

Studies in Medieval
and Later Pottery in Wales 1987

FROM PINFOLD LANE, BUCKLEY

by

P J Davey

The object of this short paper is to present a further group of material from the Pinfold Lane site in Buckley, to compare this with the other partly contemporary assemblage from Brookhill in Buckley (Amery and Davey 1979), to assess the individuality of each of these sites and of Buckley as a whole and to consider the problem of establishing the marketing area for its products.

The site at Pinfold Lane at SJ 275655 (Davey 1974) was excavated between 1972 and 1974 by J Bentley and M Harrison as part of a WEA local history class. It revealed itself initially as a scatter of pottery being eroded out of the sides of a pond by cattle. The group opened up a number of very narrow trenches next to the pond and to the hedge on the south side of the field between the pond and the lane (cf Bentley & Harrison 1973). A small group of pottery from these excavations was subsequently included in a note in Post-Medieval Archaeology (Davey 1975a), further sherds of press-moulded wares were figured in a summary of recent archaeological survey in the potteries (Davey 1976, 18-19) and some of the more complete examples have figured in exhibitions of Buckley pottery (Davey 1975b; Tyler 1983). One of the clay pipes from the site (no. 76 below) was discussed by Higgins in his article on the Brookhill pipes (Higgins 1983, 56-57, fig. 3, no. 31b). The finds are now in the possession of Clwyd County Council and are housed (December 1986) in the Old Goal House in Mold, in their original boxes. More recently, Robina McNeil excavated part of a kiln base and associated structures in advance of a road widening scheme in an area west of the Bentley/Harrison trenches and parallel with the road (McNeil 1985).

In the absence of detailed quantification and any assessment of the site stratigraphy, the present group is presented as giving a better idea of the range of the products than has been possible

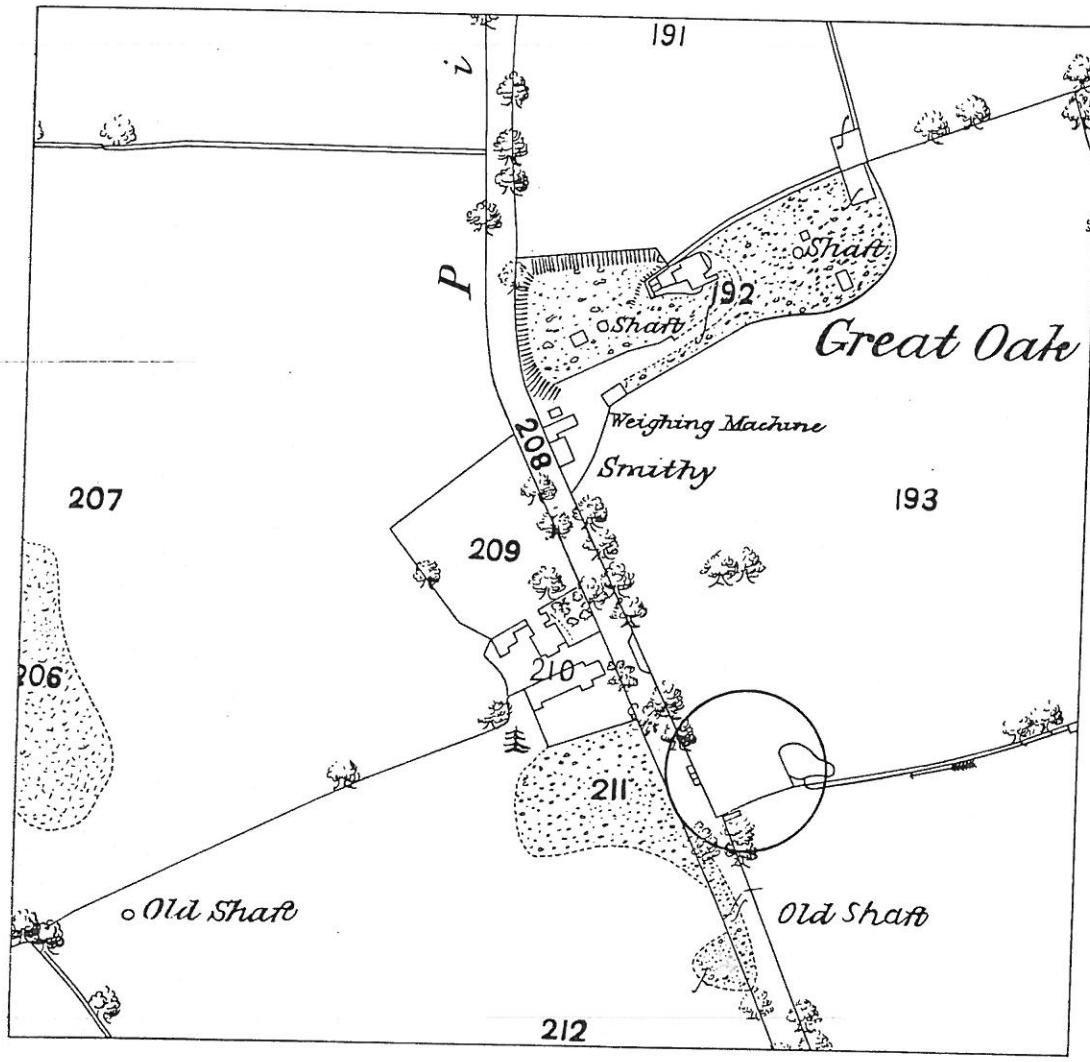
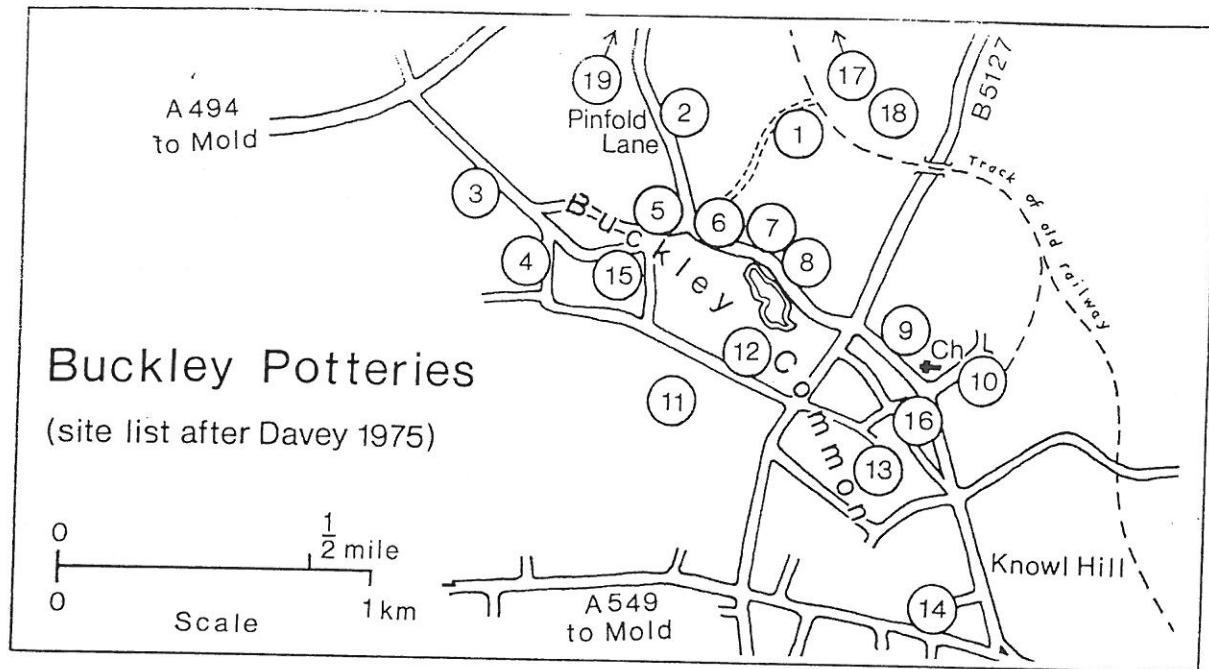


Figure 1 Site location

in the Clwyd County Record Office in Hawarden in 1977 and subsequently it has been possible to re-locate most of them in the Old Goal House in Mold. The drawings were made by Bevis Sale.

Pinfold Lane and Brookhill

A comparison of the finds from Pinfold Lane with those from Brookhill raises a number of interesting questions. First, given David Higgins' re-assessment of the dating of the various kiln-base groups from Brookhill, based on a detailed study of the clay-pipe evidence, it is clear that a majority of the contexts at that site and those from Pinfold Lane should be broadly contemporary (Higgins 1983). The main exceptions to this are the groups from Kilns 1, 3 and 5 at Brookhill which seem to date securely to the middle of the 17th century or a little later. The rest of the Brookhill stratified pottery seems to date from the period 1690 - 1720. On the basis of the pipe finds (eg nos 73 - 76), most of the Pinfold Lane finds should belong to the same period. Thus, part of the variation between the sites can be explained as chronological. For example the complex slip decorated thrown bowls from Brookhill, which exhibit both sgraffito and trailing techniques, mostly come from Kiln 1 (1640 - 1660 according to Higgins) and are not matched at Pinfold Lane (Amery & Davey 1979, 54-55; Higgins 1983, 60-61). The same is true of the pedestal cups (Amery & Davey 1979, 64, nos. 51-54), porringer with press moulded handles (ibid. nos 58, 61-62) and large tripod cooking vessels (ibid. nos 132-134), all of which are 17th century in date.

The general level of technology is broadly the same. The kiln furniture consists of much the same elements. The saggars are similar in form and indistinguishable in fabric (Amery & Davey 1979, nos 135-140; below nos 1-3). Very similar props and bats occur on both sites (ibid. nos 142-143; below nos 4-7). Stilts and separators, very similar to those shown here from Pinfold Lane (nos 8-12) occurred in numbers at Brookhill, but were not illustrated in the 1979 paper. The character of the clay types and their preparation, throwing skills, glazing and

decorating techniques and firing conditions are not distinguishable between the sites.

On the other hand, within pottery types which should be broadly contemporary there are noticeable differences between the two sites. Pinfold Lane has none of the crudely decorated slip trailed hollow-wares which occur at Brookhill in a wide range of forms (ibid. nos 27-38), the only possible comparison is with the cup from Pinfold Lane (no. 17), which has an extremely 'random design on an atypical fabric for Buckley. While Pinfold Lane boasts only one thrown bowl with internal trailed decoration (nos 23-24; Davey 1975a, 237, fig. 3, no. 6), a type which is a feature of Brookhill, it does have a number of thrown bowls with all over internal slip and brown and/or orange trailed decoration (nos 20, 21, 25 - 26). Brookhill has the only green slip decorated vessels (ibid. no. 15) and the only real jewelling (ibid. nos 46-47). In addition, the bowls with simple slip trailing round the top of the rim seem to be restricted to Pinfold Lane (nos 42-52).

The press-moulded slipwares pose other problems. Brookhill cannot parallel the size or quality of the very fine large flanged dish (Davey 1975^b, 238, fig. 4) or the freedom of expression of the smaller dish illustrated here (no. 72) from Pinfold Lane. On the other hand the superb marbled dish (Tyler 1983, 10; Amery & Davey 1979, no. 21) and the style of the large dish fragment with parallel zones of sinuous orange lines and brown feathering seem quite distinct from the Pinfold Lane examples. The mould fragments introduce another complication. No fragment of pottery produced from any of them was recovered from either site. In fact the marbled bowl from Brookhill, with its double concentric raised circle has its nearest parallel in the largest mould fragment from Pinfold Lane (no. 16), but lacks a raised circle near the edge of the rim. Four of the five moulds are for complex embossed designs. Only one small piece from Brookhill is embossed (Amery & Davey 1979, no. 23). All the mould fragments are in a much finer, pale and dense clay, not usual in Buckley, and may have been purchased or supplied from elsewhere.

The mottled wares also present an interesting contrast.

Tankards occur on both sites, but are rare. Those from Brookhill (Amery & Davey 1979, 117-118) are wider and more squat than those from Pinfold Lane, which seem to be of more 'normal' proportions (Davey 1975a, 237, fig. 3, no. 2; below no. 38). Both sites also have a number of open bowls with walls at about 45 degrees to the base (Amery & Davey 1979, no. 116; below no. 37). The rest of the production suites from these sites are very different. Brookhill has a series of cups in a variety of forms and handle types, including one with a slip trailed exterior design (Amery & Davey 1979, 119-125). Pinfold Lane has a jug (no. 41), a ?chamber pot (no. 40), a group of small bowls (nos 34-36) and a number of unusual jars or beakers (nos 30-33), one with a curious flanged rim (no. 30), another with a frilled rim (no. 31) and a third with a complete skillet-type handle made of a twist of clay (no. 33). In addition, the range of bodies and uses of overall slip coverings is much wider at Pinfold Lane.

The black-glazed wares form the largest collections from both sites. Pinfold Lane lacks the pedestal bowls, porringer and tygs found at Brookhill (Amery & Davey 1979, nos 51-55, 58-61, 77), but otherwise has many similar forms. Apart from the bottle fragments from Pinfold Lane (nos 60-61) the rest of the collection can be paralleled fairly well at Brookhill, which, being a much larger group, has a wider range of forms within each type. The single cup figured below from Pinfold Lane (no. 54) is very similar to one from Brookhill (Amery & Davey 1979, no. 70), but at Brookhill there are eight other cup forms (ibid. nos 64-69, 71-2, 75). There are interesting links in minor details of technology. The folded loop handle shown on a black-glazed vessel from Pinfold Lane (no. 53) is very close to one on a very similar mottled ware form from Brookhill (ibid. no. 124) and the frilled rim jar in black glaze from Brookhill (ibid. no. 80) has its closest parallel in a mottled ware vessel from Pinfold Lane (no. 31).

Although the observed differences between the two sites may be due to subtle chronological factors, it seems likely that some of them are due to preferences of individual potters, their families and customers. Given the possible range of production

techniques current in this period, it is also possible that the samples at both sites are too small for these apparent variations to be considered significant.

The Uniqueness of Buckley

The second area of discussion prompted by these kiln groups from Buckley is the question as to how far the kinds of technological and stylistic characteristics described above can be used to distinguish Buckley products from those of other contemporary production centres.

Buckley and South Lancashire

The post-medieval pottery production at Buckley developed on coal measure clays, coal as a fuel, local supplies of lead, a major local market (Chester) and good seaborne communications. On the South Lancashire coalfield, in and around the town of Prescot, a similar industry developed on the same Middle Coal Measure clays and fuels, serving Liverpool as a major market and using its port facilities for transport. Recent fieldwork and excavations in Prescot have produced a number of kiln groups comparable in date with that from Pinfold Lane (e.g. Davey 1978, Philpot & Davey 1984, Holgate forthcoming, McNeil forthcoming). These show local production of black-glazed and mottled wares, very similar in fabric, formal range and technology to those from Pinfold Lane. The five Prescot black-glazed fabrics defined by Philpott and Davey (1984, 21-22) encompass all of the Pinfold Lane range, with finer wares generally being made of much purer bodies than the coarsewares, which are often produced in mixed, laminated red and buff clays. Similarly, the six mottled ware fabrics from Prescot contain all the variations observed in the Pinfold Lane material (ibid., 22-23).

In formal terms there is no obvious type characteristic of either production centre. Prescot was producing a wide range of black wares, some on buff fabrics, some using overall slip coatings beneath the glaze and mottled wares on both red, buff and mixed bodies also using overall slip coatings, usually of yellow slip, to lighten the colour of the glaze. These mottled wares include many flatware types, as at Buckley. Fragments

of kiln furniture from Prescot parallel very closely those published here from Buckley, both in form and fabric. At this stage of study it is not possible to identify any peculiarly Buckley or Prescot features.

Buckley and Staffordshire

All of the main production types at Pinfold Lane can be matched in Staffordshire. For example, at the Albion Square Site, Hanley, much of which should be contemporary with Pinfold Lane, thrown and press-moulded slipwares, black-glazed fine and coarsewares and mottled wares all occur (Celoria and Kelly 1973). Whilst some equivalent types such as the thrown slipware bowls can be shown to be of much higher quality than those from Pinfold Lane, it is not clear whether this difference can be extrapolated to all the Staffordshire production sites and so used as a defining characteristic. This difficulty applies throughout the coarseware production range at Stoke.

The one Buckley type absent from Prescot is press-moulded slipware. The Pinfold Lane finds can be quite closely paralleled at Hanley. Moulds very similar to those from Buckley have been found at Stoke and many of the press-moulded wares from Albion Square must have been made using moulds very close to the Buckley examples. As at Stoke, the Pinfold Lane press-moulded wares are generally made in a well refined buff body, with two or three different colours of applied slip decoration. In technical terms the products are very closely related. It remains to be seen whether it will be possible to define absolute distinguishing characteristics between the two production centres.

The Distribution of Buckley Pottery

Given the above, it becomes clear that any analysis of the distribution and marketing of Buckley pottery must be extremely problematic. In one area, however, that of the Thomas Heys maker - stamped clay tobacco pipes from Brookhill and Pinfold Lane, confident attributions and, therefore, clear distributions should be possible. Unfortunately, very few of these pipes have been found outside Buckley. Oswald (in litt.) has recorded one from Weston-Super-Mare. There is an unprovenanced example

in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester which may well have come from the Brookhill site (a Type B mark, cf Rutter & Davey 1980, 113, fig. 38, no. 59; Higgins 1983, 51, fig. 1). Another forms part of the collection in the Liverpool Museum from the Meols Shore at the north end of Wirral, and Birmingham Museum holds a single example from Basingwerk Abbey, some 13km north of Buckley (David Higgins in litt., apparently a Type F mark; Birmingham Museum 435'55). Higgins' discovery that the 43 examples of Thomas Heys stamped pipes from Brookhill were made in as many as 23 different moulds makes this lack of finds outside Buckley both surprising and disappointing. It raises the question as to what proportion of the pottery produced on the sites might be expected to turn up on neighbouring Welsh and English archaeological sites, and whether the importance of Buckley as a pottery production centre has been inflated by the very fact of its discovery.

Messham's account of the marketing of Buckley wares in the early part of the nineteenth century, derived from the Catherall Papers, shows how the use of pedlars, overland, and the coastal routes provided a network of small local markets for Buckley pottery throughout North Wales (Messham 1956). Barton's excavation of the Prescot (sic) Site (Site 7) provided the first group of certain Buckley products from a kiln site (Barton 1956). His identification of similar material all over the Irish Sea province and the Americas has led to the common identification of black glazed earthenwares, often with laminated, mixed red and buff bodies as Buckley wares. For example, Cubbon, in discussing a post-medieval group from Castletown, Isle of Man, says 'The largest single group dating from the early 18th century, came from Buckley in Flintshire and consisted of a coarse red ware fired to a burgundy shade on the surface and with a thick black glaze'. Given the production of such coarse black-glazed ware in the Liverpool hinterland, it now seems much more likely that most of this material found in the Isle of Man was produced in the Prescot area. In any case, economic links with South Lancashire were very strong through the Derby Lordship of the island. For the same kinds of reasons it now appears doubtful whether the cooking pot from Quebec, Canada, published in 1976, can safely be attributed to Buckley (Davey

In Ireland the same type of ware is often described as Buckley, with no qualification. Sweetman, in his discussion of pottery from Fearn's Castle, County Wexford, defines 150 sherds as being 'Buckley Ware' (Sweetman 1979, 237). In his subsequent study of 953 sherds of this material from Drogheda, the type is given the much happier description 'Black ware', with no attempt at sourcing (Sweetman 1984, 1986). Given its position in the south-east of Ireland, it seems quite possible that the finds from Fearn's Castle may have emanated from the Bristol Channel, or even from Ironbridge Gorge, whilst Drogheda, being on the east coast north of Dublin, is more likely to have received pottery from Buckley. Despite this, the recovery of many clay tobacco pipes from South Lancashire at Drogheda (Norton 1984, 202-203) suggests that Prescot is the more probable source.

Conclusions

It is clear from the preceding discussion that the designation of black-glazed red earthenwares as 'Buckley Ware' must be very unsafe and that, despite this ware being the most common found on Buckley production sites, a credible distribution map of known Buckley products cannot be drawn.

This raises again the problem of using the term 'Buckley ware' usefully to mean anything at all. If the Buckley industry only produced black-glazed wares, then the term 'Buckley type ware' might have been used to describe this technical type, whether or not the production centre was known. As the Buckley potteries, such as that at Pinfold Lane, were actually producing a wide range of types it is misleading to use the term in such a specific sense. As many of these products cannot be distinguished with any confidence from those emanating from Prescot or Staffordshire, the use of the term 'Buckley Ware' to denote origin will also be highly misleading. The best practice for the moment is to describe pottery groups of the type illustrated here in terms of their overall technology such as 'Mottled Ware', 'Black-glazed earthenware', or 'Press-moulded slipware' or, perhaps more specifically, with such compound phrases as 'Red-bodied, buff-slipped mottled ware' etc, leaving any suggestions as to

a particular Buckley type becomes clearly distinguishable from other production centres then a term such as 'Buckley mottled ware' might be used.

Although depressing the situation is not entirely hopeless. One group of Buckley wares does seem to be distinguishable from other production centres. This a red-bodied, press-moulded slipware in which yellow and sometimes orange slip is trailed directly on to the body. The walls of these vessels are rather thicker than those from Pinfold Lane, they are more crudely made and are often burnt to a deep purple colour on the undersides. A good, almost complete example from a late eighteenth century context was recovered from the Northgate Brewery Site in Chester (Davey 1973, 35, fig. 55). One similar plate was found under the Wellington Dining Room floor at Combermere Abbey, Cheshire (Rutter 1976, 39) and an example dated 1769 was found during the Aberconway excavations (Butler and Evans 1980, 58-59, fig. 10). This type of ware is relatively common in Chester and North Wales sites, so may be useful as a market indicator for the Buckley potteries. Although much detailed recording needs to be done in order to map its distribution, a number of points are already clear. It does occur throughout North Wales, is common in Chester and penetrates some way into Cheshire. An interesting group has recently been recovered from the Hilbre Islands in fieldwalking by the Merseyside Archaeological Society (Davey forthcoming). These were associated with North Devon gravel-tempered wares and slipwares, all rubbish from the eighteenth century occupants of the islands. By contrast the very large groups of slipwares excavated in the centre of Liverpool (Davey 1985), most of them of eighteenth century date, include no examples of this type of press-moulded slipware, but a number of North Devon vessels were recovered. Intensive fieldwalking in the Sefton and Knowsley Districts of Merseyside by Messrs. Cowell and Philpott of the Archaeological Survey of Merseyside has also produced a small quantity of North Devon material but no press-moulded Buckley wares. It looks as though the South Lancashire industry was not penetrated by Buckley at this period, whilst a trace element from North Devon did

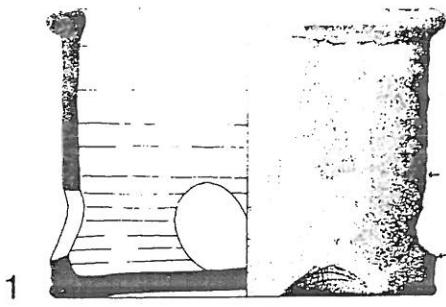
A difficulty with the study of this particular type of ware is that so far, no good examples have been recovered from kiln sites in Buckley. This may be because most of the production sites studied so far are earlier in date than its floruit in the second half of the eighteenth century. A further devolved version, with much more crude decoration and finish, was found on the Hancock site (Site 14, cf Davey 1974, 2.2). These also appear to be quite widely distributed (eg the example from Hafody, Llansadwrn, Anglesey (Alvey 1979, 37, no. 51). Studies of such types, as they become identified, will help to establish the marketing areas of the Buckley potteries at different periods. Clearly a great deal of work remains to be done before the post-medieval coarseware industries of north-west England, the English Midlands and North Wales can be unscrambled.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

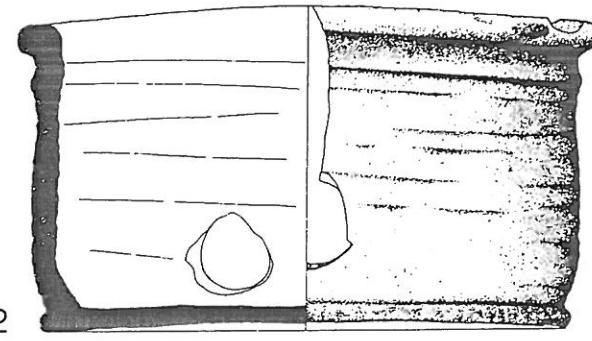
Jim Bentley, of Buckley, kindly gave the writer permission to study this material in the mid-70s. Jim has always been a source of help, information and encouragement; without him this material would never have seen the light of day. Thanks are also due to staff of the County Record Office, Hawarden and of the County Museums Service for assistance in this study.

NB In figs 2-8 context numbers, where known, are given in brackets at the end of each description.

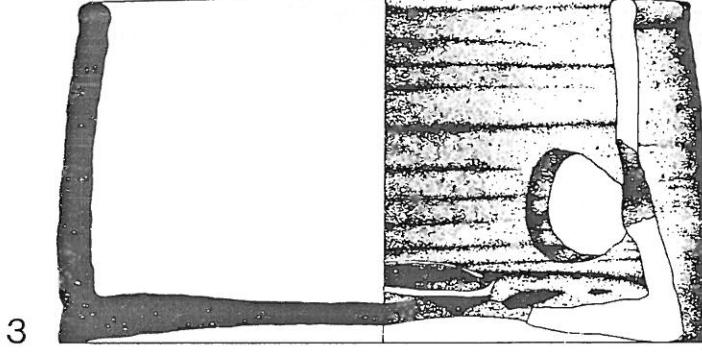
1. Saggar, thrown, with at least two sub-circular air holes cut out of the sides. A section of the lower edge of the wall has been cut away, presumably to assist handling when stacking. Buff, highly fired fireclay with many large angular inclusions.
2. Saggar, similar to 1, but larger and more heavily built. The pronounced rim has a small area cut out of the top, which is also probably to assist handling.
3. Saggar, similar to 1 and 2, but wider for its height and with the central area of the base cut away. The base of a black-glazed cup still adheres to the inside base, suggesting that perhaps four or five such vessels were fired in this one saggar. By contrast nos 1 and 2 probably held single, taller vessels. The central opening in the base was probably necessary to ensure adequate draft reaching each of the cups.
4. Part of the base of a kiln prop; thrown in very coarse buff fireclay. The exterior surfaces are deep purple and appear to have been fired many times.
5. Part of a kiln prop, similar to 4, but apparently broken off much nearer the rim. Both props were probably designed to support an internal kiln shelf.



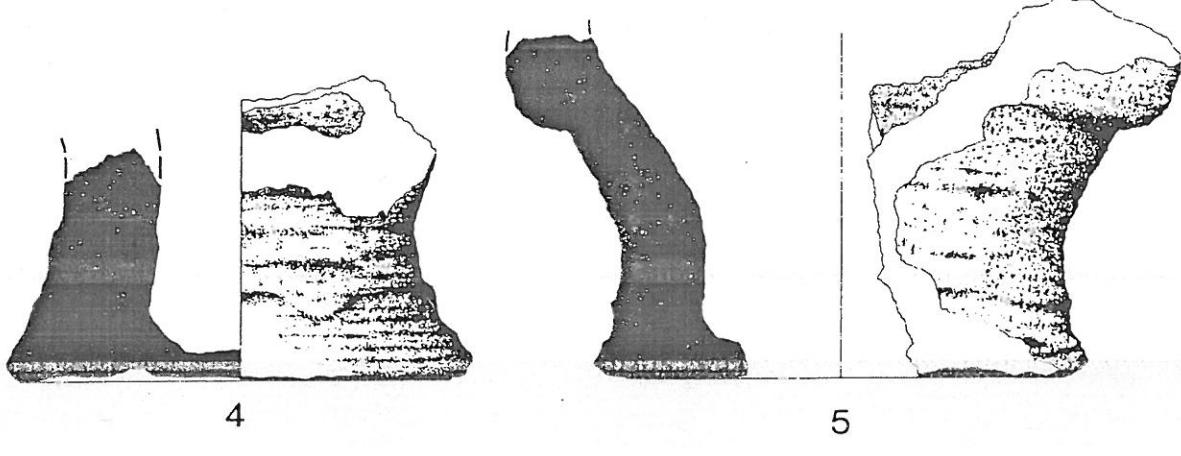
1



2



3



4

5

Figure 2 Saggars and kiln props (nos 1-5; Scale 1/4)

Figure 3: Kiln furniture and moulds (nos 6-16; Scale 1/2)

6. Part of a 'bat' in highly fired buff fireclay, almost completely vitrified. The surface is covered with small scraps of ceramic rubbish, possibly gained when the object dropped on to the kiln floor. Supposedly used as a primitive pyrometer (12/5).
7. Part of a 'bat', similar to 6; glazed over broken edges (12/5).
8. Stilt, hand pressed in a highly fired, pure red fabric, with deep purple outer surfaces. A thin film of glaze adheres to the narrow end (12/21).
9. Smaller stilt, similar to 8 (12/1).
10. Smaller stilt, similar to 8, but with a mixed red and buff body (12/2).
11. Very small stilt; buff body, with a patch of clear glaze on the narrower end and a glossy film over the whole surface (12/2).
12. Separator, hand pressed in mixed red and buff clays. The impression of the rim of a large vessel of c 30cm diameter is clearly visible. There is no trace of glaze (12/5).
13. Smaller separator, similar to 12 (12/5).
14. Fragment of mould for a press-moulded dish; dense, pale red/pink body with few inclusions. The outer surface of the mould is very smooth, with an incuse letter G and part of a floral design clearly visible.
15. Fragment of mould, similar to 14; slightly darker body, more irregular in thickness. Part of a more complex, less well defined, floral design survives.
16. Mould for a press-moulded dish some 37cm in diameter in eleven fragments; body and surfaces as 14. There are two parallel incised circles c 16cm in diameter in the centre and a further circle just inside the rim (1 x 12/1; 10 x 12/2).

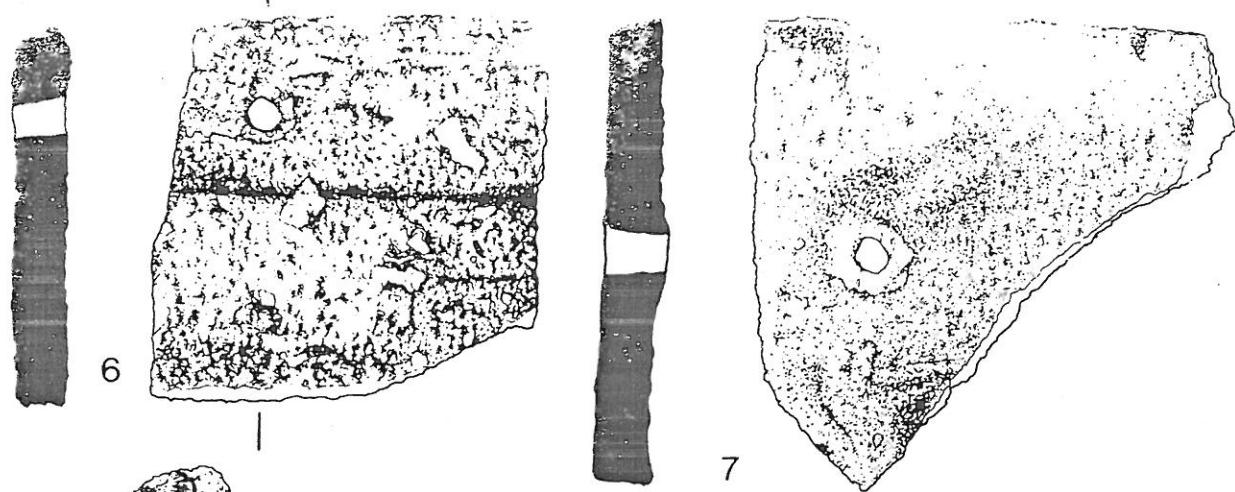


Figure 3 Kiln furniture and moulds (nos 6-16; Scale 1/2)

Figure 4: Thrown slipwares (nos 17-26; Scale 1/2)

17. Part of a cup; dense, inclusion-free body; highly erratic yellow slip designs trailed on to the exterior. Clear glazed on outside and patchily within (12/5).
18. Cup rim; pure orange body; clear glaze and yellow overall slip, inside and out; brown slip trailed designs on outside (C-C).
19. Hollow ware rim of straight-sided vessel in dense red clay; yellow slip trailing on exterior directly on to the body; glossy clear glaze all over.
20. Base of ?bowl; coarse red body with buff angular inclusions and streaks; yellow slip trailing all over interior surface with brown trailed designs on top. The underneath is very dark red. There is a small contact mark on the inside (C-C).
21. Rim, possibly press-moulded; pale orange body with fine buff streaks; yellow slip ground with pale and dark brown trailing; indented edge (D).
22. Part of the base of a thrown bowl; pale red, soft body with buff streaks; brown overall slip on the inside with yellow slip trailing and dots; very dark under surface.
23. Base sherd as 22; body as 20; yellow slip trailing directly on to the body; clear glaze; very dark red undersurface (12/5).
24. Part of the base of a bowl, very similar to 23 and just possibly the same vessel.
25. Rim and wall of large bowl; coarse red body with angular white inclusions; internal overall yellow slip with brown and orange trailed designs on top.
26. Larger part of a vessel similar to 25. The design may be zoomorphic.

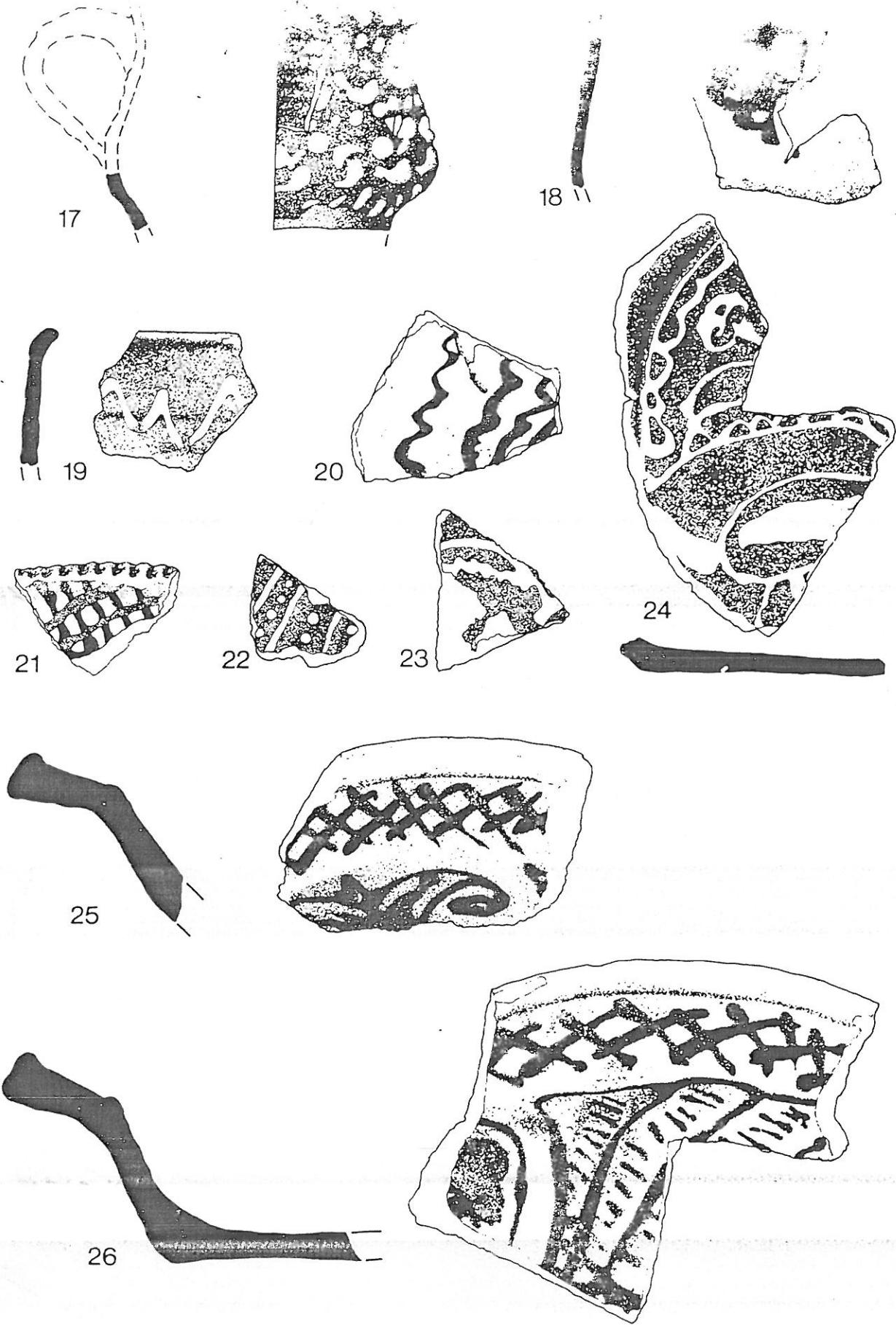


Figure 4 Thrown slipware (nos 17-26; Scale 1/2)

Figure 5: Mottled ware (nos 27-41; Scale $\frac{1}{4}$)

27. Small beaker; mixed red and white laminated body; all-over yellow slip and mottled glaze inside. The glaze has run through cracks in the body (C-C).
28. Rim of beaker, similar to 27; red body; mottled glaze over internal yellow slip (U/S).
29. Rim of beaker, body and glaze similar to 28.
30. Rim of beaker, more open mouthed than nos 27-29 and with a sharply everted rim; fine pale red body; mottled internal glaze over yellow slip (U/S).
31. Rim of beaker as 30; more everted and frilled; pale red body; mottled glaze inside and out directly on to the body.
32. Rim of beaker as 30; overfired, pure red body; mottled glaze over yellow slip inside and out (C-C).
33. Wall of body and complete twisted handle of cup or skillet; pale red body; internal overall slip with mottled glaze. A splash of black glaze on the handle suggests that other black-glazed vessels were included in the same firing (U/S).
34. Small, open bowl in pale red, rather pure fabric; mottled glaze direct on the body inside and out; lower part of the exterior body and base unglazed (U/S).
35. Part of bowl as 34.
36. Rim and wall of larger bowl; red body; internal mottled glaze over yellow slip (U/S).
37. Profile of vessel, slip and glaze as 36; mixed red and buff body, dark purple exterior. The glaze overlaps the slip on the outside of the rim; broken in firing and glazed over the break (C-C).
38. Tankard base, crude turned circles above the handle stub; buff body fired orange underneath; mottled glaze direct on the body.
39. Bowl with flanged rim; very hard red body; red slip all over inside surfaces; mottled glaze (6/1).
40. ?Chamber pot; highly fired dark grey/red body; mottled glaze over yellow inside and out; single handle broken off.
41. Jug, handle missing; highly fired dark red body; mottled glaze over yellow slip outside.

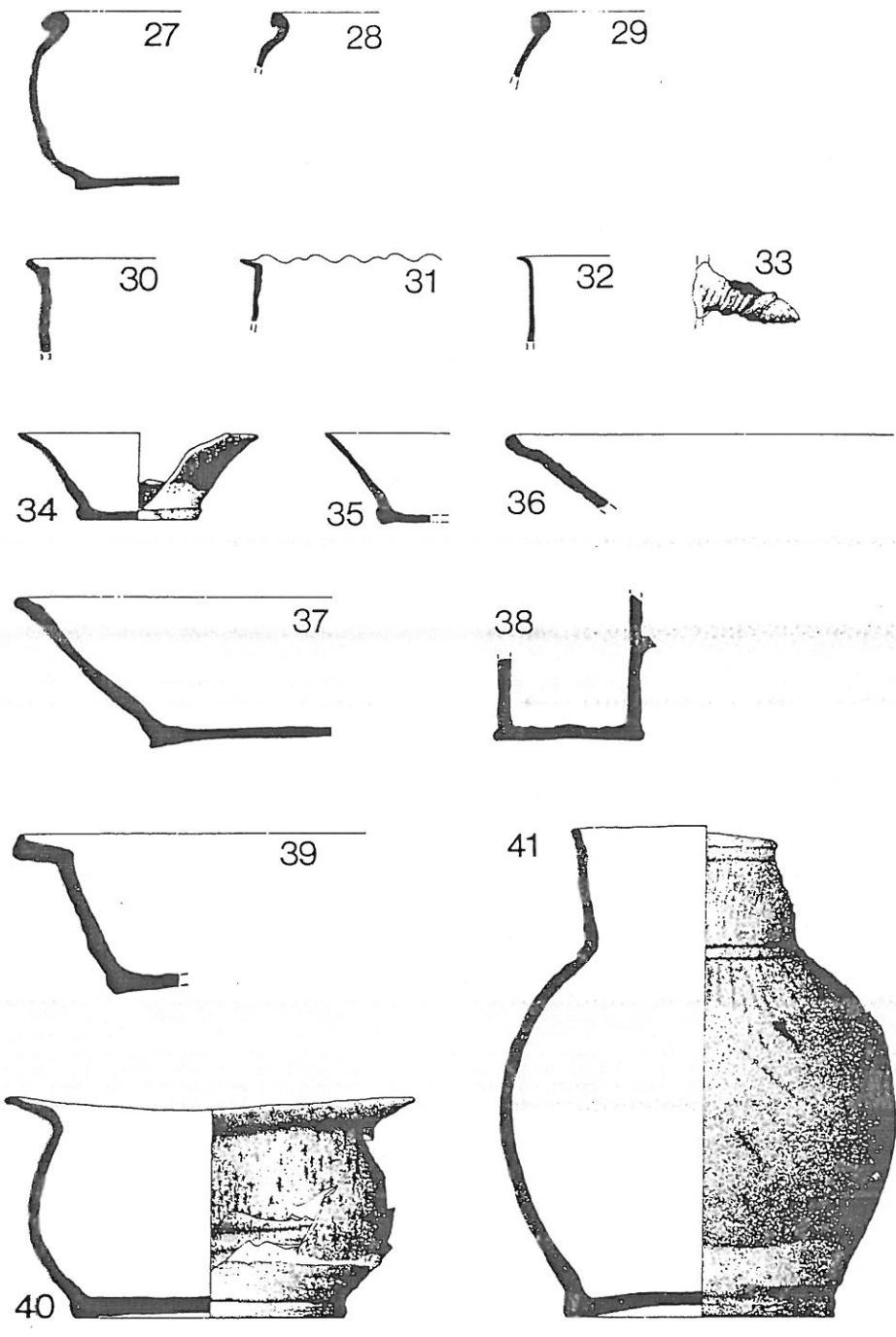


Figure 5 Mottled ware (nos 27-41; Scale $\frac{1}{4}$)

Figure 6: Thrown bowls, slip trailed rims (nos 42-52; Scale 1/4)

The thrown bowls with slip decoration on the upper surface of the rims are a very common type at Pinfold Lane. The eleven examples illustrated here were selected to show the range of sizes and variation in rim forms represented. The bodies are mainly fairly coarse and red firing, with some white angular inclusions and laminations; in overfired examples such as no. 50 the clay turns a deep purple colour. The slip trailing is carried out with a variety of precision and control, from fine elegant wavy lines (no. 49) or separated commas (no. 46) to very poorly executed examples such as nos 44 and 47. The clear lead glaze is applied internally and over the rim, though sometimes it only barely covers the slip trailing (e.g. no. 51). There does not appear to be a standard size or a very closely controlled form, though the larger vessels such as nos 48 and 51 do appear to be more straight sided. The angles of the rim and its precise form vary a good deal from complex examples such as no. 45 to very simple ones like no. 46. The folding over of clay to make the rim is shown as a white line within the section in these drawings. No. 50 has a glazed broken edge and no. 42 has fragments of a similar vessel adhering to the inside of the base. Generalisations about rim form and profile may be dangerous, given the degree of warping shown on many of the examples (e.g. nos 45, 48 and 51).

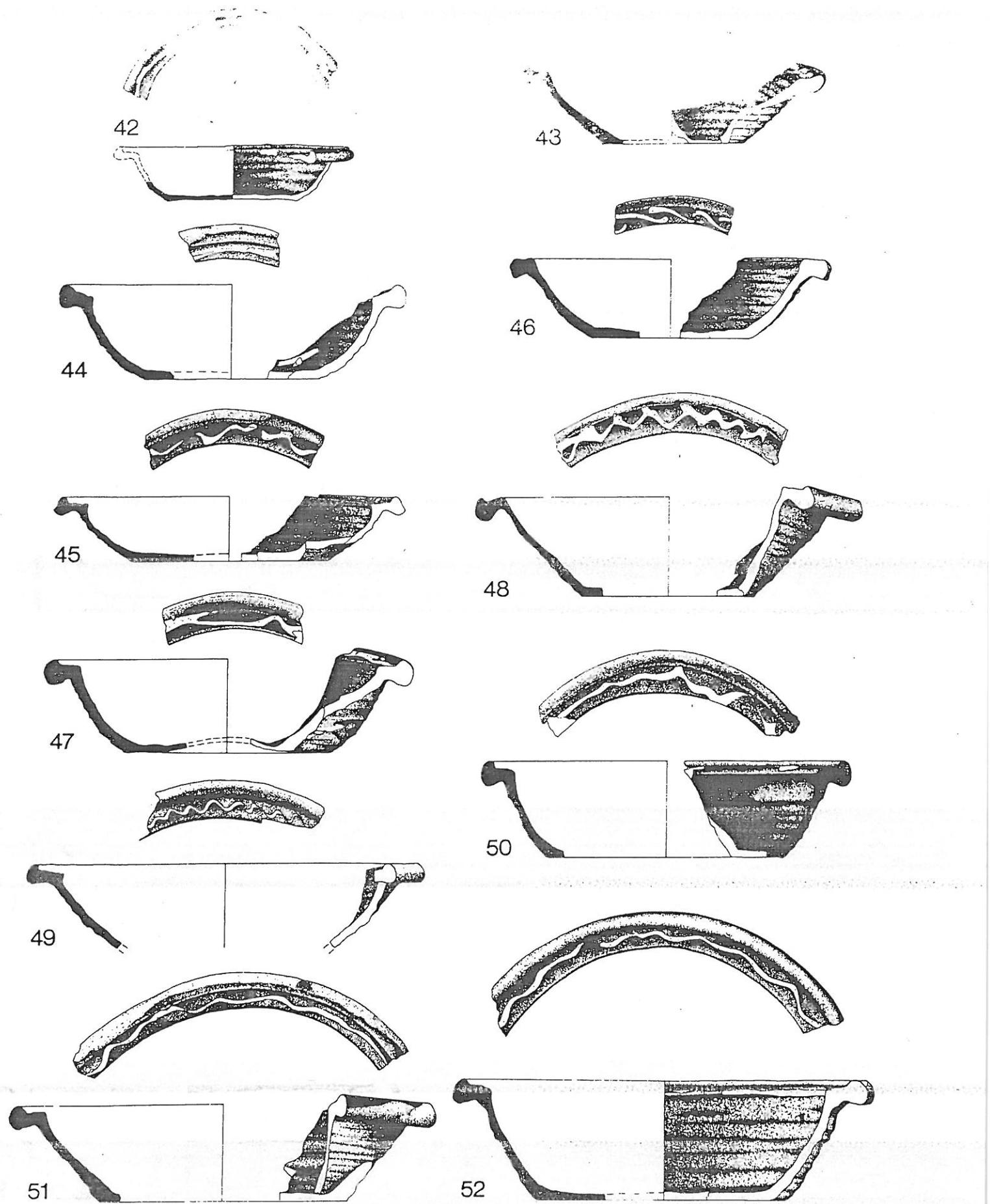


Figure 6 Bowls with slip trailed rims (nos 42-52; Scale 1/4)

Figure 7: Black-glazed wares (nos 53-71; Scale ¼)

53. Skillet with looped handle and a single pouring lip; dense dark red body, angular buff inclusions; internal glaze.
54. Cup with single handle; dense red body with few inclusions; glazed inside and out.
55. Hollow ware, sharply everted rim; dark grey body with thick brown (?overfired) glaze inside and out (6/1 'down').
56. Hollow ware rim and wall as 55.
57. Hollow ware rim as 55; very dark red (?reduced) body, glaze as 55, inside and out (12/1).
58. Hollow ware, gently everted rim; dark red body with angular buff inclusions; very glossy iridescent glaze (U/S).
59. Hollow ware rim as 55; red body with buff streaks; black-glazed inside and out (15/1).
60. Bottle neck and handle; red body with angular buff inclusions and streaks; glossy black glaze on the outside. A little glaze has run into the interior.
61. Bottle neck; red body, buff inclusions; glaze as 60 (D).
62. Straight-sided, handled vessel; fabric and glaze as 55.
63. Rim of straight-sided vessel; dark red body, reduced at core; black glaze inside and out.
64. Rim as 63.
65. Jug neck and handle; porous grey fabric; glazed outside.
66. Jug rim; dark grey reduced fabric; overfired blistered surfaces; glaze mostly burnt off.
67. Jug rim; very hard purple fabric; chocolate brown glaze.
68. Jug rim as 66.
69. Rim and handle of large storage vessel; although thick walled, very finely potted; dense buff body; glaze over red slip coat (5/1).
70. Pancheon rim; pure buff body, red slip all over the inside beneath a very iridescent glaze. There are drips of mottled glaze beneath the rim.
71. Large handled vessel, body as 70; glazed over a red slip; the lower outside and underside of the base are unglazed.

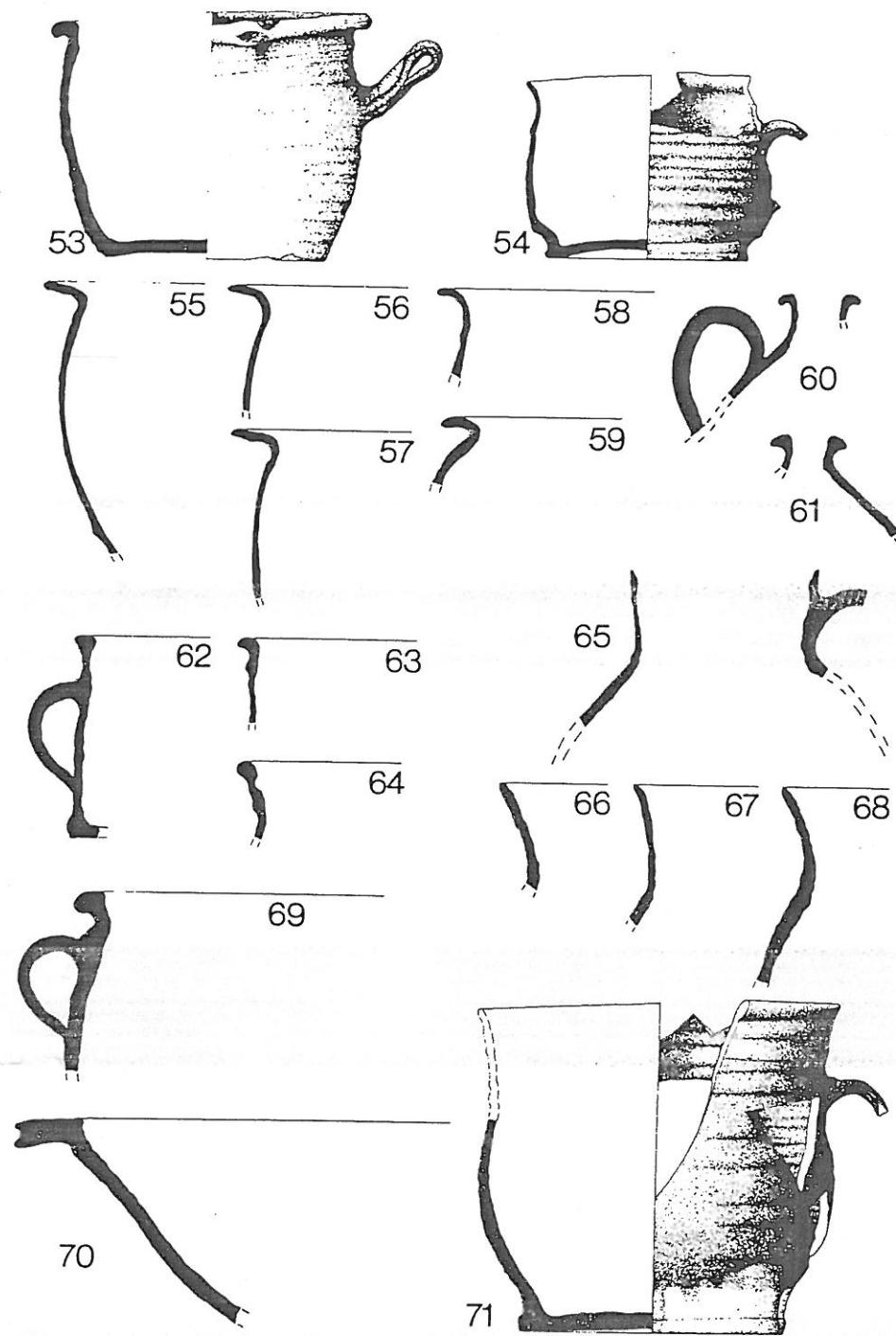
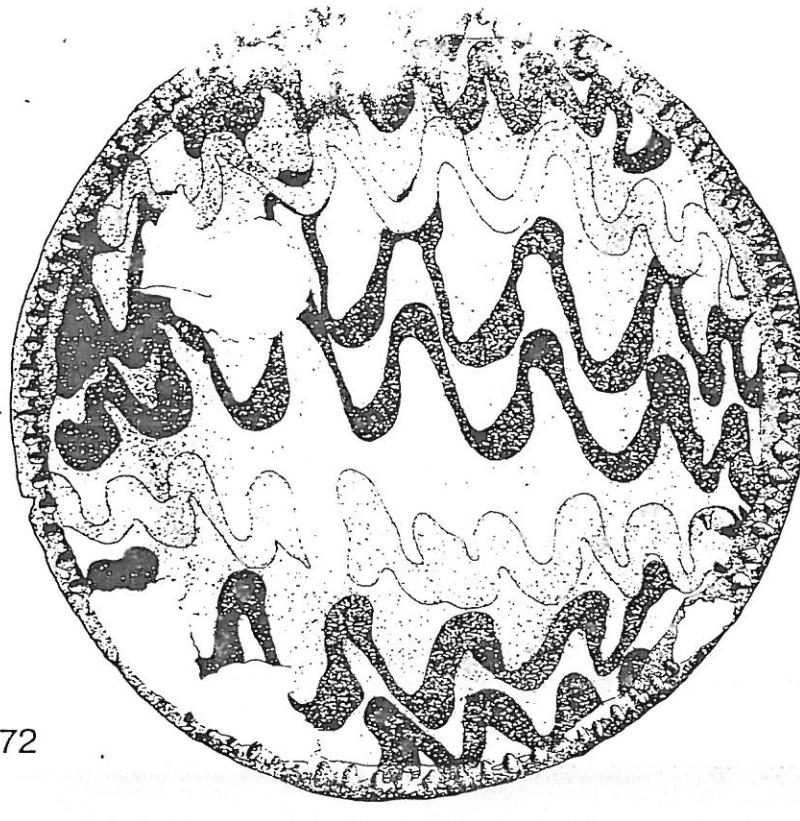


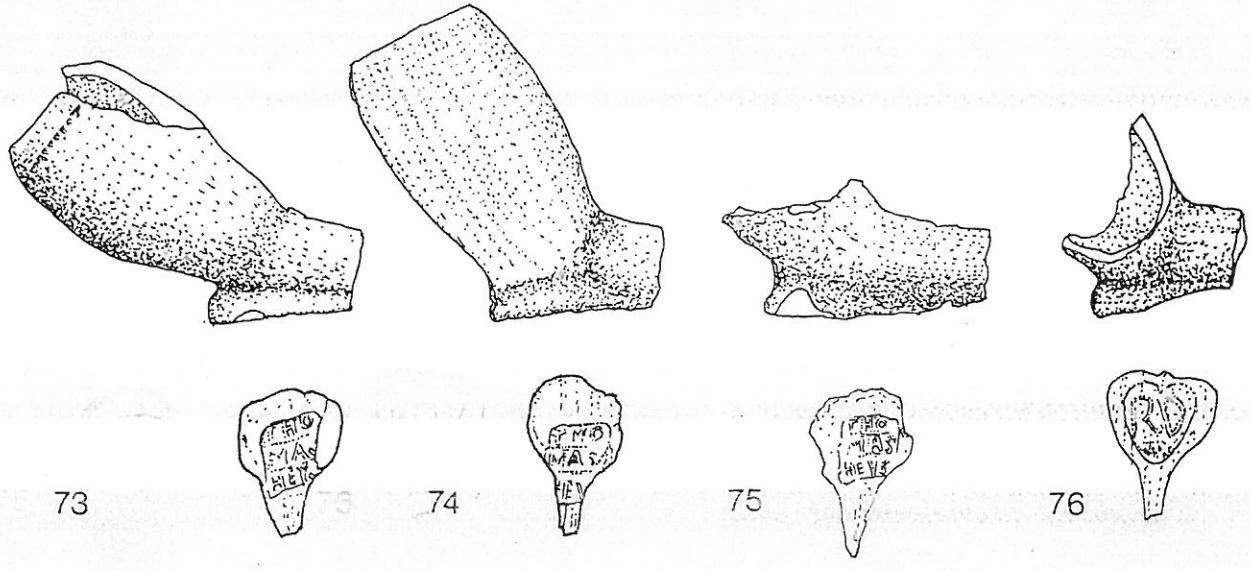
Figure 7 Black glazed ware (nos 53-71; Scale $\frac{1}{4}$)

Figure 8: Press-moulded slipware dish (no. 73; Scale 1/3),
Clay pipes (nos 73-76; Scale 1/1)

72. Virtually complete press-moulded slipware dish in pale red/buff fabric and crude dentil edge. The whole surface has been coated with yellow slip, on top of which brown and orange slip has been trailed (in that order). The clear glaze barely covers the rim, leaving small areas of decoration unglazed. A few areas of glaze have flaked off.
73. Clay tobacco pipe, damaged bowl and heel; burnished off-white 'local' fabric; a three lined Thomas Heys relief stamp in a square frame on a tailed heel - probably an example of Stamp E (cf Higgins 1983, 51).
74. Clay pipe as 73; Thomas Heys stamp, probably Stamp F ('3' down).
75. Lower part of bowl and heel of clay pipe as 73; probably Type F Thomas Heys stamp (10/12).
76. Lower part of bowl and heel of clay pipe as 73; heart-shaped heel stamp with letters RD in relief (for a discussion of this stamp cf Higgins 1983, 55-57).



72



73

74

75

76

Figure 8 Pressmoulded slipware (no 72; Scale 1/2)
Clay pipes (nos 73-76; Scale 1/1)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALVEY, R.C., 1979 'Appendix 1. Pottery Report and other finds', in Borne, P. & Dixon, P., 1979, 30-42.
- AMERY, A. & DAVEY, P.J., 1979 'Post-medieval Pottery from Brookhill, Buckley, Clwyd', Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales 2, 49-85.
- BARTON, K.J., 1956 'The Buckley Potteries - 11: Excavations at Prescot's Pottery 1954', Flintshire Hist. Soc. Pub. XVI, 63-87.
- BENTLEY, J. & HARRISON, H.M., 1973 Benjamin Cottrell's Pottery, Buckley (Unpublished MS in Clwyd County Record Office).
- BORNE, P. & DIXON, P., 1979 Hafody Llansadwrn, Anglesey. Excavations and Survey 1976-1978, Department of Archaeology, University of Nottingham (Nottingham).
- BUTLER, L.A.S. & EVANS, D.H., 1980 'The Cistercian Abbey of Aberconway at Maenan, Gwynedd: Excavations in 1968', Archaeol. Cambrensis 129, 37-63.
- CELORIA, F.S.C. & KELLY, J.H., 1973 'A post-medieval pottery site with a kiln base found off Albion Square, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England SJ 885 474', City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeol. Soc. Rep. 4, 1-87.
- CUBBON, A.M., 1971 'The Medieval Chapel of St. Mary's, Castletown, later the Castletown Grammar School', Proc. Isle of Man Nat. Hist. & Antiq. Soc. VII, No. 3, 1-36.
- DAVEY, P.J., 1973 Chester Northgate Brewery Phase One Interim Report, Grosvenor Museum Excavations (Chester).
- DAVEY, P.J., 1974 The Buckley Potteries - an Archaeological Field Report (Chester).
- DAVEY, P.J., 1975a 'Recent Work on the Buckley Potteries', Post-Medieval Archaeol. 9, 236-239.
- DAVEY, P.J., 1975b Buckley Pottery, Buckley Clay Industries Research Committee (Shotton).

DAVEY, P.J., 1976 'Recent Fieldwork on the Buckley Potteries', Buckley 4, 16-29.

DAVEY, P.J., 1978 Prescot Action Area: An Archaeological View Archaeological Survey of Merseyside/University of Liverpool (Liverpool).

DAVEY, P.J., 1985 'Slipwares', in Davey & McNeil 1985, 33-49.

DAVEY, P.J., forthcoming 'The post-Roman pottery from Merseyside', in The Archaeology of Merseyside, Merseyside Archaeological Society Monograph.

DAVEY, P.J., & MCNEIL, R., 1985 'Excavations in South Castle Street, Liverpool 1976 and 1977', Journ. Merseyside Archaeol. Soc. 4, 1-158.

HIGGINS, D.A., 1983 'Clay Tobacco Pipes from Brookhill, Buckley', Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales 6, 51-64.

HOLGATE, R., forthcoming 'Excavations at Prescot, December 1980-January 1981', Journ. Merseyside Archaeol. Soc. 5.

MCNEIL, R., 1985 'Excavations in Buckley', Archaeology in Clwyd 7, 20-21.

MCNEIL, R., forthcoming 'An Eighteenth Century Pottery in Eccleston Street, Prescot', Journ. Merseyside Archaeol. Soc. 5.

MESSHAM, J.E., 1956 'The Buckley Potteries - 1', Flintshire Hist. Soc. Pub. XVI, 31-61.

NORTON, J., 1984 'Appendix 1 - Report on clay pipes', in Sweetman 1984, :99-206.

PHILPOTT, R.A. & DAVEY, P.J., 1984 Prescot Sampling Project 1983-84, North West Archaeological Trust (Liverpool).

RUTTER, J.A., 1976 'Combermere SJ 587441 - Combermere Abbey', Cheshire Archaeol. Bull. 4, 39.

RUTTER, J.A. & DAVEY, P.J., 1980 'Clay Pipes from Chester', The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe III, 41-282.

SWEETMAN, P.D., 1979 'Archaeological Excavations at Fearn's Castle, County Wexford' Proc. Royal Irish Academy 79, C, no. 10, 217-245.

SWEETMAN, P.D., 1984 'Archaeological Excavations at Shop Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth', Proc. Royal Irish Academy 84, C, no. 5, 171-224.

TYLER, S., 1983 Buckley Pottery - The craft and history of the Buckley Potters from the 1300s to the 1940s, (Llandudno).