to those found on porringers in Austin 1994:69 #16 (1690), p. 72 #22 (1730), p. 198 #398 (1740).

- Stoddart Vessel #244** English/Dutch Unknown Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink-buff fabric with red inclusions, thin white glaze on interior and exterior, blue glaze with line of white squares on interior, glaze is slightly crazed.
 Vessel Type: Plate
- Stoddart Vessel #245** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 2 sherds Area G
 Description: buff/yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with light purple stripes.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #246** Iberian 1650+ Food Service
 11 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: buff fabric with large red inclusions, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue flower-like designs sloppily executed and outlined in manganese linked by thin manganese curving stripes.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado pers.comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #247** Iberian? Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: very thick chalky buff fabric with white quartz inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior with two horizontal blue lines.
 Vessel Type: Bowl, part of small footring present
- Stoddart Vessel #248** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: very thick soft, chalky buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior with three horizontal blue lines, some corrosion present.
 Vessel Type: body sherd from bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #249** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 10 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, blue horizontal lines connecting to blue rim stripe. Sherds have large amount of corrosion.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm
 References: very similar to Vessel #258; could be Spanish because of greyish-blue glaze; Calado 1999 pers. comm.

Stoddart Vessel # 250 Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
7 sherds Area F

Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, grey-blue rim stripe, and brushwork lines on interior.

Vessel Type: Bowl

References: Calado pers comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #251 Portuguese 1600-1650? Food Service
1 sherd Area C

Description: yellow fabric with thin white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of greyish-blue on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm

Stoddart Vessel #252 Dutch 1675-1700 Food Service
3 sherds Areas G, F

Description: yellow fabric, vessel has a thin body, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior with darker blue looping design and black lines on interior surface.

Vessel Type: Saucer Footring: 6 cm

References: similar to an example seen in British Museum exhibits 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #253 Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
1 sherd Area C

Description: yellow/buff with small red inclusions, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior, blue horizontal stripes near rim on interior and exterior, blue semicircle design attached to stripe on exterior with dot in middle.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: ~15 cm

References: similar borders seen in displays in Museu de Arte Antiga. R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #254 Portuguese 1650-1675 Food Service
34 sherds Areas C, F, G

Description: yellow fabric, pinkish tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, some crazing of glaze. Purple and grey laces design ("*rendas*") surrounding manganese outlined grey flower pattern on interior base of vessel. Vessel has grey rim stripe on interior surface and grey lace border (Similar to vessel #255).

Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 20cm Foot ring: 15cm

References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. com., 1999; Calado 1992:33, dos Santos 1953:325, Fernandes et al. 1997:182; Kirkman 1957:Fig.8; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:34 .

Stoddart Vessel #255 Portuguese 1650-1675 Food Service

38 sherds Areas F, C

Description: yellow fabric, pinkish tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, some crazing of glaze. Purple and grey laces design ("*rendas*") surrounding manganese outlined grey flower pattern on interior Footring: of vessel. Vessel has grey rim stripe on interior surface and grey lace border. (Similar to vessel #254).

Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 15cm

References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999, Monteiro pers. com., 1999; Calado 1992:33, dos Santos 1953:325, Fernandes et al. 1997:182; Kirkman 1957:Fig.8; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:34 .

Stoddart Vessel #256 Iberian? Unknown Unknown

1 sherd Area C

Description: yellow fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue horizontal stripes, paralleling a blue triangular pattern formed of thin lines with dots inside. Sherd has a thick body, and glaze has orange peel texture.

Vessel Type: Bowl

References: similar textured glaze on piece from St. John's waterfront (Pope 1999b).

Stoddart Vessel #257 Unknown Unknown Unknown

1 sherd Area C

Description: soft, chalky yellow fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior, thick blue stripe on inside with darker blue zigzags and dots painted on surface.

Vessel Type: Unknown

Stoddart Vessel #258 Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service

6 sherds Areas C, F

Description: soft buff fabric with red inclusions

Glaze: white glaze on interior and exterior with grey/blue striped design, large amount of corrosion.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm

References: Calado, pers comm. 1999, similar to Vessel #249.

Stoddart Vessel #259 English Unknown Food Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: buff/pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10 cm

Stoddart Vessel #260 Italian? Unknown Unknown

2 sherds Area C

Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, yellow stripe on rim.

Vessel Type: Unknown

- Stoddart Vessel #261** Iberian Unknown Unknown
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, pale blue rim stripe with vertical brushstrokes leading down from it. Glaze has bubbled along rim, some damage to glaze during firing.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 15 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #262** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: pink fabric with small black inclusions, pinkish white tinged glaze on interior and exterior, parallel purple stripes on one surface.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #263** Italian? Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: grey fabric, thin beige white glaze on interior and exterior, with green stripe near rim on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown Rim: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #264** Iberian? Unknown Unknown
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky soft yellow fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue horizontal line near rim with curved blue lines leading away from it.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #265** English/Dutch ~1750-1770 Food Service
 5 sherds Area C
 Description: pink fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior, darker blue angular leaf design on interior. Glaze is very glossy, glaze on exterior only.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: could be Dutch (Calado, pers. comm. 1999); Austin 1994:78, similar motifs with 29GC.0003 (Williamsburg collection punch bowl); Archer 1997:294 F.22.
- Stoddart Vessel #266** English 1680-1740 Kitchen Service
 1 sherd Area E
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, with 2 parallel lines near base, blue Chinese inspired motif on exterior.
 Vessel Type: small jarFoot ring located right at edge of vessel : 5cm
 References: Archer 1997:204.
- Stoddart Vessel #267** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 5 sherds Area G
 Description: hard buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, some pinholes in glaze.
 Vessel Type: Saucer

- Stoddart Vessel #268** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/orange fabric, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork design on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #269** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Area B
 Description: pink fabric, crazed blue and white glaze, intricate blue scrollwork design on interior, white glaze on exterior
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: appears Portuguese, but looks a little bit different, Calado, pers. comm. 1999; similar to tiled scene at City Museum, Lisbon, Portugal; Nixon Vessel #153
- Stoddart Vessel #270** Portuguese 1660-1685 Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, dark blue decoration on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: John Allan (1998), Nixon Vessel #156
- Stoddart Vessel #271** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 4 sherds Area B
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on exterior and interior, blue and manganese “*rendas*” on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 15 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. com., 1999; Calado 1992:33, dos Santos 1953:325, Fernandes et al. 1997:182; Kirkman 1957:Fig.8; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:34.
- Stoddart Vessel #272** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 11 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: chalky pink buff fabric, beige-white glaze on interior and exterior, part of blue “*aranhoe*” design outlined in manganese
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baucho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.

- Stoddart Vessel #273** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 5 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric with blue tinged glaze on interior and exterior, thin glaze on exterior with pinholes, thin manganese stripes near rim, blue *aranhoe* design on interior outlined in manganese. Part of blue and manganese scene on interior base.
 Vessel Type: Plate with thick rim, slightly everted Rim: 25cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Bauchó 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #274** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: orange fabric, light green glaze with black stripes (possibly petals?) and thin black line on one side.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #275** Portuguese 1675-1700 Food Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: soft yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blurry blue and manganese "*contas*" or bead design near rim.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 10 cm
 References: Calado pers.comm., 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #276** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 4 sherds Area G
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on exterior and interior, blue and yellow stripes and traces of purple manganese designs on interior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown Rim: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #277** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 3 sherds Area G
 Description: chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue and manganese "*contas*" or bead design on interior.
 Vessel Type: possible plate
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #278** Portuguese 1675-1700 Food Service
 27 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blurry blue lines bordering manganese and blue "*contas*" or bead design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 11 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #279** French 1725-1750 Food Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: pink/orange fabric, light turquoise glaze on interior and exterior with a linear gold crosshatching pattern near rim, vessel design is copied from a similar silver plate.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Brain 1979:44; Lapointe 1998:142; Noel Hume 1970:141 Fig. 53; Walthall 1991:94, Border style J. Probably manufactured in Rouen, France.
- Stoddart Vessel # 280** Dutch Unknown Food Service
 7 sherds Area G
 Description: buff fabric, green glaze on interior and exterior with brown stripe near rim on interior as well as brown floral designs with spirals .
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20cm
 References: could be Dutch (Calado pers. comm. 1999); Musselwhite pers. comm., 1999; whoever made it was copying porcelain, green is too deep to be French, and pattern doesn't fit (McNabb pers. comm. 1999).
- Stoddart Vessel #281** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink-buff fabric, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, grey-blue rim stripe and horizontal lines on interior. Grey blue brush strokes on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 12 cm
 References: Calado pers.comm., 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #282** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 9 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior , 2 parallel grey stripes near rim (topmost darker).
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #283** Iberian 1600-1650? Food Service
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric with small red and black inclusions, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushstrokes on exterior, blobby glaze near footring. Blue brushstrokes on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Footring: 9 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #284** Iberian? 1600-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric with large red inclusions, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze unevenly applied to exterior, some gaps visible in glaze. Traces of a blue line visible on interior
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10cm

- Stoddart Vessel #285** English 1630-1670 Hygiene Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric with red and black inclusions, thin white glaze on interior and exterior, blue and manganese parallel lines (smeared in one area), row of blue brushwork dots.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Noel Hume 1977: #7 Fig V.
- Stoddart Vessel #286** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky buff fabric, pearlized blue glaze on exterior, darker and light blue brushstroke design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #287** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior, thin blue stripe near rim.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 14 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #288** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft light buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue angular design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 10cm
- Stoddart Vessel #289** Dutch Unknown Beverage Service
 2 sherds Areas B, C
 Description: buff fabric, blue tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, blue cross hatching pattern on interior.
 Vessel Type: Cup
 References: Nixon #146.
- Stoddart Vessel #290** English 1750-1800? Beverage Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue braided stripe in dark blue on lighter blue background near rim, dark blue spiky design below it
 Vessel Type: possible tea cup, very thin body, shiny glaze.
 References: Austin 1994:122.

Stoddart Vessel #291 Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service

1 sherd Area F

Description: grey/buff fabric

Glaze: white on interior and exterior, blue border by rim, wavy line with dots, part of a floral design underneath, similar border on Portuguese Plate, may be Spanish as blue glaze is rather grayish.

Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: ~15 cm

References: border similar to one seen in Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro.

Stoddart Vessel #292 Iberian? Unknown Food Service

1 sherd Area E

Description: yellow fabric, white glaze with blue sinuous line and dots bordered by two blue stripes near rim.

Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 10cm

References: rim similar to plate seen in Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro in Coimbra, Portugal similar to border on Vessel #290 .

Stoddart Vessel #293 English? 1700+? Food Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: buff fabric, light greyish blue glaze on interior and exterior, blue linear border design on interior base of vessel.

Vessel Type: Bowl

Stoddart Vessel #294 English 1700+? Food Service

3 sherds Area C

Description: pink/buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior with darker blue floral design on exterior.

Vessel Type: Bowl

Stoddart Vessel #295 Unknown Unknown Beverage Service

2 sherds Area E

Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue pattern of thick stacked parallel lines in a pyramidal shape with thin blue lines and floral designs.

Vessel Type: Jug

Stoddart Vessel #296 Iberian 1600-1650? Unknown

3 sherds Area F

Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue crosshatching on interior.

Vessel Type: Unknown

- Stoddart Vessel #297** French 1750-1800 Cooking Service
 5 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: red fabric, brown glaze on one side, pale green on the other with light blue hatched design outlined in black near border.
 Vessel Type: Terrine
 References: Noel Hume 1970:142, Brain 1979:43; Walthall 1991:91; from Rouen. France
- Stoddart Vessel #298** English/Dutch ~1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: soft, chalky pink/buff with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue concentric lines near rim, blue and yellow intersecting curved dashes.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 15 cm
 References: Austin 1994:130 #159; Noel Hume 1977:34; Hinton, 1988: Fig 141, #1399
- Stoddart Vessel #299** English 1613-1670 Food Service
 2 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: buff fabric, yellow lead glaze on exterior of vessel, blue stripes near rim, yellow stripe paralleling it, curving blue line pattern on interior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 17cm
 References: similar in shape to Hinton 1988 Fig 140 #1388; Thompson et al 1984:54; similar to 2 vessels in Gardiner Museum G.83.1.434 (Late 17th c), G.83.1.428 (1660-1680).
- Stoddart Vessel #300** Dutch 1600-1640 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric with red inclusions, off white glaze on interior and exterior with thick and thin blue stripes, part of yellow brushwork visible.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Similar to Noel Hume 1977:48 pl. 49 #7
- Stoddart Vessel #301** English/Dutch 1600-1650? Food Service
 10 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink/buff, small red inclusions, thin blue rim stripe, fine blue leaf design on white glazed interior and exterior background.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 21cm
 References: Nixon #148.
- Stoddart Vessel #302** English/Dutch 1680-1700? Food Service
 56 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: chalky pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue floral scene on interior base.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10 cm

- Stoddart Vessel #303** Italian? Unknown Kitchen Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky yellow fabric, vessel was fired on edge, bleeding or smeared glaze of blue and yellow on exterior with greyish white glaze on interior surface.
 Vessel Type: small jar
 References: 19th century?(Pais, pers. comm. 1999)
- Stoddart Vessel #304** English/Dutch 1620-1640? Food Service
 5 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: buff fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, dark blue scenic/floral design possibly "bird on rock" design.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Noel Hume 1977:40-41, Fig. VIII
- Stoddart Vessel # 305** Portuguese 1600-1650 Food Service
 16 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: buff fabric, glaze was white and blue on interior and exterior, but is difficult to tell design because of burning. Appears to be a blue geometric design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Porringer Footring: 9 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #306** Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior surfaces, blue spiky floral design on inside, glaze looks marked on.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: similar to Vessel # 304, possible bird on rock design; Noel Hume 1977:Fig VIII, #1,2.
- Stoddart Vessel #307** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 19 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow/pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, grey blue curving lines on interior attached to rim stripe, blue brushwork interspersed with stepped pyramid-like shapes.
 Vessel Type: Bowl with everted rim Rim: 23 cm Foot ring: 9cm (poorly formed footring).
 References: may be a milk settling pan?-McNabb pers. comm., 1999; unlikely because of the tin-glaze, design was used in Portugal and the south of Spain (possible example of ware from Malaga)—Calado, pers. comm., 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #308 Iberian 1630-1690 Food Service

1 sherd Area G

Description: pink/buff fabric with red inclusions, grey/white glaze on interior and exterior, dark blue dots surrounded by some surrounding lighter blue circles, possible floral designs, pinholes on glaze on exterior surface.

Vessel Type: Bowl

References: Could be an example of San Luis Blue on White; Goggin 1968:154.

Stoddart Vessel #309 Unknown Unknown Unknown

3 sherds Area F

Description: red/pink fabric, pale blue glaze badly burnt and deteriorated on interior and exterior.

Vessel Type: Unknown Foot ring: 3cm

Stoddart Vessel #310 Iberian 1600-1650? Food Service

2 sherds Area F

Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, very smeary brushwork design on exterior in two shades of blue.

Vessel Type: Bowl

Stoddart Vessel #311 English 1680-1730 Kitchen Service

9 sherds Area C

Description: pink/yellow fabric, cream glaze on interior and exterior, no glaze on base.

Vessel Type: jar with straight sides, possible apothecary jar Base: 15cm

References: Bloice 1971: Fig. 55 #79.

Stoddart Vessel #312 Portuguese 1620-1640 Food Service

2 sherds Area C

Description: dense pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, slightly blurred blue pattern on interior, (possible butterfly motif?) Extra fabric left on footring and glazed over, traces of blue brushwork on exterior.

Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10cm

References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel # 313 Iberian? 1625-1650 Food Service

15 sherds Area C

Description: pink/yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue floral(?) design on inside, possible stripe on exterior and blue dashes on rim.

Vessel Type: Bowl, burnt, glaze badly deteriorated Foot ring: 5 cm

References: Calado and Baart 1992:22.

- Stoddart Vessel #314** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: buff fabric, light blue and green glaze on exterior
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #315** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area E
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, green stripe near rim on inside.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
- Stoddart Vessel # 316** English 1680-1700? Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, blue floral design (dark blue centre, lighter blue petals) outlined in darker blue on a white background.
 Vessel Type: Jug
 References: similar motif to a jug in Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, Toronto, ON (G.83.1.531).
- Stoddart Vessel # 317** Dutch? 1620-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: hard buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior, finely drawn flowers and stems on interior base surface, shows evidence of Chinese influence.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Foot ring: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #318** Iberian 1600-1650? Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: thick yellow fabric, green tinged white glaze on interior and exterior of thick body. Rim is everted. Blue brushwork on exterior. Interior has part of blurry blue floral design on it. Three thin greenish blue stripes bordering pyramidal brushstroke designs.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10cm
 References: looks similar to 16th century examples, but isn't.
- Stoddart Vessel #319** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow/buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior, intricate darker blue design on top.
 Vessel Type: Unknown

- Stoddart Vessel #320** English 1628-1640 Food Service
 5 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with finely drawn blue floral design.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: similar design to Noel Hume 1977: Fig. VIII.
- Stoddart Vessel #321** Dutch c.1700 Food Service
 11 sherds Area B
 Description: pink buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, Lobed rim, polychrome design of yellow tulips, green leaves and outlined in black and blue star pattern on interior.
 Vessel Type: Lobed dish Foot ring: 8cm
 References: Nixon #147 c.1688-1710, John Allan 1984a(#2832), also one in ROM and one in Gardiner Museum.
- Stoddart Vessel #322** Unknown 18th c?—looks later Unknown
 1 sherd Area E
 Description: yellow buff fabric with small black inclusions, glaze is pitted, light blue on interior and exterior surfaces, polychrome decoration on interior looks similar to a green cactus, outlined in thin manganese.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #323** Iberian 1650-1700 Food Service
 4 sherds Area B
 Description: reddish buff chalky fabric, white/grey tin glaze interior, light blue and magenta brushed interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 5cm
 References: possibly an example of Isabella Polychrome? (1550-1600-Goggin 1968); Calado, pers. comm. 1999 says 1650+, and that it is Portuguese, but has some uncertainty; Nixon Vessel #149.
- Stoddart Vessel #324** Iberian 1600-1700 Food Service
 26 sherds Area B
 Description: smooth chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue linear decoration surrounded by squiggles-similar design on interior base, surrounding the initial "P" at centre of Bowl.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 5 cm
 References: Nixon #150, do see similar squiggles on Portuguese stuff, R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999 orange peel texture to glaze, similar to a piece found at the St. John's Waterfront; Pope 1999b.

- Stoddart Vessel #325** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior, blue and green on exterior
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #326** English? 1675-1730 Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area B
 Description: light orange buff fabric, bluish white glaze interior and exterior, double light blue lines surrounding footring.
 Vessel Type: Cup
 References: Nixon Vessel #143
- Stoddart Vessel #327** English? 1650-1730 Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: pinkish buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, light blue careful decoration on interior base, appears to be closely copying Chinese porcelain designs.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Nixon Vessel #139
- Stoddart Vessel #328** English? Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area B
 Description: pink/buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior, darker blue design on exterior, red stripe at rim.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 9cm
- Stoddart Vessel #329** Italian 1600-1650 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: buff fabric, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior, 2 blue lines near rim, part of yellow leaves design outlined in black.
 Vessel Type: Cup? Rim: 8cm
 References: possibly Italian because of black outlining (Pope pers. comm. 1999), Rotterdam papers VI 1998:25.
- Stoddart Vessel #330** French 18th c Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: orange fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior with polychrome floral design in red, green, blue. Green leaves are angular, blue dots present, blue brushwork on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Early 18th century? Musee des Beaux-Arts 1990:175.

- Stoddart Vessel #331** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff with red inclusions, white glaze with a blue cast on interior and exterior surfaces, blue design with spirals on interior, blue smeary lines exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl?
- Stoddart Vessel #332** French 1750-1800 Cooking Service
 5 sherds Areas B, C, F
 Description: bright red fabric, thick greenish glaze on one side with thin brown glaze on other.
 Vessel Type: Terrine Rim: 10cm
 References: Noel Hume 1970:142; Walthall 1991:91; Brain 1979:43.
- Stoddart Vessel #333** Portuguese 1650+ Unknown
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: buff pink fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior, darker blue design outlined in black on exterior .
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #334** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue floral design on exterior which is a close approximation of Chinese designs.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 6cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #335** Portuguese 1650+ Unknown
 2 sherds Area B
 Description: yellow fabric, light blue glaze with darker blue design outlined in black.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #336** English ~1660-1725 Food Service
 10 sherds Areas C, F, G
 Description: chalky yellow fabric, some flat holes in body where temper may have been, white glaze on interior and exterior, polychrome cherub head in blue and yellow on exterior outlined in manganese. Motif appears similar to cherubs painted on drug jars.
 Vessel Type: very flat dish—was originally thought to be a pill tile, but curves in corner
 References: similar to Austin 1994:212 #477

- Stoddart Vessel #337** English 1760-1780 Hygiene Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, two blue lines near footring, body has thick diagonal lines encircling it on a white background.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 4cm
 References: possible dispensing pot ; Archer 1997:389 #J28.
- Stoddart Vessel #338** English 1630-1680 Food Service
 14 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, light blue bird and geometric designs on exterior.
 Vessel Type: lid of posset pot with mushroom-shaped knob Rim: 17 cm
 References: almost an Arabic design-- McNabb pers. comm., 1999; border similar to Austin 1994:69 #14; Archer 1997:262 #D9.
- Stoddart Vessel #339** English 17th c. Hygiene Service
 6 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Chamber Pot Foot ring: 12.5cm
 References: Amis 1968.
- Stoddart Vessel #340** English 1640-1680 Food Service
 8 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, pink-tinged white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Salt dish on display at Ferryland Rim: 6cm Foot ring: 6 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:70 #15.
- Stoddart Vessel #341** Dutch 1600-1650 Kitchen Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, yellow-tinged white glaze on interior and exterior with hanging basket motif on inside base, 2 concentric rings on exterior base surrounding an imitation of a crosshatched Chinese symbol.
 Vessel Type: Pot Foot ring: 4 cm
 References: Monteiro, pers comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #342** Iberian ~1696 Food Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: rippled buff fabric, white yellow-tinged burned glaze on interior and exterior, thickly applied, pinholes in glaze, no footring.
 Vessel Type: Plate with slightly everted rim, looks more like a bowl Rim: 25 cm
 References: on display at Ferryland (Planter House 1696); Crompton C8.

- Stoddart Vessel #343** English 1675-1696 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 5.5 cm
 References: on display at Ferryland, from Cow Byre (Restored Vessel #16).
- Stoddart Vessel #344** Spanish 1690-1715 Food Service
 12 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky pink/buff fabric, copper lustre
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 20 cm
 References: similar to Vessel # 450, but does not join.
- Stoddart Vessel # 345** English 1630-1670 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior with pale blue stripes.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Noel Hume 1977:66.
- Stoddart Vessel #346** English 1600-1650 Food Service
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, blue and white designs on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: on display at Ferryland; Noel Hume 1977:51, Fig. XIII p. 88.
- Stoddart Vessel #347** English 1640-1680 Hygiene Service
 2 sherds Area B
 Description: buff fabric, white and blue glaze on exterior, blue intricate lines on exterior which wrap around edge of vessel.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Noel Hume 1977:66.
- Stoddart Vessel # 348** English 1700-1760 Beverage Service
 39 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Punchbowl Foot ring: 10.5 cm
 References: Bloice 1971 Type 2b Fig. 53 #47.
- Stoddart Vessel #349** Iberian 1620-1650 Food Service
 15 sherds Area C
 Description: soft, chalky buff fabric with red inclusions, off-white thin glaze on interior and exterior, light blue rim stripe, blue pattern on inside base encircled by a blue border.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm Foot ring: 11 cm
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #350** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric with white glaze on interior and exterior, light blue smear on one side, darker blue brushwork leaf design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer
- Stoddart Vessel #351** Iberian? 1600-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Areas B, F
 Description: pink/yellow fabric, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior, blue spiral pattern on centre of vessel, blue stripe near rim.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado, pers.comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #352** English? 1700-1775 Hygiene Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Base: 7cm
 References: Archer 1997: p. 386 J17, J18; Horsey 1992 Fig. 46 #26.
- Stoddart Vessel #353** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area E
 Description: light buff fabric, bright turquoise glaze on exterior, no glaze on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #354** English 1680-1750 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area E
 Description: yellow/buff fabric with some corrosion, white glaze on interior and exterior, small black flecks in glaze.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot with glaze on base Foot ring: 4cm
 References: Horsey 1992 Fig 46 #340.
- Stoddart Vessel # 355** English ~1760 Beverage Service
 18 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: light buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Punch bowl Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Austin 1994: 90 #58.
- Stoddart Vessel #356** English ~1760 Beverage Service
 45 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior with high footring.
 Vessel Type: Punch bowl Foot ring: 10cm
 References: Austin 1994:90 #58.

Stoddart Vessel #357 English 1680-1750 Hygiene Service
 6 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Foot ring: 5 cm
 References: Horsey 1992:86 Fig. 46 #325, #326.

Stoddart Vessel #358 English/Dutch 1720-1730 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior. Exterior contains design of thin lines which may be circular flowers or buds with stems and leaves. Fabric of vessel is very thin.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Art Gallery of Greater Victoria 1979:18.

Stoddart Vessel #359 English mid 18th century Beverage Service
 4 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior, sprays of flowers painted in Fazzackerly manner with some gold and manganese glazes. Glaze is very glossy-may have a clear layer of glaze over top of vessel.
 Vessel Type: Punch bowl
 References: Art Gallery of Greater Victoria 1979:18; Austin 1994:90 #58, also similar to an artifact from Williamsburg #19AB.1101 recovered from James Geddy Workshop and Kitchen.

Stoddart Vessel #360 English Unknown Ideotechnic Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: buff fabric, pale blue glaze on one side (no further decoration present).
 Vessel Type: Tile

Stoddart Vessel #361 Italian 18th century Beverage Service
 15 sherds Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior with darker blue blurry leaf design around interior rim.
 Vessel Type: Punch bowl Rim: 20 cm
 References: Berti 1986: 86 #134

Stoddart Vessel #362 English 1680-1730 Beverage Service
 8 sherds Area C
 Description: pale orange fabric, thin pale blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Punch bowl (high, thin footring) Foot ring: 9 cm
 References: Bloice 1971: 123 Type 2b; Austin 1994:90 #58.

- Stoddart Vessel #363** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 2 sherds Areas F, C
 Description: buff/pink fabric, crazed greyish-white white glaze on interior and exterior, part of blue petal/lozenge design on interior and interior base.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Foot ring: 8cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #364** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 29 sherds Area C
 Description: buff/yellow fabric, pale green glaze on exterior, blue floral brushwork design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #365** English Unknown Unknown
 9 sherds Area C
 Description: red fabric, blue tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze is thin in places.
 Vessel Type: Unknown Foot ring: 7cm
- Stoddart Vessel #366** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, light green glaze with blurry blue brushwork on both sides—also a feather-like design on one sherd.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #367** Unknown-French? Unknown Unknown
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: thick red fabric, light turquoise glaze on one side.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #368** English/Dutch post 1670? Unknown
 3 sherds Area B
 Description: buff fabric, grey white glaze on interior and exterior, everted rim, trace of blue decoration on interior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown Rim: 25 cm
 References: Nixon #145.
- Stoddart Vessel #369** French late 18th century Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: red fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior, thin in places, some air bubbles on exterior glaze.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 11cm

- Stoddart Vessel #370** French 18th century Beverage Service
 6 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior with sinuous thin blue border on inside, Chinese influenced garden scene on exterior .
 Vessel Type: Punch Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #371** English 1680-1730 Hygiene Service
 47 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: brown/buff fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot Rim: 7.5 cm
 References: Horsey 1992 #325 Fig. 46; Bloice 1971: Fig. 55.
- Stoddart Vessel #372** English Unknown Unknown
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: light buff fabric, blue tinged white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #373** English? Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: light buff fabric, pale blue on interior. darker blue dot in one corner of one sherd , fabric is rippled.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #374** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft chalky pink-buff fabric, thin greyish white glaze on interior and exterior, two blue stripes near rim, damage on exterior from firing process-some of body torn away.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: ~24 cm Foot ring: 14 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #375** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: soft buff fabric with large red inclusions, thin grey white glaze on interior and exterior, light blue parallel stripes near rim. The blue glazed stripes seem carelessly applied—stripes overlap and some glaze is blotted between lines.
 Vessel Type: Plate with slightly everted rim Rim: 23 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #376** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: chalky buff soft flaking fabric with red inclusions, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, 2 blue stripes near base on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 15 cm

Stoddart Vessel #377 English 18th century Food Service

2 sherds Area E

Description: red fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue finely painted floral design on interior.

Vessel Type: possible lobed dish?

Stoddart Vessel #378 Dutch? Unknown Ideotechnic Service

1 sherd Area F

Description: red fabric with red inclusions, deteriorated white glaze with small trace of blue glaze on one side.

Vessel Type: Tile

Stoddart Vessel #379 Iberian 1650-1675 Food Service

3 sherds Area F

Description: peach fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue lines on interior in a floral/chevron pattern. Some pinholes in glaze on exterior.

Vessel Type: Plate

Stoddart Vessel #380 Iberian 1550-1625 Food Service

2 sherds Area F

Description: pink fabric, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, 3 blue stripes on interior surface.

Vessel Type: Bowl

References: Possible example of “Yayal Blue on White” (Goggin 1968:129); Fernandes et al 1997 #107.

Stoddart Vessel #381 English 1630-1680 Unknown

10 sherds Area G

Description: buff fabric, white glaze with blue horizontal lines and brushwork on interior—looks marked on.

Vessel Type: Unknown

References: Noel Hume 1977: 77 #1.

Stoddart Vessel #382 Iberian? 1620-1650 Food Service

2 sherds Areas F, G

Description: pink fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue stepped pyramid-like design on exterior, surrounding a blue spiral on interior, glaze flaking and lots of air bubbles on exterior base.

Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 10 cm

References: Similar design seen in Museu da Cidade, Lisbon, Portugal.

- Stoddart Vessel #383** English 1680-1720 Hygiene Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue horizontal lines and blue chain pattern.
 Vessel Type: Galley Pot
 References: Bloice 1971 Fig. 58 #87, #88, #91; Hinton 1988 Fig 138 #1256; Austin 1994:210 #432.
- Stoddart Vessel #384** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork design on interior surface, interlocking curved blue lines on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer
 References: Griffiths et al 1984 Fig. 2 #11.
- Stoddart Vessel #385** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 3 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, curved blue lines forming oval shapes on interior surface.
 Vessel Type: open vessel, possibly a bowl due to base section.
- Stoddart Vessel #386** English? Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on exterior, no glaze on interior. Finely painted Chinese inspired design on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 4 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #387** Iberian? 1600-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue criss-cross lines on exterior, blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Griffiths et al 1984 Fig. 2 #11.
- Stoddart Vessel #388** Unknown Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, small traces of blue glaze on interior, glaze heavily crazed.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 7cm

- Stoddart Vessel #389** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 6 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with an intricate blue design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer
- Stoddart Vessel #390** English 1613-1737 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior surface, white on exterior, blue horizontal stripe on exterior just above high footring.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Foot ring: 5cm
 References: Hinton 1988 Fig. 133 #1329; Bloice 1971 Fig. 53 #39.
- Stoddart Vessel #391** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, charred white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #392** English 1680-1700 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with two parallel stripes on inside surface in middle of body, two parallel stripes and Chinese inspired scene on exterior with painted rocks and bushes.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 10 cm
 References: similar to Hinton 1988 Fig. 142, Decorative group F.
- Stoddart Vessel # 393** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: buff/yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior (thinner on exterior). three blue parallel lines near interior rim, above thick blue criss-cross motif on interior body. Some pinholes on exterior glaze.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 15 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999 .
- Stoddart Vessel #394** Iberian 1600-1650? Unknown
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, greyish-white glaze on interior and exterior, blue crossing pattern on exterior, blue brush work lines on interior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Griffiths et al 1984 Fig. 2 #11.

- Stoddart Vessel #395** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 17 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue half-moon shapes outlined in blue with blue centres extending down from the rim, rather fish scale design, closely copying Chinese motifs.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #396** French? Unknown—18th c? Kitchen Service
 5 sherds Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior, two thin parallel blue lines near base on exterior, rectangular blue brushwork on exterior body.
 Vessel Type: Pot Foot ring: 4 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #397** English/ Dutch 1680-1700 Food Service
 6 sherds Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, thin blue stripe near rim, as well as possible foliate or bird designs near rim.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 18cm Base: 10 cm (no foot ring)
 References: similar motif on Noel Hume 1977 Fig. XV #4.
- Stoddart Vessel #398** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, large holes in fabric
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: similar to Vessel #182, but has larger holes, could be for straining olives, flower holder (Oldenburg 105 #124: could be divided dish with perforated section (similar vessel seen in Museu da Cidade, Lisbon).
- Stoddart Vessel #399** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: light pink fabric with small black and red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, thick blue lines just below the rim on interior.
 Vessel Type: Saucer Rim: 15 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #400** English/ Dutch 1700-1750 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel Type: strap handle of jug (with groove running down centre)
 References: Austin 1994:108 #96

- Stoddart Vessel #401** English 1680-1695 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white, slightly burnt glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: tightly curved handle of mug
 References: Austin 1994:107 #94.
- Stoddart Vessel #402** English 1680-1695? Beverage Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: round curved handle of mug
 References: Austin 1994: 107 #94.
- Stoddart Vessel # 403** English/Dutch Unknown Beverage Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: hard pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze charred on one sherd.
 Vessel Type: Cup Rim: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #404** English early 1600s? Beverage Service
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: hard pink with small black inclusions, white glaze
 Vessel Type: pierced flat straplike handle of vessel, possible jug
 References: similar to Austin 1994:64.
- Stoddart Vessel #405** English? 1650-1670 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, burnt white glaze.
 Vessel Type: scroll handle of vessel—possibly from a posset pot?
 References: Austin 1994:68 #12.
- Stoddart Vessel #406** English/Dutch 1650+ Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze
 Vessel Type: round, slightly curved handle of possible mug or posset pot.
 References: Austin 1994:68 #11.
- Stoddart Vessel #407** English 18th century Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow/buff fabric, white glaze.
 Vessel Type: handle of vessel (groove running down centre of outer surface)- possible jug.
 References: Archer 1997:352

- Stoddart Vessel #408** English 1700-1750 Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink fabric, thick white glaze.
 Vessel Type: flat curved strap handle with groove down middle on outside
 References: Austin 1994:108 #96.
- Stoddart Vessel #409** English 1650-1750 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: pink buff fabric with small red inclusions, small piece of blue and white glaze attached.
 Vessel Type: round handle of jug
 References: Austin 1994:107 #94; Archer 1997:250 #C18.
- Stoddart Vessel #410** English ~1673 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze
 Vessel Type: handle of possible Posset pot
 References: Austin 1994: 68 #12
- Stoddart Vessel #411** English 1650-1750 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, burnt white glaze.
 Vessel Type: round curved handle of jug
 References: Austin 1994:107 #94
- Stoddart Vessel #412** English 1650-1670 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, badly crazed white glaze.
 Vessel Types: scroll handle of possible posset pot
 References: Austin 1994: 68 #12.
- Stoddart Vessel #413** English 1700-1750 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, crazed white glaze.
 Vessel Type: handle of jug (groove running down centre of outside)
 References: Austin 1994:108 #96.
- Stoddart Vessel #414** English 1650-1700 Beverage Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: hard pink fabric, white glaze.
 Vessel Type: curved round handle of mug
 References: Austin 1994:106 #92; Archer 1997:248 #C.15.

- Stoddart Vessel #415** English/Dutch 1650-1700 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft chalky pink/buff fabric, burnt white glaze.
 Vessel Type: curved portion of handle of possible jug
 References: Austin 1994:106 #92; Archer 1997:248 #C.15.
- Stoddart Vessel #416** English 1670-1700 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: hard pink fabric with small black inclusions, white glaze
 Vessel Type: handle of vessel with groove running down middle on outside—possible jug.
 References: Austin 1994:68 #11; Archer 1997:262 #D10.
- Stoddart Vessel #417** English Unknown Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric with tiny black inclusions, piece of green glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Mug Rim: 15cm
- Stoddart Vessel #418** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, thick white glaze on interior and exterior, blue crosshatching on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #419** English 1650-1700 Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze.
 Vessel Type: curved handle of mug
 References: Austin 1994:106 #92; Archer 1997: 248 #C. 15.
- Stoddart Vessel #420** English late 17th century Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: chalky yellow-buff fabric, deteriorated white glaze, partially burnt.
 Vessel Type: handle of vessel
 References: Austin 1994:68 #12.
- Stoddart Vessel #421** Iberian 1650+ (Unknown) Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue vertical lines. outlined in manganese on exterior
 Vessel Type: spout of jug

Stoddart Vessel #422 English 1730-1760 Beverage Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: buff fabric, burnt white glaze with a small amount of blue

Vessel Type: curved handle of cup--flat on one side, slightly concave on outside.

References: Archer 1997:250 #C. 18, p. 350 #H.6.

Stoddart Vessel #423 Unknown Unknown Food Service

1 sherd Area F

Description: pink fabric, off white, deteriorated glaze on interior and exterior with patches of blue. Glaze is thin, has lots of pinholes and could have been burnt. Footring is thick and wide.

Vessel Type: Plate Footring:10cm

Stoddart Vessel #424 English 1680-1700 Beverage Service

4 sherds Areas C, F

Description: pink/buff chalky fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze.

Vessel Type: handle and part of mug, rolled terminal at end of handle

References: Austin 1994:101 #83; Archer 1997:248 #C15.

Stoddart Vessel #425 Iberian? 1650+ Food Service

1 sherd Area C

Description: burnt grey /buff fabric, white glaze with blue oval spots and manganese designs.

Vessel Type: part of a spout—possible posset pot?

Stoddart Vessel #426 English 1620-1640 Food Service

10 sherds Areas C, G

Description: soft buff fabric, off white glaze with blue bands at rim.

Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 22 cm

References: Pope Vessel #69 (could also be Iberian).

Stoddart Vessel #427 English early 1600s? Beverage Service

3 sherds Area F

Description: buff fabric, crazed white glaze.

Vessel Type: pierced strap handle from jug

References: Austin 1994:64.

- Stoddart Vessel #428** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 24 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: pink/buff with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue *aranhoe* design outlined in manganese on interior.
 Vessel Type: dish Rim: 50 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #429** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 4 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pinkish fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue Wan-Li/*aranhoe* border outlined in manganese, central floral design on interior base of dish, blue brushstrokes on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 25 cm Foot ring: ~13 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
 Plate has been infilled for display.
- Stoddart Vessel #430** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: buff fabric with tiny red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, parallel grey and manganese stripes near rim, grey and manganese "*rendas*" or lace design. Glaze is crazed.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: ~25 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. com., 1999; Calado 1992:33, dos Santos 1953:325, Fernandes et al. 1997:182; Kirkman 1957:Fig.8; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:34.
- Stoddart Vessel #431** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue rim stripe on inside, paralleling a manganese stripe below blue floral design outlined in manganese.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 25 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #432** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 4 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue *aranhoe* design on interior, thin glaze and blue brushwork on exterior, many airholes in glaze.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 12 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baucho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #433** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior with blue *aranhoe* designs outlined in purple on interior, blue paintwork on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baucho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #434** Portuguese 1650+ Unknown
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue with manganese lines (*aranhoe* design) interior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baucho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #435** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 3 sherds Area B
 Description: chalky pale yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, smeary blue and manganese designs on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #436** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 4 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue *aranhoe* design outlined in manganese on interior. Parallel to main design is a thin manganese stripe and thicker blue stripe.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #437** Portuguese 1650+ Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: light buff fabric, creamy white glaze on interior and exterior, light medium blue dots with magenta decoration exterior.
 Vessel Type: Cup
 References: Nixon #160, Calado pers comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #438** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 20 sherds Areas B, C
 Description: soft buff fabric with red inclusions, interior blue *aranhoe* design outlined in manganese on a white background, white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Foot ring: 13 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #439** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 12 sherds Area D
 Description: buff fabric with large red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue *aranhoe*/Wan-Li border designs outlined in manganese. Thick blue stripes near rim, blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: 25 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.

- Stoddart Vessel #440** Portuguese 1650-1700 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, glaze is crazed on exterior, blob of white glaze partially obscuring design on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #441** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 5 sherds Area B
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue *aranhoe* design outlined in manganese on interior.
 Vessel Type: Plate
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #442** Portuguese 1650+ Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky yellow fabric with small black inclusions, smeary blue design with manganese lines on lighter blue background.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #443** Iberian 1650+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, off white tin glaze on interior and exterior, grey and manganese stripes, and part of a larger manganese decoration. Glaze is crazed, with airholes on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #444** English 1628-1640 Unknown
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: chalky buff fabric, crazed white glaze on interior and exterior, blue bird and flower designs outlined in grey on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Archer 1997:100 #A.51; Noel Hume 1977:76-77.

- Stoddart Vessel #445** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area G
 Description: hard buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue flower shape with white circle in middle of interior.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #446** Iberian 1650+ Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft chalky buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, curving blue stripes, crisscrossed in manganese.
 Vessel Type: Unknown
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #447** Portuguese 1650+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: chalky soft buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue stripes near rim, blue and manganese "contas" or beads design.
 Vessel Type: Plate Rim: ~25 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Museu da Cidade exhibits, Lisbon, Portugal.
- Stoddart Vessel #448** Portuguese 1650+ Ideotechnic Service
 11 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky buff fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on exterior and interior, blue *aranhoe* (large spider) and floral designs on interior outlined in manganese, blue and manganese outlining stripes near rim.
 Vessel Type: possibly a small oval dish for the bottles of water and wine in the Catholic Church, have photographs from similar vessels in Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro in Coimbra, Portugal and from the Museu de Arte Antiga, Lisbon, Portugal. Note prongs on edges of vessel.
 References: Alarcao pers. comm. 1999; Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Bauch 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #449** Dutch 1680-1720 Ideotechnic Service
 5 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow/pinkish fabric, white glaze overall. Jug has bulbous body with pierced high cylindrical neck, rolled rim with spouts and a strap handle.
 Vessel Type: Puzzle Jug Rim: 10cm Foot ring: 8cm
 References: Boyazoglu 1983:42 Fig. 82:83.

Stoddart Vessel #450 Spanish late 17th century Food Service
 30 sherds Area C
 Description: soft yellow/pink fabric, reddish lustre glaze, design is of a foliate pattern surrounded by bands.
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 24 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999. Might be from Manises in northern Spain.

Stoddart Vessel #451 Spanish 17th century Food Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: chalky buff pink fabric, copper lustre glaze on thin white background.
 Vessel Type: Porringer (escudella) Rim: 11 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. Might be from Manises in northern Spain or from Barcelona. Might be for wine tasting or salt; Llorens 1979: 152.

Stoddart Vessel #452 Spanish late 17th century Food Service
 8 sherds Area C
 Description: hard orange pink with large inclusions, copper lustre
 Vessel Type: Bowl Rim: 15cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999 Might be from Manises in northern Spain.

Stoddart Vessel #453 Spanish late 17th century Food Service
 4 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky pink/yellow fabric, reddish luster.
 Vessel Type: Porringer Rim: 15 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999 Might be from Manises in northern Spain.

Stoddart Vessel #454 Spanish 17th century Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: bright pink on interior-some corrosion, copper lustreware decorated with copper coloured circle and design on interior base, foliate and linear design on interior sides. Touches of blue glaze on interior.
 Vessel Type: Porringer Footring: 5.5 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #455 Dutch? 1640-1660 Beverage Service
 31 sherds Areas C, F, G
 Description: yellow fabric, green glaze on interior and exterior, very thin body.
 Vessel Type: Mug Rim: ~8 cm
 References: Musselwhite, pers comm. 1999; McNabb pers. comm. 1999--says it is too green to be French.

- Stoddart Vessel #456** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 10 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: chalky yellow/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blurry blue flowers and leaves on exterior with yellow circles in the centre of flowers. Trace of blue design on inside. Glaze has pin holes on exterior, crazing on interior.
 Vessel Type: Bowl
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 457** Iberian Unknown Beverage Service
 12 sherds Area C
 Description: thick body, buff/brown fabric, greying glaze on interior and exterior, thick greyish blue stripes on outside.
 Vessel Type: Jug
- Stoddart Vessel #458** Iberian 1600-1800 Beverage Service
 13 sherds Area C
 Description: reddish fabric, green glaze on interior, none on exterior.
 Vessel Type: Jug Foot ring: 7 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #459** Dutch 1600-1650 Ideotechnic Service
 4 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: bright pink fabric, pale blue glaze on one surface with stylised oxhead variant design in corner.
 Vessel Type: tile, 1 cm thick
 References: Noel Hume 1977:292, similar to #8; De Jonge 1970:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #460** Dutch early 17th c (pre 1650) Ideotechnic Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pink with red inclusions, 1 cm thick.
 Glaze: blue/grey glaze on one side, "figura avulsa" type
 Vessel Type: Tile
 References: most likely Dutch, picture is of foot and leg of a man, poor quality preparation.

Stoddart Vessel # 461 Portuguese 1650+ Ideotechnic Service
32 sherds Areas C, F, G

Description: reddish clay with small red and black inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, polychrome decoration of blue, antimony yellow, manganese outlining and facial details on exterior. Vessel is glazed inside, lump of glazed clay inside hollow part behind face.

Vessel form: Could be a bottle (Alexandre Pais –Museu do Azulejo), candle holder (Brian Musselwhite-ROM), olive oil jar (Ana Vale- Lisbon City Archaeologist), spout of tea pot (Adilia Alarcao -Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro), anthropomorphic bottles (on display at Museu de Arte Antiga, Lisbon), whistle? religious figurine?

Glaze on both sides of pieces—must have had a purpose. Possibly had a small handle projecting from top of head. Figure was made in a plaster mold which had been used several times—edges of figure are losing definition.

Stoddart Vessel #462 Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
30 sherds Areas C, F

Description: buff yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with interior blue geometric patterns consisting of spirals surrounded by alternating thick and thin blue lines, blue brushwork on outside.

Vessel form: Plate

References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999, Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.

Stoddart Vessel # 463 Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
22 sherds Area F

Description: buff yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue geometric designs and daisy pattern in centre of vessel on interior

Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm Foot ring: 12 cm

References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Calado 1992:33, similar to pieces on display at Museu de Arte Antiga; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.

Stoddart Vessel #464 Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
36 sherds Areas C, F

Description: yellow fabric with some corrosion, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric design of spirals surrounded by alternating thick and thin blue lines on interior.

Vessel form: Plate

References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.

- Stoddart Vessel # 465** Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
 26 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow fabric with some corrosion, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue geometric designs of alternating thick and thin lines and spirals on interior, some blue brushwork on back of vessel.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #466** Portuguese 1620 Food Service
 29 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric with large red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue Wan-Li designs around rim, winged heart with "Amors" written inside. Very rare plate, similar ones used to carry wedding rings to the altar in 17th century Portuguese weddings.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999, similar to one in Museu de Arte Antiga collection.
- Stoddart Vessel #467** Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
 16 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: soft buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric design on inner surface consisting of spirals and alternating thick and thin blue lines.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel # 468** Portuguese 1600-1650 Food Service
 22 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric designs on interior, blue floral scene on interior base, blue brushwork on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm Footring: 10 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #469** Portuguese 1600-1650 Food Service
 34 sherds Area F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue Wan-Li border on interior in blue, scene with peacock and plants painted in centre of dish, blue brushstrokes on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm Footring: 10 cm
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel # 470** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 67 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior of vessel, blue outlined leaf and crosshatching designs on interior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 471** Portuguese 1600-1650 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: pale buff/pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric stripes with spirals inside of circles. Blue brushwork on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel # 472** Portuguese ~1625 Food Service
 12 sherds Area F
 Description: soft chalky light pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, light and dark blue outlined leaf design on interior sides, interspersed with blue crosshatching. Base of dish has scalloped border surrounding unknown interior design.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm Footring: 10 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 473** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric design surrounding interior blue scene on interior base of dish.
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 12 cm
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #474** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 5 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric design surrounding interior blue scene on interior base of dish.
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 12 cm
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.

- Stoddart Vessel #475** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 19 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow-buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue outlined petal design surrounded by cross hatching motifs. Blue brushwork on exterior, extra piece of sagger seen on exterior surface.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm Footring: 10 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3
- Stoddart Vessel #476** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 17 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, blue outlined petal design on interior, blue vertical brushstrokes on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3.
- Stoddart Vessel #477** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow-buff fabric with red and black inclusions, blue tinged white glaze with blue Wan-Li border on interior.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999, Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3.
- Stoddart Vessel #478** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior, three parallel blue lines bordering darker blue brushwork and traces of blue glaze on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate
- Stoddart Vessel #479** Portuguese 1600-1650 Food Service
 12 sherds Areas B, C
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, alternating blue thick and thin stripes enclosing spirals on interior
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999
- Stoddart Vessel #480** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 14 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: soft pink fabric with red inclusions, off white glaze on interior and exterior, dark grey/blue floral design with lighter blue rim stripes.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999

- Stoddart Vessel # 481** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 54 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with small red and black inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blurry blue Wan-Li border with *aranhoe* elements on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999; Monteiro pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:108 Fig.62; Baicho 1996:28 #8, Calado 1992:45; Calado and Baart 1997:74 Fig. 33; de Mello 1979:221 Fig 16; dos Santos 1953:321; dos Santos 1968:102 Fig 75; Fernandes et al 1992:26; Hurst et al. 1986:68 Fig.30; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:126; Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Piercy 1978:304 Fig. 3; Sassoon 1981:116 Fig. 14.
- Stoddart Vessel #482** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 13 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: pink/buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue dashed lines forming a pattern on interior, blue glazed dashes on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm Footring: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel # 483** Portugal 1600-1650 Food Service
 5 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: chalky pink fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on interior, fewer blue brushwork lines on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: R. Calado pers comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #484** Portugal 1600-1650 Food Service
 8 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, interior has a blue floral spray and blue cross-hatching. Glaze has an orange-peel texture, and has been cracked.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 485** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 8 sherds Area F
 Description: light buff-pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue Wan-Li border on interior and a blue scene painted on interior base-part of a rock and plant.
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 10 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Calado 1992:33.

- Stoddart Vessel #486** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 16 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff-pink fabric,
 Glaze: white glaze on exterior, indistinguishable blue scene on interior--possibly part of a tree.
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 12 cm
 References: Pendery 1999:62 Fig. 3; Calado pers. comm., 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 487** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue design on interior of squiggles, lines and possible floral design on interior.
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 11 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #488** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 4 sherds Areas F, C
 Description: chalky buff fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue outlines floral and linear designs.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 25 cm
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #489** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area B
 Description: light buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brush strokes on interior.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999, Nixon Vessel #157.
- Stoddart Vessel #490** Portugal 1600-1625 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue geometric pattern on interior of alternating thick and thin curved lines, blue brushwork on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 20 cm
 References: Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #491** Portuguese ~1625 Food Service
 4 sherds Areas B, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, parts of blue frond-like brush strokes on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 15 cm
 References: Calado, pers comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel #492** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: buff fabric with red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on one side.
 Vessel form: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #493** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 43 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with finely painted floral and foliage design, wavy blue lines also painted.
 Vessel form: large scalloped bowl
 References: strong Chinese influences (Ana Vale pers. comm. 1999); border similar to Hinton 1988 #1306 Fig 141; also similar to Bauche 1996:19 Fig. 1 (1644).
- Stoddart Vessel #494** Portuguese 1625-1650 Food Service
 10 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue coat of arms (Dos Silva family).
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 12cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999; Zwanenburgwal 19-2-1982 in Hamburg (1625-1650); de Mello 1979:222 Fig. 19; Calado and Baart 1997:82; Pendery 1996:62 Fig. 3. The dos Silva family was an aristocratic family in 17th century, but now the name is very common. Some similar Plates in the Museu de Arte Antiga have a Wan-Li border, unlike the Ferryland version, and many have dates above coat of arms.
- Stoddart Vessel # 495** English 1612-1645 Hygiene Service
 30 sherds Areas F, G
 Description: chalky buff/pink fabric with large red inclusions, white glaze with horizontal blue stripes at rim and near base, interconnecting x pattern across centre exterior. Glaze on inside is iridescent pink, some crazing of interior glaze. Base unglazed.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 10cm Base diam: 10 cm Height: 8.5 cm
 References: Aldgate 1984:53 Fig 24 #102; similar to Noel Hume 1977:59 #5; Archer 1997: pl. 237 J.7.
- Stoddart Vessel #496** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 13 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue curved lines and squiggles on exterior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 15 cm Footring: 5 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.

- Stoddart Vessel # 497** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 30 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue squiggles and curved lines on exterior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 10 cm Footring: 4.5 cm
 References: R. Calado, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel # 498** Portuguese 1620-1650 Food Service
 18 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior with blue geometric designs including spirals and zig zags on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 10 cm Footring: 5 cm
 References: R. Calado pers. comm. 1999; Azulejo 1994:70 Fig.19; Palacio do Correio-Velho 1992:24.
- Stoddart Vessel #499** Portuguese 1620-1650 Beverage Service
 31 sherds Area C
 Description: buff/pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, thick blue, narrow green, yellow, orange and grey lines in spray pattern on interior.
 Vessel form: Jug Footring: 9 cm
 References: Similar to Brain 1979:43; Lapointe 1998:56; Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #500** Dutch/English ~1630 Kitchen Service
 18 sherds Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, thin blue parallel lines at rim and base. Exterior is divided into panels with design of blue plants and insects.
 Vessel form: Posset Pot Footring: 10cm
 References: van Dam 1991:10 Fig. 8; Archer 1997:262 D.9; Voskuil-Groenewegen 1974:37.
- Stoddart Vessel #501** Portuguese 1600-1650 Food Service
 88 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: Pinkish-buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on exterior in a line and dot star pattern, blue intricate floral and leaf design on interior with "Venus flytrap pattern" near footring on interior.
 Vessel form: Lobed dish
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #502** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: chalky pink fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel form: Plate Foot ring: 10cm

- Stoddart Vessel #503** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, a thick dark blue stripe on one side, with a lighter blue stripe paralleling it.
 Vessel form: Unknown
 References: may be Iberian?
- Stoddart Vessel #504** French? Unknown Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pale buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior, with finely painted darker blue design on exterior outlined in dark manganese.
 Vessel form: Punch bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #505** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow/buff fabric, off-white glaze on interior and exterior, blue line just below rim on interior.
 Vessel form: Saucer Rim: 10 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #506** Iberian 1650+ Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: chalky pale pink fabric, thick body, white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of blue glaze on interior with manganese scribbles.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Crompton Vessel C23.
- Stoddart Vessel #507** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft chalky buff fabric with red inclusions, thin white glaze on interior and exterior, everted rim with blue dashes along rim, parallel blue stripes near rim.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: ~20cm
- Stoddart Vessel #508** Iberian 1600-1650 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, thin blue line just below rim on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #509** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 3 sherds Area B
 Description: soft chalky pinkish buff fabric, cream white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of blue glaze on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Footring: ~10cm

- Stoddart Vessel #510** Iberian? Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: chalky yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of blue glaze on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 15 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #511** English Unknown Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: hard pinkish buff fabric with large red inclusions, no glaze.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 8 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #512** English/Dutch Unknown Unknown
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: hard buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Unknown Footring: 10cm
- Stoddart Vessel #513** English 1630-1650 Beverage Service
 6 sherds Area F
 Description: thick heavy pink buff fabric, rilled on inside: yellow tinged white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Jug
 References: Noel Hume 1977.
- Stoddart Vessel #514** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: hard greyish buff fabric, badly burned white glaze on one side.
 Vessel form: Saucer Rim: 7 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #515** English 1680-1730 Food Service
 5 sherds Area F
 Description: thick pink fabric, glossy white glaze, with some charred pieces.
 Vessel form: Bowl
 References: Bloice 1971 Fig. 53, #48
- Stoddart Vessel #516** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, with light blue stripe near rim, and decoration of darker blue dots.
 Vessel form: Saucer
 References: similar to #292, 517 (may be French?).

- Stoddart Vessel #517** Iberian 1696+ Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: soft chalky yellow fabric, creamy white glaze with part of a dark blue line and dots present
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Similar to #292, 516.
- Stoddart Vessel #518** English 1725-1775 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: yellow fabric, thin, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:Fig. IV, #21; Archer 386 J18.
- Stoddart Vessel #519** Unknown Unknown Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with small red and white quartz inclusions, creamy white glaze on interior and exterior, with a trace of a blue stripe on exterior.
 Vessel form: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #520** English 1628-1640 Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink/buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork and part of possible "bird on rock" design visible.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Noel Hume 1977:74 Fig. VIII #1,2.
- Stoddart Vessel #521** English/Dutch Unknown Unknown
 6 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: soft pink-buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue blurry glaze on interior.
 Vessel form: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #522** English 1725-1775 Hygiene Service
 3 sherds Area D
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm
 References: Archer 1997:386 J.18; Crompton C2.
- Stoddart Vessel #523** English 1670-1720 Hygiene Service
 4 sherds Area D
 Description: pink/buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 7 cm
 References: Archer 1997:385 J.12; Crompton C3.

Stoddart Vessel #524 English 1700-1770 Hygiene Service
 4 sherds Area D
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm
 References: Archer 1997:86: J.16; Crompton C4.

Stoddart Vessel #525 English 1700-1750 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: buff fabric, traces of pinkish-white glaze on exterior, no glaze on base.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Footring: 3 cm
 References: Archer 1997:385 J.14; Crompton C5, could possibly be an eyebath?--
 Crellin, pers. comm. 1999.

Stoddart Vessel #526 English 1725-1775 Hygiene Service
 2 sherds Area D
 Description: yellow fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm
 References: Archer 1997:386 J.18; Crompton C6.

Stoddart Vessel #527 English 1675-1725 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of blue on exterior
 near base, no glaze on base.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Footring: 14 cm
 References: Archer 1997:383 J.8; Crompton C7.

Stoddart Vessel #528 English 1700-1770 Hygiene Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: yellow fabric, blue tinged thin white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Footring: 7cm
 References: Archer 1997:386 J.16; Crompton C8.

Stoddart Vessel #529 English/ Dutch 1650-1700 Food Service
 8 sherds Area D
 Description: chalky yellow fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and
 exterior.
 Vessel form: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162; Bloice 1971 Fig 53 #45; Crompton C9.

- Stoddart Vessel #530** English 1680-1730 Food Service
 15 sherds Area D
 Description: pink fabric with small red and white inclusions, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: ~20 cm Footring: 9 cm
 References: Austin 1994 Type F; Bloice 1971 Fig. 53, Type 2 #26; Crompton C11.
- Stoddart Vessel #531** Portuguese 1650-1675 Food Service
 8 sherds Area D
 Description: buff fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, internal purple line below rim, external scroll motif in blue and purple, glaze is off white and has pinholes in glaze, especially on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl (used by sailors on board ship) Rim: 14 cm
 References: Crompton #12, Kirkman 1974 pl. 41 no 1, Sasson 1981: 118, Piercy 1977:343 Fig 15a, Vessel form: Kirkman 1971 Fig. 75 no. 10, R. Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #532** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 12 sherds Area D
 Description: bright pink fabric, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #161,162; Bloice 1971:Fig. 53 #32; Crompton #10.
- Stoddart Vessel #533** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on exterior, with blue parallel lines and blue linked brushwork designs.
 Vessel form: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #534** Iberian 1650+ Food Service
 2 sherds Area D
 Description: yellow fabric with large red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, sloppy blue floral design outlined in manganese.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Crompton C15.
- Stoddart Vessel #535** English 1680-1770 Hygiene Service
 8 sherds Area D
 Description: chalky yellow fabric, pink tinged white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Rim: 5 cm Footring: 5 cm
 References: Bloice 1971 Fig. 55 #96; Noel Hume 1977 Fig. IV #21,22; Crompton C1.

- Stoddart Vessel #536** French or Dutch 1696 Food Service
 5 sherds Area D
 Description: finely made thin buff fabric, light green glaze on interior and exterior, blue floral design outlined in manganese.
 Vessel form: Saucer Rim: 16 cm
 References: French would have melted pewter to get pale green (McNabb, pers.comm 1999); Crompton C18.
- Stoddart Vessel #537** English 1680+ Beverage Service
 3 sherds Area D
 Description: buff fabric, bright turquoise blue glaze with darker blue floral designs outlined in manganese on exterior.
 Vessel form: Mug Rim: 8 cm
 References: Archer 1997:247 C.13; Crompton C19.
- Stoddart Vessel #538** Unknown Unknown Unknown
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: thick pink/buff fabric with small red inclusions, white glaze on interior and exterior, orange and blue stripes on exterior.
 Vessel form: Unknown
- Stoddart Vessel #539** English? Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: chalky buff fabric with tiny red inclusions, yellow tinged glaze on interior and exterior, part of blue brushed design on interior base.
 Vessel form: Bowl Footring: 9 cm
 References: Crompton C20.
- Stoddart Vessel #540** Iberian Unknown Unknown
 2 sherds Area D
 Description: light buff fabric, pink-tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of manganese and greenish black glaze on one side.
 Vessel form: Unknown
 References: Crompton C21.
- Stoddart Vessel #541** Iberian Unknown Food Service
 10 sherds Area D
 Description: thick heavy reddish fabric with red inclusions, thin crazed greenish glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 21 cm
 References: Crompton C22.

Stoddart Vessel #542 English Unknown Hygiene Service
 3 sherds Area D
 Description: pinkish buff fabric, greyish white glaze on interior and exterior, light blue parallel stripes near base.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Footring: ~6 cm
 References: Archer 1997:382 J.6; Crompton C26.

Stoddart Vessel #543 Iberian 1600-1650 Unknown
 4 sherds Area D
 Description: chalky pink-buff fabric, deteriorated white glaze with parallel blue stripes on interior surface.
 Vessel form: Unknown
 References: Crompton C24

Stoddart Vessel #544 English? Unknown Unknown
 4 sherds Area D
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze with blue brushwork on one side.
 Vessel form: Unknown
 References: Crompton C25.

Stoddart Vessel #545 English? Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area D
 Description: yellow buff chalky fabric, burned white glaze on interior and exterior, blue stripe just beneath rim on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 15 cm
 References: Crompton C27.

Stoddart Vessel #546 English 1650-1700 Hygiene Service
 6 sherds Area D
 Description: pink buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue parallel stripes and cross hatching design.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot
 References: design similar to Archer 1997:383 J.7; Crompton C28.

Stoddart Vessel #547 English Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area D
 Description: buff fabric, off white glaze on interior and exterior, trace of blue glaze on one piece.
 Vessel form: Saucer Footring: 8 cm
 References: Crompton C29.

- Stoddart Vessel #548** Spanish 1600-1700 Beverage Service
 5 sherds Area D
 Description: soft chalky yellow and pink fabric, copper lustreware.
 Vessel form: Jug
 References: Crompton C30.
- Stoddart Vessel #549** English/Dutch Unknown Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: soft chalky buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Cup/Mug Rim: 10 cm
 References: Crompton C31.
- Stoddart Vessel #550** English 1675-1700 Hygiene Service
 2 sherds Area D
 Description: yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Galley Pot Base: 5cm
 References: Archer 1997:385 J.3; Crompton C32.
- Stoddart Vessel #551** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area D
 Description: buff fabric, greyish white glaze on one side.
 Vessel form: Saucer Rim: ~10 cm
 References: Crompton C33.
- Stoddart Vessel #552** English/Dutch 1680-1780 Food Service
 2 sherds Area D
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Rim: 10 cm
 References: rim similar to Bloice 1971 Fig. 53 #48; Crompton C34.
- Stoddart Vessel #553** English Unknown Food Service
 4 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow with a great deal of corrosion, no glaze.
 Vessel form: Plate?
- Stoddart Vessel #554** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 5 sherds Area C
 Description: buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #555** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Area G
 Description: yellow chalky fabric, traces of white glaze on exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate Footring: 10 cm

- Stoddart Vessel #556** English Unknown Beverage Service
 55 sherds Areas C, G
 Description: thin buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, polychrome decoration on exterior of red chevrons, green floral motifs, blue dots and splashes of yellow. Part of blue and yellow design also visible, and body is vertically fluted, similar to Vessel #569.
 Vessel form: Tea cup Rim: 8 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #557** Portuguese 1660-1685 Food Service
 3 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue (possibly Islamic influenced?) spiral design.
 Vessel form: Bowl
 References: Noel Hume 1977: 96 Fig. XVI #4; Good 1987 Fig. 48 #466.
- Stoddart Vessel #558** Portuguese 1600-1625 Food Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: yellow fabric with lots of corrosion, blue tinged white glaze, blue design on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Plate
 References: Calado pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #559** English mid-18th century Food Service
 2 sherds Area C
 Description: pink fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, Fazackerly painted floral design on interior base in gold and blue.
 Vessel form: Bowl Footring: 6 cm
 References: Art Gallery of Greater Victoria 1979:18; Ferguson, pers. comm. 1999.
- Stoddart Vessel #560** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff fabric, blue tinged white glaze on interior and exterior, traces of blue brushstrokes on one side.
 Vessel form: Saucer
- Stoddart Vessel #561** English/Dutch Unknown Kitchen Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: buff fabric, lead glaze on base, white glaze on interior, traces of blue on exterior base, two parallel stripes below rim.
 Vessel form: Pot Rim: ~6 cm Base: 5 cm

- Stoddart Vessel #562** English/Dutch Unknown Food Service
 2 sherds Areas C, F
 Description: buff fabric,
 Glaze: white glaze on interior and exterior, fine blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel form: Plate Rim: 20 cm
- Stoddart Vessel #563** English 18th century Beverage Service
 1 sherd Area C
 Description: light buff hard fabric, pale blue glaze on interior and exterior, part of finely drawn darker blue design visible.
 Vessel form: possible punch bowl
- Stoddart Vessel #564** Portuguese 1650+ Unknown
 14 sherds Area D
 Description: light buff fabric with small red inclusions. off-white glaze on interior and exterior, blue and manganese floral spray design
 Vessel form: Unknown Rim: 20 cm Footring: :9 cm
 References: Crompton vessel #C14
- Stoddart Vessel #565** English/Dutch 1670-1700 Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: thick yellow fabric, glossy white glaze on interior and exterior.
 Vessel form: Lobed dish
 References: Austin 1994:131 #162.
- Stoddart Vessel #566** English 1600-1670 Food Service
 3 sherds Area C
 Description: light pink fabric, yellow lead glaze on back, white glaze on interior, parallel blue stripes just below rim.
 Vessel form: Saucer Rim:15 cm
 References: Noel Hume 1977:1.
- Stoddart Vessel #567** English/ Dutch Unknown Food Service
 1 sherd Area F
 Description: buff pink fabric, burned white glaze on interior, and exterior, traces of blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel form: Bowl Footring: 5cm
- Stoddart Vessel #568** English Unknown Kitchen Service
 2 sherds Area F
 Description: buff yellow fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior, blue brushwork on interior.
 Vessel form: pieces are oddly shaped—part of a lid?

Stoddart Vessel #569

English/Dutch late 17th century

Beverage Service

3 sherds Area C

Description: thin buff fabric, light blue glaze on interior and exterior. Glaze is thin in places, two thin blue stripes are present near rim, some are slightly smeared from firing. Cup shape is billowy, with vertical fluting.

Vessel form: Tea cup Rim: ~7 cm

References: could be English or Dutch from the 18th century. Swirling shape of vessel is more typical of 18th century (McNabb pers.comm. 1999). Similar to Bloice 1971 Fig. 56 #13 Dish 2a (no. 36b Group IX).

Stoddart Vessel #570

English

Unknown

Food Service

1 sherd Area F

Description: thick buff fabric, white glaze on interior and exterior

Vessel form: Bowl

