

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

HF		3	Henry Fisher	c.1820	Clerkenwell	<i>ibid</i> , 136
HG		1	H. Goodall	1844–50	Golden Lane	<i>ibid</i> , 137
HI		1	Mrs H. Jones	1840–8	Featherstone St, City Rd	<i>ibid</i> , 139
HW (1)	1					
HW (2)		3	Henry White	1859–62	New Rd, St Georges	<i>ibid</i> , 148
IB (1)	1		James Bourne	1799–1832	Bethnal Green	<i>ibid</i> , 131
IB (2)		1				
IC	1					
IF		1	John Ford (2)	1805–65	Stepney	<i>ibid</i> , 136
IG		1	Joseph Grout	1849	Shadwell	<i>ibid</i> , 137
IH		1				
II	2					
JD	1					
JH		1				
JO (1)	1					
JO (2)		2	Mrs Jane Osborne	1839–53	Bethnal Green	<i>ibid</i> , 142
LEACH		1	Various Leach family			
LG		1	Leander Green	1864–6	Lambeth	<i>ibid</i> , 137
PW		1				
RM (1)		1	Mrs. R. Morgan	1867–9	Islington	<i>ibid</i> , 142
RM (2)	1		Richard Manby (2)	1746	Old Montague St, Whitechapel	<i>ibid</i> , 141
RP	4		Richard Pinkard	1761	Old Montague St, Whitechapel	<i>ibid</i> , 143
RS	1		Richard Simmonds	1805		<i>ibid</i> , 146
RW	1					
SF		1	Samuel Fitt (1)	1839–59	Whitechapel	<i>ibid</i> , 136
SMITH		1				
SS (CROWNED)	3		Samuel Sturges	1754	Booth St, Spitalfields	<i>ibid</i> , 146
TP (1)	1					
TP (2)		1	Thomas Parr	1839–52	Mile End	<i>ibid</i> , 143
TS	2					
WB (1)		1				
WB (2)	2		William Burstow	1805–51	Greenwich; Lewisham	<i>ibid</i> , 132
WH		1	William Hensher (1)	1852–75	Spitalfields	<i>ibid</i> , 139
WILLIAMS LONDON		1				
WL (1)		1	William Leach	1854–69	Bethnal Green	<i>ibid</i> , 141
WL (2)	1		William Landsdown (1)	1784	Shadwell	<i>ibid</i> , 141
WM		1	William	1848–	Goswell St	<i>ibid</i> , 142

WS	3			Miller	9		
WT	1	1	1	William Squalfield	1799–1805	Whitechapel	<i>ibid</i> , 146
WW (1)			2	William Thornton	1823–54	Shoreditch	<i>ibid</i> , 147
WW (2)		2		William Walker	1834–60	Spitalfields	<i>ibid</i> , 149
				William Watson	1809–11	Silver St, Lemans Pond	<i>ibid</i> , 149

Clay Pipes and Pipe Makers

This discussion focuses on those clay pipes that have been marked by their makers, and/or which have been decorated. A listing of all 18th-/19th-century marked pipes is given in Table 3, together with the names of suggested pipe makers, where possible.

A large number of pipes from the site have makers' marks, 168 in all, and with one exception, all are London-made. Although they span from the 17th to 19th centuries, only 19 examples were made before c.1780, and 125 pipes date after c.1800 (74.4%), with 90 pipes made after c.1840. The great majority of these pipes come from the single large context [116] that filled the cesspit (S10) at 14 Dorset Street, which yielded 118 marked clay pipes.

The earliest marked pipes are two type AO10 bowls (c.1640–60) (<198>, <199>, Fig 49). These appear residual in S14 (Fig 5), the cesspit at 15 Dorset Street (B4), having been recovered in a fill otherwise dated c.1700–10 ([194]). They each carry

the same maker's mark in the form of the initials GC stamped in relief under the heel. These initials probably stand for George Crosse, recorded in Ratcliffe and Stepney in 1634–8 (Oswald 1975, 133). Comparable marks have been recorded on very few other excavated sites in London (eg a type AO5 bowl from site code GM160, Gateway House, <23>). There are three other 17th-century stamped marks. One is a type AO18 pipe (c.1660–80) with the initials TI stamped in relief with a fleur-de-lis on the heel (<195>, Fig 49), found in horn core lined cesspit S5 related to 25 White's Row (Fig 5). No parallels could be found in a search through the MOLA Oracle database, and no maker has been identified working at this date.

The few examples of 17th-century marked pipes recovered from a relatively small number of contexts on the site were assigned a TPQ between c.1660 and c.1700. The few features dated by clay pipes to this period are limited to the circular brick-lined soakaways S9 and S19 related to 7 Dorset Street and 38–39 Dorset Street respectively (B16–17), the brick-lined cesspit (S11) that served 8

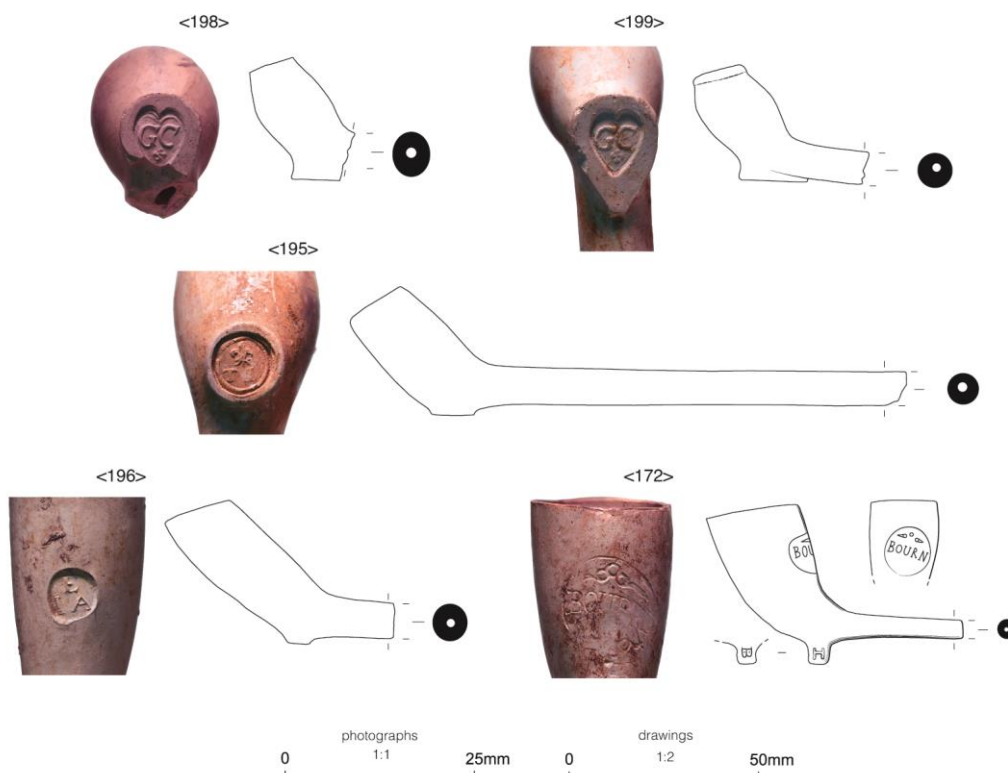


Fig 49. Clay pipes with makers' marks: AO10 <198>, <199> (from cesspit S14); AO18 <195> (ditto S5 [156]); AO22 <196> (B20 [181]); AO27 <172> (S13 [171])

Dorset Street, and the soakaway (S20) at 14 Dorset Street. There are also few pipes made earlier than c.1660: 12 bowls date to c.1640–60/70 (types AO9, AO10, AO11, AO12), but no earlier types were recorded. There are more Restoration period pipes present in later contexts (types AO13, AO15, AO18, all current c.1660–80), and of these AO15 is the most common type recorded on the site (143 bowls or 26.6%), with 63 examples of type AO18 (11.7%). A number of examples – 23 type AO15 and 11 type AO18 – were found in make-up layer [30], part of the external dumping which took place just prior to the laying out of the south side of Dorset Street.

In the various make-up layers and features dated to the turn of the 17th/18th century: the soakaway (S20) at 14 Dorset Street, in S5; the horn core lined pit at 25 White's Row, and in the early use of cesspit S14 for 15 Dorset Street (B4) the main forms identified are those made during c.1680–1710 (types AO19, AO20, AO22), the last of these with 46 examples (8.6%). Only examples two are marked: a type AO22 bowl, found in demolition spread [181] related to 21 White's Row (B20) presents the maker's initials IAE in a trigram stamped in relief on the back of the bowl, facing the smoker (<196>, Fig 49). The use of three initials in this way usually denotes a married couple, with the man's name beginning with I, the woman's with A and their surname with E. Several pipe makers with the initials IE are recorded as signing the Oath of Allegiance of 1696, so would have been working when this pipe was made. Without workshop locations or information on marriages, it is not possible to narrow down the field. The other example is again a type AO22 found in demolition dumps (OA8: not illustrated) over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street and marked with the initials WW moulded in relief on the sides of the heel (<230>, again unattributed at this date).

Eighteenth-century clay pipes were recorded from 21 White's Row (B20), and in demolition dumps. There are 18 type OS12 pipes (c.1730–80), 14 of them found in demolition dumps [279], [280] (OA8: not illustrated) over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street (Fig 5), with no other contemporaneous types apart from two slightly earlier OS10 bowls (c.1700–30). Fourteen of the OS12 pipes have makers' initials moulded in relief on the sides of the heel. A full list of 18th-/19th-century marks, together with suggested pipe makers, their known dates of operation and workshop location(s) is given in Table 3. From this it will be seen that three pipe makers have been tentatively identified for this

period: Richard Pinkard (four pipes) and Richard Manby, both in Whitechapel (Pearce 2013) and Samuel Sturges in Spitalfields (three pipes). The other makers' marks remain unidentified: IC and TS. This conforms to an expected pattern of distribution, in which pipe makers' wares tended to be bought and smoked within a relatively small radius of the workshops in which they were made. The pattern is reinforced by the large number of marked pipes from the site dating to the 19th century, discussed further below.

While only one context has been dated to c.1780–1820 by the presence of a single type AO27 pipe in [130] (the fill of the horn core lined cesspit S4 for 11–12 Dorset Street) there are 32 examples of the form recorded in later contexts, as well as 14 of the slightly more developed type AO27A pipes, dated to c.1800–40. A number of these are decorated (26 examples), all with moulded leaf or, less frequently, wheatsheaf seams, as well as one with oak leaf and acorn seams. These kinds of simple decoration were especially popular at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, and were in widespread use by pipe makers. Thirty-eight pipe bowls of this period have makers' marks, all but one of them moulded in relief on the sides of the heel. The exception is a type AO27 bowls with the name BOURNE stamped incuse on the back of the bowl, and the additional maker's initials IB moulded in relief on the heel (<172>, Fig 49), found in S13, the cesspit at 15 Dorset Street (B4). This was made by the well-known pipe maker James Bourne, recorded in 1799–1832 in Bethnal Green (Oswald 1975, 131). A number of pipes are marked simply with symbols and no initials (and so are unidentifiable): four with wheels, three with flowers, and one each with stars and shields. Sixteen different makers are identifiable by two clearly legible initials, eight of whom have been tentatively identified: Richard Simmons, William Landsdown in Shadwell, William Squalfield in Whitechapel, William Thornton in Shoreditch, William Watson in Silver Street and, with less certainty, William Burstow in Greenwich, George Clarke in Holborn and George Greenland in Bermondsey (see Table 3 for more details). With the exception of the last three (and possibly the first), these pipe makers are again concentrated within a relatively short distance of the site. The following marks have not been identified with individual makers: HW, II, JD, JO, RW, TP, HE and WT.

The soakaway feature, S12, at 15 Dorset Street (B4), is the only landuse feature dated to c.1820–40, by a single type AO28 bowl <200>, although there are 27 examples of this type recorded from

the site as a whole, most of them from contexts dated after c.1840. Twenty-one of these are marked and 13 are decorated (all of them also marked). All have moulded leaf or wheatsheaf seams and one is decorated with a fox and grapes on each side of the bowl (<213>, Fig 51a). This design was common in the early to mid-19th century and was usually associated with public houses of the same name. The maker's initials on the heel are both illegible. Pipe <213> was one of 179 pipe bowls found in the fill of cesspit S10 which served 14 Dorset Street; all remaining pipes illustrated here come from the same context. Two have their makers' names stamped incuse on the back of the bowl: SMITH (<74>, Fig 50) and WILLIAMS LONDON (<139>, Fig 50). The remaining marked pipes on which two initials are legible all have marks moulded in relief on the sides of the spur, and for all of them makers can be suggested (Table 3): Benjamin Leach in Whitechapel; Henry Fisher in Clerkenwell; the Fords of Stepney; Mrs Jane Osborne of Bethnal Green; and William Walker of Spitalfields (1834–60).

The remaining marked pipes are all of type AO29 (c.1840–80) and most of them were again found in fill [116] of cesspit S10 from 14 Dorset Street, totalling 103 examples out of 179 pipe bowls in the context (57.5%), and found with 30 type AO30 bowls dating to c.1850–1910 (16.8%). Seventy-one of the AO29 pipes are decorated, mostly with moulded leaf or oak leaf seams. The most decorative example has a heel moulded in the form of an acorn and the maker's initials WB in cursive script moulded in relief on the sides of the bowl within garlands (<155>, Fig 50). None of the AO30 pipe bowls are marked, as is usual with this form, which was made without heel or spur, but 89 of the AO29 bowls are marked. Two of these have the maker's name stamped incuse on the back of the bowl; one is marked LEACH (<104>, Fig 50), and was most likely made by Benjamin Leach, working in Whitechapel in 1844–7 (Oswald 1975, 140), although there were several members of the Leach family making pipes in this area in the late 19th century. The second stamped mark is incomplete – TE WHITECHAPEL (<135>, Fig 50) – and is unidentified. All other makers' marks are moulded in relief on the sides of the heel, and include a number with symbols only (hence untraceable to a particular workshop): flowers (five examples), shields (12 examples: <36>, Fig 50), stars (three examples) and wheels (11 examples: <128>, Fig 50).

Twenty-seven of the AO29 pipes with two legible moulded initials can be associated with 16 probable pipe makers, listed in Table 3 and not repeated in full here. The most numerous examples

were made by Benjamin Leach of Whitechapel (as represented by a stamped mark, above), with six pipes; William Walker of Wheler Street, Spitalfields (1834–60), with five pipes; and Henry White of New Road, St Georges (1859–62), with three pipes. Some of these pipe makers will also have been responsible for the production of AO28 pipes with the same initials, found in the same contexts on the site, as the two types largely coincide chronologically.

There are 30 clay pipes of type AO30 (5.6% of all pipes), and again, all were found in fill [116] of cesspit S10, which served 14 Dorset Street. This type, made from c.1850 into the early 20th century, has no heel or spur and is typically unmarked, as in this case. They are, however, all decorated. Half of them have feathered panels along the seams of the bowl (<20>, Fig 51a, <132>, Fig 51b) and five have moulded leaf seams at the front and back of the bowl (<36>, Fig 50). There are also five pipes with ribbed panels around the bowl (<23>, Fig 51b), and two with vertical ribbing only (<18>, <153>,

Fig 51b) and another panelled bowl (<11>, Fig 51). Two are decorated with a rose and thistle motif (<12>, Fig 51a, <59>, Fig 51b) with <12> half-ribbed. One AO30 pipe bowl that has moulded fish scale decoration (<17>, Fig 51a). A single pipe in the form of a Turk's head from the same context does not fall into the standard Atkinson and Oswald typology but is probably earlier than the late 19th-century types (<13>; not illustrated).

Discussion

Taking an overview of clay pipe production and supply in relation to the site between c.1730–1910, certain areas emerge as prominent. As expected, these are all within a relatively limited radius of the site, since it is a well-established pattern for clay pipes to be used chiefly in or close to the neighbourhood in which they were made. As Table 3 shows, three pipe makers have been identified in Spitalfields (on 11 pipes); four makers in Bethnal Green (six pipes); and seven pipe makers in Whitechapel, which is the most prolific source of pipes found on the site (21 examples).

Other areas in the East End are Shadwell, with two makers (on two pipes); Mile End, with one pipe maker (one pipe); and Stepney, again with one pipe maker/one pipe. There is also one maker from Shoreditch (three pipes); Islington (two makers; on two pipes); Clerkenwell (three pipe makers; five pipes) and one maker from Holborn (one pipe). All these pipes, if correctly identified, were made in workshops located in London's East End, in the City of London, or areas immediately to the north

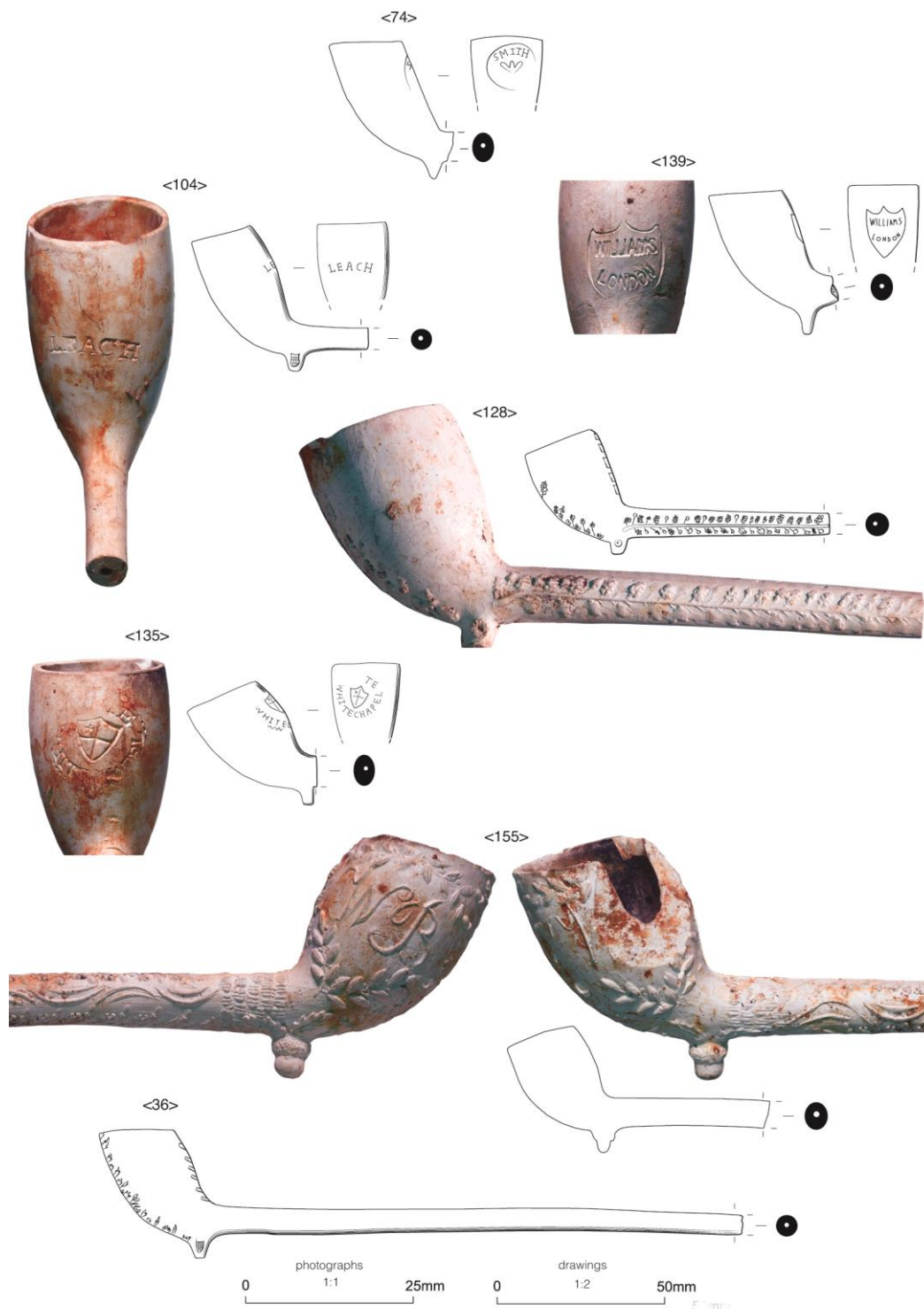


Fig 50. Clay pipes with makers' marks: AO27A <36>; AO28 <74>, <139>; AO29 <104>, <128>, <135>, <155> (all from [116] cesspit S10)

and east of the site. There are a few exceptions, with pipes that may have been made further afield. Again this is no surprise, given the movement of people in and around the area in which the site is located. These makers include George Greenland of Bermondsey, William Burstow in Greenwich and Lewisham and Leander Green of Lambeth (Table 3).

There is also one pipe made in France, by Louis Fiolet of St Omer, identified by his characteristic incuse name stamp around the stem (<16>, Fig 51a). The pipe is in the form of the head of St Nicholas, with finely modelled flowing beard and a jewelled hat/crown, and is one of a considerable series of figurative pipes made in the late 19th century by the firm of Fiolet, one of the most

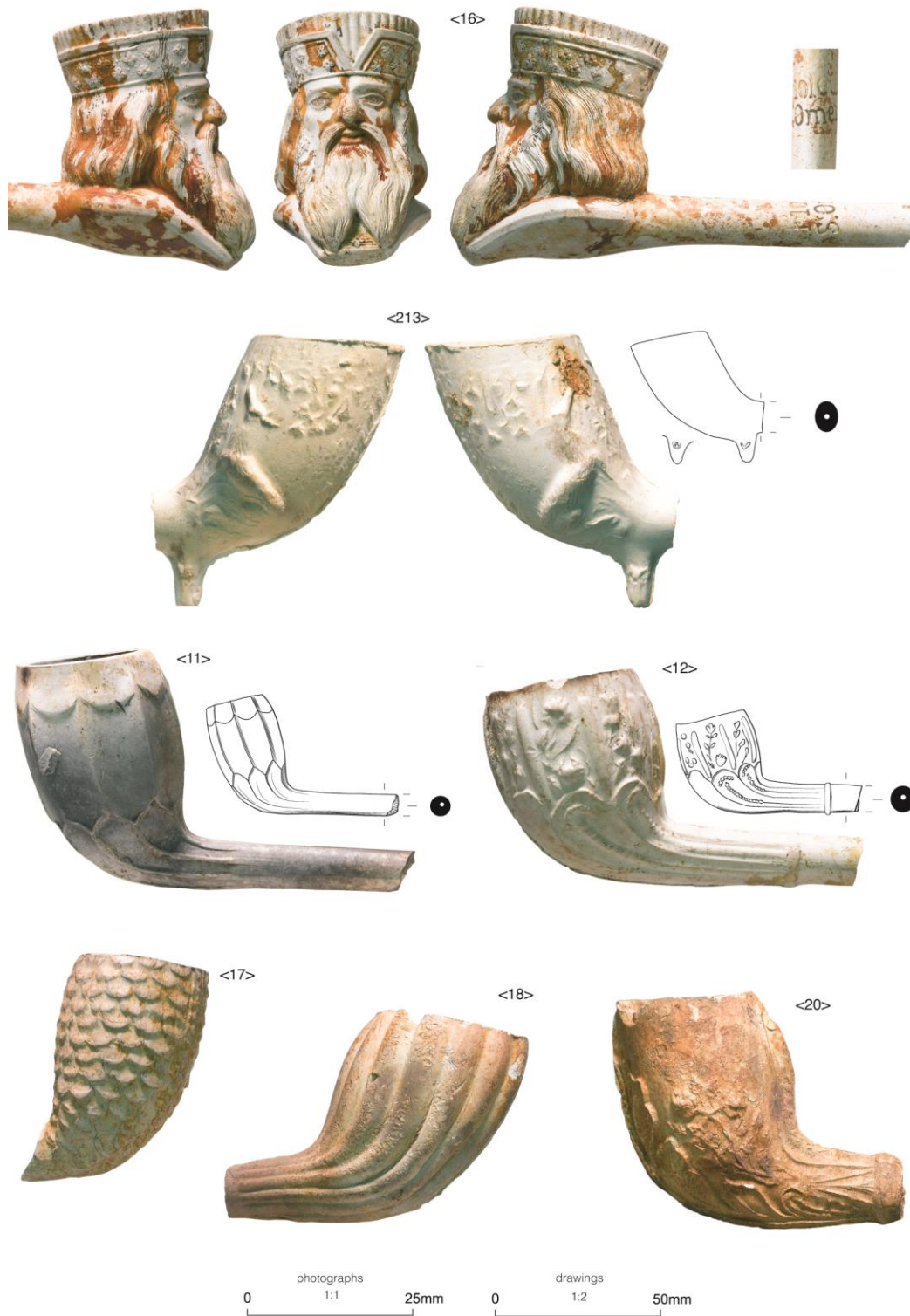


Fig 51a. Decorated clay pipes: Fiolet of St Omer – St Nicholas <16>; AO27 <213> fox and grapes; AO30 <11> panelled, <12> rose and thistle, <17> moulded fish scale, <18> vertical ribbing, <20> feathered panels (all from [116] cesspit S10)

prominent of French pipe makers. Louis Fiolet took over the business from his grandfather in 1834, when he started using the stem stamp seen on <16>. He exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, the firm's catalogue listing 1200 different designs. Fiolet had opened a London retail outlet in the City

at Fore Street, Cripplegate by 1852, moving close by to Wilson Street, Finsbury in the following year. He was listed as a French fancy pipe manufacturer and importer of tobacconists' fancy goods in London Directories for 1855, and in 1885 entered into partnership with his son-in-law George

Audebert. The firm exhibited as Audebert Fiolet at the Tobacco Trades Exhibition in Islington in 1895, although Fiolet himself had died in 1892. They were the first French pipe-making concern to establish a London base and played a major role in the English market for French-made pipes for almost 60 years (information drawn from Hammond 1987). Apart from the fancy Fiolet figurative pipe, the decorated clay pipes are very much standard examples of late Victorian smokers' equipment, none of them particularly elaborate, although the large number recovered from cesspit S10, together with other marked and decorated pipes is significant.

GLASS

Lyn Blackmore

Introduction and Methodology

A large amount of bulk glass and a small number of other glass finds was hand-collected from 15 contexts (12 features) on the site. The former mainly comprises bottles but also includes phials and window glass, amounts to 638 fragments (305

ENV, 52.5kg), while the latter total 39 accessioned finds (37 ENV, 3.1kg). The largest single group is from fill [171] of cesspit S13 (Fig 5) at 15 Dorset Street (B4), which contained 444 fragments (210 ENV, 37.2kg) of bulk and accessioned glass.

The finds were recorded directly onto the MOLA Oracle database by fragment count (FC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, methods of quantification detailed elsewhere (Jeffries 2021, 269–70: Methodology). Other data include glass colour, form/function and technology. With reference to colour, amber, aqua-coloured, colourless, natural blue and natural green glass are referred to by the following codes: AMB, AQUA, COL, NB, and NG (<https://sha.org/bottle/colors.htm>, accessed December 2017). The composition of the assemblage by functional group and by form type is presented in Tables 4 and 5.

The illustrated finds are listed in Table 6, while a more detailed quantification of the bottles and phials is shown in Table 5. As detailed descriptions of the bottle glass found on the nearby Spitalfields site have already been published (Blackmore 2015, 278–86), the following summarises the main characteristics of the assemblage and discusses it within the local context.

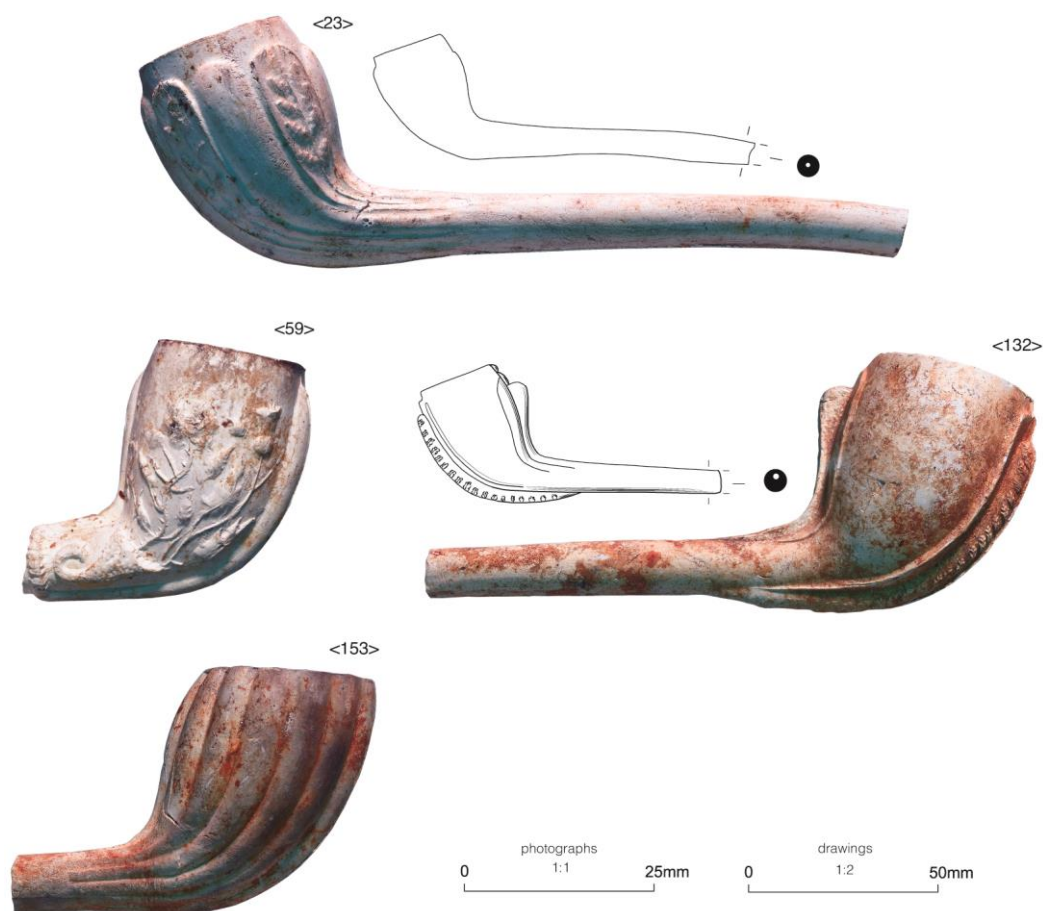


Fig 51b. Decorated clay pipes: <23> ribbed panels; <59>, <132> feathered panels; <153> vertical ribbing (all from [116] cesspit S10)

Table 4. Quantification of the bottle glass, containers and phials by broad functional group

Type	No. of fragments	% count	ENV	% count	Weight (g)	% count
Bottles (for drink)	408	63.7	189	61.5	45315	86.1%
Bottles and jars (food storage)	65	10.2	33	10.9	3505	6.6%
Bottles (medicines etc)	71	11.2	36	11.9	2365	4.5%
Phials	69	10.8	33	10.9	989	1.8%
Window glass	25	3.9	14	4.6	396	0.7%
Total	638		305		52570	

Table 5. Quantification of the bottle glass, containers and phials by form type (including accessioned bottle and jars)

Form code	Form expansion	No. of fragments	% count	ENV	% count	Weight (g)	% count
BOTT	bottle	7	0.9	5	1.6	83	0.1
BOTT-CASE	case bottle	40	6.3	7	2.3	2176	4.1
BOTT-CYL	cylindrical bottle	94	14.7	59	19.2	11748	21.7
BOTT-CYLW	cylindrical 'wine' bottle	227	35.8	103	34.1	24781	47.2
BOTT-HAMIL	Hamilton or torpedo-shaped bottle	4	0.5	3	0.9	716	1.2
BOTT-HEX	hexagonal bottle	2	0.3	1	0.3	22	0.0
BOTT-HOCK	hock bottle	10	1.5	4	1.3	986	1.8
BOTT-MALL	mallet bottle	16	2.5	14	4.6	3001	5.7
BOTT-MLK	milk bottle	1	0.1	1	0.3	471	0.9
BOTT-OCT1	octagonal	19	3.0	11	3.6	1015	1.9
BOTT-ONIM	onion/mallet bottle	1	0.1	1	0.3	114	0.2
BOTT-ONIO	onion bottle	8	1.2	3	0.9	621	1.1
BOTT-OVAL	oval bottle	24	3.7	8	2.6	658	1.2
BOTT-PERF	perfume bottle	3	0.4	2	0.6	40	0.0
BOTT-POLY	polygonal bottle	34	5.3	6	1.9	2152	4.1
BOTT-RECT2	rectangular bottle with chamfered corners	39	6.1	19	6.2	1845	3.5
BOTT-SCYL	squat cylindrical bottle	2	0.3	2	0.6	234	0.4
BOTT-SHGB	shaft-and-globe bottle	1	0.1	1	0.3	74	0.1
BOTT-SQU	square bottle	8	1.1	4	1.2	248	0.4
JAR	jar (including cylindrical jar)	4	0.5	4	1.2	204	0.3
PHIAL-CON	conical phial	5	0.7	2	0.6	54	0.1
PHIAL-CYL	cylindrical phial (including tall or slim cylindrical phials)	63	9.9	30	9.9	904	1.7
PHIAL-SQUP	squared bottomed phial	1	0.1	1	0.3	31	0.0
WIND	window	25	3.9	14	4.6	396	0.7
Total		638		305		52574	

Table 6. Concordance of illustrated glass by accession number

Figure no.	Acc. no.	Context	Structure no.	Form
9	487	[129]	S4	cylindrical bottle
9	488	[129]	S4	Hamilton bottle
9	486	[129]	S4	octagonal bottle
11	310	[116]	S10	vase
13	494	[116]	S10	cylindrical bottle
13	313/316	[116]	S10	tumbler
13	308	[116]	S10	wine glass (rounded funnel)
13	304	[116]	S10	wine glass (rounded funnel)
N	306	[116]	S10	wine glass (funnel)
13	303	[116]	S10	wine glass (rounded funnel)
14	495	[116]	S10	Hamilton bottle
14	496	[116]	S10	cylindrical bottle
13	291	[116]	S10	egg cup
13	305	[116]	S10	egg cup
13	293	[116]	S10	jelly glass?
N	314	[116]	S10	salt
15	497	[116]	S10	polygonal pickle bottle
15	498	[116]	S10	pickle bottle
16	499	[116]	S10	perfume bottle
19	318	[116]	S10	bird feeder
24	500	[191]	S12	octagonal bottle
24	501	[191]	S12	octagonal bottle
32	502	[170]	S13	square phial
27	503	[170]	S13	phial
27	504	[171]	S13	cylindrical bottle
27	505	[171]	S13	cylindrical bottle
27	506	[171]	S13	cylindrical bottle
27	507	[171]	S13	cylindrical bottle
27	508	[171]	S13	case bottle
27	296	[171]	S13	wine glass (bucket shape bowl)
27	301	[171]	S13	wine glass (funnel shape bowl)
27	312	[171]	S13	jelly glass?
29	297	[171]	S13	jelly glass?
30	509	[171]	S13	wide mouth bottle
30	510	[171]	S13	wide mouth bottle
30	443	[171]	S13	jar
30	444	[171]	S13	jar
32	512	[171]	S13	cylindrical phial
32	513	[171]	S13	slim or tall cylindrical phial
32	514	[171]	S13	slim or tall cylindrical phial
32	515	[171]	S13	cylindrical phial
32	516	[171]	S13	cylindrical phial
32	517	[171]	S13	cylindrical phial
32	518	[171]	S13	cylindrical phial
32	442	[171]	S13	bird feeder
32	445	[171]	S13	disc

46	294	[155]	S5	wine glass (funnel shape bowl)
48	492	[141]	S7	cylindrical bottle
48	493	[141]	S7	octagonal bottle
47	489	[119]	S6	cylindrical wine bottle
47	490	[119]	S6	pickle jar
47	491	[119]	S6	? Jar
52	519	[186]	OA8	milk bottle
52	520	[186]	OA8	beer bottle
52	521	[212]	OA8	cylindrical bottle
52	522	[212]	OA8	cylindrical bottle
52	523	[212]	OA8	cylindrical bottle
53	295	[132]		candlestick glass (bell-shaped)

Bottles, Phials and Window Glass

Bottles for Wine, Beer and Spirits

The 316 fragments (158 ENV, 37.3kg) of green glass and one (422g) of amber-coloured glass are probably from bottles containing alcoholic drinks, principally wine and beer.

Although there are two complete unstratified onion bottles, stratified examples of forms dating to the late 17th and early 18th centuries (shaft-and-globe, onion and onion/mallet bottles) are rare. Mallet bottles (c.1725–60) are also uncommon, and all 16 fragments (14 ENV) are recorded on the basis of the eight string and mouth forms (*cf* Dumbrell 1983, 79–80). These were in contexts related to the 18th-century occupation of Dorset Street: one is from the cesspit at 14 Dorset Street (S10), the others, from fill [171] of cesspit S13 at 15 Dorset Street (B4). It is, however, likely that they date to c.1725/30–60, when the mallet shape evolved into the squat cylindrical form, although both varieties co-existed together for a short period of time (Jones 1986, 10). Some of the larger bases recorded as squat cylindrical bottles could, therefore, also be from mallet types. From the typology presented by Dumbrell (*ibid*, 92), two necks/rims from S13 could be from the squat cylindrical bottles of c.1740–60.

As shown in Table 5, the cylindrical ‘wine’ bottle which in its earliest variant dates to c.1735/50–90, is by far the most common, with 227 fragments from 103 bottles (24.7kg), of which up to 86 (197 FC) are from S13. No complete profiles, however, could be reconstructed and in the absence of joining fragments or complete profiles, the bases can only be presumed as once being part of the same bottles as the rims and necks found, or at least similarly dated. Most of the 24 rim finishes are consistent with production dates of c.1770–80 (*cf* Jones 1986, Group 2, 54–61) or c.1780–90. Size varies considerably; a detailed study of the 45 bases

from cesspit S13 shows that 22 have diameters of 70–79mm, and that 13 of these fall between 72–75mm. Most have a dome shaped pushup and bulged heels (Jones 1986, fig 66, 95). Only five bottles are smaller (base diameter 58–67mm), while 10 have diameters of 81–89mm and eight are over 90mm; several of these larger bottles have an oval base outline. The majority have traces of wear on the underside and/or around the heel. The necks of two of the cylindrical bottles are typically English in their bulbous form but have slightly atypical finishes: on <489> (Fig 47), retrieved from the fill of horn core lined cesspit S6 that served Avenue Place, the top of the neck has been constricted with calipers as the finish was being applied, while <506> (Fig 27), found in the cesspit S13 at 15 Dorset Street (B4) has a rounded collar immediately over a rounded string; a similar form was found at 21 Spital Square (Harward *et al* 2015, 222–3, fig 196, <G92>).

Up to 32 cylindrical bottles (55 FC) are dated to the 19th century; one is amber-coloured but the others are all of green glass. Most bases would have been blown in a dip-mould but six are definitely mould-blown, including that of the complete bottle <504> (Fig 27) from cesspit S13 at 15 Dorset Street (B4); this has a horizontal seam around the shoulder and was made c.1811–14 by Jacob Wilcox Ricketts and his son Henry of Bristol, inventors of the two-part Ricketts mould (Noël Hume 1961, 105; Haslam 1970, 28). This bottle has a bipartite rim typical of the period c.1810–20 and an abrupt heel; the 13 other necks/rims have a range of finishes, not all of which are typically English. The complete half-size cylindrical bottle <521> (Fig 52) with a straight brandy/wine rim finish from the demolition dumps (OA8: not illustrated) over 39 Dorset Street (B17) is machine-made and so dates to after 1905.

The imported wine bottles are a feature of the glass assemblage, as although wine was certainly sourced from France, Germany and beyond,

imported bottles, even those of the hock form or case bottles for gin appear surprisingly rare on Georgian and Victorian sites from London. The lack of imports on other sites could, however, reflect the fact that detailed recording of glass is

still relatively new. The Spitalfields assemblage, recorded in 2005–6, was the first MOLA site to be fully quantified by form type (Blackmore 2015, 278–9) and imports are hard to identify amongst the material (*ibid*, 284–5).

Table 7. Quantification of the bottle glass, containers and phials by form and function (not including window glass)

Form	Alcohol			Mineral/soda water and milk			Food sauce bottles (?)			Food storage bottles			Pharmaceutical and perfume		
	FC	ENV	Weight (g)	FC	ENV	Weight (g)	FC	ENV	Weight (g)	FC	ENV	Weight (g)	FC	ENV	Weight (g)
BOTT							1	1	21	4	3	58	2	1	4
BOTT-CASE	40	7	2176												
BOTT-CYL	55	33	8525	12	6	2082	17	12	618	5	4	420	5	4	103
BOTT-CYLW	227	103	24781												
BOTT-HAMIL				4	3	716									
BOTT-HEX							2	1	22						
BOTT-HOCK	10	4	986												
BOTT-MALL	16	14	3001												
BOTT-MLK				1	1	471									
BOTT-OCT1													19	11	1015
BOTT-ONIM	1	1	114												
BOTT-ONIO	8	3	621												
BOTT-OVAL							4	1	254				20	7	404
BOTT-PERF													3	2	40
BOTT-POLY	8	1	333							26	5	1819			
BOTT-RECT2	12	4	748				6	5	343				21	10	754
BOTT-SCYL	2	2	234												
BOTT-SHGB	1	1	74												
BOTT-SQU	6	2	174				1	1	25				1	1	49
JAR										4	4	204			
PHIAL-CON													5	2	54
PHIAL-CYL													63	30	904
PHIAL-SQUP													1	1	31
Total	386	175	41767	17	10	3269	31	21	1262	39	16	2443	138	68	3354



Fig 52. Bottles from demolition dump [186] (OA8) over 20 White's Row (B19): green glass beer bottle <520> with relief-moulded lettering and colourless glass milk bottle <519>; Bottles from demolition dump [212] (OA8) over 39 Dorset Street (B17): amber coloured glass beer bottle <521>, mineral water bottles <522>, <523>

Here the ten imported examples comprise two bottles from pit S6 related to Avenue Place (cf <492>, Fig 48), one from pit S7 serving 31 White's Row, four are from cesspit S10 from 14 Dorset Street and three from cesspit S13 that served 15 Dorset Street (B4). The most obvious imports are the four hock bottles from Germany, represented by ten fragments of green and amber-coloured glass (in S10 and S13), including two with champagne rim finishes. A high domed base with pontil scar in pale green glass is probably from a French or German wine bottle (in S6) while two bottles could be Dutch. Of these, <492> (Fig 48), in pit S7 has a long spindle-shaped neck and relatively flat base with pontil scar at the centre of a low, angled recess; a similar base was found in S6 (Avenue Place). Cesspit S10 contained <494> (Fig 13), a neck/rim with two rounded strings set 7–8mm apart, probably from a Calvados brandy or cider bottle from France (Bossche 2001, 198, pl 146.1), but possibly from Italy (Dumbrell 1983, pl 35, 140). A neck/rim with deep bevelled 'oil' finish <507> (Fig 27) from cesspit S13 could be a Spanish form dating to c.1800 (*ibid*, 134), or possibly French (Bossche 2001, 207, pl 155), although it also resembles an English bottle dated to c.1770 (*ibid*, 109, fig 175).

Other bottles used for alcohol comprise seven case bottles (40 FC) of varying sizes. These included the remains of a large gin bottle <508> (Fig 27), probably Dutch, from cesspit S13. This is similar to two examples with distinctive pontil scars from 25 Fort Street and 21 Duke Street (Harward *et al* 2015, 173, 193, 285, fig 152 <G46>, fig 170, <G55>) but has a plain base (for more on case gin bottles see Kosler 1998, 275–90). The green glass half pint beer bottle <520> (Fig 52) was

found with another complete amber-coloured bottle <521> (Fig 52) in the demolition dumps at 20 White's Row (B19) (quantified together under BOTT CYL).

Bottles for Other Drinks

At least seven other cylindrical bottles and three round bottom or torpedo-shape bottles were used for non-alcoholic drinks, mostly mineral/soda water. Of particular interest is the green glass Hamilton, or torpedo-shape bottle <495> (Fig 14) in the fill of cesspit S10 that served 14 Dorset Street, which may have been modified for reuse after breakage, and the two further torpedo-shaped bottles found in the horn core lined pit for 11–12 Dorset Street (S4) (<488>, Fig 9) and in S10 (<496>, Fig 14). The latter both have relief-moulded decoration comprising a spiralling ribbon with the words 'Maugham's Patent' and are therefore dated to after 1843. Another mineral water bottle <523> (Fig 52), found in the demolition dump [212] (OA8: not illustrated) associated with 39 Dorset Street (B17), is in emerald green glass with relief-moulded lettering and the Asclepius trade mark showing it was made for J Butler of Limehouse. These dumps also contained a complete bottle <522> (Fig 52) with internal screw thread finish for a stopper and relief-moulded lettering showing that it was made for Weedon & Co of Stepney, with a deposit of one farthing required.

Also included in this functional category is a complete colourless pint-sized milk bottle <519> (Fig 52) made for Express Dairy, a company founded in 1864, found in the demolition dumps sealing 20 White's Row (B19).

Sauce Bottles and Food Containers

This group comprises up to 21 sauce bottles (31 FC) and up to 15 bottles/jars (37 FC) used as containers for fruits, olives, mustards, preserves or pickles (Jones 2010). The sauce bottles are mainly cylindrical with relatively long necks (COL, NB, NG) but include four rectangular bottles with chamfered corners similar to those found on the Crosse and Blackwell site (Jeffries *et al* 2016, 68–70, fig 52) and single square and oval bottles. One bottle from the horn core lined cesspit S6 related to Avenue Place has curvilinear relief-moulded decoration framing a label panel (<490>, Fig 47). A long-necked hexagonal bottle <511> may have been used for oil.

The food containers include two necks/rimms (<509>, <510>, Fig 30), from wide-mouthed green glass jars of uncertain body form from cesspit S13 for 15 Dorset Street (*cf* Dumbrell 1983, 147, figs 226–7) and vessels suggested by Jones (2010) as used for fruits (*ibid*, fig 21, 123–4) or mustard (*ibid*, fig 24, 131), and the rims and shoulders from two smaller jars (<443>, <444>, Fig 30) with flaring rims designed for cloth or paper closures. Also found are four mould-blown panelled bottles (recorded as BOTT-POLY). Three of these, from cesspit S10 related to 14 Dorset Street, are complete/near complete with Gothic-style panelled bodies and long necks (*cf* <497>, Fig 15), while the other, represented by the base only, is from S13; another example (<498>, Fig 15) from S10, with a wheatear motif in relief on the neck is probably from the same bottle form. A colourless ornate wide-mouthed bottle (<491>, Fig 47), possibly of biconical form, has a faceted rim and a cabled cord around the neck (*cf* Jeffries *et al* 2016, 66, fig 48, <128>).

Pharmaceutical Bottles, Phials and Related Forms

This group includes four complete, and the remains of up to 30 incomplete bottles, mostly with packer finishes in a variety of colours (AQUA, COL, NB, NG); as shown in Table 7, the most common bottle forms are octagonal (11 bottles, 19 FC), followed by rectangular-shaped with chamfered corners (ten bottles, 39 FC). Four of the former have dosage lines: three with four measures are from pit S4 (11–12 Dorset Street) and cesspit S13 (B4: 15 Dorset Street) and one with six measure lines from S13. An octagonal bottle <503> (Fig 27) from cesspit S13 (15 Dorset Street) is very small (25mm across) and this colourless glass vessel might be for food essences as much as for medicinal purposes. One of the rectangular bottles, from horn core lined cesspit

S6 that served Avenue Place, has a moulded panel in relief, probably to frame the label. Also present are fragments from four square, one hexagonal (<511>) and eight oval bottles. This group includes three bottles with relief-moulded lettering (S7, S13), one of which reads ‘EAST INDIA C^o / I H S’ (<493>, Fig 48).

Some 33 phials are represented (69 FC), several of which are complete. Most are of the tall or slim cylindrical form and from cesspit S13 (61 FC, 27 ENV), with the remainder from cesspit S10. They were less frequent in the horn core pits of White’s Row (one from S5, two from S6). Only six examples are in natural green glass, which include the bases of two conical phials which are usually dated c.1660 (Noël Hume 1970, fig 17.7, 73). The majority are free-blown in colourless glass (26 ENV), with two in natural blue and natural green glass respectively.

A few cylindrical forms date after c.1730 (<512>, Fig 32; *ibid*, fig 17.10), with one complete squared bottomed example (<502>, Fig 32) but the long-lived tall or slim cylindrical form (<513>, <514>, <517>, <518>, Fig 32) made from at least c.1760 are most common (*ibid*, fig 17.11–14). The latest dated phials are of the 19th century in S13: these include two incomplete phials made in a two-part mould, and two complete phials (<517>, <518>, Fig 32), made in a three-part mould. Also from this fill is a small sub-rectangular bottle <499> (Fig 16) with concave recesses at each corner and projecting round-topped panels on the main faces which was recorded as a perfume bottle but could equally have been used for a food essence.

Window Glass

Window glass is uncommon from the site with 25 fragments (14 ENV, 396g) found in fills [119] and [120] of horn core lined pit (S6) at Avenue Place and from cesspit S13 that served 15 Dorset Street (B4). Those from S6 include the corner of a small triangular quarry (fill [119]) and one end of a square or rectangular quarry with rounded corners (width 73mm) in natural green glass (fill [120]). Finds from S13 include part of a square or rectangular quarry in green glass (width 88mm, extant length 82mm). For the most part technology is not obvious, but S13 contained two bull’s eyes from crown spun glass (natural blue).

Vessel Glass

Vessel glass amounts to 24 accessions (23 ENV).

Drinking Vessels

Most accessioned finds are associated with drinking, comprising two beakers, three tumblers and 14 wine glasses, all in colourless glass. The fluted base <439> from cesspit S10 at 14 Dorset Street is of shot glass size, but could equally be from a small bottle, while beaker <312> (Fig 27), from the backfill of cesspit S13, at 15 Dorset Street (B4), has four alternating panels of horizontal and vertical ribs giving a basket effect; the upper body is missing. All three tumblers are from S10; <313> and <316> (Fig 13), and <315> form a pair with octagonal bases and faceted bodies; base <311> is plain with a pontil scar on the underside and could be from a bottle or jar.

Both stratigraphically and typologically the oldest wine glass, <294> (Fig 46), is a Venetian-style soda glass goblet with knopped stem and flaring bowl found in horn core lined cesspit S5 at 25 White's Row (Fig 5) and contemporary with the other late 17th-century objects found in this feature.

The other wine cups are later and from pit features dated to the 19th century: two are from S6, the horn core lined pit related to Avenue Place, and eight and four from cesspits S10 and S13 respectively. The most complete example is <308> (Fig 13) from S10, which is lop-sided and must be a second. Most glasses are represented by the foot, stem and base of the bowl only. Four have funnel-shaped bowls, one faceted <290>, the others plain <301> and <302> (Fig 13) and four have rounded funnel-shaped bowls, two plain <307> and <308> (Fig 13), one with mould-blown gadrooning (<304>, Fig 13) and one with a faceted stem and lower bowl (<303>, Fig 13). Glasses <296> and <298> have bell-shaped bowls, while the largest vessel <296> (Fig 27) is of the rummer form and has a square bucket-shaped bowl. The faceted drawn trumpet-shaped glass <303> (Fig 13) from S10 is of particular interest as the broken edge of the bowl has been chipped to form a new rim, possibly for reuse as an egg cup. Lastly there are two foot and stem fragments from glasses <299> and <300> found in S6, the horn core lined cesspit at Avenue Place, of which <299> has a flat ground surface at the top of the stem, possibly for better joining it with the knop or bowl.

Other Table Wares

Other table wares include the bases of four jelly glasses recovered from the horn core lined pit S6 related to Avenue Place and from cesspits S10 and S13 that served 14 and 15 Dorset Street respectively. All have short pedestal bases; that of <441> from S6 is plain, while <292> from S10 has wrythen moulding; <293> (Fig 13) also from the

same pit, has vertical ribs around the base of the body while <297> (Fig 29) from S13 has a flaring bowl with vertical ribs. The last is very similar to examples found in the fill of a cesspit serving a property in King Street, Deptford (Francis 2017, <G10>, fig 156, 191; Blackmore 2017, 222) and from a pit fill on the Principal Place site, Worship Street (site code PPL11; Blackmore 2016). Further items include two egg cups and a pair of salts, all in S10. Egg cup <291> (Fig 13) is press-moulded in colourless glass with a scalloped rim, while <305> (Fig 13), in pale green glass, is very crudely made in a four-part mould, with poorly matched floral decoration in relief. Two press-moulded salts (numbered together as <314>, one is more complete than the other) are of terraced trough form with convex short sides.

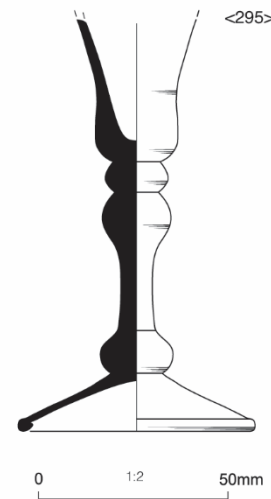


Fig 53. Glass candlestick <295> from horn core lined cesspit S4

Other Glass Objects

Excluding the small colourless glass bead <317> (see Cubitt, below), glass that does not easily fit into the above categories mainly comprises household items, including part of a candlestick <295> (Fig 53) recovered from the horn core lined cesspit (S4) related to 11–12 Dorset Street and among the earliest dated glass items from the site. The other finds are from cesspit S10 and in the fills of the corresponding feature (S13) that served 15 Dorset Street (B4). The former comprise part of a possible flower vase or lamp fitting in aqua-coloured glass <310> (Fig 11), part of a wrythen light bulb <440> and a mould-blown bird feeder <318> (Fig 19). The most intriguing find, from S13, is a plano-convex disc of blue glass <445> (Fig 31) with chipping all around the edge: this modified bottle base is considered in more detail in the main text.

ACCESSIONED FINDS CATALOGUE

Rachel S Cubitt (accessioned finds) and Beth Richardson (accessioned and bulk leather)

The accessioned finds have been classified by function and then by type and material. Key: accessioned finds <1>; [2] context; Structure S10 etc. Dimensions of objects: Diam (diameter); H (height); L (length); Th (thickness); and W (width). For further details see the site archive.

Dress

Bead – Glass

<317> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)
Complete, Diam 10mm, H 9mm; central perf (perforation) 1.5mm. Spherical bead, cloudy (semi-opaque) colourless glass.

Buttons – Ceramic

<287> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)
Complete; Diam 11mm; Diam perf 0.9mm; Th 2.9mm. Porcelain or opaque white glass button. Obverse has bevelled rim, sunk centre. Reverse is slightly convex. Four circular holes through the centre.

<288> [116]; S10
Complete; Diam 11.6mm; Diam perf 0.9mm; Th 3.7mm. Porcelain or opaque white glass button. Obverse has bevelled rim, sunk centre. Reverse is slightly convex. Four circular holes through the centre.

<289> [116]; S10 (Fig 11)
Complete; Diam 11.3mm; Diam perf 0.9mm; Th 3mm. Porcelain or opaque white glass button. Obverse has bevelled rim, sunk centre. Reverse is slightly convex. Four circular holes through the centre.

Buttons – Copper-Alloy

<364> [116]; S10 (Fig 11) (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)
Complete; Diam 17.1mm; Diam perfs 2.4mm; Th 2.9mm. Copper-alloy stamped sheet button. Obverse has flanged rim with grooves around concave centre. Rim is folded over onto the reverse where the centre is convex. Four circular holes in the centre; South type 32 (Noël Hume 1970, 90–1).

<365> [116]; S10
Incomplete; Diam 17.9mm. Textile and copper-alloy button. Copper-alloy disc, much corroded with stump of loop on reverse. Part of textile covering survives.

<366> [116]; S10
Complete; Diam 15.8mm; L in loop 8.8mm; Th plate 1.7mm; W loop 4.2mm. Button made from a circular plate, seemingly undecorated; reverse has wire loop set within a raised boss; South type 8, mid-18th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<367> [116]; S10
Incomplete?; Diam 18.3mm; L 11mm. Copper-alloy button, much corroded. Disc with loop on the reverse; separate face?; traces of bright metal on front around the

border may be flux from attaching face?, ?South type 6 (*ibid*, 90–1).

<368> [116]; S10 (Fig 11)

Complete; Diam 16.3mm; Diam perfs 1.9mm; Th 3.7mm. Copper-alloy stamped sheet button, much corroded. Obverse has flanged rim with grooves around concave centre. Rim is folded over onto the reverse where the centre is convex. Four circular holes in the centre. Inscription visible on x-ray reads HOGG.OLD CHANGE; South type 32 (*ibid*, 90–1).

Buttons – Bone

<329> [280]; OA8 (demolition dumps over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)
Complete (back); Diam 24.3mm; Diam perfs 1–1.5mm; Th 2.7mm. Bone button back. Lathe turned with faint centring dimple visible on each face. One face concave with raised border, the other face convex with recessed border. Four small circular perforations in the centre. Irregular green staining, possibly from copper-alloy front. South type 3, mid-18th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<333> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)
Complete; Diam 17.5mm; Diam perfs 1.6mm; Th 3.4mm. Bone button. Obverse has recessed centre, reverse is convex with light groove around edge. Four drilled holes in centre. One edge slightly bevelled on reverse. If this is damage then polish suggests it continued to be used. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<334> [116]; S10 (Fig 11)
Complete; Diam 16.1mm; Diam perfs 1.8–2mm; Th 3mm. Bone button. Obverse has recessed centre, reverse is convex with light groove around edge. Four drilled holes in centre. Chip at one edge. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<335> [116]; S10
Complete; Diam 17.3mm; Diam perfs 2.2mm; Th 3.1mm. Bone button. Obverse has recessed centre defined by a grooved border, reverse is convex. Four drilled holes in centre. One edge has a bevel on the reverse. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<336> [116]; S10
Complete; Diam 18mm; Diam perfs 1.7mm; Th 3.6mm. Bone button. Obverse has concave recessed centre defined by a grooved border, reverse is convex with light groove around the edge. Light incised lines divide the reverse into quarters. Four drilled holes in centre. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<337> [116]; S10
Complete; Diam 18mm; Diam perfs 1.7mm; Th 3.6mm. Bone button. Obverse has recessed centre, reverse is convex. Light groove around the edge. Light incised lines on reverse divide it into quarters; remnant of manufacturing? – dividing the space evenly before drilling the holes. Four drilled holes in centre. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<338> [116]; S10
Complete; Diam 19.5mm; Diam perfs 1.8mm; Th 3.6mm. Bone button. Obverse has concave recessed centre defined by a grooved border, reverse is convex with light groove around the edge. Light incised lines

divide the reverse into quarters. Four drilled holes centre. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<339> [116]; S10

Complete; Diam 18mm; Diam perfs 2–2.4mm; Th 3.4mm. Bone button. Obverse has concave recessed centre defined by a grooved border, reverse is convex with light groove around the edge. Four drilled holes in centre. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<340> [116]; S10 (Fig 11)

Complete; Diam 17.5mm; Diam perfs 1.9mm; Th 3.7mm. Bone button. Obverse has concave recessed centre defined by a grooved border, reverse is convex with light groove around the edge, a lightly incised groove dividing it into two halves. Four drilled holes in centre. South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

<330> [–]; –, –

Near complete; Diam 17.6mm; Diam perfs 1.5mm; Th 3.2mm. Bone button. Obverse has recessed centre, reverse is convex. Four drilled holes in centre with biconical profiles. One side and back partially abraded; South type 20, mid-19th century (*ibid*, 90–1).

Buttons – Shell

<285> [212]; OA8 (demolition dumps over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Complete; Diam 22mm; Diam perf 1.2mm; Th 2.9mm. Shell button. Obverse has recessed centre. Straight short side, reverse bevelled towards a flat centre. Four circular holes drilled through the centre.

<286> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 11)

Complete; Diam 25.2mm; Th face 3.2mm; L 8.8mm; Diam eye 5.8mm; Int Diam eye 2.4mm. Shell button with cast copper-alloy eye. Face is a solid circular disc slight domed on obverse. A cast circular eye on a short shank is set in the centre of the reverse.

Pocket Watch – Copper-Alloy

<53> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4)) (Fig 31)

Incomplete; Diam 44mm. Pocket watch component? The piece is 1mm thick, with a flat edge. It has at least four deliberately drilled small holes through it as if it were attached to something.

<374> [171]; S13 (Fig 31)

Incomplete; Diam 42mm; Th c.3.2mm. Part of a pocket watch. Thick circular disc. Heavily surface encrusted.

<375> [171]; S13 (Fig 31)

Incomplete; Diam 38mm; Th 1.5mm. Plate from inside a pocket watch movement; outer edge is shaped like that of a logarithmic spiral; additional lug projecting from the outer edge; features one incised circular ring (23mm diam max); this overlaps with a sunken circular area (11.4mm diam max); five circular perforations visible; more watch components from the same context.

<376> [171]; S13 (Fig 31)

Incomplete; Diam 42mm. Part of a pocket watch movement; appears to have been a ring shaped plate, now folded to form two-layered semi-circle; inner curving edge has at least two indents, one semicircular

and one angular; at least three copper alloy rivets visible on x-ray.

Shoes – Wood Patten

<424> [133]; S4 (horn core lined cesspit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L (190)mm; W max across the ball/toe (82.6)mm; W max across the heel (68.3)mm; Th at the toe end 8.3mm; Th max 36.4mm. Galosh frag; toe broken; upper face slopes upwards to high point at constriction between foot and heel; indents from attaching securing straps visible on sides; beyond constriction sharp drop as heel area is recessed to accommodate a heeled shoe; one original tapering side wing survives; some damage to rounded outer edge of heel; underside flat; heel area retains one ferrous rivet and one hole (contersunk) probably for the attachment of an iron ring (Goubitz *et al* 2001, 262 fig 37).

This item was worn by ladies to protect their fashionable shoes during the 17th and 18th centuries (Goubitz *et al* 2001, 253; fig 37) and although broken across the toe is recognisably foot shaped. Away from the toe, the upper face slopes upwards to a high point at the constriction between foot and heel. Indents from attaching securing straps are visible on the sides. Beyond the constriction there is a sharp drop where the heel area is recessed to accommodate a high-heeled shoe. One of two original side wings that would have served to keep the heel in place survives. The underside of the galosh is flat. The heel area retains one iron rivet and a second rivet hole. Together they likely served as a means by which an iron patten ring was attached to the underside of this galosh, to raise it and the wearer higher above the dirt. Evidence for attachment of the patten ring at the toe end is missing.

Shoes – Leather

<430> [127]; Open Area (OA) 8 (demolition dump over the west rear basement room for 15 Dorset Street (B4))

Complete; L 278mm; W 108mm. Man's adult derby shoe (left foot); oval toe; quarters with two rows of four lace-eyelets are stitched on top of the vamp with curved side-seams; vamp has horizontal line of decorative punched holes between two rows of (machine) stitching. Insole, midsole, tread sole; stacked leather heel with six complete and partial layers.

<435> [186]; OA8 (demolition dump over 20 White's Row (B19))

Near-complete; L (insole) 217mm; W 77mm. Woman's slip-on shoe (left foot). Vamp; one-piece quarters; insole (faced with synthetic lining); tread sole (exaggerated rounded tread and long narrow waist/seat); detached low heel (one stack only; Th 4mm). Upper soft brown suede. Synthetic grey lining has first three letters of manufacturer's or shop's name in pink lettering 'Pri...'.>

<437> [212]; OA8 (demolition dump over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Incomplete. Adult front-laced shoe or boot. Partial vamp, insole, midsole, tread sole, stacked heel (six layers); vamp has eight paired lace holes and intact partial lace; tread sole seat has nailed repair; heel nailed around perimeter.

<432> [119]; S6 (horn core lined cesspit [119] serving Avenue Place)

Near-complete; L 280mm; W 88mm (insole/midsole). Adult central lace-fastening shoe (right foot); oval toe; high vamp with two pairs of lace-holes at central slit opening; one piece quarters with false back seam join vamp at instep with diagonal seams; lining machine-sewn to quarters and vamp; waisted insole; midsole; tread sole diagonally hob-nailed at toe and at (missing) low heel; outside toe area cut away.

<433> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4)) Near-complete; L approx 185mm, W 85mm. Small adult's or large child's shoe (left foot). Vamp with butt seam for missing tongue, two-piece quarters extending into latches, lining; insole, midsole, treadsole, heel, welt.

<434> [171]; S13

Near-complete; L 225mm; W 62mm (insole). Adult (buckle) latchet-fastening shoe; right foot. High vamp, cut straight across instep; two piece quarters extending into latches; almost straight insole with oval toe; midsole, with small square nails around perimeter for attachment of heel; stacked heel (three layers); welt; evidence for repair (two large nails through all sole layers). Missing buckle.

Shoes – composite

<431>[186]; OA8 (demolition dump over 20 White's Row (B19))

Incomplete; L 239mm; W 84mm (insole). Woman's slipper or mule with raised cork heel enclosed in white leather one-piece quarter; synthetic insole, waisted with slightly pointed toe; glued fabric around insole perimeter. Probably mid-20th century.

Drinking

Vessel – Lead

<389> [133]; S4 (horn core lined cesspit serving 11–12 Dorset Street) (Fig 55)

Complete? H (38)mm; Diam rim 65 x 49 as bent; Diam base 45mm. Squashed vessel. Beaker or measure? Probably slightly conical in shape; concentric ridge decoration below the rim and five horizontal ribs running around the lower part of the vessel; the rim folded out and down; flange projecting from around the base and folded up; incised concentric ring around the outer face of the flange (see Michaelis 1955, 49; fig 8 & pl V fig 25).

<390> [120]; S6 (horn core lined cesspit serving Avenue Place) (Fig 47) complete; H 81mm; max W 26mm. Hollow cast handle from a pewter vessel; upper end of handle includes fragment of vessel wall; handle has D-shaped cross section with the flat face outermost; outer face has a change of angle, below which there are two transverse raised lines and below these a small raised knob; beyond the change of angle the handle tapers towards the lower end (broken); date late 18th century (Michaelis 1995, 37 & pl IX fig 32, central vessel).

Handle – Bone

<343> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 13)

Incomplete; L (84.6)mm; L shaft section 78mm; max Diam 24.1mm; Diam end plug 16mm; W perf 6.2 x 6.2mm and 6.8 x 6.8mm. Corkscrew handle. Composite object made from a lathe turned *bos* metatarsal shaft. This tapers towards either end and has lathe turned rib and groove decoration. One end plugged with a lathe turned bone conical fitting decorated with lathe turned concentric circles, the other end end open for a missing brush. Transverse perforation through the centre of the shaft, circular at the outer face, but becoming square sectioned as it passes through the wall to grip the metal screw element.

Food

Handle – Composite

<394> [279]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street) (Fig 54)

Near complete handle; L 72mm; W by blade 12mm; W butt 20mm; Th butt 17.3mm. One-piece whittle tang ivory cutlery handle. Now cracked due to the corrosion/expansion of the surviving iron tang. End slightly counter sunk. Lozenge section, expanding to the butt. Compare with a knife and fork illustrated by Brown (2001, 103, fig 71a) made in London c.1730 and argued to show Chinese influence.

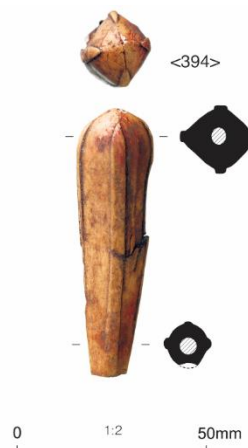


Fig 54. Composite handle <394>

<395>[116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 15)

Complete handle; L 85.3mm; W by blade 12.6mm; Th by blade 10.2mm; W butt 18.3mm; Th 6.1mm. One-piece whittle tang bone cutlery handle, made from solid slab of long bone wall. Blade end counter sunk. Grip initially sub-octagonal-sectioned, growing wider and flatter towards the oblong-sectioned squared off butt. Iron tang still *in situ*.



Fig 55. Pewter saucer <384> and ?measure or beaker <389>

<396> [116]; S10 (Fig 15)

Complete handle; L 81mm; W blade end 10.8mm; W butt 14.8mm; Th butt 6.6mm. One-piece whittle tang bone cutlery handle. Blade end circular-sectioned and countersunk, expanding slightly and becoming triangular sectioned at the slightly rounded butt.

<397> [116]; S10 (Fig 15)

Complete handle; L total (90.6)mm; Th handle 9.0mm; L handle scale 76.0mm; W scale at blade end 10.8mm; W scale at butt end 16.5mm. Two-piece scale tang bone cutlery handle. Oval sectioned grip, expanding to a squared offbutt with a damaged iron cap, the scales held by three copper alloy rivets. Black painted decoration with transverse wavy lines and floral motifs.

<398> [116]; S10 (Fig 15)

Incomplete; L folded (89.2)mm; L handle scale 72.6mm; W handle scale 12.8mm; Th total 9.5mm. Folding knife; blade may survive partially, in the folded position; case comprises two faces and long thin strip forming a stop; all riveted together with ?? rivets; handle scale each attached with 2 rivets; scales are shorter than the case leaving the perforated tab on which the blade pivoted visible at one end; opposing terminal has an iron 'butt cap' with possible transverse groove decoration; scales

heavily stained green; likely later 17th–19th (Moore 1999, 213).

Handle – Ivory

<328> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4)) (Fig 29)

Near complete; L handle 92.8mm; L drilled holed 60.4mm; Diam drilled hole 6.9mm; Diam by blade 14.6mm; W butt 22.2mm; Th butt 17mm. Ivory one-piece cutlery handle, now splitting and slightly damaged. Circular sectioned by blade end with 'countersunk' mouth, expanding to, and becoming oval sectioned at the rounded butt.

Spoons – Copper-Alloy

<356> [212]; OA8 (demolition dump over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Complete; L 134.5mm; L bowl 46mm; max W bowl 29.3mm; max Th bowl 6.7mm; L terminal 36mm; W terminal 14.7mm. Copper-alloy spoon; silver-plate?; rounded oval bowl; concave sided neck, narrowed handle, oblong terminal panel expanding slightly to the rounded butt; rat tail on reverse; three part hallmark: HF & S (plus symbol or monogram comprising Z between two curved lines).

<362> [155]; S5 (horn core pit serving 25 White's Row) (Fig 46)

Near complete; L 181mm; L bowl 64.5mm; max W bowl 48.7mm; max Th bowl 11.5mm; W neck 8.9mm; W terminal 28mm. Spoon with large oblong bowl, broken around the outer edge; strip handle expanding to a trifid terminal. For comparable 17th-century spoons see Brown (2001, 94, fig 56).

<371> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L (48.5)mm; W handle (4.8)mm; W terminal (9.90)mm. Copper-alloy object fragment, a strip expanding into a broken concave sided sub-rectangular panel. Perhaps part of a 19th-century spoon handle. May join with <373>.

<373> [116]; S10

Incomplete; L bowl 55mm; max W bowl 34.1mm; max Th bowl 11mm. Spoon fragment, pointed oval/teardrop shaped bowl, broken off at handle junction. May join with <371>.

Spoons – Ivory

<332> [280]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)

Complete; L 115.5mm; L bowl 36.8mm; max W bowl 15.2mm; Th bowl 3.8mm; W handle terminal 12.5mm. Ivory spoon, made in one piece. Elongated shallow bowl with rather square end, slight rat's tail on the reverse. Handle, narrowing towards the centre, expanding again to rounded end.

Vessel – Lead

<384> [133]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street) (Fig 55)

Complete; H 27mm; Diam 123mm. Pewter saucer. Small shallow dish/ slightly pushed in base, out-turned flanged rim with concentric groove border; lathe turned grooving; incuse mark on the flange W; there are two other incuse characters on the line below, perhaps reading I A, but these are very faint. Lathe turned decoration indicates this example is late 17th century (Michaelis 1955, 24, fig1a).

<392> [119]; S6 (horn core lined pit serving Avenue Place)

Incomplete; Diam 100mm. Base fragment from a pewter vessel or container; thick foot ring around the outer edge of the vessel; foot ring, vessel base and vessel walls appears integral.

Health/Hygiene

Syringe – Lead

<363> [131]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street) (Fig 9)

Near complete; L 122.5 mm; Lead-alloy syringe. Cylindrical body stepped in to a tapering point (hollow) with a broken tip, expanded at the butt with cast relief ribs. Ring of the plunger is held in a flattened globular knob. Type certainly in use in 18th century. Many London examples reported through the PAS. Mid-18th-century find of similar type from the Canadian wreck of the *Machault* (Sullivan 1986, 87). Its use was probably medical as a douche for irrigating the bladder (*ibid*).

Household Activities

Bodkin – Bone

<348> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 19)

Complete; L 108.5mm; max W head 12.6mm; The head 5.5mm; Diam perf 3.1mm. Bone bodkin/shuttle/pin beater. Pointed implement made from solid longbone wall. Head roughly rounded at the top, flattened hexagonal section with circular drilled perforation. Shaft tapers in width and initially thickens becoming circular in section before the tip.

Netting Needle – Copper-Alloy

<355> [169]; S7 (horn core lined pit serving 31 White's Row) (Fig 48)

Incomplete; L (71.7)mm; W shaft 2.7mm; est W head 8.5mm. Possible netting needle. Square sectioned bar shaft, one end broken the other end forked to form two tines, both broken before their terminals.

Thimble – Copper-Alloy

<361> [279]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street) (Fig 56)

Complete; H 22.7mm; max Diam 18.3mm. Thimble, corroded; rolled rim; knurling pattern starts immediately above the rim; machine knurling made up of circular indents arranged in staggered concentric circles; inserted steel dome is heavily corroded; presence of an inserted dome suggests 17th century (Isbister 2013, 12).



Fig 56. Copper-alloy thimbles <359>, <361>, <381> (for context and landuse details see catalogue entries)

<381> [132]; S4 (horn core lined cesspit serving 11–12 Dorset Street) (Fig 56)

Complete; H 17.5mm; Diam 16.8mm. Thimble. Corroded; conical sides and domed top; undecorated border around the rim; machine knurling; dimples on the sides are circular; indent arranged in staggered concentric circles; the dome is covered with square indents forming a waffle pattern.

<360> [156]; S5 (horn core cesspit serving 25 White's Row) (Fig 46)

Near complete; H 23mm; max Diam 17.6mm. Thimble, straight sides and domed top; corroded; thickened rim; plain border between the rim and the dimpling; machine knurling in a regular pattern made up of circles arranged in staggered concentric bands; there is an undecorated constriction around the top; the dome itself is covered with the same circular indents arranged in a waffle pattern.

<359> [166]; S11 (brick-lined cesspit serving 8 Dorset Street (B2)) (Fig 56)

Complete; H 24.8mm; max Diam 19.7mm. Thimble, corroded, ?stamped. Tall form with steep sides and slightly domed top; thickened rim which is bevelled on the underside; plain border between the rim and the dimpling; dimples are oval and are arranged in concentric circles around the sides and on the dome; central circular dimple on the top of the dome forms a rose like design; the dimples appear hand applied but do not appear to spiral.

Household Fixtures/Fittings

Box – Ivory

<352> [279]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L 71.7mm; Diam 30mm; int Diam 22.9mm; int depth 16mm. Lathe turned ivory cylinder made from the centre of the solid section of the tusk. Open at one end, the centre drilled out to create a hollow container. The other end was solid but has now split, an oval section from the centre of the tooth having fallen out.

Cooker – Iron

<409> [212]; OA8 (demolition dump over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Incomplete; L (134)mm. U-shaped bracket/stirrur. One edge rivetted to another iron strip. Could be structural or piece of hearth furniture. Possible adhering masonry/mortar fragments in the corrosion.

<410> [186]; OA8 (demolition dump over 20 White's Row (B19))

Incomplete; L largest element 273mm. Diam ring 174mm; Diam loose ring 89mm. Two cast iron fittings, probably from a cooker of comparatively recent date. The first fragment is elongated and has an enamel finish. One end is tubular with an open end with a rectangular slot cut into the reverse, at the centre this tube leads into a hollow ring with drilled holes set around the front, it continues as a concave backed D-sectioned strap with a transverse terminal with a rivet head on the reverse. The loose fragment is a larger ring of the same form broken at one side across a tube.

Mount – Copper-Alloy

<382> [280]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)

Near complete; L 39mm; W 41mm. Cast copper-alloy furniture mount or handle with perforation at centre of five cast leaves. The domed head of a stud of nail survives *in situ* but the shank is gone.

<379> [129]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street) (Fig 57)

Incomplete; L (109.6)mm; W 18mm; W tab 11.6mm; Diam perf 3.0mm. Copper-alloy fitting; strip with perforated rounded lug at one end, broken at the other; the back has a series of transverse impressed rectangles leaving a ridged surface; curve up and over but do not meet. Some form of binding?



Fig 57. Copper-alloy mount <379> from [129] cesspit S4

Hinge – Iron

<406> [127], OA8 (demolition dump over the west rear basement room for 15 Dorset Street (B4))

Near complete; Large T-shaped strap hinge. Transverse base plate with three nail holes. Strap with two surviving nail holes, missing the terminal. Typical of the late 17th and 18th century see (Alcock & Hall 1994, 24).

Hook – Iron

<402> [116]; S10 (cesspit for 14 Dorset Street)

Complete; L from x-ray 69mm. Hook. Wire bent into tight hook at one end and a looser hook at the other. Perhaps lightweight latch or similar.

Ring Fitting – Copper-Alloy

<358> [279]; OA8 (demolition dumps over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)

Complete; Diam 37.1mm; Int Diam 31.9mm; Th 2.9mm. Cast ring, circular sectioned.

<383> [132]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Complete; Diam 27.8mm; Int Diam 20.4mm. Th 1.7mm. Ring, possibly stamped from sheet. Flat rectangular section.

<354> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4)) Complete; Diam 27mm; W 3.7mm; Th 7mm. Cast copper-alloy ring. Rather flat section, possibly D shaped but much corroded.

Stud – Copper-Alloy

<377>, [131]; S4 (horn core lined pit for 11–12 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; Diam from x-ray c 19.1mm. Much corroded copper-alloy. Possible a stud or a similar fastener/fitting. X-ray hints at two flat thin circular plates joined by a stout cast shaft.

Recreation

Alley – Stone

<415> [212]; OA8 (demolition dump over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Near complete; Diam 29.5mm; Wt 33.6g. Stone marble, pale mottled grey with some slightly browner patches. Spherical slightly damaged/chipped in two adjacent patches. Undecorated.

<413> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 19)

Complete; Diam 30.4mm; Wt 39.4mm. Stone marble, pale grey. Spherical, undamaged, a few red/brown spots probably post depositional iron staining. Undecorated.

<414> [116]; S10 (Fig 19)

Complete; Diam 29mm; Wt 34.2g. Stone marble, mottled grey. Spherical, mostly undamaged but section of light erosion on one face. Undecorated.

Alley – Ceramic

<323> [281]; OA8 (demolition dumps over alley for New Court and 33 (B14) and 33 (B13) Dorset Street)

Complete; Diam 26.1mm; Wt 21g. Ceramic marble. Spherical, undamaged. White, decorated with two lines, one black and one blue, running around the exterior dividing the marble into four parts. In each quarter is a foliate line painted with several brush strokes. These lines alternate between red-brown and green.

<411> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 19)

Complete; Diam 25.8mm; Wt 21.4mm. Ceramic marble, white with painted decoration. Spherical, one of two very small chips but essentially undamaged. Decorated with two bands of five painted lines each, one in green and one in brown red, running around the surface perpendicular to one another and intersecting. China marble of similar decoration (bands of coloured lines aligned perpendicularly) a c.1883 household catalogue by Silber and Flemming (Bosomworth 1991, 321 no. 16288), where they were sold in varying quantities up to 27s per 1000.

<412> [116]; S10 (Fig 19)

Complete; Diam 18.7–19mm; Wt 8.3g. Ceramic marble, white with painted decoration. Spherical, some red/orange post depositional iron staining, undamaged. Decorated with three bands of three painted lines each, one in green, one in black, and one in red/brown. These run around the surface perpendicular to one another and intersect.

<322> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4)) (Fig 32)

Complete; Diam 26.4mm; Wt 22.9mm. Ceramic marble. Spherical, undamaged. White. Decorated with three sets of four intersecting lines running around the exterior, set perpendicularly to one another, one in blue, one in brown/red and one in green.

Alley – Ivory

<331> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 19)

Near complete; Diam 31.1–32mm; Wt (23.6)g. Ivory marble, some damage to surface probably post depositional degradation. Lathe turned, cut from the solid centre of the tusk. Two very small opposing holes or dimples in the surface with traces of copper-alloy ?wire within are aligned along the central axis of the tooth and may relate to the turning process; x-ray confirms that wire does not pass all the way through but is present only as short lengths penetrating 4mm and 8mm (respectively) below the surface; perhaps representing the two broken off ends of the mandrels that held this object during lathe turning.

Ball – Wood

<423> [132]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Complete; Diam max 480mm. Bowling ball; slightly flattened spherical shape; flattened faces have incised concentric groove decoration comprising a pair of grooved lines set within three grooved lines of larger diameter; one of these faces includes three plugged holes, arranged in a triangle; the opposing face has a central indent which may be a scar from lathe turning; plugs likely cover where weights have been inserted to 'bias' the ball. Lignum vitae is assumed.

Counter – Bone

<342> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street) (Fig 19)

Complete?; H 46.8mm; Diam base 20.5mm; W 'stem' 5.7mm; max W body 18.9mm; max Th body 4.6mm. Unidentified object, possible a counter or a toy. Circular lathe turned base, plano-convex with cancellous tissue non reverse, turned grooves around edge and central perforation. Into this is set a near flat solid plaque with a narrow short sem with two reel mouldings below a large tulip shaped body. The upper edge is stepped at either side and has short knop (broken) in the centre, uncertain function. See similar from Edwardian well at Marlow theatre, Canterbury (Greep 1995b, 1149, fig 505.1049).

<346> [116]; S10 (Fig 19)

Near complete component; L 24.4mm. max ext. Diam 27.5mm; min int Diam 14.8mm; Diam int thread 18.7mm; L int thread 4.7mm. Lathe turned fitting of uncertain function. Globular, open at either end. Exterior decorated with lathe turned ribs. Interior tapers slightly, the wider end has a short internal thread. From same context as <342> (above) and potentially part of the same object.

Manufacturing

Ring – Bone

<350> [131]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Complete; Diam 6.6mm; W 4.6mm; Th 3.8mm. Lathe turned ring with complex section. Flat faces, three facets around interior edge and curved exterior.

<349> [120]; S6 (horn core lined pit serving Avenue Place)

Complete (two pieces); Diam 22.5mm; W 4.2mm; Th 2.7mm. Lathe turned ring, D section. Now broken into two conjoining pieces.

<345> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Complete (but broken); Diam 42mm; W 6.7mm; Th 4.2mm. Bone lathe turned ring. Shallow D section. Cracked at one side. Curtain or napkin ring? Quite big for bone.

Waste – Bone

<341> [280]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)

Complete; L 13.8mm; W 26mm; Th 2.3mm. Section of cattle metatarsal. Sawn transversely at either end with saws of very different coarseness. The exterior surface removed by longitudinal whittling facets.

<344> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L 41.8mm; max W 16.9mm. Antler tine tip. Sawn transversely at one end.

<347> [116]; S10

Complete; L 27.9mm; W 26.7mm; Th 6.4mm; Diam missing blank 20.9mm. Offcut from making a disc shaped bone blank. Flat plaque made from longbone shaft wall, sawn transversely at either end and then sawn longitudinally across internal face. The sub-square plano-convex sectioned plaque thus produced has had a circular bank cut from it on the lathe.

Waste – Ivory

<429> [134]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; Diam max 34.99mm; Th max 6.5mm. Ivory waste; roughly ring shaped; faceted around the outer edge; central perforation is oval; interior surface is the original interior of the ivory; one sawn and snapped face; one ?lathe turned face; thicker at one end than the other – cut to even up the length of another piece?

Tools

?Chisel – Iron

<401> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Incomplete?; L (130.2)mm; L 'blade' (77.8)mm; W max 19.0mm; Th max 4.9mm; Th tang 4.5mm. Iron tool; perhaps a chisel; tanged – unusual; tang is square in cross section; blade has rectangular cross section; broadens to wide shoulders at the tang end; may be broken at the tip. Comparable to a Roman mortise chisel in Manning (1985, 24 B41).

Hone – Stone

<416> [279]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L (80.5)mm; W 31.4mm; Th 31.8mm. Hone. Square sectioned bar with one complete slightly rounded but unworn end and four smoothed sides. The other end is broken. The edges are slightly bevelled. Fine grained micaceous sandstone (I Betts, pers comm).

Writing

Book Clasp – Copper-Alloy

<378> [156]; S5 (horn core pit serving 25 White's Row) (Fig 46)

Complete; L 83.5mm; max W 45.5mm; Th 4.6mm. Large book clasp. T-shaped, folded back on itself at the narrow end. Profile of body is decorative taking the form of bar is made of three oblong units separated by crossbars and a D-shaped unit before the narrowed end. Incised decoration on front. Herring bone on the wide ends, incised borders and concentric circles around three rivet holes along the body and band of cross hatched lattice at the narrow end. Compare Norwich (Margeson 1993, 74, fig 40. nos 452–5) or Colchester (Crummy 1988, 68, fig 67. nos 2992–5).

Stylus – Stone

<418> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L (34.9)mm; L tip 18mm; max Diam shaft 5.6mm. Tip of slate pencil/stylus. Tip has slightly concave sides, perhaps from sharpening. Circular sectioned shaft, broken. Striations and file marks on shaft.

<419> [116]; S10

Incomplete?; L (67.9)mm; L tip 12.4mm; max Diam shaft 5.5mm. Slate pencil/stylus, the butt of the shaft rough, perhaps broken. Rather blunt tip the sides faceted from shaping/sharpening. Circular sectioned shaft with longitudinal striations and one facet with file marks.

<420> [116]; S10 (Fig 19)

Incomplete; L (73)mm; L tip 14mm; max Diam shaft 5.2mm. Slate pencil/stylus, the butt of the shaft broken at an angle. Blunt tip with few facets, circular sectioned shaft with longitudinal striations, occasional file marks or transverse cut marks, probably from shaping.

Indefinite

Unidentified – Iron

<407> [127]; OA8 (demolition dump over the west rear basement room for 15 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; Mass of corroded metalwork including relatively modern threaded screws.

<408> [212]; OA8 (demolition dump over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Incomplete; L (151)mm; W strip 23mm. Robust iron strip/ bar, rectangular sectioned, curving at one end, broken at both ends. Function unknown but presumably a fragment of something structural.

<405> [155]; S5 (horn core pit serving 25 White's Row)

Incomplete; L (120)m. Curved robust strip tapering to a point at one end, broken at the other. Superficially resembles a horse shoe but no nail holes on x-ray.

<404> [122]; S6 (horn core lined pit serving Avenue Place)

Incomplete; L (66.9)mm. Much corroded lump broken at either end of a ?cylindrical iron object.

<403> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Complete; L (60.3)mm. Modern? threaded cylindrical fitting. Intrusive?

Unidentified – Copper-Alloy

<353> [212]; OA8 (demolition dumps over 39 Dorset Street (B17))

Near complete; Diam 204mm; H 6mm. Shallow lid or base made from copper-alloy sheet; edge turned up and the rim folded over internally; patchy remains of a layer of lead on the interior face.

<370> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street (B4)) (Fig 19)

Incomplete; L (83.6)mm; W rectangular feature 10.8mm; max W baluster terminal 9.9mm. Cast copper-alloy unidentified object, broken above a rectangular feature; beyond this the shaft tapers slightly and features two sections of cast reels; baluster terminal with incised lines giving a faceted appearance surmounted by a flattened circular knob.

<380> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4))

Incomplete; L as bent 80.3mm; total original length c.260mm. Copper-alloy strip, bent back on itself, folded three times, to form a shallow D-shape.

Unidentified – Lead

<399> [131]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L total c.(198)mm; Diam 4mm. Length of lead bar, variable sub-rectangular section, kinked in several places, forms a hooked loop at one end and folded back on itself at the other.

<391> [119]; S6 (horn core lined pit serving Avenue Place)

Incomplete; L (85.0)mm; Th thickened edge 23.5mm. cut up sheet with one straight thickened or folded over edge. Perhaps from vessel.

<387> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4))

Incomplete; L (29.5)mm. Unidentified lead object fragment, much corroded. Amorphous block, rectangular in plan, triangular in section with two irregular prongs projecting, one from either side. Possibly waste. May be part of <393>.

<393> [171]; S13

Incomplete; L (105)mm; W 71mm; Th main element 40mm; max Th 56.8mm. Rectangular ?hollow object with bevelled edges and a protrusion on one side. possibly originally having a flat base and bevelled sites; taller protrusion forming one side; may have been hollow box or a tray?; now with other lead squashed down into it filling the void and breaking and distorting the ?base.

Unidentified – Wood

<425> [132]; S4 (horn core lined pit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Incomplete (frags refit); L 250mm; W 225mm; Th 11.1mm. Wood panel; rectangular; bevelled edges; central cut-out decoration in the form of a stylised letter

S; no clear means of attachment; there is iron staining on the surface and some small indents in the surface but these are not nail holes. ?Walnut (Anne Davis, pers comm)

<428> [132]; S4

Complete?; Diam 24.7mm; Th 5.9mm. Wood disc; plano-convex cross section; The convex face shows some evidence of being turned; both upper and lower faces have a central indent that may be a scar from turning; has the appearance of a button but there is no means of attachment; unless this was a composite type that is now missing its back. ?Oak (Anne Davis, pers comm).

<426> [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; Diam (72.5)mm; Diam central recess 31.3mm; Th total (20.6)mm; Depth recess 11.2mm. Wooden object; surface and edge damage; convex upper face with traces of two parallel incised concentric grooves; opposing face has central circular recess, vertical sides with incised concentric lines, with a central concial sided indent in the base; recess is bordered by broad concentric groove leaving a raised rib between the two; beyond this there is narrower ridge and groove. Unknown hardwood, too poorly preserved for ID (Anne Davis, pers comm).

Unidentified – Leather

<438> [122]; S6 (horn core lined pit serving Avenue Place)

Incomplete; L 190mm; W 138mm. Flesh/grain stitch holes on one long side and (double row) on one shorter side; other long side cut and damaged; other shorter side damaged.

Unidentified – Bone

<351> [281]; OA8 (demolition dump over the alley for New Court and 34 (B13) and 33 (B12) Dorset Street) (Fig 58)

Complete component; L 35.4mm; max Diam 40.8mm; min Diam 35mm; Diam plug disc 28.7mm; Diam mini plug 4.5mm; Diam drilled perf 2.4mm. Composite bone pin cushion base made from section of large long bone shaft, the narrower end of which is end plugged with a short bone peg. Plugged end has concentric L border, the sides are decorated with bands of lathe turned grooves, then diagonally cross cut to produce cable and foliate effects. 17 small drilled holes joined by a horizontal groove runs around the open end which has a serrated edge.

<427> [134]; S4 (horn core lined cesspit serving 11–12 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L longest fragment (22.5)mm; Est diam largest fragment 32.3mm. Five fragments of horn; unclear whether these are raw horn removed from the core or part of an object; there are no clear signs of modification.

Wire – Copper-Alloy

<372>, [116]; S10 (cesspit serving 14 Dorset Street)

Incomplete; L 44mm; Diam 2.3mm. Wire bent into two loops at one end.

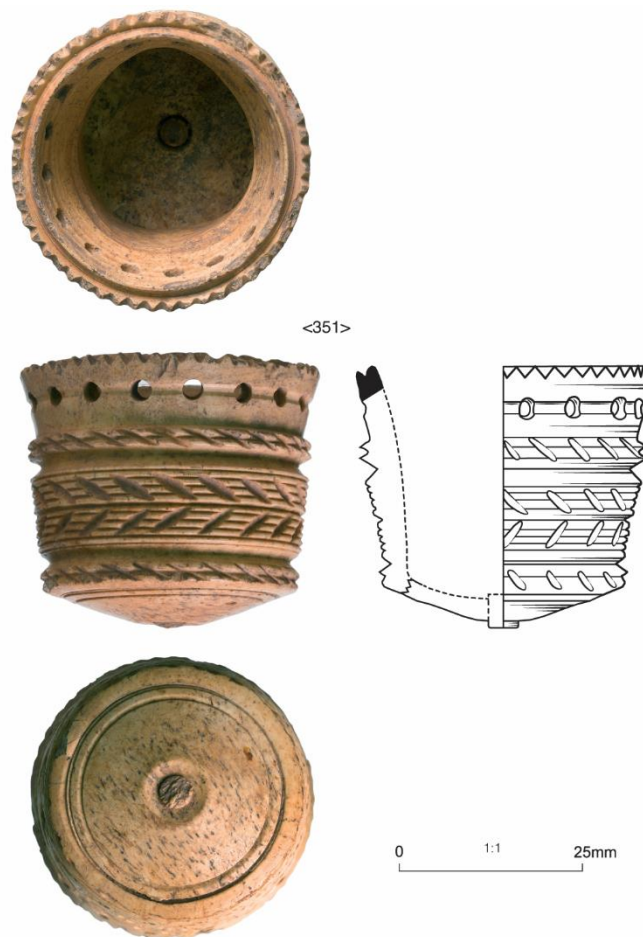


Fig 58. Bone pin cushion
<351> from [281] in OA8

Wire – Lead

<385> [171]; S13 (cesspit serving 15 Dorset Street (B4))
Incomplete; L c.285mm; W terminal 5.1mm; Diam perf 1.3mm; Diam 2.9mm; Wt 18.4g. Coil of lead circular sectioned wire. Cut at one end, flattened into a rounded terminal with a circular perforation at the other.

<386> [171]; S13

Incomplete; L c.130mm; Diam 2.9mm. Bent piece of lead wire, broken ends.

<388> [171]; S13

Incomplete; L c.155mm; Diam 2.4mm. Fragment of lead wire, loosely coiled with overlapping ends.

DOCUMENTARY: 1851 CENSUS DATA

Adrian Miles

The 1841 census is considered to be the first modern UK census. Each householder was required to complete a schedule which contained the household address (although not usually the house number) and the names, ages, sexes, occupations and places of birth of each individual living at the address. However, 1851 is the first census where householders were asked to give more precise details concerning the places of birth of each resident, to state their relationship to him or her,

marital status and the nature of any disabilities from which they may have suffered. This survey has been used to get an idea of the age, gender and occupations of the site's residents during the middle of the 19th century. The examined properties are those within the site boundary which might have survived, so does not include anything under the footprint of the 1929 London Fruit and Wool Exchange building (Fig 5).

A total of 704 individuals are recorded in the 1851 Census from the area of the archaeological investigation (355 female, 349 male; source: The National Archives *England Census*, HO 107/1543/f 441–44). The spread of ages can be seen in Fig 59. The 1851 Census also includes information on where the individuals recorded were born.

Occupations in 1851 Census: an occupation was given in 358 cases (Table 9). A further 91 entries cover 'at home' (11), 'son or wife of' (6), 'not employed' (2), apprentice (2) or 'scholar' (74). Table 10 was produced using the London Electoral History's major occupational fields, within the enriched Booth/Armstrong classifications. For further details see *London Electoral History 1700–1850* (available online: eh.ncl.ac.uk/PDF's/LEH-Classification/LEH-CLASSIFICATION7.11OCCUPATIONS.pdf, accessed October 2020).

Table 8. Levels of occupation of the buildings within the site boundary from the 1851 Census

Building or structure no.	Address	No of occupants	Adults (16 and over)	Children (under 16)
	1 Dorset Street	3	3	0
	2 Dorset Street	20	16	
	3 Dorset Street	warehouse		
	4 Dorset Street	10	5	5
	5 Dorset Street	8	4	4
	6 Dorset Street	8	5	3
B1, S9	7 Dorset Street	20	9	11
B2, S11	8 Dorset Street	7	6	1
B3	9 Dorset Street	13	8	5
	10 Dorset Street	23	12	11
S4, S8	11/12 Dorset Street	uninhabited		
	13 Dorset Street	9	6	3
S10, S20	14 Dorset Street	14	7	7
B4, S3, S12–14	15–19 Dorset Street			
	15 Dorset Street	13	8	5
	16 Dorset Street	28	19	9
	17 Dorset Street	38	13	25
	18 Dorset Street	4	4	0
	19 Dorset Street	5	4	1
	20 Dorset Street	14	10	4
	21 Dorset Street	10	8	2
	22 Dorset Street	5	3	2
	23 Dorset Street	8	4	4
B5	24 Dorset Street	5	3	2
B6, S16–17	25 Dorset Street	18	16	2
B7	26 Dorset Street	29	10	19
B8	27 Dorset Street	19	9	10
	28 Dorset Street	15		
B9	29 Dorset Street	21	10	11
B10	30 Dorset Street	6	3	3
B11	31 Dorset Street	9	6	3
	32 Dorset Street	3		
B12	33 Dorset Street	2	2	0
B13	34 Dorset Street	4	4	0
	35 Dorset Street	26		
B14	36 Dorset Street	13	9	4
B15, S18	37 Dorset Street	15	8	7
B16, S19	38 Dorset Street	13	9	4
B17	39 Dorset Street	20	13	7
	40 Dorset Street	uninhabited		
	16 Whites Row	7	3	4
B18	19 Whites Row	-		
B19	20 Whites Row	4	4	0
B20	21 Whites Row	8	5	3
	23 Whites Row	11	7	4
B21	24/24a Whites Row	14	6	8

B22, S5	25 Whites Row	15	9	6
	26 Whites Row	18	13	5
	27 Whites Row	17	6	11
S6	28 Whites Row	19	9	10
	29 Whites Row	7	6	1
	30 Whites Row	5	5	0
S7	31 Whites Row	7	2	5
B23	32 Whites Row	uninhabited		
	33 Whites Row	7	7	0
	34 Whites Row	5	5	0
B24	35 Whites Row	21	20	1
	36 Whites Row	4	4	0
	42 Red Lion Street	7	2	5
	43 Red Lion Street	3	3	0
	44 Red Lion Street	9	5	4
	45 Red Lion Street	-		
	46 Red Lion Street/87 Commercial Street	9	3	6
	47 Red Lion Street	2	2	0
	1 Crispin Street	4	4	0
	2 Crispin Street	8	3	5
	3 Crispin Street	5	3	2
	4 Crispin Street	10	8	2
	5 Crispin Street	uninhabited warehouse		

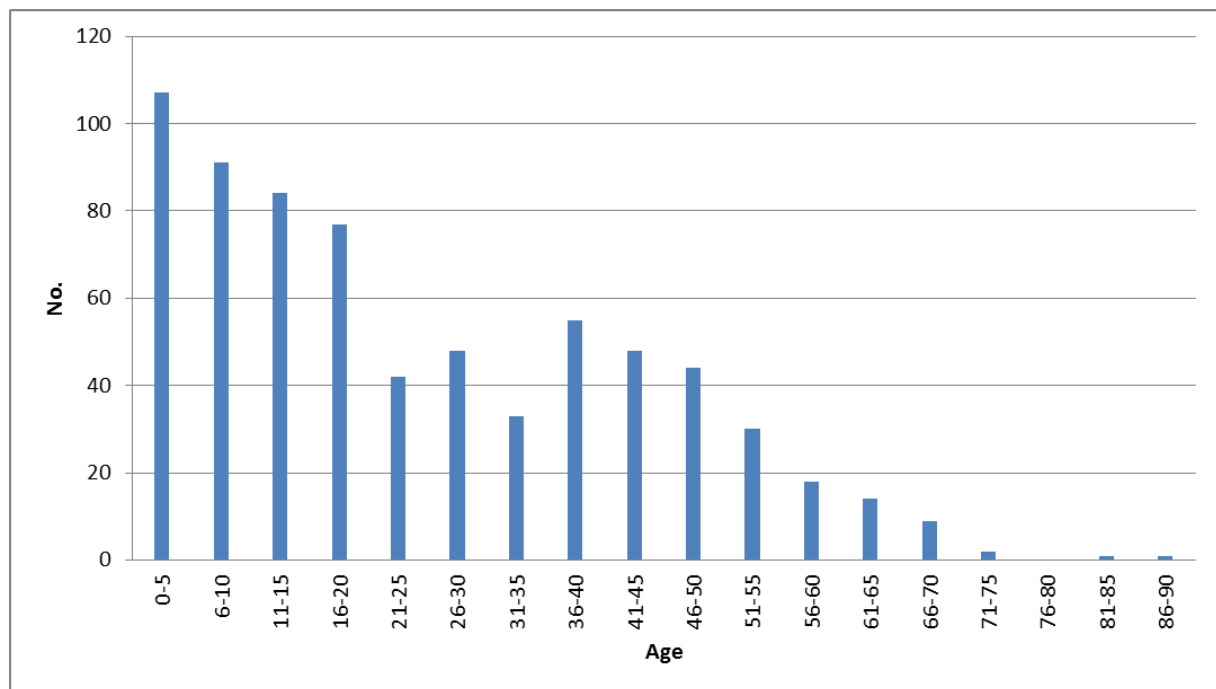


Fig 59. Recorded age of the individuals in the 1851 census for the site area

Table 9. *Occupations from 1851 census*

Profession or occupation	No	Profession or occupation	No	Profession or occupation	No	Profession or occupation	No
Baker	7	Engineer	1	Milkwoman	1	Sells fruit	5
Bark folder?	1	Envelope maker	1	Needlewoman	5	Sells shavings to bakers	1
Barman	1	Errand boy	13	Nurse maid	1	Servant	12
Basket maker	2	Fish hawker	1	Orange peeler and dealer	1	Shirt maker	1
Basket maker (master)	1	Flowerist	1	Ornament maker	1	Shoe binder	5
Bataker	1	French polisher	2	Outdoor servant	1	Shoe finder	1
Billingsgate porter	1	Fruit and veg seller	1	Oval nail maker	1	Shoe maker	21
Boot Binder	2	Fruit seller	1	Oyster dealer	1	Shoe maker binder	2
Boot maker	2	Gas fitter	1	Painter	3	Shoe binder	1
Bricklayer	2	Gas fitter and brass finisher	1	Paper ruler	1	Silk mender	1
Brush maker	1	General dealer	9	Paper ruler's assistant	1	Silk warper	1
Butcher	5	General labourer	2	Paper stainer	2	Silk weaver	16
Cabinet maker	4	General oilman	1	Pauper laundress	1	Silk winder	6
Calenderer	1	Glass cutter	3	Pensioner Metropolitan Police	1	Silk dyer	1
Cap maker	6	Green grocer	2	Pickle bottler	1	Simpster?	1
Carman	3	Hairdresser	1	Picture frame maker	1	Slipper maker	1
Carpenter	1	Handloom weaver	5	Pipe trimmer	1	Smith's hammerman	2
Carriers labourer	1	Hand loom weaver (silk)	3	Plasterer	1	Sofa and couch maker	1
Chair and sofa caner	2	Hatter	1	Plumber	1	Staff Sergeant, militia, Chelsea Pensioner	1
Chandler shop keeper	1	Hawker	1	Polisher	1	Straw bonnet maker	1
Chandler shop keeper and dress maker	1	Hearth rug weaver	1	Porter	1	Sugar refiner	2
Charwoman	8	House keeper	1	Potato porter	1	Tailor	8
China hawker	1	House servant	1	Print colourer	4	Tailoress	9
Cigar box paperer	1	Index master	1	Print cutter	1	Tent maker	1
Cigar maker	1	Ironfounder's labourer	1	Printer's boy	1	Undertaker	1
City Clothes Exchange	1	Isinglass cutter	1	Publican	1	Upholsterer	2
Clerk	1	Journeyman painter	1	Rag merchant	1	Vegetable salesman	2
Clock maker	2	Labourer	8	Railway labourer	1	Vellum sewer	1
Coachman	1	Labourer in silk factory	1	Roman cement makers clerk	1	Waistcoat maker	2
Coal dealer	1	Ladies' boot and shoe maker	1	Rope maker	1	Warehouseman	1
Coal labourer	1	Laundress	8	Sacking manufacturer	1	Washer and mangler	1
Coal merchant	2	Licensed victualler	2	Sacking weaver	1	Washerwoman	1
Coal porter	2	Lint maker	1	Saddler	2	Watch dial maker	1
Coppersmith	1	Machine winder (silk)	1	Sailor	2	Waterman	1
Costermonger	3	Maid servant	1	Scale board cutter	1	Weaver	4
Cotton mender	1	Mangler and washer	1	Scale maker and gas fitter	1	Weekly in employment	1
Cotton winder	2	Mariner	1	Schoolmistress	1	Wheelwright	1
Dealer in female clothes	1	Market labourer	1	Seamstress	1	Whitesmith	1
Dock labourer	5	Market porter	5	Seed setter	3		
Dress maker	11	Mast maker	1	Sells clothes on the line	1		

Table 10. Major occupational fields from 1851 census

Code	Major field	Code	Sub field	No.
BU	Building	BU02	operative	11
MF	Manufacturing	MF02	tools	5
		MF03	ship-building	0
		MF04	iron and steel	4
		MF05	copper, tin and lead	2
		MF08	coal and gas	5
		MF10	fur and leather	1
		MF13	wood workers	6
		MF14	furniture	13
		MF15	coaches	2
		MF16	paper	7
		MF17	floorcloth	1
		MF18	woollens	1
		MF19	cottons and silk	43
		MF20	flax and hemp	3
		MF23	dress	76
		MF25	food preparation	4
		MF26	baking	7
		MF28	smoking	1
		MF29	watches and instruments	3
		MF30	printing	6
		MF31	unspecified	1
TR	Transport	TR01	warehouses	1
		TR02	maritime navigation	3
		TR03	inland navigation	1
		TR04	railways	1
		TR05	roads	3
DE	Dealing	DE01	coal	3
		DE02	raw materials	3
		DE03	clothing materials	2
		DE04	dress	3
		DE05	food	18
		DE07	wines, spirits and hotels	4
		DE09	furniture	1
		DE11	household utensils	1
		DE12	general dealers	9
		DE13	unspecified dealers	2
IS	Industrial service	IS01	accountants and clerks	3
		IS02	labourers	38
DS	Domestic service	DS01	indoor service	16
		DS02	outdoor service	1
		DS03	other services	27
PP	Public services/Professional	PP04	army	1
		PP06	police and prison service	1
		PP12	science	1
		PP13	education	1

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