

**SURREY-HAMPSHIRE BORDER WARE CERAMICS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY
ENGLISH NORTH AMERICA**

by

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Abstract

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Surrey-Hampshire Border ware ceramics were among of the most popular and widely used ceramics in southern England. This ceramic, produced along the Surrey-Hampshire border, was also shipped to English colonies in North America throughout the seventeenth century. This thesis will explore the types of vessels uncovered on archaeological sites in Newfoundland, New England and the Chesapeake, and examine the similarities and differences in the forms available to various colonists during this time period. By comparing the collections of Border ware found at various sites it is possible to not only determine what vessel forms are present in Northeastern English North America, but to determine the similarities and differences in vessels based on temporal, geographic, social or economic factors. A comparative study of Border ware also provides information on the socio-economic status of the colonists and on trading networks between England and North America during the seventeenth century.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Historical Background

Surrey-Hampshire Border ware ceramics (hereinafter called Border ware) were produced during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries along the border of north-east Hampshire and west Surrey in an area known as Blackwater Valley in southern England (Pearce 1992: 1; Figure 1.1). These earthenwares developed from a long tradition of pottery industries in the same area during the medieval period. Pottery created from the medieval tradition is commonly called Surrey whitewares, but is also known as Kingston-type ware, Cheam whiteware, Coarse Border ware and Tudor Green.



Figure 1.1 Map of the location of the Surrey-Hampshire Border ware industries.

In general, the medieval Surrey whiteware industry generated pots that were coarser than the Border ware subsequently produced during the post-medieval period. All of the medieval

types of pottery that were made in the Surrey-Hampshire area declined by the sixteenth century; however, Tudor Green can be seen as a transition between the coarser Surrey whitewares and finer Border wares. Jacqueline Pearce states that the Tudor Green pottery tradition “gave the impetus for the expansion of the industry and the development of new forms within the general industry” (1992: 1). Tudor Green is both distinct yet part of the same tradition and fabricated at the same kilns as Border ware.

London was the main market for Surrey-Hampshire pottery for over 500 years and it was this ready market that gave the Border ware industry the strength and vitality it required in order to be as successful as it was (Pearce 2007: 1). Border wares make up a significant percentage of excavated sixteenth- and seventeenth-century ceramic assemblages in London, being the second most common fabric represented on archaeological sites. Fabric refers to the type of clay used to make the vessel.

The Border ware industry played an important part in the economy of the greater London area. Border wares became more commonly seen in households during the same time the ceramic industries in south-east England and England as a whole expanded. This was a period of transition and expansion, of economic growth, and a time when new ceramic forms and technologies were being produced. Border ware was not only significant on a national level, but also internationally. Archival research has revealed German potters working at Farnborough Hill who influenced the industry, and the Border ware products made their way across the Atlantic to the American colonies (Pearce 2007: 13-16).

1.2 Previous Research

The acknowledged expert on the topic of English Border ware ceramics is Jacqueline Pearce, who has written two books on this ceramic type: *Border Wares* (1992) and *Pots and Potters in Tudor Hampshire: Excavations at Farnborough Hill Convent 1968-72* (2007). The first is a detailed account of Border ware in England, more specifically that found in London contexts. *Border Wares* is a useful description of the history of this ceramic type and the types of vessels produced throughout the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Pearce's more recent book includes a description of some Border ware vessels found at the production site at Farnborough Hill not mentioned in her earlier works.

Neither of Pearce's books, however, discuss the quantity and distribution of Border ware ceramics in North American contexts. Most North American historical archaeologists either have not yet considered analysing their Border ware collection, or they have not yet identified this ceramic type. Interim reports from Jamestown, Virginia include sections on the Border ware present (Straube and Lucchetti 1996; Kelso and Straube 1997) and there are also short articles examining the rare Border ware vessels found there (Pearce and Straube 2001; Straube 2005). Border Ware ceramics excavated at Port Royal, Jamaica have also been analysed (Barrett and Donachie 2000).

Pearce has stated that the Border ware industry "must be one of the most versatile, adaptable, influential and successful ceramic industries of the early modern period in southern England" (1999: 261). It would be no surprise, then, that the English also brought this type of ceramic to the American colonies during the seventeenth century.

This thesis aims to demonstrate the importance for the study of Border ware in North America. Firstly, the distribution of Border ware vessels to American colonies can help

understand English Atlantic commercial networks. Immanuel Wallerstein's (1974) world-system theory will aid in the interpretation of how Border ware was marketed throughout England and to the New World. Secondly, the consumption of Border ware will lead to a better understanding of the socio-economic status of North American colonists and how certain individuals were able to develop and maintain direct commercial networks with England. This will be accomplished by using consumption theory.

1.3 Research Questions and Objectives

This thesis provides a comprehensive analysis of the Surrey-Hampshire Border ware ceramics found on 18 seventeenth-century sites from three regions of English North America. Border ware is the common name used in North America for pottery produced along the Surrey-Hampshire border in southern England in an area known as Blackwater Valley. The primary objective is to determine the types of Border ware vessels that were shipped to the colonies during the seventeenth century and to ascertain what this can tell us about the trading networks through which people obtained these ceramics. There are three research questions that lie at the center of research and emphasize the importance of this type of ceramic in North American contexts.

Which English colonies obtained Border ware ceramics and what types of vessels are present? Border ware ceramics in North American contexts have not yet been extensively analysed. I will discuss the Border ware found on a sample of seventeenth-century archaeological sites in three regions colonized by the English: Newfoundland, New England, and the Chesapeake, what types of vessels are present, and what this can tell us about that particular

site in terms of the social, economic, and political factors that may influence the accessibility of Border ware from England.

What kind of trading networks were established to obtain this type of ceramic? In my honours dissertation I suggested that the presence of certain Border ware vessel forms was indicative of specialized trade networks developed by individuals with close ties to London (Hawkins 2012a: 61). In the case of the archaeological site at Ferryland, there was no difference in the quantity of Border ware present throughout the seventeenth century, but there was a difference in the types of vessels uncovered. This thesis will explore whether or not other English colonies in North America went through a similar development regarding the types of Border ware vessels imported, or if Ferryland was a unique case.

What are the similarities and differences between the vessels found on sites in Northeastern English North America? Related to the previous question, the similarities and differences between vessels found on archaeological sites can provide information on the trading networks between England and her colonies. Depending on from whence the colonists emigrated, they may have had access to different markets and ships coming from various ports along the English coast, providing them with different types of Border ware vessels. By comparing the types of vessels found on various sites it is also possible to draw conclusions about a colony's social, political and economic ties to England.

1.4 Methodology

The methods outlined here are the same as those previously used for the examination of Border ware at Ferryland as part of my B.A.(Hons) dissertation. Fortunately, all of the English Border ware ceramics analysed for this study were cleaned, catalogued, and stored at various

locations. In the spring of 2012 I examined the Border ware at Ferryland and with the support of a J.R. Smallwood Foundation research grant, I was able to study the collections at other sites in Newfoundland. These included collections at Cupids, Renewes, St. John's, and the HMS *Sapphire* shipwreck in Bay Bulls. For the purpose of this research, the name of the community in which an archaeological site is located will be used to identify the site discussed, rather than the community itself.

With financial support from the Provincial Archaeology Office, I visited Jacqueline Pearce, Senior Finds Specialist, at the Museum of London Archives in England to expand my knowledge of the Border ware ceramic industry and to gain confidence in identifying this ceramic type in North American contexts. Upon return, I spent three weeks in the United States visiting various archaeological sites and collections in Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia to determine where Border ware was found and what types of vessels are present. This research was funded by Memorial University's Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER). The areas visited can be seen in Figure 1.2.

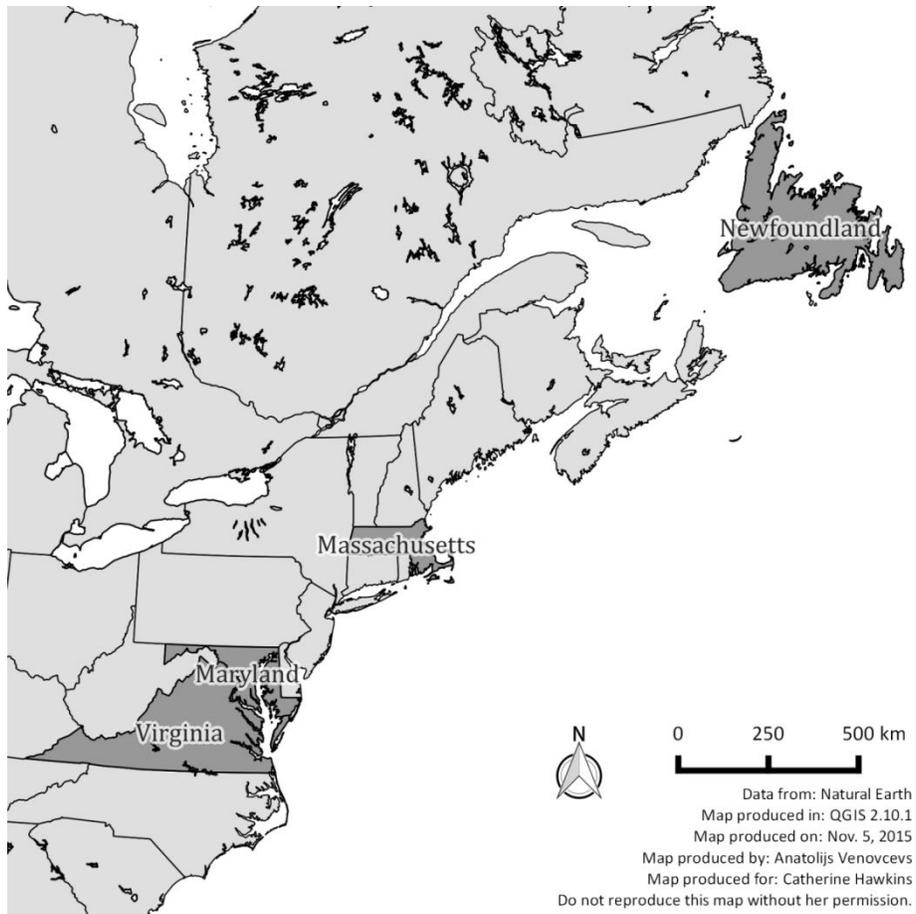


Figure 1.2 Map of northeastern North America. Study areas are shown in dark grey.

The first step in this analysis was to identify examples of Border ware within a particular collection and in some cases it was necessary to look through the entire ceramic assemblage. Since Border ware is usually not recognized on archaeological sites, it was very unlikely that all of the fragments are stored together. It depended on how the collections were stored and organized. In order to identify fragments of Border ware within a collection it was necessary to examine the type of fabric or clay and the type of glaze present (if any). The color of both fabric and glaze, the inclusions in the fabric, and what parts of the vessel were glazed are all very important factors when identifying Border ware ceramics. Specific details of what attributes to focus on are discussed in sections 2.2 and 2.3.

The second step was to separate diagnostic pieces of Border ware from unidentifiable body fragments. Body fragments will generally not supply a lot of information, unless they join with rim or base pieces to create more complete forms. Diagnostic pieces include rim, base, and handle fragments. Decorative sherds can provide additional information.

The final step was to identify the vessel forms present. Using Pearce's typologies and line drawings, I was able to match diagnostic fragments and figure out the types of vessels present in each collection and the approximate date range in which they were produced (Pearce 1992, 2007). A reference catalogue of the types of vessels present in English North American contexts is in section 2.4.

It was also necessary to calculate the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) present on a particular site and how it compared with the number of Border ware vessels found elsewhere. To calculate the MNV I grouped the vessels into categories based on diagnostic fragments (for example the base of a vessel, tripod pipkin handles, neck/rim fragments, etc.), then further subdivided into vessels based on glaze color, and finally deciphered different forms by using Pearce's descriptions and line-drawings to estimate the minimum number of possible vessels. For example, when calculating the MNV of tripod pipkins at Ferryland I counted the minimum number of tripod pipkin handles in the collection (rather than rim or leg fragments) to obtain the MNV, since one tripod pipkin has one handle. Once I had an idea of the types of vessels present, I photographed each vessel with a 10cm scale for recording purposes and gathered contextual information on each vessel in the collection. This helped determine patterning in the distribution of Border ware vessels and whether the availability of Border ware changed over time.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

Two theoretical frameworks aided in the interpretation of English Border ware ceramics in seventeenth-century English North America: world-systems theory and consumption theory. World-systems theory, the principle theoretical framework employed, examines the European world-economy developed in the sixteenth century, which focused on a capitalist mode of production (Wallerstein 1974: 67). There may be many political and cultural units within a world-system and it consists of several institutions such as markets, firms that compete in the markets, multiple states, households, classes, and a variety of status groups (Wallerstein 2004: 24).

World-systems theory deals primarily with the study of “large networks of human interaction over broad spaces” (Orser 2009: 253). One of the main concepts of this theory is the spatial model of cores and peripheries. Cores refer to central places within the world-system that produce items for commerce and trade with peripheral areas, which are places that are more or less dependent on the cores (Orser 2009: 255). Generally in the core areas “towns flourished, industries were born, [and] the merchants became a significant economic and political force” (Wallerstein 1974: 102). Mercantilism was also a very important concept in Wallerstein’s work. The seventeenth century is seen as the age of mercantilism, which “involved state policies of economic nationalism and revolved around a concern with the circulation of commodities, whether in terms of the movement of bullion or in the creation of balances of trade” (Wallerstein 2011: 37). Following this notion, it is necessary to remember that the trade of goods from England to North America was not one-sided and colonists may have had an influence on what goods they received from the mother country.

For this research, I focus on the interaction between England as a core and her colonies in North America as peripheries. The core-periphery relationship was more pronounced during the early years of colonization when settlements were becoming established. After the seventeenth century, it seems that this relationship became more balanced and both places played an equal role in the trade of commercial goods.

World-systems theory can provide insight into how a particular site was connected to a continental trading network, the relationship between material items excavated at archaeological sites and their place within national and/or local markets, and how the location of a site influenced the colonists accessibility to market goods (Orser 2009: 259).

Within the world-systems perspective I used a theoretical approach that deals with understanding domestic consumer behaviour, also known as consumption theory (Henry 1991). Many other researchers have used this approach to study the meaning of ceramics on historic period archaeological sites (Crompton 2000; Newstead 2008; Stoddart 2000). Consumption theory is defined as the study of “behavior associated with acquiring, using and disposing of material things” and also how socio-economic status influences what goods colonists will acquire (Henry 1991: 11). This construct is very common in archaeological research as it provides information on the behavioural patterns associated with material things, as well as social class, ethnicity, status, household income and the use of consumer products.

During the seventeenth century, North American colonies were very dependent on goods from Europe (Glennie 1995: 175). It is no surprise, then, that the material culture found in North America reflects that of the mother country. When analysing evidence from England, it seems that newer goods in higher quantities were found on sites closer to London (Weatherill 1993: 209). This suggests that the consumption of household goods relates to the ease of supply and

trade to that particular area or suggests higher socio-economic status. In this sense, consumption theory can be combined with world-systems theory to obtain information about colonists' access to material goods from England.

By using world-systems theory, the trade and availability of Border ware ceramics to English colonies can be better understood. By placing Border ware in a larger network it is possible to speculate on how vessels made their way across the Atlantic and analyse whether or not geographic or temporal factors influenced where Border ware was found. However, it is also important to consider consumption theory as this will aid in the social understanding of not only the trade of Border ware, but some of the reasons why it may have been desirable for some colonists to obtain. Trade networks were not the only factor influencing where Border ware vessels were uncovered; the consuming power of the colonists also played a role. A nuanced understanding of these factors can be achieved through an examination of the types of vessels found at various sites in three regions of North America and comparing similarities and differences between sites to gain insight into how socio-economic status may have influenced the presence of particular vessel types or if distinct areas had different access to commercial networks from England.

1.6 Analysis

Considering the research questions, and with the aid of both theoretical frameworks discussed above, the goal is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the Border ware vessels found on a sample of seventeenth-century archaeological sites in three regions of English North America. First I supplied background information on the Border ware industry itself, proceeding to outline the different types of vessels found on sites in Newfoundland, New England

(Massachusetts) and the Chesapeake (Virginia and Maryland). Secondly, I discuss the significance of Border ware in learning about the socio-economic status of colonists and how trade networks may have influenced whether or not it was available to different parts of English North America during this time. The analysis of where Border ware was found, the types of vessels uncovered, and comparisons between sites can be used as a reference for future archaeologists to identify Border ware on seventeenth-century English sites in North America. Furthermore, it can demonstrate the importance of considering the socio-economic status of colonists and trade networks available to that area when interpreting the presence of Border ware vessels.

Chapter 2: The Border Ware Industry

2.1 Introduction

Archaeologist Felix Holling identified 11 sites that could be associated with pottery production and what he described as the pottery industry of the Surrey-Hampshire borders (Pearce 1992: 2). Three of these in particular contained pottery that is now used as a type-series and reference for this type of pottery in general. The kiln complex at Farnborough Hill Convent in Hampshire, dating from the late sixteenth to seventeenth century, has been the most extensively excavated and analysed to date (Pearce 2007). ‘Ye Olde Malthouse’ in Hawley, Hampshire dating to the second quarter of the seventeenth century and ‘The Lime’ in Ash, Surrey dating to the mid- to late-seventeenth century are also significant (Pearce 1992: 2). All of these sites produced more whitewares than redwares, suggesting the market for whitewares was more extensive.

2.2 Fabric and Glaze

The fabric and glaze of Border ware ceramics is fairly distinctive. The clay matrix for all Border ware vessels is densely packed with fine quartz grains (Pearce 1992: 5). There are few chronological or geological variations in the clay and therefore it is very difficult to relate certain vessels to kiln groups as specific forms. This is not surprising since all the kiln sites are close to the same clay sources. It is likely that potters at different production sites used clay found at the same places.

Whiteware fabrics range in color from pale grey, yellow and pinkish buff, to pale brown, some even having pale salmon-pink streaks or patches where the clay is thicker (for example, near a rim or base). The majority of inclusions are quartz, but there are also sparse mica flecks,

and rare amounts of quartzite, flint, silica and feldspar (Pearce 1992: 5). Glaze is not always present but those that were glazed either had thick and glossy lead glaze or thin and sparse. Colors range from yellow, olive, yellow-green, green and brown. Brown streaks and spots are often seen in the glaze and darker mottling is common in brown-glazed vessels.

Redware fabrics range in color from pale brick red to reddish yellow. Where the body of the vessel is thick, it is common to see buff or pale brown margins (Pearce 1992: 6). Like whitewares, quartz inclusions are abundant whereas mica, red clay pellets, quartzite and flint are sparse. All vessels have lead glaze ranging in color from reddish brown, orange, dark green and dark brown. Redwares consist of the mixing of red-firing clays from London and white-firing clays from the Reading Beds near Blackwater Valley (Pearce 1992: 6).

2.3 Technology

The majority of Border ware forms were wheel-thrown, which is evident by the horizontal throw lines visible on almost all thrown vessels. A few forms required secondary thrown parts to be applied to the primary piece, such as fuming pots, saucer candlesticks, chicken feeders and double dishes. Vessels were removed from the potter's wheel using wires. The most common way was to draw a tight wire straight across the wheel under the base of the vessel when the wheel was not moving or moving very slowly, and the second method was done by pulling the wire around instead of straight across. The second method would have left a distinctive fan-shaped mark on the base of the vessel. Only strainers, dripping dishes, and lobed dishes were entirely slab-built (Pearce 1992: 79; Pearce 2007: 146).

Not many Border ware vessels were carefully finished. Pearce noted that finger and palm prints, dents and smears on the surface are found on most vessel forms (1992: 84). The base of

vessels were either flat or slightly indented, very few being regularly trimmed with a knife.

Vessels that were glazed were either painted, had glaze poured into them and swirled around, or were dipped.

In general, there was minimal decoration on Border ware vessels. Decoration was limited to incised lines or simple grooves on flanged dishes and mugs, pie crust rims on some plates and bowls, encrustation restricted solely to mugs, and rouletting and ring and dot stamping which is very rarely seen on vessels from London (Pearce 1992: 84). The individual sites where Border ware was produced were very diverse in that they made and fired both finer tableware vessels and more utilitarian household products together in the same kiln.

2.4 Types of Vessels Present in English North America

There has been a surprisingly large variety of Border ware vessels uncovered on seventeenth-century archaeological sites in English North America. This is a catalogue inspired by Jacqueline Pearce's work referencing the forms that can be found in North America. The most common forms are cooking pots known as tripod pipkins, but there are also alembics, beverage or perfume warmers, bowls, candlesticks, chafing dishes, chamber pots, costrels, colanders, cups, dishes, a double dish, a fuming pot, jars, jugs, lobed dishes, mugs, pedestal dishes, porringers, a *schweinetopf*, skillets, and strainers. See Pearce (1992 and 2007) for the range in measurements for each vessel type.

Alembic

An alembic is the upper portion of a distilling unit (Pearce 2007: 138). It has a dome-shape with an inturned rim which makes a channel used for collecting distillate that is formed by whatever substance that is heated in the distilling base, upon which the alembic sits (Figure 2.1). They were produced using white clay and usually had either yellow or green glaze covering the outside and partially on the inside. These vessels were used primarily for distilling alcohol or strong acids.

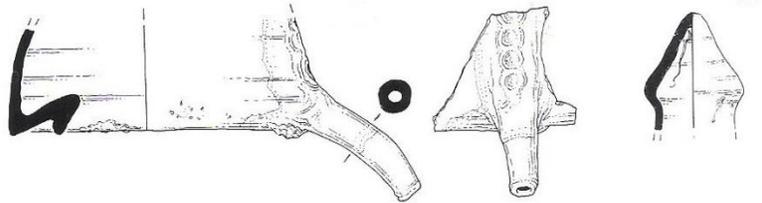


Figure 2.1 Alembic base (left and middle) and top/knob (right) (Pearce 2007: 137).

Beverage or Perfume Warmer

Beverage or perfume warmers have a stepped profile with a narrow base and a wider body, both of which are fairly straight-sided (Pearce 2007:135; Figure 2.2). They have a short solid horizontal handle attached on or near the rim and are glazed on the interior and the top half of the exterior in yellow and green colored glaze. This form is used as a cup for a fuming pot for warming beverages or perfumes, as it would have fit nicely down into the opening on top of the fuming pot (Pearce 2007: 136).



Figure 2.2 Beverage or perfume warmer (Pearce 1992: 75).

Bowls

There are three different types of bowls produced by the Border ware industry classed by Pearce as wide, deep and handled (Pearce 1992: 12). Wide bowls resemble deep dishes but they have a higher height:rim ratio (Figure 2.3). Many wide bowls have a flanged rim that may be slightly thickened, bevelled or rounded, or have a simple everted rim. Other rim forms include hooked rims that are bent downwards, slightly thickened rims or folded rims with or without a groove in the center. The body of wide bowls are either straight, forming a cone-shape or slightly convex. They may also have shallow ribbing around the exterior of the vessel under the rim. Yellow glaze is predominant but there were also green and brown glazed wide bowls, although brown is very rare. Bowls are glazed on the interior only.

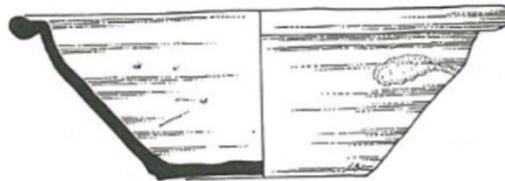


Figure 2.3 Wide bowl (Pearce 1992: 51)

Deep bowls can be divided into three different types: Type 1, 2 and 3 (Pearce 1992: 13-14). Type 1 deep bowls are straight-sided forms, sometimes having a slight curvature, with a slightly thickened rim that was either rounded or bevelled (Figure 2.4). Type 2 has a similar form to a porringer without handles. The rim is beaded or folded, the upper half of the body is fairly straight sided with ribbing around the exterior, and the body is carinated at mid-point. Type 3 deep bowls are also known as “tall bowls” because of their height. Rims are usually folded and thickened, hooked, or everted. These bowls generally have a conical profile with a broad flange. Deep bowls in general are glazed on the interior only and are seen with either yellow or green glaze, yellow being more common.



Figure 2.4 Type 1 deep bowl (left) and Type 2 deep bowl (right) (Pearce 1992: 52).

Handled bowls are those with one or two horizontal loop handles attached to them (Figure 2.5). According to Pearce, these bowls resemble modern casseroles and may have had a similar function of stewing and simmering food, as is suggested by the evidence of sooting on the exterior of most handled bowls (1992: 14). Similar to other bowls, handled bowls are glazed on the interior only and are most commonly yellow glazed, but some were also green glazed.

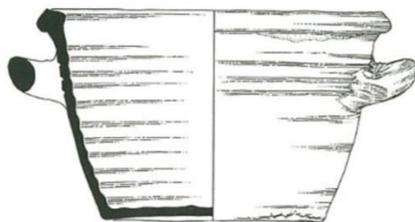


Figure 2.5 Handled bowl (Pearce 1992: 54).

Candlesticks

Candlesticks are produced in two forms: upright and saucer candlesticks. Upright candlesticks may also be known as table candlesticks and are generally more common than the saucer form (Pearce 1992: 34). All upright candles consist of a candle holder or socket above a drip-tray on a pedestal base (Figure 2.6). The drip-tray is placed at the mid-point of the vessel and it has a slightly upturned rim. Many sockets have either ribbing or raised cordons around the exterior for decoration. The pedestal base is flared and thickened at the bottom to provide a firm base. Upright candlesticks can also have a vertical loop handle but this is not common. All candlesticks of this form are glazed inside the socket and down to the drip-tray. The majority of

vessels are yellow-glazed but they were also green glazed, olive glazed, and made in Red Border ware (Pearce 1992: 35). Some upright candlesticks are ornamental with more than one drip-tray or a vertical notch decoration around the rim.

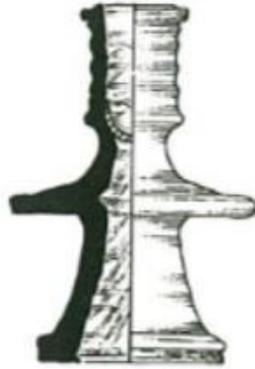


Figure 2.6 Upright candlestick (Pearce 1992: 71).

Saucer candlesticks are also known as chambersticks or small handle lamps (Pearce 1992: 35). This form is simple with a socket placed in the middle of a saucer (Figure 2.7). The rim is often upturned and may have an external bevel. Saucer candlesticks may have had a vertical loop handle attached over the socket and rim of the saucer. They were utilitarian in function and generally do not have any decoration. They are glazed all over except for under the base, primarily in green and yellow, but they were also made in Red Border ware (Pearce 1992: 37).

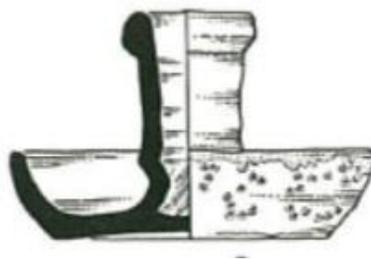


Figure 2.7 Saucer candlestick (Pearce 1992: 71).

Chafing dishes

Chafing dishes were primarily used for keeping food warm. They have a pedestal base for holding charcoal or embers with a bowl-shaped form on top with lugs or knobs placed around the rim for holding a dish (Pearce 1992: 21; Figure 2.8). They are generally substantially built in order to support a large dish of food on top. Most chafing dishes have lugs or knobs around the rim, but some forms may also have a series of V-shaped cuts placed around the bowl. Rims are either folded and thickened, rounded, or bevelled internally. The sides of the bowl are fairly vertical and may have pierced air holes in different shapes placed around the body. Some chafing dishes also have horizontal or vertical loop handles. The pedestal bases are either completely closed or have crude triangular apertures cut into the side of the pedestal. Chafing dishes are either glazed on the inside only or on both the interior and exterior in colors ranging from yellow, green and brown.

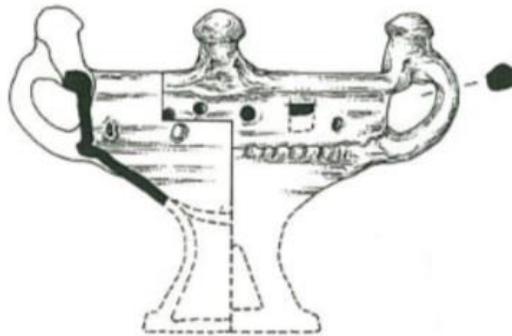


Figure 2.8 Chafing dish (Pearce 1992: 60).

Chamber pots

Chamber pots were generally produced in two forms. Type 1 consists of rims that are either everted and externally thickened with a rounded edge, an internal lid-seating, or squared externally with a flat or bevelled top (Pearce 1992: 32; Figure 2.9). The body is evenly rounded

and is constricted near the rim and base. Vertical loop handles are attached over the rim and to the mid-point of the body. All Type 1 chamber pots are glazed on the interior only. Yellow is the predominant glaze color, but they were also produced with olive and green glaze and in Red Border ware. Chamber pots in this category may also have evidence of burning, suggesting that they may have been used for heating food.

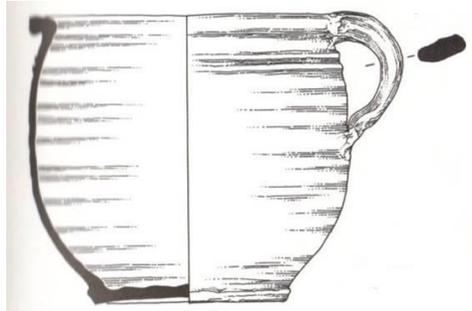


Figure 2.9 Type 1 chamber pot (Pearce 1992: 69).

Type 2 chamber pots are characterized by their broad and flat-topped rim and were produced later in the seventeenth century (Pearce 2007: 136-138; Figure 2.10). They are generally squatter than Type 1 forms and the base of Type 2 vessels are not thickened with a constriction where it meets the body, but the handle is located in the same position (Pearce 1992: 33). These vessels are glazed completely on the interior and exterior, most often in green but some were also yellow glazed.

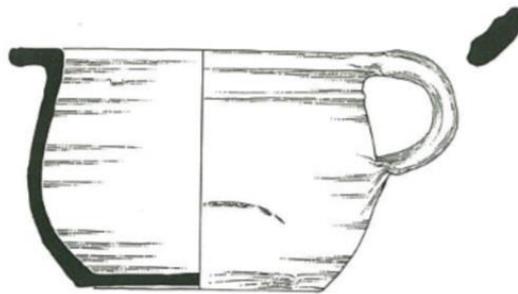


Figure 2.10 Type 2 chamber pot (Pearce 1992: 70).

Colanders

Colanders produced by the Border ware industry have the same form as wide bowls but they have pierced holes in the body and base of the vessel for the straining of food and other substances (Figure 2.11). Rims are generally folded and the body may be convex or straight-sided (Pearce 1992: 15). Colanders have either yellow or brown colored glaze, and were also made in Red Border ware.

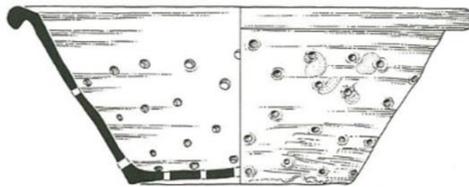


Figure 2.11 Colander (Pearce 1992: 54).

Costrels

Costrels, or portable flasks, were generally produced in three forms: mammiform costrels, bottle-shaped costrels, and handled costrels.

Mammiform costrels consist of a domed enclosed body with one side of the body being flat (Figure 2.12). They have a short narrow neck, two ear-shaped lugs, and the side directly opposite the neck is slightly flattened to allow the vessel to stand upright (Pearce 1992: 30). All mammiform costrels have patchy green glaze covering the top half of the vessel, more so on the domed (front) side than on the flat (back) side. This form was produced during the sixteenth century and has not yet been found in North American contexts.

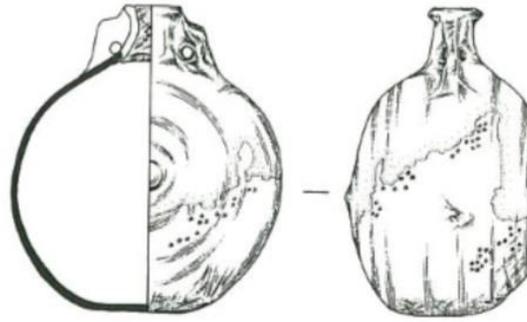


Figure 2.12 Mammiform costrel (Pearce 1992: 66).

Bottle-shaped costrels are globular in form with two lugs on either side of the neck (Figure 2.13). The lugs are either rounded or angular in shape and have a single hole pierced through the center for carrying with rope or twine. These costrels usually have a base that is thickened with a constriction or waist where it meets the body. The majority of bottle-shaped costrels are green-glazed, but there were also yellow-glazed vessels produced. Handled costrels (not illustrated) are very similar in form to the bottle-shaped costrels, however they have two vertical loop handles in place of lugs (Pearce 2007: 80). Bottle-shaped costrels replace mammiform costrels in the seventeenth century.

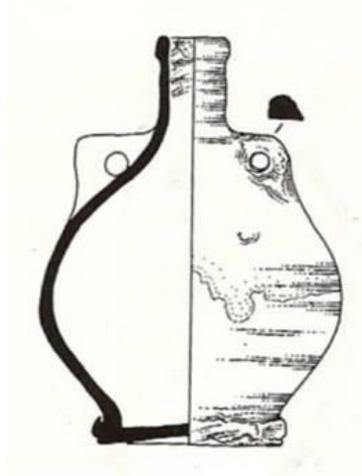


Figure 2.13 Bottle-shaped costrel (Pearce 1992: 64).

Cups

Border ware cups are very fine vessels with thin walls and an elegant profile (Pearce 1992: 23). The most common form consists of a pronounced waist which flares upwards to the rim and downwards to the base (Figure 2.14). Other forms may be fairly straight-sided with a carination about halfway down the body with a pedestal foot. Some cups have a vertical strap handle attached over the rounded rim and slightly below the waist. Cups are generally green glazed on the interior and halfway down the exterior of the body, but were also sometimes yellow glazed.

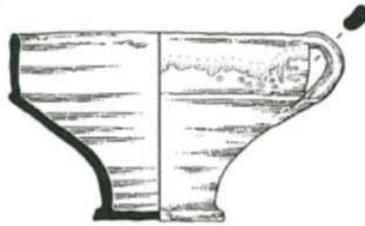


Figure 2.14 Cup (Pearce 1992: 60).

Dishes

Dishes are flatware forms that are deeper than the profile of modern plates (Pearce 1992: 9). There are two types of dishes: flanged and deep.

Flanged dishes are shallow dishes with a broad flange (Figure 2.15). Flanges have either sharp or gently sloping angles to the dish profile and the flange itself may be flat or angled (Pearce 1992: 9). Rims are bevelled, slightly thickened, or rounded at the outer edge. Most commonly, it seems that rims were thickened both above and below the flange, or above the flange only. The body has either straight or slightly convex walls. Few flanged dishes were decorated with basic designs such as incised grooves inside the base, wavy lines around the flange and inside the dish, or a piecrust effect created by pinching the rim of the vessel at regular

intervals. Flanged dishes were glazed on the interior only, yellow being the predominant color but they were also green glazed, brown glazed, and made in Red Border ware. There were also smaller flanged dishes produced by the Border ware industry that are similar in size to saucers.



Figure 2.15 Flanged dish (Pearce 1992: 48).

Deep dishes are unflanged and generally deeper than flanged dishes (Figure 2.16). Rims are either folded and hooked or folded back to meet the vessel wall. Unlike flanged dishes, deep dishes are not decorated with incised lines or a piecrust edge (Pearce 1992: 12). They were glazed on the interior only with yellow or clear glaze, and are rarely seen with green, olive or brown colored glaze.



Figure 2.16 Deep dish (Pearce 1992: 50).

Double dish

There is a unique vessel found in a North American context at Jamestown that consists of two straight-sided compartments creating a double dish (Pearce and Straube 2001; Figure 2.17). The larger compartment is oval in shape with two horizontal loop handles attached over the rim at each end, and the smaller compartment is attached to the front of the larger one. The smaller compartment has four holes pierced through the base. This vessel is glazed on the interior of the

large compartment and around the rim of the smaller compartment in green colored glaze. The function of this vessel is still uncertain. Many speculations have been made regarding its purpose: it has been variously described as a flower pot, ecclesiastical Holy Water container, or containers for making candles or soap (Pearce and Straube 2001). The current interpretation is that it may have been used as a shaving bowl (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014).

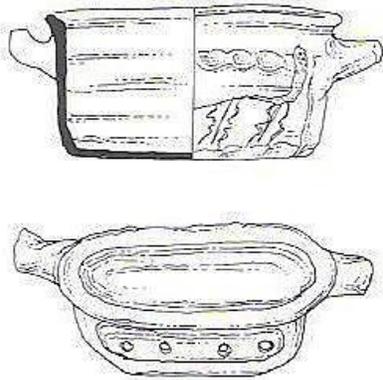


Figure 2.17 Double dish (Pearce 2007: 192).

Drinking Jugs

There are three types of drinking jugs produced by the Border ware industry: rounded drinking jugs, conical drinking jugs, and globular drinking jugs. Rounded drinking jugs are the most common type of jug produced (Figure 2.18). They have a round body with a straight or slightly flared neck of a smaller diameter (Pearce 1992: 24). The rim is either simply rounded or slightly thickened with an internal bevel or flat top. All rounded drinking jugs have a vertical loop handle placed on the neck and a pouring lip on the opposite side of the vessel. Only the exterior upper portion of the vessel and inside the rim was glazed, usually in yellow but green glaze is also seen. Some rounded drinking jugs also have evidence of being heated.

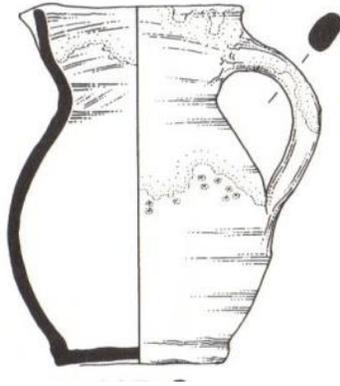


Figure 2.18 Rounded drinking jug (Pearce 1992: 62).

Globular drinking jugs have a bulbous body with a fairly straight-sided neck and a constriction or waist above the base (Figure 2.19). The rim is often simply rounded and unthickened with a raised cordon below it and all globular jugs have vertical loop handles attached to the neck (Pearce 1992: 26). The majority of these vessels are green glazed, but they were also yellow glazed and made in Red Border ware.

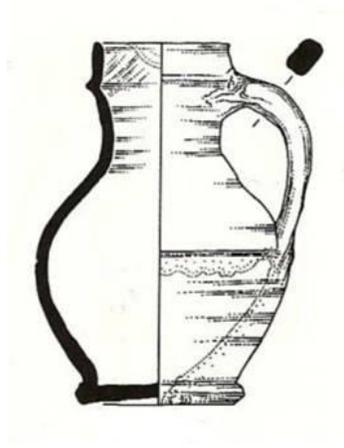


Figure 2.19 Globular drinking jug (Pearce 1992: 67).

Conical drinking jugs are not as common as the rounded or globular drinking jugs. They are particularly tall and are conical or fairly cylindrical in shape with a constricted neck (Figure 2.20). They also have a vertical loop handle and a pouring lip on the rim. Conical drinking jugs

are primarily green-glazed. This is a late sixteenth-century form and has not been found in North American contexts yet.

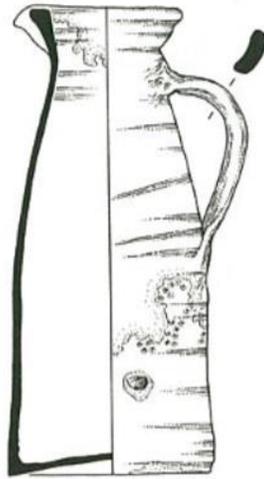


Figure 2.20 Conical drinking jug (Pearce 1992: 63).

Fuming pot

Fuming pots consist of a jar-shaped form with holes pierced through it on top of a pedestal base (Pearce 1992: 40; Figure 2.21). They are generally straight-sided with a carination near the rim and above the pedestal. Rims are either folded and beaded, thickened, or simply rounded. Similar to chafing dishes, fuming pots also have triangular shaped apertures in the pedestal base. Each vessel has two horizontal loop handles attached above the pedestal and all vessels are glazed inside the rim and down to the top of the pedestal base, usually in yellow, green or brown colored glaze. These vessels were used to heat up scented wood or herbs to mask the smell of bad odours and were also used by medical professionals against illnesses.

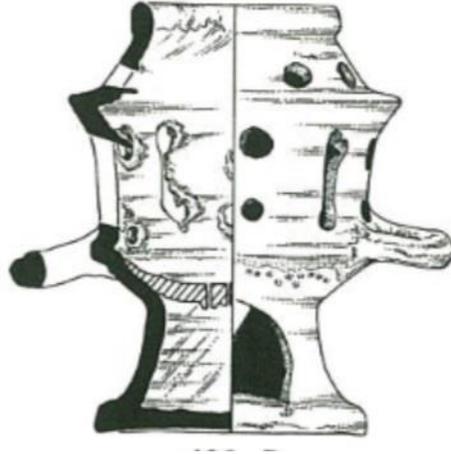


Figure 2.21 Fuming pot (Pearce 1992: 74).

Jars

Three forms of jars were produced: rounded jars, cylindrical jars, and albarello jars. Rounded jars are similar in form to chamber pots except rounded jars do not have handles (Pearce 2007: 82; Figure 2.22). Besides the presence or absence of a handle, they can also be distinguished by the fact that chamber pots have a cordon below the rim and rounded jars do not. Generally, rounded jars have everted rims that are either thickened and rounded or bevelled. These forms are most commonly made in Red Border ware but there are also whitewares glazed in yellow or green colored glaze on the interior only. There are also small rounded jars, similar to ink pots and may have been used as such (Pearce 1992: 39). They usually have a narrow mouth with an everted rim, a round body, and a slightly indented base. The majority of these vessels are glazed on the exterior only in green and yellow.

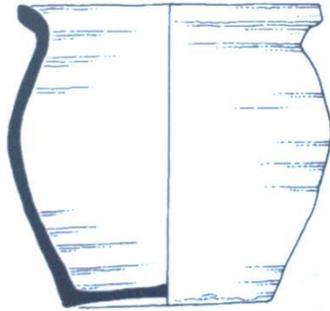


Figure 2.22 Rounded jar (Pearce 2007: 83).

Cylindrical jars, also known as butter pots, have slightly convex sides and are tall and narrow (Pearce 2007: 82; Figure 2.23). Rims are simply everted and may include a slight hollowing on the interior to form a lid-seating. Lids for cylindrical jars are small, unglazed and conical or flat in shape. Most of these vessels are unglazed and were produced in both whitewares and redwares.

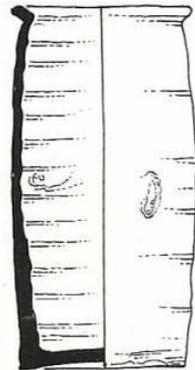


Figure 2.23 Cylindrical jar (Pearce 2007: 83).

Albarello jars have a concave profile with a constriction below the rim and above the base (Pearce 2007: 86; Figure 2.24). Rims may be upright and thickened and they are glazed on both the interior and exterior. They are commonly known in North American contexts as ointment, apothecary, or drug jars.

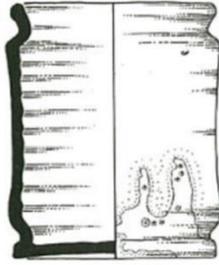


Figure 2.24 Albarello jar (Pearce 1992: 73).

Lobed Dishes

Lobed dishes are fairly rare and consist of a slab-built form with straight sides and a flat base (Figure 2.25). They originally had six lobes forming a flower-like shape and are glazed both on the interior and exterior in yellow (Pearce 1992: 44). Lobed dishes may also have nicks or notches placed around the rim as decoration. Similar to these lobed dishes, there were also heart-shaped dishes manufactured in the same way (Pearce 1999: 253). These vessels were used for serving food.

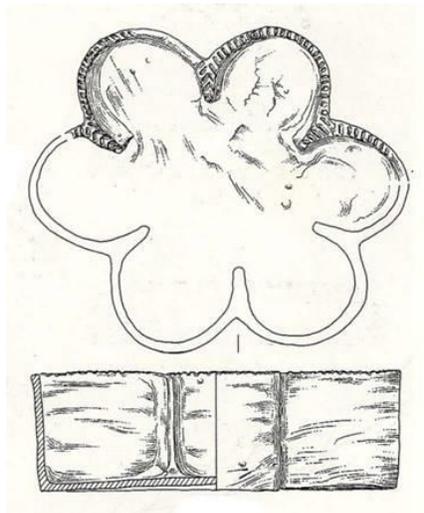


Figure 2.25 Lobed dish (Pearce 1992: 75).

Mugs

Mugs are generally fine wares and are well-finished, making up some of the “most highly decorated products in the Border ware repertoire” (Pearce 1992: 27). To distinguish between the types of mugs produced, Pearce used Jeremy Haslam’s typology based on the types of mugs excavated at Cove, east Hampshire (Halsam 1975: 173). There are three main types and all of these show evidence of blackening or sooting near the base as a result of heating (Pearce 1992: 29).

Haslam Type 1 include mugs that are globular or barrel-shaped consisting of an even convex curve from rim to base (Pearce 1992: 27; Figure 2.26). Rims are usually simple, rounded and unthickened, and all Type 1 mugs have between one and four cordons below the rim and/or above the base. They have a vertical loop handle attached slightly above the body mid-point. All these mugs are glazed on the interior and exterior with the primary color being brown with a mottled look. However they may also have brown glaze on the exterior and green glaze on the interior, and be produced in Red Border ware.

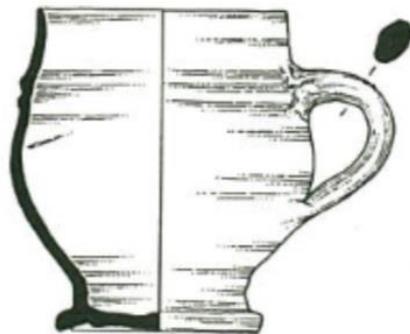


Figure 2.26 Haslam Type 1 mug (Pearce 1992: 64).

Haslam Type 2 mugs resemble Type 1 but they have encrusted decoration on the body (Figure 2.27). The decoration seems to be the only difference between them. Pearce describes encrusted decoration as “the application of densely packed, angular flint chippings around the

body” (1992: 28). To accomplish this, a cladding of clay was formed and it was encrusted with chippings before being wrapped around the body of the mug. The encrusted decoration could have either covered the majority of the body in one slab or be made in different patterns. Like Type 1, the vessels are glazed on both the interior and exterior in either brown or green, brown being most common. Lids with encrusted decoration have been documented archaeologically and appear to be associated with encrusted mugs, as evident by the encrusted decoration on the lid itself.

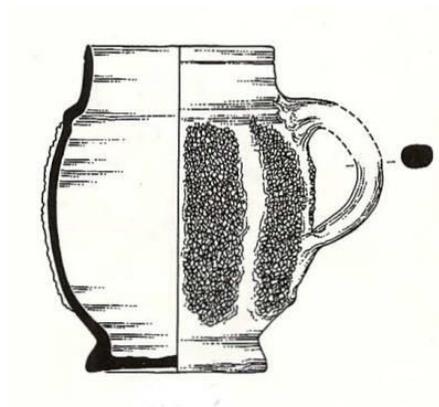


Figure 2.27 Haslam Type 2 mug (Pearce 1992: 65).

Haslam Type 3 mugs are not as common as the previous types (Pearce 1992: 29). They have either straight or slightly flared sides, sometimes having grooves vertically incised on the body, and the majority of them have one vertical loop handle (Figure 2.28). They also have one to four cordons below the rim and/or above the base similar to Type 1 and 2. These mugs are either green-glazed or made in Red Border ware.

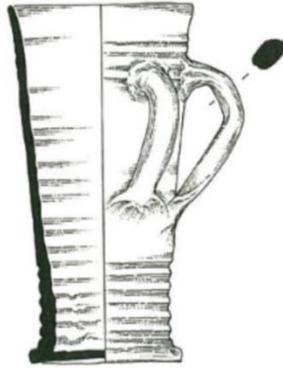


Figure 2.28 Haslam Type 3 mug (Pearce 1992: 65).

Pedestal Dishes

Pedestal dishes, also known as pedestal salts or cup salts, are small dishes with a pedestal base (Pearce 2007: 121; Figure 2.29). Rims are generally thickened and rounded and the base flares out towards the bottom to form a rough conical shape, which is either solid or hollow. These vessels were glazed on the interior only in yellow and green-colored glaze.

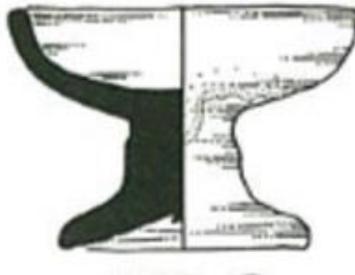


Figure 2.29 Pedestal dish (Pearce 2007: 73).

Porringers

Porringers are vessels shaped like a small bowl or large cup with a horizontal loop handle (Pearce 1992: 15; Figure 2.30). These types of vessels were used to hold many different types of food, most commonly for broth or porridge. Evidence of sooting on the exterior of some

porringer vessels also suggest that they were used for heating food or for keeping individual portions warm. The profile of porringers is carinated near or just below the mid-point of the body, usually with horizontal ribbing around the upper portion under the rim. Rims are seen in a variety of forms; simply rounded, slightly everted, externally thickened with an internal bevel, internally thickened, or rolled and beaded (Pearce 1992: 16). Porringers are not decorated and are glazed on the interior only with yellow, green, olive, and brown colored glaze. They were also made in Red Border ware.

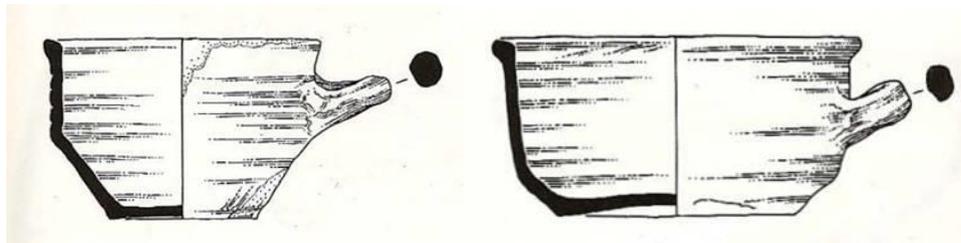


Figure 2.30 Forms of porringer vessels with a ribbed body (left) and without ribbing (right) (Pearce 1992: 55-56).

Schweinetopf

Schweinetopf, from the German “pig pot”, is the term given to a vessel form that resembles a pig (Pearce 2007: 93). They are large barrel-shaped vessels that have four legs, two on each end of the “barrel” (Figure 2.31). They were used to slow-cook food, similar to a casserole. *Schweinetopfs* have two vertical loop handles on either end of the vessel and a rectangular shaped lid cut out of the top. The edge of the lid and rim were often thickened by being squeezed by fingers evenly all the way around, also seen as a decorative effect. These vessels were glazed on the interior only using yellow or green colored glaze and were also made in Red Border ware.

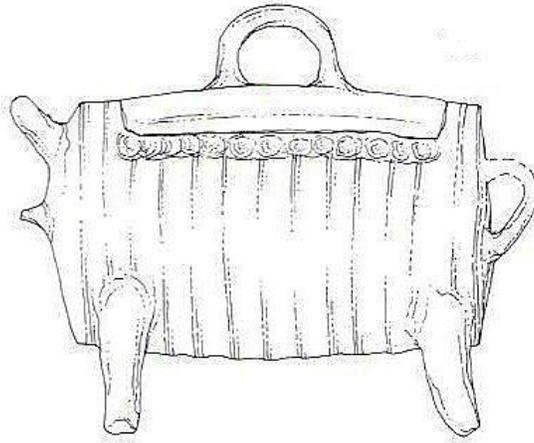


Figure 2.31 *Schweinetopf* (Pearce 2007: 194).

Skillets

Skillets look very similar to tripod pipkins but they vary primarily in size, being much smaller (Pearce 1992: 20). Skillets have a round body, they have three feet placed around the circumference of the base, and they also have burning on the exterior of the vessel as a result of cooking or keeping food warm (Figure 2.32). Skillets usually have a pouring lip around the rim, and a solid rather than a hollow horizontal handle. They are all glazed internally in yellow, green or olive colored glaze.

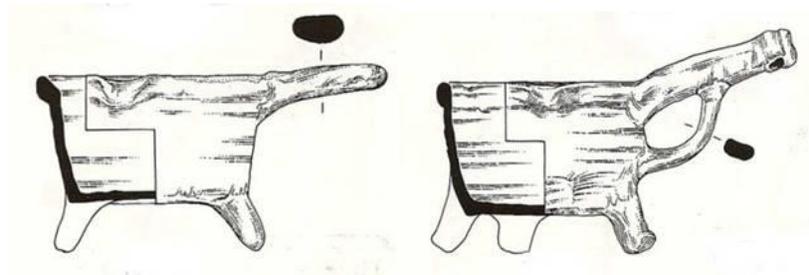


Figure 2.32 Skillets. Left: skillet with pouring lip and solid horizontal handle. Right: skillet with pouring lip and tubular handle with supporting strut (Pearce 1992: 59).

Strainers

Strainers are tripod vessels with straight sides and an externally thickened rim (Figure 2.33). They have perforated holes placed around the bottom two-thirds of the body and the base of the vessel. One horizontal loop handle is attached over the rim and they may be glazed on the interior and exterior, predominantly in green (Pearce 1992: 44). Similar to colanders, they are likely used for straining substances, but they are very different in form.

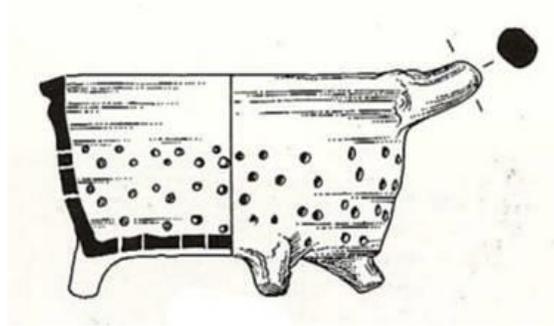


Figure 2.33 Strainer (Pearce 1992: 75).

Tripod Pipkins

Tripod pipkins are vessels that were used for cooking. They have a round body, three feet placed around the circumference of the base and at least one handle (most often horizontal). Border ware tripod pipkins have several different diagnostic features: they either had everted rims (Type 1) or rims with an external lid-seating (Type 2) (Figure 2.34), some pipkins have ribbed bodies while others do not (plain bodied vessels were introduced post-1650), and the handles were made with different styles of terminal ends (Pearce 1992: 19-20). All tripod pipkins are glazed only on the interior in shades of yellow and green, yellow being the predominant color. Often there is extensive burning on the exterior of the vessel as a result of cooking or warming food over a fire.

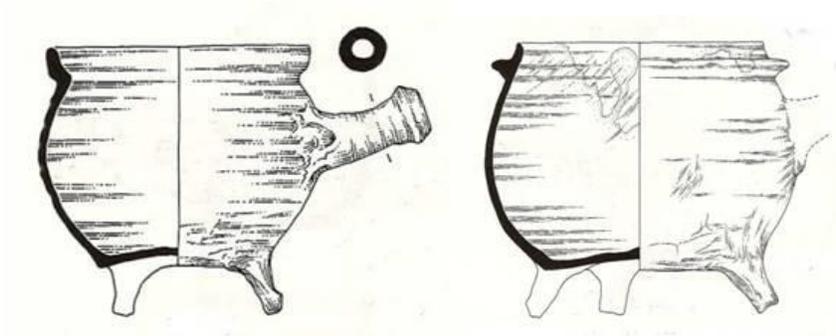


Figure 2.34 Tripod pipkin with an internal ledge and ribbed body (left) and one with an external lid-seating and no ribbing on body (right) (Pearce 1992: 56-58).

Lids were commonly made for tripod pipkins (Pearce 1992: 41). There were lids produced both for pipkins with everted rims and for rims with external lid seatings and they generally came in two forms; one was flat-topped with a rounded or angular carination above the straight sides (used for a vessel with an external lid-seating), and the other was slightly dome-shaped (used for a vessel with an internal ledge) (Figure 2.35).

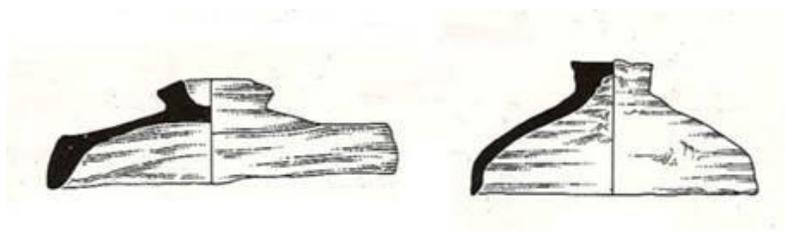


Figure 2.35 Tripod pipkin flat-topped lid (left) and dome-shaped lid (right) (Pearce 1992: 74).

Chapter 3: Border Ware Ceramics in Newfoundland

3.1 Introduction

In Newfoundland I analysed collections from three sites where Border ware was found: Ferryland, Cupids, and St. John's. For my honours dissertation, I examined Border ware vessels excavated at the archaeological site in Ferryland and made interpretations based on socio-economic status and trade networks between Ferryland and English ports (Hawkins 2012a). With the aid of a J.R. Smallwood Foundation research grant I was able to examine several other sites in Newfoundland during the fall of 2013. These included the collections found on archaeological sites in Cupids and St. John's (both of which have evidence of Border ware), as well as Renew's, Winterton, Old Perlican, New Perlican, Hant's Harbour, Carbonear, and Clear's Cove (where Border ware has not been uncovered) (Figure 3.1). I also searched through the artifact collections from two shipwrecks in Newfoundland; the HMS *Sapphire* in Bay Bulls and an unidentified ship in Isles aux Morts, neither of which had any Border ware in their collections. In general, archaeological sites in Newfoundland where Border ware has been found dates to the first half of the seventeenth century. Sites where it has not been uncovered date to the later seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries. In this chapter, I will focus primarily on where Border ware has been found and what types of vessels are present.



Figure 3.1 Map of sites examined in Newfoundland.

3.2 Ferryland (CgAf-2)

The small community of Ferryland is located on the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland, south of St. John's. This area had been known to migratory fishermen as early as the sixteenth century, but it was not until 1621 that the English established a permanent settlement (Figure 3.2). In 1620, Sir George Calvert, later the first Lord Baltimore, purchased land between Aquaforte and Capelin Bay (now known as Calvert), and a year later he sent a group of twelve men under the leadership of Captain Edward Wynne to establish a colony.

The early years of settlement at Calvert's "Colony of Avalon" in Ferryland are documented through a series of letters from the colony's first governor, Edward Wynne, to George Calvert. In 1628 Calvert and his family, along with more settlers, moved to Ferryland. The Calvert's first winter there, however, turned out to be the worst winter the settlers

experienced since they first arrived. Resulting from the hardships and sickness Calvert and his family faced from the hard winter storms, they decided to return to England the next summer (Pope 1992: 148).

In 1638, Sir David Kirke arrived at Ferryland harbour with his wife, sons and other settlers. He dispossessed Calvert's representative and took over the settlement. Kirke soon became the principal merchant in the area, creating trading networks along the east coast of Newfoundland and to other colonies in North America (Gaulton and Tuck 2003: 208). Under the enterprise of David Kirke, the settlement at Ferryland became known as the Pool Plantation instead of Calvert's Colony of Avalon.

After David Kirke's death in 1654, his wife Lady Sara Kirke took responsibility over the Pool Plantation (Gaulton and Tuck 2003: 209). In 1673, Dutch warships arrived at Ferryland and raided the settlement. This was only a minor setback for the colonists and it did not take a long time to rebound back to a successful enterprise. There is no record of Lady Sara Kirke's death but she disappears from the historic record in the early 1680s. In 1696 the settlement was completely destroyed by a French attack (Figure 3.2). Some inhabitants were taken prisoner to Placentia, Newfoundland, while others were shipped to Appledore, Devon (Gaulton and Tuck 2003: 210). During the spring of 1697 many of the inhabitants returned to Ferryland and the settlement eventually expanded to the mainland of the community. It remained as a successful settlement and has been occupied continuously ever since.



Figure 3.2 Artists reconstruction of the French attack at Ferryland in 1696 (by David Webber).

Archaeological excavations in Ferryland have been ongoing since 1992. Although documentary records are limited, archaeology is providing valuable information on the sixteenth-century European migratory fishery, Calvert's initial attempt at settlement, Kirke's Pool Plantation, both the Dutch and French attacks, as well as evidence for occupation throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Close to two million artifacts have been uncovered at Ferryland, along with numerous features and structures associated with centuries of occupation. Within this large collection of artifacts are English Border ware vessels dating to the seventeenth century.

In the Ferryland collection, there are close to 1000 fragments of Border ware, all of which are whitewares. Even after looking through the entire ceramic collection at Ferryland there is no evidence of Red Border ware. Of the 900 fragments there are approximately 550 unidentifiable body sherds and approximately 80 rim, base and handle fragments that cannot be accurately identified to a particular form without making assumptions (Hawkins 2012: 11). Of the 350 diagnostic fragments I calculated a Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) of 40. There

was one chamber pot, one costrel, two costrels and/or jugs, two jars, two lobed dishes, one mug, five porringers, two skillets, two strainers, and 22 tripod pipkins.

Chamber Pot

A rim fragment of what probably belongs to a Type 2 chamber pot was excavated at Ferryland. It is a small fragment but is similar to a chamber pot rim in that it has a fairly flat top. In addition to having a flat top, the rim is externally thickened and has green glaze on the interior. This vessel was found in Area F within late seventeenth-century context.

Costrels

There is at least one costrel in the collection of Border ware at Ferryland, identifiable by a lug handle (Figure 3.3). It has a small hole pierced through the center and it is covered in green glaze. Because only the lug is present, there is no way to determine whether it belonged to a mammiform or bottle-shaped costrel. This was found in Area F in an early seventeenth-century context.



Figure 3.3 Costrel lug found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:492562).

Costrels/Jugs

There are two bases in the Ferryland collection that could belong to either costrels or jugs (Figure 3.4). They both have the same form and it is impossible to place them within a specific vessel category. They are both flat with a constriction or waist where the base meets the body, and the body of both seems to flare outwards and upwards to create a bottle-shape or globular form. There is no glaze evident on the interior or exterior, which describes both the bases for costrels and jugs. Both vessels were uncovered in early seventeenth-century contexts in Area F.



Figure 3.4 Two bases found at Ferryland that belong to either costrels or jugs (CgAf-2:369336 and 376659).

Jar Lids

Two small cylindrical jar lids were uncovered at Ferryland. They are both very similar in size and shape: one is complete and the other has only a quarter of it remaining (Figure 3.5). They have a diameter measuring approximately 35mm, there is a small knob placed in the center of both lids and the rims of both were trimmed to make a more pronounced edge, likely to allow the lid to fit more firmly on an internal lid-seating or everted rim. Both lids were found in Area F dating to the second half of the seventeenth century.



Figure 3.5 Two cylindrical jar lids found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:266604 and 221107).

Lobed Dishes

There are two lobed dishes in the Border ware collection at Ferryland; one with a decorative rim and the other without. One lobed dish is of the same form described by Pearce (1999: 253), with six lobes forming a flower-like shape (Figure 3.6). Three lobes have been uncovered at Ferryland and it is difficult to determine whether or not they belong to the same vessel, however in this case I will assume that they do, considering that they are from the same stratigraphic layer. This vessel has yellow glaze covering both the interior and exterior, except for the underside of the base. The dish without a notched rim was found in Area F in a late seventeenth-century context.



Figure 3.6 One “lobe” belonging to a lobed dish at Ferryland (CgAf-2:225032/188595).

The decorated lobed dish has evenly spaced nicks or notches placed on top of the rim (Figure 3.7). I assume that if a portion of the rim was decorated in this way then so was the rest of the vessel. This decorated fragment, however, also has yellow glaze. It was found in Area G in a context dating to the mid-seventeenth century.



Figure 3.7 Lobed dish fragment with decorative rim found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:484931).

There is also a puzzling piece of Border ware uncovered at Ferryland that looks to have similar features to lobed dish fragments but instead of having a convex curve, which would likely form one of the “lobes”, it has a glazed concave edge, almost as if the vessel would have had an open center (Figure 3.8). In all other respects it looks like the base fragment of a lobed dish with yellow glaze on the upper side, unglazed trimming on the bottom, and it is very flat. It could be possible that one of the lobed dishes at Ferryland had an open center. This fragment was found in Area F dating to the early seventeenth century.



Figure 3.8 Puzzling piece of a lobed dish base found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:463288).

Mugs

There is only one mug in the Ferryland collection evident by a complete base measuring approximately 85mm in diameter (Figure 3.9). It has an even layer of dark brown mottled glaze on the interior and exterior except on the underside of the base. The base is flat with a constriction or waist where the base meets the body. The sides seem to flare sharply upward, likely creating a barrel-shaped body. This type of mug is either Haslam Type 1 or 2 (Pearce 1992: 27). Since only the base is present it is unknown whether or not the vessel was decorated at all and therefore impossible to determine whether it was Type 1 or 2. This vessel was found in Area F dating to the second half of the seventeenth century.



Figure 3.9 Base of a brown-glazed mug found at Ferryland (No catalogue number).

Porringers

There are at least five porringers in the Ferryland collection (Figure 3.10). There are no complete forms but the fragments were divided based on glaze color, fabric color, rim form, and the presence of ribbing around the upper portion of the body, which I assume is more or less uniform around the full diameter of the vessel. There are two yellow glazed porringers, both found in Area G dating to the first half of the seventeenth century. There was also one yellow-

green glazed, one green glazed, and one brown glazed vessel, all of which were found in Area F in a context dating to the second half of the seventeenth century.



Figure 3.10 Five porringer vessels found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:507919, 316674, 308618, and 513736. Brown porringer has no catalogue number).

Both of the yellow glazed porringers are very similar in form, however one has two ribs around the exterior of the vessel and the other has three. The rims are simply rounded and there is evidence of the body being carinated halfway down both vessels. The yellow-green glazed porringer is very similar to the yellow glazed vessels except there are four ribs around the exterior. The green glazed porringer is the only one with no external ribbing near the rim and it is unlike the other rim types in that it has a rim that is externally thickened, not simply rounded (Figure 3.11). Finally, the brown glazed porringer has mottled glaze, an externally thickened rim and four ribs around the exterior of the vessel. Like the yellow glazed vessels, the brown glazed porringer seems to be carinated about halfway down the body.



Figure 3.11 Comparison of porringer rim forms found at Ferryland.

Skillets

There are two skillets in the Ferryland collection. This number is based on two fairly complete bases with feet. However, there is also one rim fragment with a pouring lip and two solid horizontal handles in the collection. The smallest skillet base is complete and measures approximately 65mm in diameter (Figure 3.12). It has dark green glaze on the interior and is extensively burnt on the exterior, supporting the idea that this vessel was placed in the fire/ash for cooking or keeping food warm. The one remaining leg on this small base is very short and stubby, and the scars where two other legs would have been placed are still visible. The rim fragment with a pouring lip was found in the same unit and event as the small base and likely belongs to the same vessel. Based on Pearce's measurements of skillets in London, this vessel was one of the smaller skillet forms produced and was likely used for cooking an individual meal (Pearce 1992: 20). One skillet was found in Area C and one was found in Area F, both dating to the second half of the seventeenth century.



Figure 3.12 Small skilnet base and pouring lip found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:198930 and 198949).

The second skilnet in the Ferryland collection is much larger than the first and it is also a much more complete vessel; it consists of two legs on a near complete base, most of the body and part of the supporting strut still attached (Figure 3.13). The base diameter measures approximately 96mm and it has evidence of burning on the exterior with a light green glaze with brown spotting on the interior. The body has a convex/bulbous profile and near the base of the vessel there is also evidence of a supporting strut for a tubular handle, which is very rare and only seen on two skilnets in the London collection (Pearce 1992: 21).



Figure 3.13 Large skilnet found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:650782/625295).

Two of the solid horizontal handles that were uncovered at Ferryland would have been attached over the rim of the vessels. Since skillets are the only Border ware vessels that have a solid horizontal handle, these must belong to the same form. One of the handles is smaller than the other, but according to Pearce some skillet handles are so small that they would not even have been functional (1992: 21).

Strainers

There are two strainers in the Ferryland collection, one of these being one of the most complete Border ware vessels, with almost two-thirds of the vessel present (Figure 3.14). It has a mix of yellow-green glaze on the interior, some of which happened to spill out to the exterior through the unevenly placed holes around the walls and base of the vessel. The base is flat and meets the fairly vertical sides at a 90 degree angle, continuing up to a thickened rim with a horizontal loop handle attached over the rim. On the base there is a scar of where a leg would have been placed, suggesting that this was a tripod form. The second strainer is much less complete than the first but there is enough present to suggest that it was of the same size and form as the previous, with the addition of slight ribbing around the exterior of the body. Both strainers were found in contexts dating to the late seventeenth century in Area F.



Figure 3.14 Strainer found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:525047/545886/504002).

Tripod Pipkins

Tripod pipkins constitute the majority of the Border ware collection at Ferryland, a total of 22 vessels. This number is based on the number of pipkin handles found in the collection: there are eleven complete handles and eleven incomplete handles. All of the handles are hollow and range in length from approximately 40-85mm and either had terminal ends that are thickened with beading or flared and were tapered at the end (Hawkins 2012: 14).

There are 62 fragments of tripod pipkin rims in the Ferryland collection: 58 consist of an inverted rim with an external lid-seating (Type 2) and only 4 are everted rims with an internal ledge (Type 1) (Figure 3.15a-b). This does not necessarily represent the actual number of vessels with these rim types, but the significant difference in the quantity of each rim type is evidence that rims with external lid-seatings were more popular in Ferryland. It was not possible to determine the MNV with each rim type.



Figure 3.15a Tripod pipkin with an inverted rim and external lid-seating found at Ferryland (CgAf-2: 149272).



Figure 3.15b Tripod pipkin with everted rim and an internal ledge found at Ferryland (CgAf-2: 5536, 96667).

There are no complete tripod pipkin bases in the collection. All of the base fragments have either green or yellow glaze on the interior and all of them have evidence of burning on the bottom. Two base fragments also have scars from where a ring prop would have been placed during firing. There are 18 feet present in the collection, some adhering to base sherds.

There are two lids likely belonging to tripod pipkins uncovered at Ferryland, both dating to the first half of the seventeenth century. The first is slightly dome-shaped and it has a central knob with a hollow center (as seen from the underside of the lid; Figure 3.16). The rim of this lid is missing so it is difficult to determine how large it would have been, but it would have been for a pipkin with an internal ledge. The second lid is nicely finished with a flat top and an angular carination above fairly straight sides and a hollow knob in the center of the lid (Figure 3.17). This type of lid was the most common type in the London collection and was generally used for pipkins with external lid-seatings (Pearce 1992: 41).

Of the 22 tripod pipkins, 13 were found in contexts dating to the first half of the seventeenth century (one in Area C, 10 in Area F, two in Area G), whereas only seven dated to

the second half (five in Area C, one in Area F, and one in Area G). There are two found in contexts with unknown dates.



Figure 3.16 Dome-shaped tripod pipkin lid found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:316668).



Figure 3.17 Flat-topped tripod pipkin lid found at Ferryland (CgAf-2:402212).

3.3 Cupids (CjAh-13)

Cupids, located in Conception Bay, Newfoundland and formerly known as Cuper's Cove, was the first permanent English settlement in what is now Canada, established in 1610. It was founded by a group of London and Bristol merchants within an organization called the

Newfoundland Company (Gilbert 2013: 215). A Bristol merchant named John Guy took the role of being the first governor of Cupids. Similar to most other areas along the Newfoundland coast, before permanent settlement at Cupids, migratory fishermen visited the area for almost a century.

It is uncertain how long this site was occupied due to sparse historical records, but archaeological evidence suggests that it was inhabited throughout the seventeenth century. It seems that the colony at Cupids was abandoned for some time around 1700, which can be explained when considering the French raids that took place along the east coast of Newfoundland in 1696 (Gilbert 2013: 219).

Since the site was first located in 1995 by William Gilbert, archaeologists have uncovered a number of seventeenth-century buildings including a dwelling house and storehouse, a cemetery, a defensive wall, and a gun battery. In addition to the physical structures, they have also uncovered over 160,000 artifacts dating to this period. Among this collection of seventeenth-century artifacts were English Border ware vessels.

The artifact collections excavated in Cupids are held at the Cupids Legacy Center. Compared with Ferryland, the site at Cupids has uncovered a relatively small number of Border ware vessels. They have a total of 73 Border ware fragments in their collection, 28 of these are unidentifiable body sherds and one is an unidentified rim fragment. Of the 44 remaining diagnostic fragments I have calculated a Minimum Number of Vessel count of seven. There were two bowls, two costrels or jugs, and three tripod pipkins uncovered at Cupids, all of which are whitewares. All of these vessels were found in contexts dating to the first half of the seventeenth century.

Bowls

There are two deep bowls in the Cupids collection that fall into Pearce's categories of Type 1 and Type 2 (1992: 12-14). The deep bowl that resembles a Type 1 form consists only of rim fragments (Figure 3.18). There are four rim fragments with yellow glaze on the interior with no glaze on the exterior. The rims are smooth on the exterior and have evidence of being thrown on a wheel and possibly trimmed. The rim is slightly thickened towards the top and is straight-sided, suggesting that it is a straight-sided deep bowl.



Figure 3.18 Type 1 deep bowl found at Cupids (CjAh-13:47729-47731, 47916, 24948, and 151201).

The second deep bowl at Cupids resembles what Pearce calls Type 2. There are both rim and base fragments present that likely belong to the same vessel (Figure 3.19). The two base fragments have green glaze on the interior only. Lines are visible where it was thrown on a wheel. On the underside of the base there is evidence of where a ring prop was placed while firing in a kiln, and the base is constricted slightly before it flares outwards towards the body. The three rim fragments have green glaze on the interior only, however some has spilled over the rim. The rim itself is folded with a groove under the thickest part of the rim. Judging by the rim

and base fragments, the body of this vessel may have been bulbous or at least wider than both the base and rim diameters. Since there are no body pieces remaining this is speculative.



Figure 3.19 Type 2 deep bowl found at Cupids (CjAh-13:77209, 100307, 101722, 80996, and 151712).

Costrels/Jugs

There were three base fragments (two of these likely belonging to the same vessel) that resemble bases for both jugs and costrels. The first vessel has very pronounced throw lines and a splash of green glaze on the underside of the base, likely residual from another vessel when fired in the kiln, since there is no other evidence of glaze on the interior or exterior. The base is flat with a constriction or waist just above the base with the wall of the body likely flaring outwards to create a globular or bottle-shaped form.

Similar to the first, the second vessel does not have glaze on the interior or exterior but it looks as though the exterior may have been trimmed smooth. The base is flat and flares upwards towards the body, also likely creating a globular or bottle-shape form. There are also thick throw lines visible on the interior.

Tripod Pipkins

There were at least three Border ware tripod pipkins in the artifact collection at Cupids. I based this count on the different rim and body fragments that were present, but there were additional pipkin fragments present such as a leg, a hollow handle, and a lid knob (Figure 3.20).



Figure 3.20 Tripod pipkin fragments found at Cupids (CjAh-13: 85807, 154597, 47991, 12987, 151149, 79057).

The first tripod pipkin rim is a thin inverted rim with an external lid-seating (Type 2) and green colored glaze on the interior only. There is also evidence of ribbing on the exterior of the rim under the external lid-seating. This represents a fairly small tripod pipkin.

The second rim is inverted with an external lid-seating (Type 2) and yellow glaze on the interior only. This pipkin would have been fairly larger than the first. There are tiny brown spots in the glaze, probably a result of high concentrations of iron. There is also evidence of ribbing on the exterior of this vessel under the lid-seating but it is not nearly as pronounced as that seen on the previous vessel. Some burning is also visible on the exterior.

There are additional tripod pipkin body fragments in the collection with yellow interior glaze and very pronounced external ribbing. It is possible that this belongs to the second tripod

pipkin described above, however the ribbing is thickened and more defined, and the yellow glaze is a different shade. Therefore, I have counted this as a separate vessel.

There was one leg found at Cupids that could possibly belong to a skillet, but since there is no other evidence of skillets in the collection I will assume that it is a tripod pipkin leg. It is fairly small with green interior glaze. The exterior is fairly burnt and the leg is oval in cross-section. The base diameter would have been approximately 5cm, which is very small for a pipkin.

The hollow handle that was uncovered has a smooth buff-colored fabric with splashes of yellow glaze on the body where the handle attaches. Since the exterior of pipkins were not usually glazed, this glaze must have spilled down over the rim. Only a small fragment of the hollow handle where it would attach to the body is present, so I cannot say for certain how large it would have been.

An excavated lid knob is off-white in color with small patches of green glaze remaining. It is very worn and rough. The knob of the lid flares outwards towards the top and since the rim is missing, it is impossible to determine how large it was, but it likely belonged to a tripod pipkin.

3.4 St. John's (CjAe-15)

St. John's is currently the capital of Newfoundland. Like most other areas along the coast, seasonal fishermen visited St. John's harbour since the sixteenth century but they did not establish a permanent settlement there until sometime in the first half of the seventeenth century.

At 47 Duckworth Street located in downtown St. John's, archaeological excavations took place in 2006 in advance of a condominium development (Penney and Cuff 2007: 6). It is

believed that this site dates from the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries and the remains may be associated with Fort William (1698-1709) and the New Fort, which was attached to the original fortification. During the excavations undertaken by Gerald Penney Associates Ltd., archaeologists uncovered over 700 artifacts from a secure deposit dating to this period. One of these artifacts was an English Border ware porringer.

Most of the artifacts excavated in St. John's are located at the Rooms Provincial Museum in St. John's. I looked through several collections in addition to those at 47 Duckworth Street, including those found at 327 Water Street, Water Street East 6, Water Street East 14, and Waldegrave Street Parking lot. All of these sites were excavated either by Gerald Penney Associates Ltd. or Dr. Peter Pope. Except for the site at 47 Duckworth Street, none of these collections contained evidence of Border ware. The majority of these sites date to the late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-centuries which may explain why Border ware is absent here.

Porringer

The full profile of this porringer is present (Figure 3.21). The rim is externally thickened and there are three ribs under the rim. The body is carinated halfway between the rim and base at approximately a 45 degree angle. The base is flat with some excess clay. There is a handle attachment visible but no part of the handle is present. This porringer has yellow/light green glaze on the interior and no glaze on the exterior. However, the exterior looks trimmed and even somewhat burnished.



Figure 3.21 Porringer found at 47 Duckworth Street, St. John’s (No catalogue number).

3.5 Conclusions

There is a total of 48 Border ware vessels found in seventeenth-century contexts in Newfoundland: two bowls, one chamber pot, one costrel, four costrels and/or jugs, two jars, two lobed dishes, one mug, six porringers, two skillets, two strainers, and twenty-five tripod pipkins (Table 3.1).

	Bowl	Chamber Pot	Costrel	Costrel/Jug	Jar	Lobed Dish	Mug	Porringer	Tripod Pipkin	Skillet	Strainer	Total
Ferryland		1	1	2	2	2	1	5	22	2	2	40
Cupids	2			2					3			7
St. John’s								1				1
Total	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	6	25	2	2	48

Table 3.1 Summary of Border Ware Vessels in Newfoundland.

Of the 48 Border ware vessels in Newfoundland, 21 were found in contexts dating to the first half of the seventeenth century, 20 to the second half, and seven were found in undefined seventeenth-century contexts (Table 3.2). As demonstrated in Table 3.2, tripod pipkins

constitute the majority of vessels found during the first half of the seventeenth century, whereas a larger variety of vessels such as skillets, strainers, mugs and lobed dishes, were found dating to the second half of the seventeenth century. A shift in the function of Border ware vessels throughout the seventeenth century is evident in Newfoundland. During the first half of the seventeenth century vessels related to cooking and food preparation were most common, whereas during the second half of the seventeenth century there are more vessels related to individual consumption. This change can be better understood when considering the trade networks between England and Newfoundland and the socio-economic roles of the colonists at particular sites, all of which will be further discussed in Chapter 7.

	Bowl	Chamber Pot	Costrel	Costrel/Jug	Jar	Lobed Dish	Mug	Porringer	Tripod Pipkin	Skillet	Strainer	Total Vessels
First Half of 17 th Century			1	4		1		2	13			21
Second Half of 17 th Century		1			2	1	1	4	7	2	2	20
Unknown Date	2								5			7
Total Vessels	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	6	25	2	2	48

Table 3.2 Dating of Border Ware Vessels in Newfoundland.

Chapter 4: Border Ware Ceramics in New England

4.1 Introduction

During the summer of 2014 I travelled to Massachusetts and visited Plimoth Plantation and the City of Boston Archaeological Archives to examine the Border ware uncovered at several sites (Figure 4.1). The collections held at Plimoth Plantation include those from the R.M. Clark Garrison site in Plymouth (c.1630-1676), the Allerton/Cushman site in Kingston (c.1630-1700), the Winslow site in Marshfield (c.1650-1700), as well as another site adjacent to the Winslow site (c.1630-1650). While visiting Plimoth Plantation, Mary and Ross Harper brought a Border ware vessel they had recently uncovered at the Waterman House site in Marshfield (c.1636-1652). At the City of Boston Archaeological Archives, City Archaeologist Joseph Bagley provided access to three collections excavated in the Boston area: Three Cranes Tavern in Charleston (c.1630-1775), the James Garrett House site (c.1638-1656), and Faneuil Hall (c.1742) (Bagley 2016: 41, 62). Only the Three Cranes Tavern had Border ware present in the artifact collection. This chapter will focus on where Border ware was uncovered and what types of vessels were found. It is surprising that Border ware was not found at the James Garrett House site or Faneuil Hall considering the occupation dates of these sites and the variety of artifacts that were uncovered. However, it is possible that Border ware was simply not shipped to the Boston area, especially bearing in mind that only one small fragment has been uncovered in the area thus far.

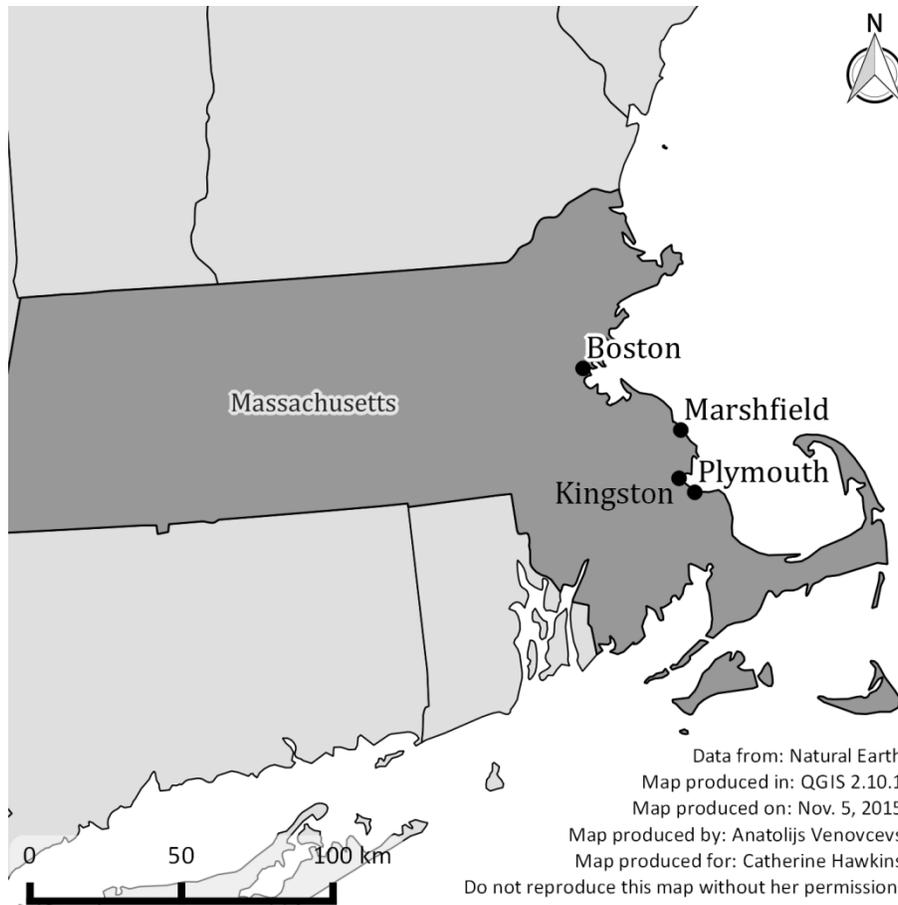


Figure 4.1 Map of archaeological sites examined in Massachusetts.

4.2 R.M. Clark Garrison Site, Plymouth (C.1)

The R.M. Clark Garrison site is located on the grounds of Plimoth Plantation museum in Plymouth. It was occupied around 1630 until 1676 when the site was allegedly destroyed in King Philip’s War (Karin Goldstein, personal communication 2014). It is believed to have been the home of the Clark family, who built a garrison or palisade around the property during the war. It is called the R.M. site because archaeologists uncovered a seal top spoon with the initials “RM” scratched into it, probably referring to Robert Morton who lived in the area (Beaudry et al. 2003: 158). The artifact collection excavated at this site is held at the Plimoth Plantation museum. In

total there are six Border ware vessels in the collection: one bowl or cup, one colander, two dishes, and two tripod pipkins.

Bowl or Cup

A Border ware rim is present in the collection that either belongs to a bowl or cup (Figure 4.2). The rim is thin-walled and flares slightly upwards, constricting before it meets the body. There is a groove on top of the rim, similar to an internal ledge for a lid-seating. This vessel has rich green glaze on the interior only.



Figure 4.2 Rim of a bowl or cup found at the R.M. site, Plymouth (C01 V.1 61,x).

Colander

A base fragment of a colander was also uncovered at the R.M. Clark Garrison site (Figure 4.3). It has circular holes punctured unevenly throughout the base. The colander fragment has dull yellow glaze on the interior only.



Figure 4.3 Colander fragment found at the R.M. site, Plymouth (C-1 V.7).

Dishes

There are two dishes in the collection both likely a flanged dish form. The first is only represented by a rim that has yellowish green glaze only on the interior (Figure 4.4). It is thin-walled and the rim is thickened both below and above the flange. The underside of the rim has a groove or incised line distinguishing the rim from the body. If complete, the rim diameter would have ranged from 38-40cm.



Figure 4.4 Flanged dish with yellowish-green glaze found at the R.M. site, Plymouth (C01 V.6 217).

The second flanged dish also is represented only by a rim with bright green glaze on the interior only. The rim is thickened on top of the flange and is smooth underneath. This vessel would have been slightly smaller than the first, with a rim diameter of approximately 34-36cm.

Tripod Pipkins

There is a rim and base fragment within the site collection that belongs to a tripod pipkin. However, since there is different colored glaze on both fragments I have classified them as two separate vessels. The first tripod pipkin has yellowish-green glaze on the interior only with ribbing on the exterior near the rim. The rim is everted with an internal ledge and would have had a diameter measuring approximately 16cm.

The second tripod pipkin, which consists of a base fragment, has dull olive-green glaze on the interior only with some glaze pooling where the base meets the body (Figure 4.5). The exterior is slightly burnt and there is one leg still attached. The base is approximately 10cm in diameter.



Figure 4.5 Tripod pipkin base found at the R.M. site, Plymouth (C01 V.4 220).

4.3 Allerton/Cushman Site, Kingston (C.21)

This site dates to c.1630-1700. It is believed to be the early homestead of Pilgrim Isaac Allerton and his family, who was a merchant with commercial ties to several colonies (Beaudry et al. 2003: 180; Karin Goldstein, personal communication 2014). Allerton later gave the property to his daughter Mary and her husband Thomas Cushman, both of whom passed away sometime in the 1690s. Archaeological excavations have uncovered artifacts from both generations of occupants, but unfortunately it was hard to distinguish between the two occupation layers. In total there were five Border ware vessels uncovered: one porringer and four tripod pipkins.

Porringer

A lone rim fragment from a Border ware porringer has rich green glaze on the interior only (Figure 4.6). The rim is simply rounded and the exterior has ribbing around the upper portion of the body. The body is carinated at about the mid-point between rim and base, which is a characteristic feature of porringers. The rim diameter is approximately 12cm.



Figure 4.6 Porringer fragments found at the Allerton/Cushman site, Kingston (C-21 V.27).

Tripod Pipkins

There were four tripod pipkin vessels uncovered at this site. The vessels are classified based on glaze and fabric color and the fragments have been previously categorized into separate vessels.

The first tripod pipkin has mustard yellow glaze on the interior only with some darker pooling near the crease where the base and body meet (Figure 4.7). There are two legs present that are splayed outwards. The rim fragment that is present has an internal ledge for a lid-seating (Type 1). The rim diameter of this vessel ranges from 12-14cm.



Figure 4.7 Tripod pipkin rim and leg fragments found at the Allerton/Cushman site, Kingston (C-21 V.21).

The second tripod pipkin vessel has olive green glaze on the interior only and the exterior has ribbing on the upper portion of some of the body fragments (Figure 4.8). This vessel has a large round body. There was also a leg and handle likely belonging to this tripod pipkin that I was unable to examine because they were previously removed for further study and not present in the collection. The rim measures approximately 16cm in diameter.



Figure 4.8 Olive-green tripod pipkin found at the Allerton/Cushman site, Kingston (C.21 V.28).

4.4 Winslow Site, Marshfield (C.2)

This site may be the home of the leader of Plymouth colony, Governor Josiah Winslow, and his wife Penelope Pelham Winslow. The majority of the artifacts found at the site date between 1650 and 1700, but there are also ceramics that date to the first half of the seventeenth century (Karin Goldstein, personal communication 2014). There was only one Border ware vessel uncovered here: a bowl.

Bowl

There is a rim fragment present in the collection that likely belongs to a bowl (Figure 4.9). It has dull yellow glaze on the interior only and has a diameter measuring approximately 12cm. The rim itself is pointed on the top with a little ledge/internal lid seating on the interior and a groove on the underside of the rim. The body was possibly straight-sided, creating a form similar to a deep bowl. It is unknown whether this vessel dates to the first or second half of the seventeenth century.



Figure 4.9 Bowl found at the Winslow site, Marshfield (C-2/1009).

4.5 Site Adjacent to Winslow Site, Marshfield (C.14)

This site is located on the 1000 acre Winslow family property and is assumed to be Governor Edward Winslow's first home. Artifacts found on the site suggest that the house was occupied during the second quarter of the seventeenth century, which coincides with the date Edward moved to Marshfield sometime around 1630 (Karin Goldstein, personal communication 2014). However, the artifact assemblage is fairly small which does not quite fit with Edward Winslow's standing as a wealthy man and governor. It is also possible that this house belonged to a farm manager or someone else associated with the Winslow's during this period. In total there were three Border ware vessels from this collection: one bowl, one costrel or jug, and one tripod pipkin.

Bowl

A Border ware rim fragment was uncovered that resembles a bowl form (Figure 4.10). It has olive green glaze on the interior only, some of which spills out over the rim. The rim is pinched to create a pointed top with an internal ledge on the interior and a groove on the

underside of the rim. The body portion that is present seems to be fairly vertical. The diameter of this rim is approximately 16cm.



Figure 4.10 Rim of a bowl found at the site adjacent to Winslow site, Marshfield (C-14 Borderware-3).

Costrel/Jug

A body sherd that likely belongs to a costrel or jug was also uncovered (Figure 4.11). It has a round, bulbous body, possibly from a round costrel or globular jug. It has light green glaze on the exterior only.



Figure 4.11 Costrel or jug fragment found at the site adjacent to Winslow site, Marshfield (C-14 Borderware-2).

Tripod Pipkin

There were small rim and body fragments uncovered from a Border ware tripod pipkin. The rim fragments appear to have consisted of an internal ledge (Type 1) and the body fragment was near the base. It seems to flare outwards where a leg would have been attached. The vessel had dull yellow glaze on the interior only.

4.6 Waterman House Site, Marshfield

The earthfast house of Robert Waterman and his wife Elizabeth Bourne has recently been excavated. Waterman settled in the area in 1638, after arriving to New England from Norwich, England in 1636 (Ross K. Harper, personal communication 2014). Waterman died in 1652 and the house apparently burned down either before or after his death. Excavations of the house revealed a single-roomed structure with a subfloor storage pit, a small cellar, and a hearth. There were thousands of artifacts uncovered at the site, including 522 sherds of Border ware. Most of the fragments were quite small and only one vessel was identified: a tripod pipkin. The one tripod pipkin that was uncovered at the site, along with other artifacts, are currently being studied by Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) Inc. Mary and Ross Harper brought it to Plimoth Plantation for me to examine.

Tripod Pipkin

This Border ware tripod pipkin is one of the more complete vessels that I examined in Massachusetts (Figure 4.12). It is fairly large with a rim diameter measuring approximately 14cm. There are rim and body fragments, two legs, and a handle present. The rim has an external lid-seating (Type 2). There are two legs present which have a groove on the top extending

towards the vessel body. It has olive green glaze on the interior only with slight ribbing on the exterior as well as evidence of burning. The handle is incomplete and resembles that of a tubular handle.



Figure 4.12 Tripod pipkin found at the Waterman House Site, Marshfield (Vessel D).

4.7 Three Cranes Tavern, Charlestown, Boston

The Three Cranes Tavern was the first public building constructed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony sometime in the early 1630s (Laskowski 2014). The Great House, which was attached to the Three Cranes Tavern, was occupied by John Winthrop, who was the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The house and tavern was in operation for almost 150 years until it was destroyed in 1775 during the Battle of Bunker Hill. Only one small body fragment of Border ware was uncovered during archaeological investigations of the area, which likely belongs to a tripod pipkin.

4.8 Conclusions

Of the site collections examined in New England there were seventeen Border ware vessels in total. Six were uncovered at the R.M. Clark Garrison Site in Plymouth, five at the Allerton/Cushman Site in Kingston, one at the Winslow Site in Marshfield, three at the site adjacent to the Winslow Site, and one each at the Waterman House Site in Marshfield, and the Three Cranes Tavern in Charlestown, Boston (Table 4.1). The seventeen Border ware vessels from Massachusetts includes two bowls, one bowl/cup, one colander, one costrel/jug, two dishes, one porringer, and nine tripod pipkins. All of the vessels date between 1630 and 1700. Unlike Newfoundland, there is no significant difference in the types of vessels found on each site and no rare or specialized Border ware forms were uncovered in Massachusetts. The function of the vessels uncovered here relate to food preparation, cooking, and serving. In this region, socio-economic status does not seem to impact the number and types of Border ware vessels. However this may be a result from the small Border ware collections uncovered.

	Bowl	Bowl/Cup	Colander	Costrel/Jug	Dish	Porringer	Tripod Pipkin	Total Vessels
Allerton/Cushman Site, Kingston, MA c.1630-1700						1	4	5
Site adj. to Winslow, Marshfield, MA c.1630-1650	1			1			1	3
R.M. Clark Garrison Site, Plymouth, MA c.1630-1676		1	1		2		2	6
Three Cranes Tavern, Charlestown, MA c.1630-1775							1	1
Waterman House Site, Marshfield, MA c.1636-1652							1	1
Winslow Site, Marshfield, MA c.1650-1700	1							1
Total Vessels	2	1	1	1	2	1	9	17

Table 4.1 Summary of Border Ware Vessels in Seventeenth-Century New England.

Chapter 5: Border Ware Ceramics in Maryland

5.1 Introduction

In June 2014, I examined several artifact collections in Maryland to determine if any Border ware vessels were found on seventeenth-century archaeological sites (Figure 5.1). The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory located in Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Historic St. Mary's City in Calvert County, and Historic London Town in Anne Arundel County all had Border ware vessels in their collections. At the MAC lab there were collections from eleven different sites located on the museum grounds. Border ware was found at King's Reach (c.1689-1720), King's Reach Quarter (c.1689-1720), and Johnstontown (c.1670-1740), but there was none at Compton (c.1651-1685), Melon Field (c.1660-1685), Patuxent Point (c.1658-1660s), Horne Point (c.1670-1770s), Bennet's Point (unknown date), Old Chapel Field (c.1637-1660), St. Inigoes Manor House (c.1680-1750), and Tudor Hall (c.1660-1690s).

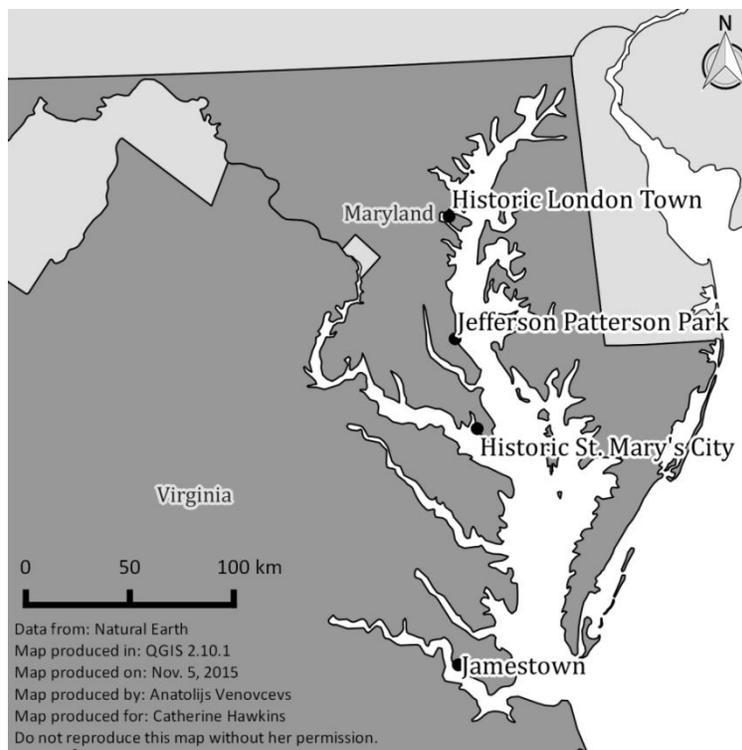


Figure 5.1 Map of archaeological sites examined in the Chesapeake.

At Historic St. Mary's City I examined the collections dating to the seventeenth century and only came across two sites where Border ware was found, which coincidentally are the earliest seventeenth-century sites in St. Mary's City. St. John's site (c.1638-1665) and Chancellors Point (c.1660-1690) both contained Border ware vessels, while Van Sweringen (c.1660-1740s), Smith's Ordinary (c.1660-1676), Big Pit (pre-1665), Lawyers Tenement (c.1670-1695), Pope's Fort (c.1645-1650), Cordea's Hope (c.1670-1690), Print House (c.1681-1700), and Chapel Site (c.1635(?)-1720) did not.

Historic London Town had Border ware at three sites: Chew site (c.1694-1720), Chaney Hills (c.1658-1720), and Burle's Town Land (c.1649-1680). It was absent within the collections found at Scorton (unknown date), Chalkley (c.1677-1685), Leavy Neck (c.1662-1667), Homewood (c.1650s-1780s), Swan Cove (c.1650-1669), and Larrimore (c.1683-1720s).

Since the majority of sites in Maryland were occupied between the second half of the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth century, dates probably did not affect why Border ware was found on some sites and not at others. It is possible that the status of the inhabitants at each site may have influenced the presence of Border ware, or perhaps Border ware is more likely to be found on sites that were occupied by more than one family. However, this is outside the scope of this research, which focuses on broader regional differences.

Most of the Border ware uncovered in Maryland were whitewares, however there was one Red Border ware vessel at the St. John's site. Like in the previous chapters, whitewares are not distinguished as such and if Red Border ware was uncovered it will be specifically stated.

5.2 King's Reach, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (18CV83)

King's Reach was the main residence of a tobacco plantation founded by Richard Smith Jr. and his family sometime around 1689 (Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland 2002). Smith had significant landholdings along the Patuxent River and also had ties to the Calvert family. Unfortunately, in 1689 and the following years, the economy suffered from a tobacco depression and it was not until the first decade of the eighteenth century that it abated, allowing Smith the stability to become even wealthier from his plantation. In 1711, Smith constructed a more substantial home somewhere else on the property, which provides an approximate end date for occupation at King's Reach.

During a survey in 1981, archaeologists came across a significant amount of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century artifacts in the area (Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland 2002). Between 1984 and 1987, surface collections and excavations took place, revealing a 20x30 foot house with a 10x20 foot shed attached to it, representing the main dwelling at King's Reach. There was also what is believed to be a servant's quarter on the other side of a shared yard. Along with the structural remains there were many artifacts uncovered including ceramics, smoking pipes, glass and nails. Among the ceramic collection were six Border ware vessels: three bowls and three tripod pipkins.

Bowls

There were three Border ware bowls found at King's Reach. The first had yellow glaze on the interior only and the exterior was trimmed smooth in some areas (Figure 5.2). The base was flat and the body extended upwards from the base at approximately a 45 degree angle. The vessel height is uncertain due to the lack of body fragments. The rim was flattened and extended

outwards, almost parallel with the base. This vessel likely represented a wide bowl form. The fragments of this bowl were found in both the main residence and the servant's quarter.



Figure 5.2 Yellow-glazed bowl found at King's Reach (yellow glazed EW10).

The second bowl in the collection is indicated by rim fragments. The rim is thickened with a fairly flat top and a round edge underneath. The rim extends downwards to a thin, straight-walled vessel. This vessel may have been of a deep bowl form, has yellow glaze on the interior only and was found in the servants quarter.

The third Border ware bowl at King's Reach is also yellow glazed on the interior only. A single rim fragment is present with a thickened, flat top and round on the underside. The body flares downwards from the rim, but the walls of the vessel still seem to be fairly straight-sided. This suggests a wide bowl form, and was found outside the main dwelling.

Tripod Pipkins

The three Border ware tripod pipkins are represented by three different rim fragments which are distinguished by their glaze color and size. All three vessels have yellow glaze on the interior only and an internal ledge on the rim for a lid-seating (Type 1). Unfortunately, resulting from the small fragments remaining it is difficult to determine how large these tripod pipkins

would have been. One tripod pipkin was found in the main residence, one was found in the yard, and one was found in the servant's quarter.

5.3 King's Reach Quarter, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (18CV84)

This site is also on the property of Richard Smith Jr.'s tobacco plantation but is located several hundred feet inland from the main residence at King's Reach (Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland 2002). There were two earthfast structures uncovered at this site that represent a second quarter and an outbuilding. Among the artifacts uncovered at King's Reach Quarter was one Border ware bowl or dish.

Bowl or Dish

Small fragments of a Border ware base were found at King's Reach Quarter that belong either to a bowl or dish (Figure 5.3). It is difficult to determine the exact form due to the small size of the fragments. It has mustard yellow glaze on the interior only and the exterior seems to have been trimmed smooth.



Figure 5.3 Bowl or dish fragments found at King's Reach Quarter (18CV84/687 4238A.AD).

5.4 Johnstown, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (18CH778)

Johnstown is located in Charles County in Maryland, two miles south of La Plata. In 1661, Daniel Johnson and William Morris bought land there (Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland 2002). Four years later they sold it to Henry Hawkins who lived there until he died in 1699, however it continued to be occupied by his wife Elizabeth. After his wife passed away in 1717 it is uncertain whether anyone else lived there. Although no systematic archaeological excavations have taken place at Johnstown, surface collections have gathered a number of different artifacts which dates the site to c.1670-1740. Among these artifacts were four Border ware vessels: one bowl, one chamber pot, one porringer, and one tripod pipkin.

Bowl

One bowl is represented by a rim fragment (Figure 5.4). The rim has a pronounced ridge on the interior with a thickened and rounded edge. There is yellow glaze on the interior only, some of which has spilled out over the rim



Figure 5.4 Bowl rim found at Johnstown (18CH778.1 General Surface Collection).

Chamber Pot

There was one rim fragment uncovered that likely belongs to a chamber pot (Figure 5.5). The rim has a flat top that extends outwards. The position of the rim and body suggests that the body was round, possibly resembling a Type 1 chamber pot form. There was mustard yellow glaze on the interior only with some iron flecks in glaze residue on the exterior.



Figure 5.5 Chamber pot rim found at Johnstown (18CH778.1 General Surface Collection).

Porringer

A horizontal loop handle from a Border ware porringer was found at Johnstown (Figure 5.6). The throw lines on the interior of the body where the loop handle was attached suggest that it was applied horizontally onto the vessel. This vessel has pale green glaze on the interior only.



Figure 5.6 Porringer handle found at Johnstown (18CH778.1 General Surface Collection).

Tripod Pipkin

Rim fragments of a tripod pipkin were uncovered with mustard yellow glaze on the interior only (Figure 5.7). The rim has an internal ledge for lid-seating. It is difficult to determine the size of the vessel due to the small size of the rim fragments.



Figure 5.7 Tripod pipkin rim fragments found at Johnstown (18CH778.1 General Surface Collection).

5.5 St. John's Site, St. Mary's City (18ST1-23)

Maryland's first government administrator, John Lewger, constructed a house called St. John's in 1638 and it soon became a very important location where the Assembly met and where

Maryland's official records were kept (Miller 2013: 1). Governor Charles Calvert became the owner of St. John's in the 1660s and lived there for several years. Later, the house served as an inn or ordinary and a records office. After 75 years of being used as a home, assembly meeting place, inn, and records office, St. John's was abandoned around 1715.

Archaeological excavations at St. John's have uncovered the complete remains of the Lewger house along with many artifacts dating to the seventeenth century. Excavations have identified two phases of occupation: Phase 1 (1638-1665) and Phase 2 (1665-1685). The twelve Border ware vessels found at St. John's were uncovered in the Phase 1 layer associated with the earliest occupation of the site: one alembic, two bowls, one red Border ware candlestick, two chamber pots, one dish, one jar, one mug, and three tripod pipkins.

Alembic

One brown-glazed finial or knob was found at St. John's that resembles an alembic top (Figure 5.8). It has a tall conical profile that is constricted below before flaring outwards.



Figure 5.8 Alembic top found at St. John's site, St. Mary's City (ST1-23-282J/AI).

Bowls

There were two bowls found at St. John's: one deep bowl and one unidentified bowl form. The deep bowl is similar to Pearce's Type 1 deep bowls with straight sides (Pearce 1992: 13). A rim fragment is present which is roughly rectangular in cross-section and on a 45 degree angle to the straight-sided body. It has dark green glaze on the interior with splashes of yellow glaze on the exterior, likely residue from another vessel in the kiln. The rim diameter is approximately 23cm.

The second Border ware bowl has a rim with an interior ridge just below the lip. The vessel is thinly potted and has bright green glaze on the interior only. The rim diameter measures approximately 15cm. It is difficult to determine the exact form of this bowl due to the small size of the fragment.

Candlestick (Red Border ware)

A unique candlestick made in Red Border ware was found at the St. John's site (Figure 5.9). It is a decorative upright candlestick with a flat or saucer-like base, at least two decorative horizontal cordons on the body, and evidence of a vertical loop handle. The vertical loop handle would have been attached to the bottom and top decorative cordons on the body. It is uncertain how tall the candlestick was since the socket is absent.



Figure 5.9 Red Border ware upright candlestick found at St. John's site, St. Mary's City (ST1-23-80F/AAY).

The candlestick has orange fabric with ochre and mica inclusions. The body is hollow with a hole vertically through the center of the vessel, likely a result of how it was thrown on the wheel during manufacture. It is covered with an orange or carmel-colored glaze with iron flecks throughout. The base diameter could not be measured due to the lack of the rim. The decorative cordons were measured and have a diameter of approximately 50mm.

Chamber Pots

There were two chamber pots uncovered at St. John's. The first vessel is represented only by a loop handle with light brown glaze and iron flecks throughout. Some of the glaze has flaked off but it seems as though the whole handle was glazed, suggesting that this chamber pot form is Pearce's Type 2 (2007: 136-138). It is likely that this loop handle belongs to a chamber pot because of its large size: it has a diameter of approximately 25mm.

The second chamber pot has a rim section with the handle still attached. The rim is flat and the handle is attached over the rim, projecting above the height of the rim. This chamber pot

is also likely Type 2. It has patches of brown glaze with yellow spots on the interior and exterior, however most of the glaze has been worn off so it is difficult to determine whether or not the vessel was completely glazed or not.

Dish

A fragment of a Border ware flanged rim is present that must have belonged to a dish. The rim has a flat flange that thickens both above and below the flange. The vessel has bright green glaze on the interior only with patches of yellow. There is no glaze on the exterior but there is a tooled line separating the rim from the body.

Jar Lid

There were no Border ware jars in the collection at St. John's, but there was a lid that likely belonged to this vessel form (Figure 5.10). It was a dome-shaped lid with no glaze and a central knob on top of the lid. It was a very small lid with a diameter of approximately 55mm, suggesting that it may have been too small to sit on top of a pipkin. It is possible that this lid was used to cover a cylindrical jar or butter pot (Pearce 2007: 126).



Figure 5.10 Jar lid uncovered at St. John's site, St. Mary's City (ST1-23-29/AN).

Mug Lid

Like the previous vessel, there were no mugs found at St. John's but there was a lid that belonged to a mug (Figure 5.11). The lid is dome-shaped with a ridge extending horizontally out from the rim to act as a stop when placed on the vessel. It has brown mottled glaze on the center top of the lid with encrusted decoration. The underside of the lid is almost completely covered in brown mottled glaze. Since mugs were the only Border ware vessels manufactured with encrusted decoration, this lid must have belonged to one of these vessels. The diameter of the lid measures approximately 90mm.



Figure 5.11 Mug lid found at St. John's site, St. Mary's City (ST1-23-302DD/AG).

Tripod Pipkins

The first tripod pipkin is represented by a few small fragments with dull green glaze on the interior only. The throw lines and circumference of the body fragments suggest that it would have been a fairly large vessel. Most of the fragments belonging to this vessel are in a study collection and were not available, but notes on the vessel state that the rim has an external lid-seating (Type 2) and is glazed with yellow and green glaze. The rim diameter measures approximately 15cm.

The second tripod pipkin has dull green yellow glaze with brown patches on the interior with some spilling out over the rim. There are mostly body sherds present but there was also a rim fragment with an external lid-seating (Type 2) that likely belongs to the same vessel.

The third Border ware tripod pipkin also consists of a rim with an external lid-seating (Type 2; Figure 5.12). It has dull yellow glaze on the interior only. The exterior of the rim has some yellowish green colored glaze patches, likely residue from another vessel in the kiln during firing. The rim diameter of this tripod pipkin is approximately 15cm.



Figure 5.12 Tripod pipkin rim with external lid-seating found at St. John's site, St. Mary's City (ST1-23-25C/AD).

5.6 Chancellors Point, St. Mary's City (18ST1-62)

There seem to be two periods of deposition at Chancellors Point: 1640s-1650s and 1660s-1690s. Systematic archaeological testing was done at this site but the historical details are still unclear (Silas Hurry, personal communication 2016). The two Border ware tripod pipkins that were uncovered were excavated in disturbed or redeposited contexts.

Tripod Pipkins

The two Border ware tripod pipkins are categorized based on the presence of rim fragments. Even though both rim fragments have yellow glaze on the interior only and an external lid-seating (Type 2), they likely belong to different vessels. This assumption is based on the angle of the rim and the position/size of the external lid-seating.

5.7 Chew Site, London Town (18AN1372)

Archaeological excavations at the Chew site have uncovered a large brick mansion that was built by Samuel Chew II or Samuel Chew III between 1694 and 1720 (The Digital Archaeological Record 2015b). The mansion was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. This masonry structure measured approximately 66x56 feet and was one of the largest homes in the Chesapeake region at the time it was built (Luckenbach et al. 2013). Among the artifacts uncovered at the site were two Border ware vessels: one bowl and one candlestick.

Bowl

The Border ware bowl found at the Chew site was uncovered in a humus wood layer directly above the demolition layer of the house. Only the rim was present, which has green glaze on the interior only. The rim is thickened and rounded and the body seems to be fairly vertical where it meets the rim. This appears to be a deep, straight-sided bowl form.

Candlestick

The candlestick fragment was found within a rubble layer associated with the destruction of the house. A portion of the socket is present as well as part of the base (Figure 5.13). The base

is fairly flat and probably would have had a saucer-like form. The rim of the base and socket is absent so it is uncertain how wide and how high the candlestick would have been. It has yellow glaze covering the interior and exterior.



Figure 5.13 Candlestick found at Chew site, London Town (18AN1372/5).

5.8 Chaney Hills, London Town (18AN1084)

Chaney Hills is located in southern Anne Arundel County. The site was occupied by Richard and Charity Chaney between 1658 and 1686 (Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland 2002). Archaeological excavations took place in 1998 by the Lost Town's Project and revealed two earthfast structures dating to the mid seventeenth century. The first was a 28x17 foot building and the second was a 5x5 foot trash pit or cellar feature. The artifacts uncovered at the site suggest it was occupied no later than 1720. There were at least two Border ware dishes found at the site.

Dishes

Both of the dishes uncovered at Chaney Hills were flanged dishes. The first flanged dish had green glaze on the interior only (Figure 5.14). It consisted of a flanged rim fragment that was thickened and rounded both above and below the flange. There was a tool mark or a ridge on the top and underside of the flanged rim distinguishing it from the body. There was also a base fragment with green glaze on the interior which may or may not belong to the same vessel.



Figure 5.14 Green-glazed flanged dish found at Chaney Hills, London Town (18AN1084 Vessel #21).

The second Border ware flanged dish had yellow glaze on the interior only. The rim fragment was also thickened and rounded above and below the flange, like the previous vessel. Also similar to the first dish, this vessel had a tool mark or slight groove on the underside of the flange to distinguish the rim from the body.

5.9 Burle's Town Land, London Town (18AN826)

Burle's Town Land is located within the seventeenth century town of Providence. This town was settled primarily by Puritans who were invited into Maryland by Lord Baltimore in 1649 (The Digital Archaeological Record 2015a). Burle's Town Land was patented by Robert and Mary Burle in 1662, both of whom lived there until Robert's death in 1676. Robert was a

government official and surveyor in Anne Arundel County. Through documentary records it is evident that the site was occupied throughout the 1680s, but archaeological evidence suggests that it may have been occupied as early as 1649. Archaeologists have excavated a 20x60 foot two-room earthfast structure on the site (The Digital Archaeological Record 2015a). Among the artifacts uncovered was one Border ware bowl.

Bowl

The artifact database at the Archaeological Lab at Historic London Town stated that there was one Border ware bowl found at Burle's Town Land. According to Scott Strickland it was a deep bowl, it had green glaze on the interior only and a rim diameter measuring approximately 10cm (personal communication 2014). Unfortunately we were unable to locate the vessel in the collection when I visited the lab.

5.10 Conclusions

Artifact collections from thirty seventeenth-century archaeological sites in Maryland were examined. Eight of these sites had Border ware vessels and twenty-two did not. Of the eight sites with Border ware there was a total of thirty-one vessels. Six were found at King's Reach, one at King's Reach Quarter, four at Johnstontown, twelve at the St. John's site, two at Chancellors Point, two at Chew site, three at Chaney Hills, and one at Burle's Town Land (Table 5.1). The thirty-one Border ware vessels from Maryland include one alembic, six bowls, two candlesticks (one in Red Border ware), three chamber pots, three dishes or bowls, four dishes, one jar, one mug, one porringer and nine tripod pipkins.

	Alembic	Bowl	Candlestick	Chamber Pot	Dish/Bowl	Dish	Jar (Lid)	Mug (Lid)	Porringer	Tripod Pipkin	Total Vessels
Burle's Town Land, MD c.1649-1680		1									1
Chancellor's Point, MD c.1660-1690										2	2
Chaney Hills, MD c.1658-1720						3					3
Chew Site, MD c.1694-1720		1	1								2
Johnsontown, MD c.1670-1740		1		1					1	1	4
King's Reach, MD c.1689-1720		1			2					3	6
King's Reach Quarter, MD c.1689-1720					1						1
St. John's Site, MD c.1638-1665	1	2	1	2		1	1	1		3	12
Total Vessels	1	6	2	3	3	4	1	1	1	9	31

Table 5.1 Summary of Border Ware Vessels in Seventeenth-Century Maryland.

All of the vessels date between 1638 and 1700. For the most part, the types of vessels found on each site do not differ greatly except for those found at St. John's in St. Mary's City. St. John's Site had the highest number of Border ware vessels within the artifact collection and notably this site has the earliest occupation dates. Furthermore, the alembic, one of the candlesticks, and the encrusted lid were also found here. When considering the socio-economic status of the colonists who lived in and frequented St. John's it is not surprising that more decorative vessels were found here. However, it seems that early seventeenth-century dates of occupation is more important in determining where in Maryland Border ware is found. There is also no difference in the function of Border ware vessels found throughout Maryland. It seems that vessels used for food preparation and cooking are predominant.

Chapter 6: Border Ware Ceramics in Virginia

6.1 Introduction

The Jamestown Rediscovery archaeological site at Jamestown, Virginia, has the largest quantity and variety of Border ware vessels on this side of the Atlantic. Only the ceramics from the Jamestown Rediscovery excavations beginning in 1994 were examined, which concentrated on James Fort and the earliest years of occupation. Attributable to the large amount of Border ware vessels uncovered at Jamestown and the variety of contexts in which they were found, I divided this chapter into sections based on temporal contexts. After providing a brief history of the site, the first section will discuss the vessels associated with the earliest occupation of James Fort and its management by the Virginia Company. The second section will list the vessels found in contexts dating to the second quarter of the seventeenth century, the third section will focus on vessels uncovered in post 1861 contexts (which are seventeenth-century contexts disturbed in the Civil War), and the last section will discuss vessels found within the plowzone layer.

6.2 Jamestown

Jamestown was the first permanent English colony in North America established in 1607 by a group of English gentlemen, artisans and laborers under the direction of the Virginia Company (Kelso 2006: 11). They organized and financed the colony at Jamestown with its main goals being to “extract profits from the gold, silver and other riches supposedly to be found in that region of North America” and to explore the land (Price 2003: 3; Kupperman 2007: 237). The Company sent 144 men from London to Virginia on three ships: *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery* (Williams 2011: 33). The colonists settled on a small island they named

Jamestown Island in honour of their king, and built a triangular fortification with a bulwark at each corner to defend themselves from the Spanish and from the local native population.

The Virginia Company consisted of several investors who were knights, gentlemen, merchants, or adventurers from the greater London area (Williams 2011: 33). Most of the colonists were gentlemen, likely younger sons of the gentry who had no hopes of inheriting family land in England, which made the prospect of acquiring land in Virginia appealing to them (Kelso 2006: 31). It was the Company's responsibility to manage the affairs in Virginia and to instruct the colonists on the policies they had to follow in North America.

In the late 1610s, the Jamestown colony started to thrive (Williams 2011: 234). Between 1616 and 1619 the Virginia Company introduced tobacco, which was a cash crop that eventually led the colony to success. By the early 1620s, many people "came forward to expose the conditions in the colony and accuse the Virginia Company of extreme mismanagement" (Kupperman 2007: 322). The Indian uprising of 1622 that killed over 300 people also played a role in this. At about the same time, the Virginia Company went bankrupt, which led the Crown of England to order the Company's charter to be revoked on May 24, 1624 (Kelso 2006: 192; Williams 2011:253).

Archaeological excavations at Jamestown began on April 4, 1994. During that same summer, archaeologists and field crew uncovered stains in the soil representing the original palisade wall of James Fort (Kelso 2006: 54). They also found artifacts that proved to be "old and military enough" to be associated with original fort of 1607, such as a Border ware drinking jug and an iron breastplate from a suit of armour (Kelso 2006: 61). Some of the features uncovered within James Fort can be dated to the first three years of settlement (ca. 1607-1610) owing to reliable sealed archaeological deposits (Straube 2012: 190). Some of the artifacts found

in these sealed deposits, and within mixed deposits dating later in the seventeenth century, were English Border ware vessels. Archaeologists are continuing to uncover artifacts and the remains of James Fort today.

The collection at Jamestown proved to have the most Border ware out of all the sites analysed, both in quantity and variety. I examined approximately 64 vessels in the study collection: 49 of these dated to the earliest years of colonization (1607-1617), five dated to the second quarter of the seventeenth century (1625-1660), two dated post 1861 (in redeposited early seventeenth-century contexts) and eight were uncovered within the plowzone layer.

6.2.1 1607-1617

The majority of Border ware vessels at Jamestown were found in a variety of features dating to the earliest years of colonization. Eight vessels were uncovered in the double oven cellar (Structure 183), which dates around 1607-1617. This structure measured 16x20 feet and was located close to the northern bulwark (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014). It appears to have initially been an industrial center for smithing and casting lead shot and then later modified to be used as a kitchen, which is indicated by two large circular ovens dug into the walls.

Twenty Border ware vessels were uncovered in John Smith's well (Structure 185), dating between 1608-1610. This well was 14 feet deep and located near the center of the fort (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014). This is considered to be the first well dug by the colonists when they arrived at Jamestown.

There were eight vessels found within Structure 165, a 72x18 foot mud and stud building with a cellar (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014). This structure dates between

1608 and 1610 and is located outside the eastern palisade of the fort. This building appears to have been used as a storehouse and likely built after a fire in 1608, which resulted in an expansion of the eastern edge of the fort.

Two Border ware vessels were found in Structure 177, a square wood-lined well dating 1611-1617 found underneath Structure 176 (a brick hearth) (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014). The well was 11 ½ ft deep and the box frame measured 5x5 feet. The well was parallel with the northern wall of Structure 175, which may suggest that these two features were contemporary.

There was one vessel uncovered in Jane's cellar (Structure 191), dating between 1608 and 1610. This was an L-shaped cellar measuring 25 feet long (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014). There were steps made into the ground to provide access to the cellar, and within the cellar itself there were two bread ovens with brick stacks built into the walls.

Two Border ware vessels were found in the bulwark trench dating between 1607 and 1614. This was a ditch measuring about 14 feet that surrounded the west bulwark of the fort (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014). It was first constructed in 1607 and later improved in 1614.

Seven vessels were uncovered in pit features (specifically pits 1, 2, 3, and 8). These pit features dated between 1607 and 1610 and functioned either as a borrow pit, a powder magazine, or pits to a soldier's cabin (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2014).

One Border ware vessel was found in Structure 187. This is thought to be an addition to James Fort's first storehouse, dating between 1608 and 1610 (Beverly Straube, personal communication 2015).

As previously mentioned, contexts dating between 1607 and 1617 proved to contain the largest quantity and variety of Border ware vessels. Of the 49 vessels I examined dating to this period there were 17 different types of vessels: one beverage or perfume warmer, three bowls, four candlesticks, one chafing dish, five costrels, one cup, eight dishes, one double dish, two jars, one jug, one mug, one pedestal dish, two porringers, one *schweinetopf*, one skillet, one strainer, and fifteen tripod pipkins.

Beverage or Perfume Warmer

A beverage or perfume warmer was found in the double oven cellar (Structure 183) and it has a flat base and a stepped profile (Figure 6.1). The body is concave until it becomes vertical at about the midpoint with a slight constriction before reaching the rim. The rim is flattened and may have been thickened externally. There would have been a solid horizontal handle attached to one side of the rim. It has yellow glaze with brown patches on the interior with some spilling out over the rim. This beverage or perfume warmer has a height of 5.5cm, a base diameter of 4.5cm, and a rim diameter of 7cm.



Figure 6.1 Beverage of perfume warmer found in the double oven cellar at Jamestown (JR2292F).

Bowls

There were two Border ware bowls uncovered at Jamestown in contexts dating between 1607 and 1617. One deep bowl was found in John Smith's well (Structure 185) with olive green glaze on the interior rim and burning on the exterior (Figure 6.2). The base is flat and the walls of the body are fairly straight, rising from the base at approximately a 60-70 degree angle. The rim is almost parallel with the base, flaring outwards with a rounded edge. The exterior of the vessel looks very crude and rough, unlike the smooth interior walls of the bowl. The base is 14cm in diameter, the rim is 24cm in diameter, and it measures approximately 9cm high.



Figure 6.2 Deep bowl uncovered in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

One wide bowl was uncovered within Structure 165 (Figure 6.3). It has dull yellow glaze on the interior only with evidence of burning near the base. The base is flat and blends into the body smoothly, flaring upwards towards the rim. The rim is slightly flattened, flares away from the body and is not thickened. There are throw lines visible around the vessel and a groove present around the base and rim surface. This bowl measures approximately 7cm high with a base diameter of 9cm and a rim diameter of 16cm.



Figure 6.3 Wide bowl found in Structure 165, Jamestown (JR158Y).

Candlesticks

Four candlesticks were found at Jamestown dating to the earliest days of colonization: two saucer candlesticks and two upright or pedestal candlesticks.

Two very similar saucer candlesticks were uncovered in Structure 165 (Figure 6.4). Both have patches of yellow glaze remaining on the interior of the vessel. The exterior or underside of the base is trimmed smooth. The base for one is flat and the other is concave. The sides and rim for both vessels curl upwards and inwards. The socket itself is decorated with two cordons, one near the base of the socket and one on the rim. Both of the sockets are fairly cylindrical but slightly wider near the rim. The diameters of both are approximately 11cm and the height approximately 6cm.



Figure 6.4 Saucer candlestick found in Structure 165, Jamestown (JR810A).

One upright or pedestal candlestick was uncovered in the double oven cellar, Structure 183 (Figure 6.5). It has yellowish green glaze on the top half of the candlestick only, leaving the bottom unglazed. The vessel is hollow through the center until it reaches the socket for holding the candle, likely a result of the way it was manufactured. Twisting of the clay is also clearly visible on the interior. It has a wide pedestal base which tapers upwards to a dripping tray, narrowing again towards the socket. The inside of the socket is also slightly burnt. The base measures 6.3cm in diameter, the dripping tray has a diameter of 8cm, the socket has a diameter of 3.2cm and the height of the vessel is 12.8cm.



Figure 6.5 Upright candlestick found in the double oven cellar, Jamestown (JR2361D).

There was another upright or pedestal candlestick uncovered in John Smith's well, Structure 185. Only the pedestal base is present and there is no visible glaze on the interior or exterior. The base is hollow with a flat platform. Similar to the previous upright candlestick, there is evidence of the clay twisting inside the hollow body. The exterior is trimmed smooth and there is one incised line around the edge of the base for decoration. The base measures approximately 7cm in diameter.

Chafing Dish

There was one chafing dish uncovered in Pit 3 dating between 1607 and 1610 (Figure 6.6). Only a rim fragment and part of the body was found with yellow glaze covering the interior and exterior. The rim is rounded and thickened with one large round knob attached on top of the rim. The body has round holes pierced unevenly throughout. Resulting from the fragment's small

size it is difficult to determine how large the vessel would have been. However, the rim diameter is approximately 13-14cm.



Figure 6.6 Chafing dish fragment found in Pit 3, Jamestown (JR2718N).

Costrels

Five costrels were found in John Smith's well (Structure 185) dating c.1608-1610. One costrel has only the neck remaining (Figure 6.7), thus it is impossible to determine whether it had a mammiform or bottle-shaped form. It has olive green glaze on the exterior only with throw lines visible on the interior. There is a small portion of the body present and it seems that the neck is much narrower than the body, which flares sharply outwards. The rim of the neck is rounded and thickened and has a diameter of approximately 2.5cm.



Figure 6.7 Neck of a costrel found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718Y).

Three of the costrels uncovered in John Smith's well were globular shaped costrels. The first one consists of a flat base with a constriction just above the base (Figure 6.8). The body flares out into a round, bulbous form. The neck and lugs are absent. It has bright green glaze on the upper half of the exterior of the body and throw lines visible around the body midpoint. The base has fairly deep lines from being removed from the pottery wheel with a cheese wire. The base measures 8cm in diameter.



Figure 6.8 Globular shaped costrel found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

The second globular shaped costrel has only the neck present with a lug scar (Figure 6.9). It has green glaze on the exterior only with throw lines visible around the neck. The neck is cylindrical with a rounded rim that is folded outwards. The rim diameter of the neck is approximately 3.4cm.



Figure 6.9 Neck of a globular shaped costrel found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR73A/JR2M-6C).

The third globular shaped costrel consists of a neck and two lugs (Figure 6.10). There is green glaze on the exterior only. The lugs were applied to the vessel and then a single hole was pierced through the center. The bottom of the lugs were flattened as a result of application. There are two ribs on the neck near the rim and the rim is simply rounded with a diameter of approximately 3cm.



Figure 6.10 Lug fragments of a costrel found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

The last costrel that was uncovered in John Smith's well was a unique loop-handled costrel (Figure 6.11). This form is rare in London and probably was not in production very long (Pearce 2007: 81). It has dull yellow glaze on the majority of the exterior (except near the base). This costrel has the form of a bottle-shaped costrel but instead of having lugs it has two large vertical loop handles attached on the neck. For decoration, there are fine incised lines around the base of the neck, placed approximately 5mm apart. The base is flat, the body is rounded, the neck is cylindrical, and the handles are oval in cross section. There are fingerprints on the base of each handle as a result of application. The base measures 8.7cm in diameter, the rim measures 3cm in diameter, the body midpoint has a diameter of 14.5cm, and the height of the vessel is 22cm.



Figure 6.11 Nearly complete loop-handled costrel found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718H).

Cup

One cup was uncovered in John Smith's well (Structure 185) dating between 1608 and 1610 (Figure 6.12). It has mustard yellow glaze on the interior only with slight burning on the exterior. The base is flat with an obvious kiln scar. The body is slightly rounded and the rim is rounded. There is a faint cordon above the base, but otherwise there is no other decoration. The base diameter is 4.5cm, the rim diameter is 8cm, and the vessel measures approximately 5.5cm high.



Figure 6.12 Cup found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

Dishes

I examined a total of nine dishes dating to the earliest years of colonization at Jamestown. One flanged dish was uncovered in the double oven cellar (Structure 183), two dishes were found in John Smith's well (Structure 185), two were found in Structure 165, two were found in Pit 1, one in Pit 3, and one in Pit 8.

The flanged dish uncovered in the double oven cellar was made of Red Border ware (Figure 6.13). It has salmon pink colored fabric with darker red or burgundy patches on the

exterior. The interior has caramel/toffee colored glaze and there is no glaze on the exterior. The base is flat with gouges in the clay from using a cheese wire during removal of the vessel from the wheel. The body and rim flares outwards and except for a single cordon halfway between the base and the rim on the interior, it is hard to determine where the base, body, and rim meet. This flanged dish has a base diameter of 10cm, a rim diameter of 17cm, and a height of 4.5cm.



Figure 6.13 Red Border ware flanged dish found in the double oven cellar, Jamestown (JR2292E).

One of the dishes found in John Smith's well might have been used as a saucer, which is suggested by its relatively small size (Figure 6.14). The majority of the vessel is present and it has uneven green glaze on the interior only. The base is flat, meeting the body at approximately a 50 degree angle, and the rim consists of a flat flange with a rounded outer edge which is thickened above the flange. The base has a diameter of 7cm, the rim diameter is 13.5cm, and the height of the vessel is 3cm.



Figure 6.14 Small dish/saucer found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

The second dish found in John Smith's well was larger than the vessel previously described, and is a flanged dish form (Figure 6.15). It has brown mottled glaze covering only the interior of the vessel. The base is flat but is very crude resulting from gouges left in the clay during manufacture. The vessel itself is very shallow and wide with a flanged rim roughly parallel with the base. The rim itself has been rounded and thickened both above and below the flange. The base has a diameter of 8cm, the rim a diameter of 16.5cm, and the dish is 2.7cm high.



Figure 6.15 Mottled brown-glazed dish found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

Two flanged dishes were uncovered in Structure 165; one is much more complete than the other. The first flanged dish has patchy green glaze on the interior only with some residue on the exterior (Figure 6.16). The base is flat, the body meets the base at a right angle, and the rim has a flat flange with a rounded edge and a decorative cordon or groove around the edge of the rim. Throw lines are very prominent on the exterior where the vessel was not trimmed during manufacture. This flanged dish has a base diameter of 14.5cm, rim diameter of 30cm and a height of 6.5cm.



Figure 6.16 Nearly complete flanged dish found in Structure 165, Jamestown (JR158D).

The second flanged dish uncovered in Structure 165 has only a rim fragment remaining (Figure 6.17). It has light green glaze on the interior only. The rim has a flat flange which is rounded and thickened above the flange, creating a lip around the edge of the vessel. This is a fairly large flanged dish with a rim diameter of approximately 21cm.



Figure 6.17 Rim fragment of a flanged dish found in Structure 165, Jamestown (JR158A).

The two dishes found in Pit 1 were fairly large flanged dishes. The first flanged dish has mustard yellow glaze on the interior only which was spread unevenly over the vessel surface. The rim is thickened below the flange and there are two lines incised into the edge of the rim creating a bevelled edge. This flanged dish has a rim diameter of approximately 26cm.

The second flanged dish uncovered in Pit 1 was the only decorated dish examined at Jamestown (Figure 6.18). It has yellow glaze on the interior only with evidence of a wavy-line decoration incised into the top of the flange surface. The rim is thickened both above and below the flange and has a bevelled edge. This flanged dish would have been very large with a rim diameter of over 32cm.



Figure 6.18 Decorated rim fragment of a flanged dish found in Pit 1, Jamestown (JR2H).

One flanged dish was found in Pit 3 (Figure 6.19). It has bright green glaze on the interior only and there is evidence of burning on the exterior. The base is flat, the body flares outwards and upwards to a rim with a flat flange with a slightly thickened and bevelled edge. The base diameter of this vessel is approximately 12cm, the rim diameter is approximately 26cm, and the height is around 35cm.



Figure 6.19 Flanged dish fragments found in Pit 3, Jamestown (JR124F).

The dish uncovered in Pit 8 is very small and could also have been used as a saucer (Figure 6.20). It has bright green glaze on the interior only, with some glaze residue on the exterior. The base is flat and was clearly trimmed to meet the sides smoothly. The body and rim blend into one another so it is difficult to determine where the rim begins. The top of the rim has a faint groove or incised line near the flattened edge. This vessel has a base diameter of 5cm, a rim diameter of 13.5cm, and a height of 2.6cm.



Figure 6.20 Flanged dish/saucer found in Pit 8, Jamestown (JR1795D).

Double Dish

A unique double dish was uncovered in Pit 3 at Jamestown dating between 1607 and 1610 (Figure 6.21). It has two compartments: an oval-shaped straight-sided bowl with two horizontal loop handles attached over the rim on opposite sites, and an additional, shorter wall attached to one side of the oval bowl with four large holes drilled or punched through the base. The base of the vessel is flat, all the sides are vertical, and there is ribbing around the upper portion of the vessel below the rounded rim. This double dish has bright green glaze on the

interior of the full bowl, over the rim and handles, and halfway down the exterior body of the entire vessel. There is no glaze on the interior of the “strainer” section or on the base. The base is 15.5cm long and 11.5cm wide and the height ranges from 65 to 80cm (the wall that was applied later is shorter).



Figure 6.21 Unique double dish found in Pit 3 at Jamestown (JR124F, 850-JR).

Jars

I examined two jars at Jamestown which dated between 1607 and 1610. Both were albarello jars (also known as drug jars) uncovered in John Smith’s well (Structure 185). One of these jars consist only of small body fragments with green glaze remaining, but it likely would have been very similar to the other, more complete albarello jar. The more complete albarello jar has a flat base, is roughly cylindrical in shape and has a flat topped rim (Figure 6.22). The thin-walled body constricts near the base and near the rim with prominent throw lines on the interior. This shape is characteristic of albarello jar forms. The vessel has spotty green glaze on the

interior and most of the exterior. It has a base diameter of 5.5cm, a rim diameter of 6.3cm, a body diameter of 5.3cm, and a height of 7.4cm.



Figure 6.22 Albarello (drug) jar found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718H).

Jug

A complete drinking jug was uncovered in the Bulwark trench dating between 1607 and 1610 (Figure 6.23). It has a flat base and a slightly rounded, cylindrical body which constricts at the neck before flaring outwards at the rim. There is a rectangular-shaped handle attached to one side of the rim and on the side directly opposite the rim there is a pinched lip. Interestingly, there are dents and imprints in the body of the vessel where the potter handled it during the manufacturing process, and there is also a finger print at the base of the handle where it was applied to the vessel. This drinking jug has patchy green glaze with yellow and brown streaks covering only the exterior top of the vessel. The base diameter measures 7cm, the rim diameter measures 5.4cm, and it is 18.5cm high.



Figure 6.23 Complete drinking jug found in the Bulwark Trench at Jamestown (JR104G (698-JR)).

Mug

One encrusted mug was found in John Smith's well (Structure 185) dating between 1608 and 1610 (Figure 6.24). This mug falls in Haslam's Type 2 category for Border ware mugs and likely would have been barrel-shaped. However, as a result of the small fragments remaining it is difficult to say for certain. It has brown mottled glaze on the interior and exterior with encrusted decoration covering the exterior of the vessel. The base measures approximately 6cm in diameter.



Figure 6.24 Encrusted mug fragments found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718H).

Pedestal Dish

A single pedestal dish was uncovered in Jane's cellar (Structure 191) dating between 1608 and 1610 (Figure 6.25). Only the rim fragments were found but it is obvious that it would have been a small, hollow vessel, likely a pedestal dish or pedestal salt. The top of the rim is flattened and slightly rounded on the exterior. It has bright green glaze on the interior and exterior with scratches evident on the interior glaze, probably as a result of use. The rim of this vessel measures approximately 6.5cm in diameter.



Figure 6.25 Pedestal dish/salt fragments found in Jane's cellar, Jamestown (JR3081F 98840).

Porringers

Two porringers dating between 1607 and 1610 were found in disturbed upper layers of John Smith's well (Structure 185). The first porringer had only a rim and body fragment remaining with brown mottled glaze on the interior only (Figure 6.26). The body has a carination at about the midpoint, there are three ribs around the upper portion of the body, and the rim is simply rounded. This porringer rim measures approximately 9cm in diameter.



Figure 6.26 Brown-glazed porringer found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718D).

The second porringer found in John Smith's well consisted only of a rim fragment. It has olive green glaze on the interior with evidence of burning on the exterior. The rim is rounded and there are two prominent ribs on the upper portion of the body exterior. This porringer rim measures approximately 11cm.

Schweinetopf

A unique vessel was uncovered in the square well (Structure 177) dating between 1611 and 1617: a *schweinetopf* or pig pot. Fragments from the same vessel were also found scattered in mixed contexts (Structure 145, Pit 2, and Pit 17). Small body, rim and leg fragments were

uncovered with evidence of dark green glaze on the interior only (Figure 6.27). The exterior is unglazed but seems to be burnt in some areas. Two (of the four) hollow, tubular legs are present. The body is cylindrical shaped and has straight sides, like a barrel. The top of the vessel has a square or rectangular shaped opening with a pie crust like edge around the rim (Figure 6.28). Attributable to the small fragments of this vessel it is difficult to say for certain how large it would have been. One end of the vessel has a diameter of approximately 11cm.



Figure 6.27 *Schweinetopf* body fragment with leg attached found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR1631D).



Figure 6.28 *Schweinetopf* rim with pie crust edge (JR1631D).

Skillet

A skillet was found in Structure 165 dating to the earliest years of colonization at Jamestown (Figure 6.29). It has a flat base, evidence of one leg placed on the edge of the base, fairly vertical body walls, and a rim with an internal ledge and an edge that is flattened to be parallel with the base. On one part of the rim fragment it seems as though the rim curves outwards, possible for a pouring lip. This skillet has a rim diameter of 10cm and a height of 5cm.



Figure 6.29 Skillet found in Structure 165, Jamestown (JR158AP).

Strainer

One strainer was uncovered in Structure 177 dating between 1611 and 1617 (Figure 6.30). The walls of the body are very thin and fairly vertical. This strainer has a flat base with two small feet placed on the edge of the base. There are two ribs on the exterior just below the rim, which is thickened outwards and flattened. There are tiny square/diamond shaped holes placed unevenly around the base and body, but the holes in the body seem to form a pattern of alternating triangles. One complete horizontal loop handle is attached over the rim and a scar of where a second handle would have been is directly opposite. The strainer has dark green glaze on

the interior only with some spilling out over the rim and through the perforated holes in the body. It has a base diameter of 8.5cm, a rim diameter of 12cm, and a height of 6.8cm.



Figure 6.30 Strainer found in Structure 177, Jamestown (JR2158Z).

Tripod Pipkins

There were at least fifteen tripod pipkin vessels uncovered at Jamestown dating between 1607 and 1617. Five tripod pipkins were found in the double oven cellar (Structure 183), five were found in John Smith's well (Structure 185), one was found in the Bulwark Trench, one consisted of crossmends between Pits 1, 2, and 3, two were found in Structure 165, and one was found in Structure 187. Along with these tripod pipkins, there were also two lids that likely belong to these vessels: one flat topped lid found in John Smith's well and one dome-shaped lid found in the Bulwark Trench.

The first tripod pipkin uncovered within the double oven cellar was almost complete (Figure 6.31). It has a rim with an external lid-seating, a round body with external ribbing below the rim, and a flat base with three feet placed around the circumference. A hollow, tubular handle is present, which has an end that flares and then tapers. The handle was squat when applied to the

vessel. This tripod pipkin has yellow glaze on the interior with some spilling out over the rim. The exterior is unglazed and extensively burnt in some areas. The rim measures 13.7cm in diameter, the base measures 14cm in diameter, the handle is 8.5cm long, and the height of the vessel is 20.6cm.



Figure 6.31 Almost complete tripod pipkin found in the double oven cellar, Jamestown (JR2361A 5621-JR).

The second tripod pipkin found in the double oven cellar consisted of a rim, body and handle (Figure 6.32). The rim has an external lid-seating and the body is round with ribbing around the exterior under the rim. It has a hollow handle which also flares and then tapers at the end. There are two fingerprints on opposite sides of the handle where it was applied to the body. This tripod pipkin has yellow glaze with iron flecks on the interior only. There is no glaze on the exterior and there is no burning visible. The rim has a diameter measuring 14.5cm and the handle is 6.2cm long.



Figure 6.32 Top half of a tripod pipkin found in the double oven cellar, Jamestown (JR2361A).

The third tripod pipkin vessel uncovered in the double oven cellar had only the base remaining. This vessel is not the same size as the one previously mentioned (with the base absent) and therefore is counted as a separate vessel. It has a round body and there is evidence of some ribbing around the exterior near the midpoint of the body. It has two feet placed around the edge of the flat base and a scar where the third leg would have been. This tripod pipkin has yellow glaze on the interior only with some glaze residue on the underside of the base. This base measures 14cm in diameter. There were also two tubular hollow tripod pipkin handles found within the double oven cellar. Since they do not belong to the previous three vessels described, they are considered to be two additional pipkin vessels.

The first tripod pipkin found in John Smith's well consisted of a rim with an internal ledge (Figure 6.33). It has mustard yellow glaze on the interior only. The exterior is not glazed and has faint ribbing around the upper body. This tripod pipkin rim measures approximately 9cm in diameter.



Figure 6.33 Tripod pipkin rim with an internal ledge found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR124F).

The second tripod pipkin from John Smith's well has the rim and body remaining (Figure 6.34). This rim has neither an external lid-seating nor an internal ledge; instead, it flares outwards and is simply rounded. This tripod pipkin has bright green glaze on the interior only. The exterior has slight burning and faint ribbing around the upper part of the body. This rim has a diameter of approximately 9.5cm.



Figure 6.34 Tripod pipkin with flared rim found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718H).

The third tripod pipkin has only the rim remaining. It has a flared rim with an internal ledge for lid-seating. There was light green glaze with iron flecks on the interior only with some brown glaze pooling on the interior crease of the rim. The exterior is unglazed with prominent ribbing under the rim. This tripod pipkin rim has a diameter of approximately 16cm. One tripod pipkin handle was uncovered in John Smith's well, likely belonging to one of the vessels previously mentioned.

The fourth tripod pipkin in the collection from John Smith's well is nearly complete consisting of the base, feet, body profile, handle and rim (Figure 6.35). It has a flat base with three feet placed around the circumference, a round body with faint ribbing around the upper portion of the exterior, and a rim which flares outwards with an internal ledge for lid-seating. A hollow tubular handle is attached to the upper half of the body and it has an end that flares slightly before tapering. This tripod pipkin has light green glaze on the interior only with some spilling out onto the handle. The exterior is burnt near the base. The base has a diameter of 8cm, the rim a diameter of 9.5cm, and the height of the vessel measures 12cm.



Figure 6.35 Nearly complete tripod pipkin found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718W).

The fifth tripod pipkin found in John Smith's well is represented by several fragments consisting of a flat base with rectangular-shaped feet around the circumference, a round body, a hollow tubular handle that flares and tapers, and a rim with an internal ledge (Figure 6.36). There are also fingerprints or impressions visible near the base of the handle where it was applied to the vessel. This tripod pipkin has green glaze on the interior only with some glaze residue on the underside of the base. The exterior has evidence of burning. The base measures 10cm in diameter, the rim 12cm in diameter, and the handle is approximately 5.5cm long.



Figure 6.36 Tripod pipkin base fragment and handle found in John Smith's well (JR2718N).

A flat-topped lid was found in John Smith's well that was likely for covering a tripod pipkin (Figure 6.37). The lid has a flat top with a hollow knob in the center. The sides and rim of the lid meet the top at approximately a 90 degree angle. Some burning is evidenced on one side of the lid. The lid is unglazed, measures 1.8cm high and 12cm in diameter.



Figure 6.37 Flat-topped tripod pipkin lid found in John Smith's well, Jamestown (JR2718N).

One tripod pipkin and a dome-shaped lid were uncovered in the Bulwark Trench. The pipkin has only two legs and a rim with an internal ledge remaining. There is green glaze on the interior only. The exterior has slight ribbing under the rim and evidence of burning. The rim measures approximately 13cm in diameter.

The dome-shaped lid has a knob placed in the center which seems to have been thrown with the lid in one piece, not applied later (Figure 6.38). The knob has a flat top with a slight hollow on the underside. There is no glaze present on the lid. There is no rim remaining on the lid so it was not possible to obtain a measurement of its size.



Figure 6.38 Dome-shaped tripod pipkin lid found in the Bulwark Trench at Jamestown (JR87C).

A tripod pipkin was mended with fragments from Pits 1, 2 and 3. It consists of a rim with an external lid-seating (Figure 6.39). There is spotty green glaze on the interior only with some spilling out over the rim. The exterior has faint ribbing under the rim and is unevenly burnt. This vessel has a rim diameter of approximately 8.5cm.



Figure 6.39 Tripod pipkin crossmended from fragments found in Pits 1, 2 and 3, Jamestown (JR124F-2AF-2H-4B).

Two tripod pipkins were uncovered in Structure 165. The first consists of a flat base, a round body and a rim with an internal ledge for a lid-seating (Figure 6.40). It has dull yellow glaze on the interior only. The exterior is slightly burnt and ribbing is present on the upper portion of the body. The rim measures 14cm in diameter. The second is identified by a hollow tubular handle.



Figure 6.40 Tripod pipkin found in Structure 165, Jamestown (JR158AW JR158E).

The last tripod pipkin found dating between 1607 and 1610 was uncovered in Structure 187 (Figure 6.41). It has a flat base with one leg present, a rim with an internal ledge, and a handle which flares and then tapers to the end. There is pale green glaze on the interior with some residue on the handle and bottom of the base. The exterior has pronounced ribbing on the upper half of the body and is extensively burnt in some places. The rim has a diameter of 14cm, the base a diameter of 12cm, and the vessel is 14.1cm high.



Figure 6.41 Tripod pipkin found in Structure 187, Jamestown (JR3076F).

6.2.2 1625-1660

In contexts dating to the second quarter of the seventeenth century there were only five Border ware vessels uncovered. There was one vessel found in Ditch 6, one vessel found in Ditch 7 (outside the east bulwark), two vessels in Midden 1 (fill between the east bulwark and the seawall), and one vessel in Structure 163 (a 50x30 foot building with brick chimneys and a stone footing). Of the five Border ware vessels uncovered dating between 1625 and 1660 there was one red bowl or cup, one chamber pot, one jug, one red fuming pot, and one red tripod pipkin.

Bowl or Cup

A vessel resembling a bowl or cup was uncovered in Structure 163 dating post 1643 (Figure 6.42). A small fragment of the rim is present which has a flat top with grooves or cordons on the exterior for decoration. The interior wall is smooth. It was made in Red Border ware and has pale orange fabric. This bowl or cup has light brown glaze with iron flecks throughout on the interior only with some spilling out over the rim. As a result of the small size of the rim fragment it is difficult to associate the form with one vessel type. The rim measures approximately 10.5cm in diameter.



Figure 6.42 Bowl or cup found in Structure 163, Jamestown (JR100B).

Chamber Pot

The rim and handle of a chamber pot was uncovered in Midden 1 (Figure 6.43). The rim flares slightly outwards with a flat top. The handle is a vertical loop handle which would have been attached to the body and rim. It has an oval cross-section with decorative vertical grooves on the exterior. This vessel is a Type 2 chamber pot, which is evident by its wide, flat top. The rim measures approximately 10cm in diameter.



Figure 6.43 Rim and handle of a chamber pot found in Midden 1, Jamestown (JR38M).

Fuming Pot

A Red Border ware fuming pot was found in Ditch 6 dating ca.1640 (Figure 6.44). Only a body fragment is present, but some holes are seen on the edge of the body fragment which seems to have fairly thick vertical walls, which is characteristic of fuming pots. This vessel has pale orange fabric and dull yellow glaze with iron flecks on the exterior only.



Figure 6.44 Red Border ware fuming pot found in Ditch 6, Jamestown (JR124C).

Jug

One cylindrical drinking jug was uncovered in Ditch 7 (Figure 6.45). Only the bottom half of the vessel remains but there is evidence that it had a cylindrical form and a flat base. Throw lines are present on the interior and exterior. This jug has bright green glaze on the upper portion of the body exterior with some spilling down to the base. The base measures 7cm in diameter.



Figure 6.45 Cylindrical drinking jug found in Ditch 7, Jamestown (JR83K).

Tripod Pipkin

A Red Border ware tripod pipkin was found in Midden 1 (Figure 6.46). Only a rim fragment was present which seems to flare outwards creating an internal ledge. The rim itself is thickened and rounded. It has salmon pink colored fabric and brown mottled glaze on the interior only. The rim measures approximately 20-22cm in diameter.



Figure 6.46 Red Border ware tripod pipkin found in Midden 1, Jamestown (JR97M).

6.2.3 Post-1861

There were only two Border ware vessels found in contexts dating post 1861, which were redeposited: one colander and one mug. Two of these vessels were uncovered in Structure 145, the 1861 Confederate earthwork that was constructed by digging up soil covering James Fort and thereby pulling Fort-period materials out of context.

Colander

A rim fragment was uncovered in Structure 145 belonging to a colander (Figure 6.47). The rim itself is thickened and externally rounded, and the body has circular holes punched

unevenly throughout. This colander has yellow glaze on both the interior and exterior. The rim measures approximately 15cm in diameter.



Figure 6.47 Colander rim fragment found in Structure 145, Jamestown (JR1269E).

Mug

One fragment of a barrel-shaped encrusted mug was also uncovered in Structure 145 (Figure 6.48). The rim is simply rounded and does not have an encrusted decoration on it, but the exterior of the body is covered in dark brown encrustation. A singular cordon separates the encrusted body from the undecorated rim. It has dark brown glaze on the interior and exterior. This mug is very small with a rim diameter of approximately 4cm.



Figure 6.48 Encrusted mug found in Structure 145, Jamestown (no catalogue number).

6.2.4 Plowzone

There were eight Border ware vessels found within the plowzone layers of James Fort: two bowls, one candlestick, one dish, two jugs, one tripod pipkin, and one unknown vessel form.

Bowls

Two wide bowls were found in the plowzone: one has mottled brown glaze and one has yellow glaze. The brown glazed wide bowl is fairly large with a flat base and a body that flares outwards and upward. There is evidence of burning on the underside of the base, indicating this vessel may have been used for cooking or heating food. It is glazed on the interior only. The base of this bowl has a diameter of 10cm.

The second wide bowl has yellow glaze on the interior only. The exterior of the vessel is trimmed near the base and has a kiln scar. The base is flat, meeting the body at a very wide angle (approximately 75 degrees), creating a very wide, shallow bowl. The rim is thickened and simply rounded. The base measures 26cm in diameter, the rim measures 32cm in diameter, and the height of the vessel is 7cm.

Candlestick

One saucer candlestick was uncovered within the plowzone layer (Figure 6.49). It has a flat, saucer-like base with the rounded rim flaring slightly outwards. The socket of the candlestick is not complete. This vessel has bright green glaze on the interior only with some spilling out over the rim. The base measures 10.5cm in diameter.



Figure 6.49 Saucer candlestick found in the plowzone layer at Jamestown (JR716B).

Dish

Small rim fragments of a flanged dish were also uncovered within the plowzone layer. It has bright green glaze on the interior only. The rim is slightly thickened above the flange with a cordon near the edge creating a decorative ridge. This rim measures approximately 16cm in diameter.

Jugs

Two globular drinking jugs were uncovered within the plowzone layer. The first globular drinking jug has a flat base with a constriction or waist before it meets the round, globular body (Figure 6.50). There is also a fragment of a vertical loop handle remaining. This vessel has light green glaze on the exterior, upper half of the body with prominent throw lines visible on the interior. The base of this jug has a diameter of 6.5cm.



Figure 6.50 Globular drinking jug found in the plowzone layer at Jamestown (1144-JR).

The second globular jug found in the plowzone had only a base fragment remaining. The base is flat and like the first jug, there is a constriction or waist between the base and the round, globular body. There is no glaze present except for a patch of green glaze on the exterior, which likely ran down from the top of the vessel. This base measures approximately 6.5cm in diameter.

Tripod Pipkin

Only one handle was uncovered in the plowzone belonging to a tripod pipkin. It is hollow in form with a thickened and rounded end. There are also fingerprints visible near the base of the handle. There is no evidence of glaze present.

Unknown

An unidentified vessel was found within the plowzone layer which seems to have a tall, cylindrical form (Figure 6.51). It has light brown mottled glaze on the exterior and faint traces of it on the interior. Only the body fragment is present but it seems to be a tall vessel with vertical

cylindrical walls and possibly a vertical loop handle. The diameter of the vessel would have been approximately 9cm. It is possible that this vessel may be a jug or jar.



Figure 6.51 Unidentified cylindrical vessel found in the plowzone layer at Jamestown (JR124B).

6.3 Conclusions

As mentioned earlier, the Jamestown Rediscovery collection has the largest variety of Border ware vessels in English North America. In total in the study collection there is one beverage or perfume warmer, six bowls, five candlesticks, one chafing dish, one chamber pot, one colander, five costrels, one cup, nine dishes, one double dish, one fuming pot, two jars, two jugs, four mugs, one pedestal dish, two porringers, one *schweinetopf*, one skillet, one strainer, seventeen tripod pipkins, and one unidentified vessel (Table 6.1). 49 vessels came from sealed contexts dating c.1607-1617, four were found in ditches or middens dating to the second quarter of the seventeenth century, one vessel was found in a structure dating c.1643-1660 that was built over the 1607-1610 eastern bulwark of James Fort (could be residual), and the remaining 10 vessels came from mixed disturbed contexts.

	Beverage Warmer	Bowl	Candlestick	Chafing Dish	Chamber Pot	Colander	Costrel	Cup	Dish	Double Dish	Fuming Pot	Jar	Jug	Mug	Pedestal Dish	Porringer	<i>Schweinetopf</i>	Skillet	Strainer	Tripod Pipkin	Unknown	Total Vessels
c.1607-1617	1	3	4	1			5	1	8	1		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15		49
c.1625-1660		1			1						1		1							1		5
Post 1861						1								1								2
Plowzone		2	1						1				2							1	1	8
Total Vessels	1	6	5	1	1	1	5	1	9	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	17	1	64

Table 6.1 Summary of Border ware vessels uncovered at Jamestown.

It is difficult to determine whether the difference between the quantity and variety of Border ware vessels between 1607-1617 and after that time is due to the fact that the majority of excavations thus far have focused on the earliest occupation of James Fort, or that the high quantity of Border ware vessels pre-1617 is attributed to the trading networks available between Jamestown and London when the Virginia Company was in operation. Border ware was not found in sealed contexts of later seventeenth-century structures that have been found such as Structures 180, 189, 170 and 173.

Similar to in other areas of North America, the majority of Border ware vessels found at Jamestown, Virginia were used for the preparation, cooking, and serving of food. At Jamestown, however, there is a much larger variety of vessel forms present and as previously mentioned most of them date to the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Since so few vessels were found throughout the rest of the seventeenth century, and some of those that were found were in

disturbed contexts, it is difficult to speculate on functional differences of Border ware throughout the century.

Chapter 7: Discussion: Status and Trade

7.1 Introduction

Ceramics are commonly found on historic period sites and because of their durability are essential goods for obtaining information about those who used them. This chapter will focus on the social value of Border ware ceramics on seventeenth-century colonial sites in English North America and discuss what information they can provide about those who lived at particular sites and how their socio-economic positions may have influenced the availability and trade of Border ware to that area.

The examination of Border ware ceramics on archaeological sites can also provide information on the patterns and the local and regional variations in trade. According to Alison Games, variety characterized England's colonies: "regular contact by colonial residents and visitors with England and with different colonial societies ensured that this new Atlantic world was balanced on a fulcrum between remote colonial outposts and frequent interaction" (1999: 191). Commonly, colonists would travel back to England for business and personal reasons, enticing men from England to leave one colony for another and drawing new settlers overseas (Games 1999: 206). Since the colonies and colonists settling in different areas vary, it is only logical to assume that the goods traded with colonies along the coast of English North America also vary. Furthermore, the trade connections between areas changed according to the economy of a territory and the networks of its local merchants.

7.2 Consumption Patterns and Ceramics within the Household

Ceramics make up a significant percentage of artifact groups excavated on seventeenth-century archaeological sites in England, indicating that they can be a reliable resource for

examining consumption patterns and everyday use within a household. Consumption theory analysis, consumption patterns, and the function of goods at a particular site can aid in interpreting Border ware ceramics within the household. Although it is outside the realm of this discussion, it is important to note that a vessel's intended use may be quite different from its actual use (Allan 2003: 147). The function of an object can change when used outside of its original settings, especially in colonies where people from a variety of cultural backgrounds are living together. Due to the limited availability of ceramics from England and seasonal variability of goods being imported, ceramic vessels in colonial contexts were used for whatever was necessary.

Examining the style of ceramics found on sites can provide information on the social status of the owners (Ackermann 1991: 26; Stoddart 2000: 94). The quantity of high-quality, expensive ceramics can provide some insight into the owners wealth, and therefore social rank in society. Furthermore, the types of ceramic vessels present can also be used as evidence to suggest the status of a household. For example, chafing dishes were a rare occurrence and not every household had the luxury of having one to keep their food warm at the table (Crompton 2000: 141). Chafing dishes also suggest a way of consuming food beyond the one-pot meal that was common in most households. Both the quantity and quality of items purchased by a household reflect the social status of its members (De Vries 1993: 85). Although Border ware is not a luxurious item, the presence of more specialized vessel types can indicate that a colonist with a high social standing had the means to obtain them.

According to Baugher and Venables, status was the main factor for the consumption of ceramic wares in colonial North America. They state that "the buying power of a colonist... determined what (and how much) the individual purchased" (1987: 50). When examining the

types and quantity of Border ware vessels found on seventeenth-century archaeological sites in English North America it is possible to speculate on the status of the colonists who lived there. However, Border ware itself is not necessarily an indicator of high or low status. After analysing the history and inhabitants of a site, it is easier to understand why more specialized or individualized vessels are found at some sites and not at others. Keeping consumption theory in mind, the domestic consumption of Border ware vessels varied for those of different ranks in society. Simply, colonists of a higher social-standing or with stronger connections to markets in England were more likely to obtain types of Border ware vessels that were not found in ordinary households.

7.3 Mechanics of Trade in the Seventeenth Century

North American colonies were quite dependent on mother countries for consumer goods (Glennie 1995: 175). English colonies in particular depended on England for trade and imports of the newest fashions and material culture (Baugher and Venables 1987: 35). This idea of the core (England) supplying peripheral areas (colonies) with material goods is one of the main concepts of world-systems theory (Orser 2009: 255). When analysing evidence from England, Weatherill found that newer goods in higher quantities were found on sites closer to London which could suggest that the amount of goods found in a household relates to the ease of supply and trade to that area (1993: 210). It may be safe to assume then that the ease of supply and trade to English colonies also affected the quantity and types of Border ware vessels.

Distance was not the only factor affecting the trade of goods. The proximity of a port or city to the production site and methods of transport available (roads or rivers) would have impacted the shipment of that particular good. Unfortunately the trade of Border ware from its

production site throughout England is still unclear. Another factor that may have influenced the trade of goods is the distribution between colonies in North America after the ships arrived from England. It is possible that after Border ware arrived at Ferryland, for example, it was then shipped to other colonies on the island such as St. John's or Cupids. Again, there are no documentary records to support this. It is important to remember that it is also likely that colonists brought Border ware vessels with them instead of relying solely on trade networks.

Networks by sea were the most common ways to transport goods during the seventeenth century. It was much easier to transport goods by water than through inland trade. For example, all of the earliest colonies in New England depended on coastal seafaring for the trade of materials (Vickers and Walsh 2005: 10).

London's economic foundation in the seventeenth century was primarily its trade and merchant community (Minchinton 1969: 49). World-systems theory focuses on this capitalist economy to better understand commercial networks over large areas (Wallerstein 1974: 67). Of all the English ports, London was the largest, with Bristol being the second largest port and city. Many of the goods produced in English industries were sent overseas, first making its way through London markets. This overseas trade "increased the purchasing power of a significant section of the English population" (Minchinton 1969: 51). Throughout the seventeenth century, oceanic trade expanded immensely, which can be seen in the growth of the English West Country ports (Ramsay 1957: 163). Furthermore, ports along the southwest coast were very well placed for colonial trade across the Atlantic (Willan 1967: 34).

It is also important to remember that the trade of goods to colonial America was not one sided. The colonies were expected to help their mother country in obtaining a balance in trade with other nations either by purchasing manufactured goods with a higher value than the raw

materials, by growing products for the mother country to sell, or supplying products that the mother country would otherwise have to get from foreign sources (Perkins 1988: 19). This idea, known as mercantilism, is very an important concept in Wallerstein's world-systems theory.

7.4 Status and Trade in Newfoundland

Of the three archaeological sites in Newfoundland where Border ware was uncovered (Ferryland, Cupids, and St. John's), the collection at Ferryland provides the most evidence of socio-economic differences within the colony. The difference in Border ware vessels found at Ferryland dating to the first and second half of the seventeenth century is a strong indicator of the changing socio-economic roles of those who lived there (Hawkins 2012a: 60). Although both George Calvert and David Kirke were prominent figures and of a high socio-economic status, there is a noticeable difference in the types of vessels dating to the second half of the seventeenth century when the Kirke family was managing the colony.

There were more specialized Border ware vessels being imported to Ferryland during the second half of the seventeenth century, such as strainers, skillets, mugs, and lobed dishes (Hawkins 2012a: 60). Many of these vessels indicate more varied food preparation, cooking, serving, and dining practices which is suggestive of individuals of high status. Since we know that Sir David Kirke and his family lived at Ferryland after 1638, it is likely they brought these particular Border ware forms with them or perhaps ordered them from England. Furthermore, some of these vessels were found in contexts directly associated with dwellings occupied by the Kirkes. Because some of the Border ware vessels found at Ferryland were very rare in England at the time, it is possible that the Kirkes had very important and reliable connections to obtain the

material goods they desired. David Kirke was raised in Dieppe, France but made very strong connections to the markets in London later in life.

The provisions and goods that were exported to colonies in Newfoundland were mostly shipped from outports in England's West Country (Allan and Pope 1990: 56). The Newfoundland fishery on the English Shore was a major industry during the seventeenth century and consisted mainly of West Country fishermen. Barnstaple and Bideford, along with Dartmouth and Plymouth, commercially dominated small maritime communities in Newfoundland and it seems that ceramics primarily came from these areas (Pope 1992: 415). Plymouth, for example, was directly involved with the Newfoundland trade: merchants would ship to the Newfoundland fisheries, likely sending goods such as ceramics (Allan and Barber 1992: 229).

Artifacts found on some colonial sites in Newfoundland demonstrate that imported goods were not just the "necessary provisions" that were usually sent to ordinary planters (Pope 2004: 373). In some cases, the merchant gentry such as Sir David Kirke at Ferryland, obtained luxury goods such as rare and expensive ceramics. Beginning in the 1640s, Kirke had a very successful trade in fish and wine (Pope 1992: 454). He used pre-existing trans-Atlantic commercial networks but also established many trading connections to London and other areas of England to obtain the goods he desired for both trade and personal use.

Crompton suggests that not all of the imported ceramics at Ferryland were directly traded between ports near the production site and the colony (2000: 30). Border wares were probably marketed to London first, and then traded to the southwestern ports of England for redistribution elsewhere. This is suggested by the relatively small number of Border ware ceramics at Ferryland compared to other wares such as North Devon (Crompton 2000: 32). Furthermore,

records dating between 1675 and 1684 indicate that the majority of fishing ships and sack ships were coming from West Country ports rather than other areas such as London (Temple 2004: 138).

The same notion can be applied to other colonies in Newfoundland. At Cupids, for example, the quantity of Border ware in the collection is relatively small compared to North Devon or Exeter coarse earthenwares. Cupids, established by the Newfoundland Company, consisted of merchants from London and Bristol (Gilbert 2012). This may explain why some Border ware vessels were found at Cupids and not on other seventeenth-century sites such as New Perlican, Old Perlican, Winterton, and Hants Harbour. Since these sites date to the late seventeenth century, it is possible that a lower quantity of Border ware made its way to North America at that time. However, it is also reasonable to suggest that the presence of Border ware indicates earlier seventeenth-century settlement, since Cupids was established in 1610 and has evidence of Border ware vessels.

7.5 Status and Trade in New England

From historic documentation and archaeological evidence it is possible to obtain information about the status of settlers inhabiting sites in New England. For example, artifacts found at the Winslow site in Plymouth “are testimony to the high social rank the Winslow family enjoyed as landed English gentry in both England and New England” (Beaudry et al. 2003: 166). The Winslows were gentry while the occupants of the R.M. Clark Garrison site and the Allerton-Cushman site were merchants.

Although there were colonists arriving in New England from a higher socio-economic status (such as gentry and merchants), it is unlikely that they were using their connections to

obtain utilitarian Border ware vessels. Since there were no rare or unusual vessel forms uncovered in New England, the presence of occasional Border ware forms may simply be the result of these items being available and of decent quality, some of which made its way to different areas of North America.

The Council for New England, established by Sir Fernando Gorges, was meant to patent areas in New England and launch the colony's administrative and judicial structures (Middleton 1996: 75). During the 1620s, groups from London and the West Country financed expeditions which resulted in the first organized settlements in the area (Bailyn 1955: 10). In 1620, a group of merchants from London financially supported Puritan emigrants (known as the Pilgrims) after they received a patent from the Council for New England to settle in Plymouth. Around the same time, Dorchester merchants also had patents issued from the Council for New England to create settlements in Massachusetts and exploit the area's fishing grounds. Unfortunately, none of these settlements prospered (Middleton 1996: 81).

Because most of the early settlements established in New England were financed by groups from the West Country and London, it is very likely that the financiers also supplied the colonies with goods. Archaeological sites in Maine have produced artifacts predominantly from the West Country. During the seventeenth century, Maine had significant ties to the West Country; ships from this area "traded directly with Maine, and indirectly through Newfoundland" (Baker 2012: 13). There is a strong presence of West Country ceramics in Maine, as well as a large number of tobacco pipes from Bristol, which suggests that this region had strong trading connections with Bristol during the seventeenth century. Merchants in Massachusetts on the other hand, tended to have stronger ties to London markets.

In addition to the status of certain individuals in New England, the trade connections available to colonists must also be considered when examining the presence of Border ware. Like Newfoundland, Englishmen from parts of the West Country such as Bristol, Devon and Dorset were attracted to New England because of the cod fishery (Bailyn 1955: 2; Gray 1988: 158). Also similar to Newfoundland, it is likely that Border ware ceramics arrived in New England through redistribution from West Country ports. This can explain why there is not a large quantity of Border ware present at colonies in Massachusetts, and what is present seem to be common forms.

7.6 Status and Trade in the Chesapeake

At the beginning of European settlement in St. Mary's City in Maryland, colonists relied on Virginia for livestock and Indians for corn, but they eventually became self-sufficient (Menard 1985: 49). During the 1630s and 1640s, St. Mary's City society was dominated by men of gentle status; it was a hierarchical society with sharp distinctions between wealth and status. The presence of prominent men in St. Mary's in the early days of colonization provided Lord Baltimore, its founder, with a pool of leadership on which he could draw (Mernard 1985: 51).

The St. John's site in St. Mary's City has the highest number of Border ware vessels in Maryland and coincidentally this site has the earliest occupation dates. Furthermore the alembic, one of the candlesticks, and the encrusted lid were also found here. Maryland's first government administrator, John Lewger, constructed St. John's and it soon became a very important location where the Assembly met and where Maryland's official records were kept (Miller 2013: 1). Considering the socio-economic status of the colonists who visited the site, it is not surprising that more decorative Border ware vessels were uncovered here. In other areas, many of the

colonists who arrived in Maryland came from London and Bristol (Landsman 2003: 78). Similar to Newfoundland and New England, it seems that other colonial sites in Maryland only received utilitarian Border ware vessels.

The majority of colonists who initially arrived at Jamestown, Virginia under the Virginia Company were young gentlemen, artisans, and laborers. It may be safe to assume that they had connections in England that allowed them to acquire the large variety of Border ware vessels. Some of these vessels which are rare and even unique, likely arrived at the colony as possessions gentlemen brought with them or they were obtained through personal or business connections. With regards to the loop handled costrel found within an early seventeenth-century context, Straube stated that it “may have been privately owned by one of the colony’s gentlemen rather than part of the general supplies of London-area merchants who provisioned Virginia Company ships with more prosaic forms” (2013: 21). It is possible that the unique Border ware vessels found at Jamestown (such as a *schweinetopf*, salt, double dish, fuming pot, etc.) may have been privately owned by some of the gentlemen as well (Straube 2011: 163-164).

The majority of the settlers at Jamestown came from the greater London area (including Kent, Sussex and Essex), Suffolk, Peterborough, and Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire (Kelso 2006: 29). Most of them were gentlemen; many were younger and sons of gentry who had no hopes of inheriting family land, making the prospect of acquiring land in Virginia appealing to them (Kelso 2006: 31). It is likely that excavations at James Fort revealed so many different Border ware vessels because of the connection the Virginia Company had with London markets. This is suggested by the high quantity of Border ware found dating before 1624. The Virginia Company was dissolved by 1624, breaking the sources of supply from London markets, where Border ware was primarily marketed (Straube and Lucchetti 1996: 22). Border ware

industries were the major suppliers of utilitarian ceramic vessels to London when the Virginia Company controlled the Jamestown colony (Straube 2013: 28). There is such a variety of Border ware forms found because, in addition to the connections the Virginia Company had with London markets, the first Virginia Company ships to sail to Jamestown were provisioned in London and many of the settlers brought their own vessels with them (Straube 2013: 21). During the 1620s, potter Thomas Ward began producing earthenware vessels at Jamestown that were largely influenced by Border ware forms, which allowed colonists to be less dependent on wares coming from London (Pearce 2007: 177).

It is difficult to determine whether the difference between the quantity and variety of Border ware vessels between 1607-1617 and after is attributable to the fact that the majority of excavations at Jamestown thus far have focused on the earliest occupation of James Fort; or that the high quantity of Border ware vessels pre-1617 attributable to the trading networks available between Jamestown and London when the Virginia Company was in operation. It is possible that both of these factors may have influenced the Border ware present at Jamestown. No Border ware has been found in tightly sealed contexts at Jamestown dating later than 1617, but this does not necessarily mean that Border ware was not present in Virginia during the later seventeenth century. Other seventeenth-century sites in the area should be examined for the presence of Border ware. In a previous work I hypothesize that high quantities and rare forms of Border ware in English North American colonies is somehow directly linked with the access colonists had to markets in London, which would explain the quantity and variety of vessels uncovered at Jamestown dating between 1607-1617 (Hawkins 2014: 8).

The gentlemen settlers who arrived at Jamestown may have had the necessary connections to obtain some of the rare and unique Border ware vessels (Straube 2011: 163-164).

The rarity of the double dish vessel, for example, suggests it was a personal possession and not general pottery supplied to the colony by the Virginia Company (Pearce 2007: 177).

Similarly, based on the socio-economic status of the colonists who inhabited and visited the St. John's site in St. Mary's City, Maryland, it is likely that they had the necessary connections to markets in England to obtain the more decorative Border ware vessels uncovered there. Otherwise, it is likely that the bulk orders of Border ware to be redistributed in England by the coastal trade also made their way to some colonies in the Chesapeake.

7.7 Thoughts on the Trans-Atlantic Trade of Border Ware

There were many ways to buy ceramics during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They could be purchased directly from the pottery industry, from peddlers making their way between the homes of customers, through exchange at markets or fairs, through manorial tenurial connections, from bulk orders of pots for feast days, or as a container of desired goods held inside the vessel (Pearce 2007: 173). Pearce states that pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire borders reveals a wide network of manorial connections which is evident from Border ware uncovered in other areas of England. She wrote "it is likely that these wares reached such distant locations as a result of the family or officials moving between centres, rather than through direct trade links with the source areas or intermediaries in the large towns" (2007: 173). Therefore, when examining the distribution of Border ware in England it is important not to assume that it was purchased at local markets. It was probably marketed to London first, and then traded to other English ports for redistribution to areas such as the American colonies.

Most, if not all, Border ware potters had some connection in London that allowed them to establish market connections. It was more likely for potters to meet with middlemen who would

organize the pottery distribution to the market (Pearce 2007: 174). Because the community of potters in Blackwater Valley where Border ware was produced was so small and it was unlikely that customers would have travelled to the Surrey-Hampshire border from London, the role of a middleman was very important. They bought vessels in bulk from the pottery sites and arranged for distribution. Commonly, pottery purchased by middlemen were stored in warehouses and sold at street markets or shops, institutions, or for the export trade. It is important to remember, however, that Border ware was also marketed locally.

Border wares are common at Devon ports in the West Country and is believed that these wares arrived through London and were redistributed by the coastal trade. In Devon, the number of Border ware vessels increase around 1600 and later, suggesting there was “a major growth in the trade in earthenware from London in the years 1600” (Allan 1984: 81). Excavations in Totnes (South Devon) uncovered 11 Border ware vessels dating between 1585-1610 which consist only of bowl, dish, porringer, and tripod pipkin forms. In addition, excavations in Plymouth, England have uncovered Border ware tripod pipkins (Allan and Barber 1992: 233; Fairclough 1979: 63). This may be a small example of the “bulk” orders of pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire area to be distributed elsewhere, which seems to have consisted of the more common utilitarian Border ware forms. Even within excavated assemblages in London the predominant types of Border ware are those that have common utilitarian functions for preparing and serving food such as dishes, porringers, tripod pipkins, bowls, and chamber pots (Schofield and Pearce 2009: 292-328).

It is possible that some ports in England obtained bulk orders of Border ware to be shipped to colonies in North America (Figure 7.1). As previously mentioned, Border wares were found in archaeological contexts in Totnes. In Exeter and Southampton, on the other hand, very

little or no Border ware vessels were uncovered on seventeenth-century sites (Allan 1984: 127; Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975). This may suggest that various ports in South Devon acquired quantities of Border ware for later redistribution, while others such as Exeter and Southampton did not obtain such vessels for shipping to the American colonies. Regardless, there is “good evidence” of a coastal trade of goods that carried pottery and glass vessels from London to Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975: 17).

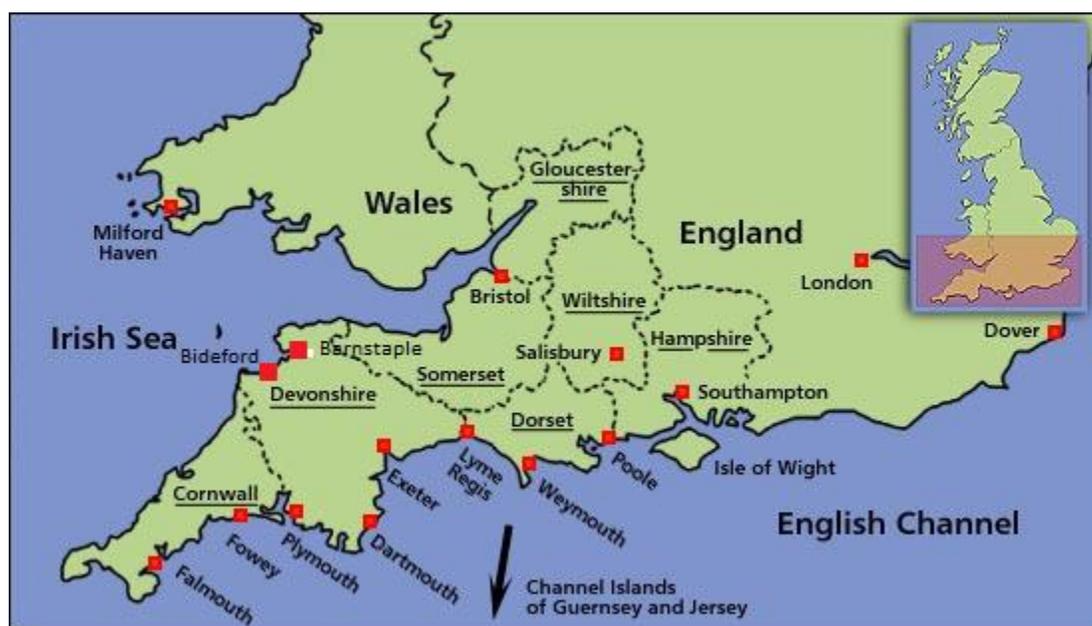


Figure 7.1 Map of major West Country ports in England (www.heritage.nf.ca).

Not every seventeenth-century site in English North America contains Border ware and there is no evidence to suggest that all West Country ports exported Border ware to the American colonies. Where the colonists emigrated from and the trade connections they had to markets in England may have influenced where Border ware is found in North America. Nevertheless, it is curious that Border ware is not more commonly found on seventeenth-century archaeological sites in North America, especially when considering how common it was in households in southern England (Pearce 1992: 102).

The small quantities of Border ware excavated in English North America may be due to several reasons. The first is that other ceramic wares were produced in England and were closer to the port cities providing goods to the colonies, such as those in Devon, which were more likely to provision merchants exchanging items between England and North America. The second is that Border ware was not considered to be a luxurious item. Although Border ware had wide distribution throughout England for being an affordable utilitarian household ware, it is possible that this ceramic type did not have a very important or prominent trade network. Thirdly, in order to understand the presence and absence of Border ware in the North American colonies it will be necessary to better understand exactly the trade routes that circulated this ceramic throughout England.

7.8 Conclusions

It is evident that the socio-economic status of colonists living at different sites in English North America during the seventeenth century often had an influence on the quantity and types of Border ware. At Ferryland, St. Mary's City, and Jamestown, a larger number of Border ware vessels were present compared to other sites in the surrounding areas and rare or unusual forms were also found. Colonists of a higher social standing would have had the connections and desire to obtain goods that were not available to the ordinary settlers in English North America. The colonies at Ferryland, St. Mary's City and Jamestown were also established during the first half of the seventeenth century. The lack of many Border ware vessels in New England may be a result of the fact that the sites excavated here dated primarily to later in the seventeenth century when the Border ware industry was starting to decline.

The presence of rare or specialized Border ware vessels on colonial sites may indicate direct access to markets in London. As was the case for Ferryland, Jamestown and the St. John's site, several vessel forms that are deemed to be uncommon in ordinary English households were uncovered. At Ferryland, Sir David Kirke had access to the markets in London through the trading of fish. Likewise at Jamestown, the Virginia Company supplied its colony primarily with goods from the London markets. Many London merchants were shareholders in the company and hoped to benefit by provisioning the colony. St. John's in Maryland was a very important location where the Assembly met and where Maryland's official records were kept, attracting officials from London and other areas. Jamestown has by far the largest collection of Border ware vessels on this side of the Atlantic, which may be attributable to the fact that its gentlemen settlers brought some of these vessels with them when they arrived instead of relying solely on trade from London. It seems that either the socio-economic status of the colonists, the trade connections established through colonial organizations, or the date in which a site was occupied had an influence on the types of Border ware imported to North American colonies.

Chapter 8: Conclusion

8.1 Research Summary

This research identifies the types of Border ware vessels found on archaeological sites in three regions of English North America and compares the quantity and variety of vessels based on different geographic, social, and economic factors. Before this research was conducted Border ware ceramics on this side of the Atlantic had not been extensively analysed. There are many more archaeological sites, particularly in the Chesapeake, that contain Border ware fragments, but for the purpose of this research only a representative example was analysed (Table 8.1).

	Alembic	Beverage Warmer	Bowl	Candlestick	Chafing Dish	Chamber Pot	Colander	Costrel	Cup	Dish	Double Dish	Fuming Pot	Jar	Jug	Mug	Pedestal Dish	Porringer	<i>Schweinetopf</i>	Skillet	Strainer	Tripod Pipkin	Unknown	Total Vessels
NL			2			1		5		2			2				6		2	2	25		48
MA			3				1	1		2							1				9		17
MD	1		6	2	3					7			1		1		1				9		31
VA		1	6	5	1	1	1	5	1	9	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	17	1	64

Table 8.1 Summary of Border ware forms examined in English North America.

In Newfoundland, 40 Border ware vessels were found at Ferryland, seven at Cupids and one at St. John's. The quantity of Border ware being imported throughout the seventeenth century did not change but the types of vessels does. At Ferryland, rare and more decorative forms of Border ware date to the second half of the seventeenth century when Sir David Kirke and his family were living there.

In New England, six Border ware vessels were found at the R.M. Clark Garrison site, five at the Allerton/Cushman site, one at the Winslow site, three at the site adjacent to Winslow site,

one at Three Cranes Tavern, and one at the Waterman House site. All consisted of the more ordinary, common forms of Border ware which were likely shipped in bulk from English markets. No rare or unique vessels were uncovered and there does not seem to be any temporal differences in the quantity or quality of vessels being imported throughout the seventeenth century.

In Maryland, six Border ware vessels were uncovered at King's Reach, one at King's Reach Quarter, four at Johnsontown, 12 at St. John's site, two at Chancellors point, two at Chew site, two at Chaney Hills, and one at Burle's Town Land. All of these except the St. John's site had common, ordinary vessels forms present. The difference at St. John's can be explained by examining the socio-economic status of its residents, possible trade connections directly to London, and the date when the colony was occupied.

At Jamestown, 49 Border ware vessels were found dating between 1607-1617, five in contexts dating between 1625-1660, and 10 from disturbed contexts. The majority of these vessels were found in the earliest contexts at Jamestown when the Virginia Company was in operation. Supply from London merchants was prominent during this time, which could explain the high quantity and variety of Border ware forms. However, excavations by the Jamestown Rediscovery team thus far have focused on the earliest occupation at Jamestown, which could also affect the sample of Border ware represented.

Jamestown has a much larger and wider variety of Border ware forms than at Ferryland and Cupids and St. Mary's City, all of which had connections to London markets in order to obtain Border ware vessels. It is possible that Jamestown has such a large variety of vessels dating to the earliest years of colonization and the presence of specialized forms because as

Straube suggests, many gentlemen settlers brought these items with them instead of relying solely on the supply of vessels from England after they arrived (Straube 2013: 21).

The socio-economic position of colonists may have affected the availability of Border ware to certain areas in English North America. At Ferryland, qualitative differences in the Border ware present throughout the seventeenth century is an indicator of the changing socio-economic connections of the settlers who lived there. During the second half of the seventeenth century, for example, David Kirke and his family were likely obtaining the more decorative Border ware forms found. In New England there were no specialized vessels uncovered, but the mere presence of Border ware indicates that there were differences in who had access to it, especially since Border ware is not found on all North American archaeological sites. It is possible the gentry and merchants at the Winslow site, the R.M. Clark Garrison site, and the Allerton/Cushman site for example, had the means to obtain Border ware when it would not have been available to the area's ordinary planters. However, it is much more likely that merchant and gentry families with large households and servants simply had more supplies for cooking and serving food and therefore had a greater range of household ceramics, including utilitarian Border ware vessels.

As mentioned above, the St. John's site had the highest number and the most decorative vessels found in Maryland. Considering the status of the colonists who lived in and visited the area, the abundance of Border ware is not surprising. The rest of the colonies in Maryland where Border ware was present contained a limited quantity of ordinary vessel forms. Lastly, the high status of the earliest settlers at Jamestown likely affected the large quantity and variety of Border ware vessels found between 1607 and 1617. The gentlemen settlers would have had the connections to obtain rare forms from London. Along the same note, the trade connections

available to the colonists at Jamestown and elsewhere in North America also had an impact on the types of vessels present on seventeenth-century archaeological sites.

The trade of Border ware to English North America, in addition to local/regional variations in trade, can be examined when considering both the socio-economic status and origin of colonists. In England, middlemen purchased bulk orders of Border ware vessels to bring to London to be redistributed by coastal trade, the likely mechanism by which the majority of Border ware vessels arrived in North America. These bulk orders consisted of the more common, utilitarian vessel forms such as tripod pipkins, bowls, dishes, porringers, costrels and chamber pots. Not all archaeological sites in English North America contain Border ware, which may be a result of the fact that colonists received their goods from the same areas from which they immigrated. It is very possible that not all ports in England received Border ware vessels from London for further shipment across the Atlantic.

West Country ports dominated trade to Newfoundland and New England since most of the settlers who arrived in these areas were from there. It is likely that the bulk orders of Border ware went through ports in the West Country and were shipped to settlements in Newfoundland and New England. At Ferryland, however, David Kirke and his family had the connections to London that were required to obtain more specialized forms such as the lobed dish, strainers, skillets and mugs.

In Maryland, the status of colonists inhabiting and visiting the St. John's site in St. Mary's City suggests that they may have had the necessary connections to London to obtain more decorative Border ware vessels such as the mug and candlestick. Whereas other sites in Maryland probably had bulk goods shipped over, similar to the majority of sites in Newfoundland and New England. The settlement at Jamestown, however, obviously had strong

connections to London markets through the Virginia Company, which definitely influenced the types of Border ware vessels dating before 1624 when the Virginia Company was dissolved. It seems evident that rare, decorative or unusual Border ware vessel forms on sites in seventeenth-century English North America indicates direct connections with the markets in London. It is important to remember, however, that it is likely that some of the Border ware vessels in North America were personal possessions that the first settlers brought with them from England.

General commercial networks were not the only factors affecting the Atlantic trade of Border ware; the inhabitants at colonies also had a large impact. When considering world-systems theory, the fact that peripheral areas (colonies) were influencing the commercial networks of Border ware from the core (England) is very interesting. Because this core-periphery relationship did not always consist of England sending bulk orders of goods to the colonies, it is important to consider consumption theory to gain a better understanding of the colonists' agency to obtain the goods they desired.

8.2 Concluding Remarks

This research can be used to aid in identifying Border ware on seventeenth-century archaeological sites in English North America and a detailed account of the types of Border ware vessel forms found in three regions on this side of the Atlantic is provided.

This thesis demonstrates that historical knowledge of the status and origin of inhabitants at particular sites supports the interpretation of why different Border ware vessels were found in some areas. In the meantime, further research on the distribution of Border ware throughout England will provide a fuller understanding of how this ceramic ware arrived in English North America.

This preliminary analysis of Border ware in English North America focused on broad regional differences. The next step would be to look at other archaeological sites of the same date to determine if Border ware was uncovered. It is also important to remember that the absence of Border ware is still evidence and may provide important information. Speculations made in this thesis as to why Border ware was not found on some sites will require confirmation. Research into the sources of supply ships from England to various colonies also should be correlated, and intra-colonial trade should be considered as Border ware could have been traded between colonies after coming from England.

Border ware vessels provide information on the daily activities the colonists were undertaking (i.e. cooking, dairying, etc.), the status of the colonists who have lived there, the trade connections available to that particular area, and they are valuable objects in the interpretation of early modern archaeological sites.

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Appendix A: Border Ware Vessels Catalogue

Ferryland, Newfoundland (CgAf-2)

Chamber Pot
Catalogue #: 449951
Context: Event 555

Costrel
Catalogue #: 492562
Context: Event 480

Costrel/Jug #1
Catalogue #: 369336
Context: Event 428

Costrel/Jug #2
Catalogue #: 376659
Context: Event 428

Jar #1
Catalogue #: 226604
Context: Event 287

Jar #2
Catalogue #: 221107
Context: Event 287

Lobed Dish #1
Catalogue #: 484931
Context: Event 571

Lobed Dish #2
Catalogue #: 225032, 188595
Context: Events 333, 287

Mug
Catalogue #: Not catalogued yet
Context: Event 722/696

Porringer #1
Catalogue #: 507919
Context: Event 649

Porringer #2
Catalogue #: 316674, 313101
Context: Events 326, 328

Porringer #3
Catalogue #: 308618, 302755, 313800
Context: Events 326, 367

Porringer #4
Catalogue #: 513736, 453617
Context: Events 627, 571

Porringer #5
Catalogue #: Not catalogued yet
Context: Event 722

Skillet #1
Catalogue #: 198930/198949
Context: Event 9

Skillet #2
Catalogue #: 650782/625295
Context: Event 722/696

Strainer #1
Catalogue #: 525047, 545886, 504002
Context: Events 671, 687, 574

Strainer #2
Catalogue #: 586402, 597945
Context: Events 696, 695

Tripod Pipkin #1
Catalogue #: 5536/96667
Context: Event 3

Tripod Pipkin #2
Catalogue #: 137324
Context: Event 16

Tripod Pipkin #3
Catalogue #: 365969
Context: Event 422

Tripod Pipkin #4
Catalogue #: 227497
Context: Event 287

Tripod Pipkin #5
Catalogue #: 143896
Context: Event 16

Tripod Pipkin #6
Catalogue #: 147372
Context: Event 16

Tripod Pipkin #7
Catalogue #: 380563
Context: Event 456

Tripod Pipkin #8
Catalogue #: 177145
Context: Event 229

Tripod Pipkin #9
Catalogue #: 237053a/236098
Context: Event 334

Tripod Pipkin #10
Catalogue #: 379030
Context: Event 334

Tripod Pipkin #11
Catalogue #: 365737
Context: Event 347

Tripod Pipkin #12
Catalogue #: 373482
Context: Event 428

Tripod Pipkin #13
Catalogue #: 497627
Context: Event 575

Tripod Pipkin #14
Catalogue #: 251642a-d
Context: Event 271

Tripod Pipkin #15
Catalogue #: 225051
Context: Event 334

Tripod Pipkin #16
Catalogue #: 227489
Context: Event 339

Tripod Pipkin #17
Catalogue #: 373484
Context: Event 347

Tripod Pipkin #18
Catalogue #: 392446
Context: Event 490

Tripod Pipkin #19
Catalogue #: 285922
Context: Event 367

Tripod Pipkin #20
Catalogue #: 528265
Context: Unknown

Tripod Pipkin #21
Catalogue #: 149272
Context: Event 213

Tripod Pipkin #22
Catalogue #: 747788
Context: Event 919

Cupids, Newfoundland (CjAh-13)

Bowl #1
Catalogue #: 47729-47731; 47916; 24948; 151201
Context: Op.24 Lot 8; Op.24 Lot 10; Op.9 Lot 8; Op.82 Lot 20

Bowl #2
Catalogue #: 77209; 100307; 101722; 80996; 151712
Context: Op.31 Lot 25; Op.41 Lot 19; Op.41 Lot 53; Op.31 Lot 53; Unit 109 Lot 2

Costrel/Jug #1
Catalogue #: 52796
Context: Op.26 Lot 9

Costrel/Jug #2
Catalogue #: 79415 and 97764
Context: Op.31 Lot 47 and Op.36 Baulk metre 5

Tripod Pipkin #1
Catalogue #:85807
Context: Op.35 Lot 3

Tripod Pipkin #2
Catalogue #: 154597
Context: Op.72 Lot 11

Tripod Pipkin #3
Catalogue #: 47991, 48374
Context: Op.24 Lot 11 and Op.24 Baulk Level 3

St. John's, Newfoundland (CjAe-15)

Porringer
Catalogue #: none
Context: Event 33

R.M. Clark Garrison Site, Plymouth, Massachusetts (C.01) c.1630-76

Bowl/Cup
Catalogue #: V.1 61,x

Colander
Catalogue #: V.7

Dish #1
Catalogue #: V.6 217

Dish #2
Catalogue #: V.2 636

Tripod Pipkin #1
Catalogue #: C-691,637

Tripod Pipkin #2
Catalogue #: V.4 220

Allerton/Cushman Site, Kingston, Massachusetts (C.21) c.1630-1700

Porringer
Catalogue #: V.27

Tripod Pipkin #1
Catalogue #: V.21

Tripod Pipkin #2
Catalogue #: none

Tripod Pipkin #3
Catalogue #: V.26

Tripod Pipkin #4
Catalogue #: V.28

Winslow Site, Marshfield, Massachusetts (C.2) c.1650-1700

Bowl
Catalogue #: 1009

Site adjacent to Winslow Site, Marshfield, Massachusetts (C.14) c.1630-50

Bowl
Catalogue #: Borderware-3

Costrel/Jug
Catalogue #: Borderware-2 1700

Tripod Pipkin
Catalogue #: V.4

Waterman House Site, Marshfield, Massachusetts c.1636-52

Tripod Pipkin
Catalogue #: not catalogued yet

Three Cranes Tavern, Charlestown, Boston, Massachusetts c.1630-75

Tripod Pipkin
Catalogue #: none
Context: CANA CS, Unit 29, Fea 85, N6 E12, Lev 1 Str A, 3-10cm (Box C-22)

King's Reach, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland (18CV83) c.1689-1720

Bowl #1

Catalogue #: Yellow glazed EW 10

Bowl #2

Catalogue #: Yellow glazed EW 1

Bowl #3

Catalogue #: 502

Tripod Pipkin #1

Catalogue #: Yellow glazed EW 2

Tripod Pipkin #2

Catalogue #: Yellow glazed EW 4

Tripod Pipkin #3

Catalogue #: Yellow glazed EW 13

King's Reach Quarter, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland (18CV84) c.1689-1720

Bowl/Dish

Catalogue #: 18CV84/687 4238A.AD

Johnsontown, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland (18CH778) c.1670-1740

Bowl

Catalogue #: 18.CH778.1

Context: General surface collection

Chamber Pot

Catalogue #: 18.CH778.1

Context: General surface collection

Porringer

Catalogue #: 18.CH778.1

Context: General surface collection

Tripod Pipkin

Catalogue #: 18.CH778.1

Context: General surface collection

St. John's Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland (18ST1-23) c.1638-65

Bowl #1

Catalogue #: ST1-23-9/AQ

Context: Phase 1

Bowl #2

Catalogue #: ST1-23-25B/AA

Context: Phase 1

Candlestick

Catalogue #: ST1-23-80F/AAY

Context: Phase 1

Chamber Pot #1

Catalogue #: ST1-23-80E/BO

Context: Phase 1

Chamber Pot #2

Catalogue #: ST1-23-44K/AA

Context: Phase 1

Dish

Catalogue #: ST1-23-9W/AB

Context: Phase 1

Jar

Catalogue #: ST1-23-29/AN

Context: Phase none

Mug

Catalogue #: ST1-23-302DD/AG and ST1-23-282J/AI-K

Context: Late-dated context, probably redeposited

Tripod Pipkin #1

Catalogue #: ST1-23-25C/AD

Context: Phase 1

Tripod Pipkin #2

Catalogue #: ST1-23-25C/AD

Context: Phase 1

Tripod Pipkin #3

Catalogue #: ST1-23-33A/AA

Context: Phase 1

Chancellors Point, St. Mary's City, Maryland (18ST1-62) c.1660-90

Tripod Pipkin #1

Catalogue #: ST1-62-25F/AJ

Tripod Pipkin #2

Catalogue #: ST1-62-25A/BK

Chew Site, London Town, Maryland (18AN1372) c.1694-1720

Bowl

Catalogue #: 18AN1372/68

Context: EU36 N525 E225 St 1

Candlestick

Catalogue #: 18AN1372/5

Context: EU1 St1

Chaney Hills, London Town, Maryland (18AN1084) c.1658-1720

Dish #1

Catalogue #: 182/316, Vessel #21

Dish #2

Catalogue #: 227, Vessel #24

Burle's Town Land, London Town, Maryland (18AN826) c.1649-80

Bowl

Catalogue #: unknown

Jamestown, Virginia c.1607-17

Bowl #1

Catalogue #: JR2718N

Context: Structure 185

Bowl #2

Catalogue #: JR158Y

Context: Structure 165

Candlestick #1

Catalogue #: JR810A

Context: Structure 165

Candlestick #2
Catalogue #: JR158AP
Context: Structure 165

Candlestick #3
Catalogue #: JR2361D
Context: Structure 183

Candlestick #4
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Chafing Dish
Catalogue #: JR124F
Context: Pit 3

Costrel #1
Catalogue #: JR2718Y
Context: Structure 185

Costrel #2
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Costrel #3
Catalogue #: JR73A/JR2M-6C
Context: Structure 185

Costrel #4
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Costrel #5
Catalogue #: JR2718H
Context: Structure 185

Cup
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Dish #1
Catalogue #: JR2292E
Context: Structure 183

Dish #2
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Dish #3
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Dish #4
Catalogue #: JR158D
Context: Structure 165

Dish #5
Catalogue #: JR158A
Context: Structure 165

Dish #6
Catalogue #: JR4AE-4AF
Context: Pit 1

Dish #7
Catalogue #: JR2H
Context: Pit 1

Dish #8
Catalogue #: JR124F
Context: Pit 3

Dish #9
Catalogue #: JR1795D
Context: Pit 8

Double Dish
Catalogue #: JR124F (850-JR)
Context: Pit 3

Fuming Pot Cup
Catalogue #: JR2292F
Context: Structure 183

Jar #1
Catalogue #: JR2718
Context: Structure 185

Jar #2

Catalogue #: JR2718N

Context: Structure 185

Jug #1

Catalogue #: JR104G (698-JR)

Context: Bulwark Trench

Mug

Catalogue #: JR2718H

Context: Structure 185

Pedestal Dish

Catalogue #: JR3081F, 98840

Context: Structure 191

Porringer #1

Catalogue #: JR2718D

Context: Structure 185

Porringer #2

Catalogue #: JR2718J

Context: Structure 185

Schweinetopf

Catalogue #: JR2158P

Context: Structure 177

Skillet

Catalogue #: JR158AP

Context: Structure 165

Strainer

Catalogue #: JR2158Z

Context: Structure 177

Tripod Pipkin #1

Catalogue #: JR2361A, 5621-JR

Context: Structure 183

Tripod Pipkin #2

Catalogue #: JR2361A

Context: Structure 183

Tripod Pipkin #3
Catalogue #: JR2361A
Context: Structure 183

Tripod Pipkin #4
Catalogue #: JR2361BH PP91
Context: Structure 183

Tripod Pipkin #5
Catalogue #: JR2361A
Context: Structure 183

Tripod Pipkin #6
Catalogue #: JR124F
Context: Structure 185

Tripod Pipkin #7
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Tripod Pipkin #8
Catalogue #: JR2718H
Context: Structure 185

Tripod Pipkin #9
Catalogue #: JR2718W
Context: Structure 185

Tripod Pipkin #10
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Tripod Pipkin #11
Catalogue #: JR87B
Context: Bulwark Trench

Tripod Pipkin #12
Catalogue #: JR124F-2AF-2H-4B
Context: Pits 1,2,3

Tripod Pipkin #13
Catalogue #: JR158AW, JR158E
Context: Structure 165

Tripod Pipkin #14
Catalogue #: JR158A
Context: Structure 165

Tripod Pipkin #15
Catalogue #: JR3076F
Context: Structure 187

Tripod Pipkin Lid #1
Catalogue #: JR2718N
Context: Structure 185

Tripod Pipkin Lid #2
Catalogue #: JR87C
Context: Bulwark Trench

Jamestown, Virginia c.1625-60

Bowl/Cup
Catalogue #: JR100B
Context: Structure 163

Chamber Pot
Catalogue #: JR83M
Context: Midden 1

Jug
Catalogue #: JR83K (699-JR)
Context: Ditch 7

Fuming Pot
Catalogue #: JR124C
Context: Ditch 6

Tripod Pipkin
Catalogue #: JR97M
Context: Midden 1

Jamestown, Virginia (Post-1861 - mixed)

Colander
Catalogue #: JR1269E
Context: Structure 145

Mug
Catalogue #: none
Context: Structure 145

Jamestown, Virginia (Plowzone - mixed)

Bowl #1
Catalogue #: JR83A
Context: Plowzone

Bowl #2
Catalogue #: none
Context: Plowzone

Candlestick
Catalogue #: JR716B
Context: Plowzone

Dish
Catalogue #: JR1L-2F-2M
Context: Plowzone

Jug #1
Catalogue #: 1144-JR
Context: Plowzone

Jug #2
Catalogue #: JR1401C
Context: Plowzone

Tripod Pipkin
Catalogue #: JR533A
Context: Plowzone

Unknown
Catalogue #: JR124B
Context: Plowzone