

## Summary of the 2014 Excavations at the John Howland Homesite, Rocky Nook, Kingston, Massachusetts

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### Pilgrim John Howland Society Excavations

On September 7, 2014, the Pilgrim John Howland Society invited PARP archaeologists to assist with a site excavation that they had planned for their annual reunion. The area that they wanted to excavate was what appeared to represent a backdirt pile from one of the earlier excavations. It was located at the southeast corner of the property and measured 14' east to west and 9' north to south (**Figure 1**). This area was 15' south of the cellar hole excavated previously by the University of Virginia. The backdirt pile consisted of a mixed deposit of shell and soil located between what may be two foundation walls associated with an 18th-19<sup>th</sup> century structure. The pile was deeper on the north side than on the south and measured approximately 10-20 cm deep. Excavation ceased when the undisturbed topsoil had been reached.

Artifacts recovered represented a mixture of all the periods of occupation at the site, from prehistoric to recent. The recovered artifacts are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Artifacts recovered by the

Class	Artifact	Count
<b>Prehistoric</b>		<b>58</b>
	Fire Cracked Rock	1
	Pennsylvania Jasper CD	1
	Quartz CD	12
	Quartzite CD	1
	Rhyolite CD	30
	Rhyolite Uniface	1
	Shell tempered Pottery	2
	Grit Tempered Pottery	1
<b>Architectural</b>		<b>225</b>
	Brick	1
	Window Glass	40
	Hand Wrought Nail	178
	Mortar- Clay	5
	Mortar- Shell Tempered	1
<b>Housewares</b>		<b>170</b>

Ceramics	Creamware	1
	Redware	102
	Staffordshire Slipware	3
	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2
	Tin Glazed	4
Tobacco Pipes	4/64" stem bore	10
	5/64" stem bore	7
	7/64" stem bore	1
	8/64" stem bore	1
	Bowl fragments	14
	Stem fragment	1
Bottle Glass	Dark Aqua Hand Blown	3
	Clear Hand Blown	2
	Dark Olive Hand Blown	2
	Aqua Mold Blown	12
Flint	Fragment	1
Button	Brass, domed	1
Shoe Buckle	Brass frame, iron tang	2
Kettle	Cast Iron Fragment	1
<b>Faunal Remains</b>		<b>810</b>
	Medium Mammal	69
	Large Mammal	5
	Cattle	4
	Sheep	7
	Swine	1
	Quahog	5
	Soft Shell Clam	706
	Surf Clam	13
<b>Other</b>		<b>16</b>
	Charcoal	13
	Flat Iron Fragments	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1344</b>

## Prehistoric

A limited amount of prehistoric material was recovered with the majority being stone flakes, flake fragments, and shatter. Quartz and rhyolite made up the bulk of the assemblage. Both are materials that could be locally obtained at Rocky Nook. Pennsylvania Jasper, as the name suggests, comes from Pennsylvania and is a common assemblage in Middle Woodland (2000-100 BP) assemblages. The Shell and grit tempered pottery both probably date to the Middle to late Woodland (2000-350 BP) periods. This limited assemblage compliments the larger assemblage that is curated as Plimoth Plantation that was collected at the site in the 1930s and 1970s.

### **Ceramics**

The limited ceramic assemblage indicates that the material excavated in 2014 came from an 18<sup>th</sup> century site. The earliest ceramics are the Staffordshire slipware (1675-1775) and the white salt glazed stoneware (1730-1775). The creamware dates from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the tin-glazed is probably 18<sup>th</sup> century as well. The lack of any pearlware (1805-1830) or whiteware (1820-1900+), indicate that the assemblage predates the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A date of before 1780 is probable for the assemblage. The redware could date to any time in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Descriptions of the various ceramic types found are presented in Appendix B of this report.

### **Tobacco Pipes**

A moderate assemblage of tobacco pipes supports the findings of the ceramic analysis. The bowl styles and stem bores are consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> century assemblage versus a 19<sup>th</sup> century one. Two earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century pipe stems (the 7/64” and 8/64”) were also recovered. This is not surprising as the 2014 excavations are within what would be the south / front yard of the John and Elizabeth Howland house.

### **Bottle Glass**

The limited assemblage of bottle glass also appears to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with possibly some admixture from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Architectural**

The architectural assemblage was dominated by hand wrought nails and window glass. the lack of machine cut nails, made after 1790, is indicative of an 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation.

### **Other Metal Artifacts**

Other metal artifacts, the button and shoe buckles particularly, are consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **Faunal Remains**

The faunal remains indicate a preference for soft shell clams, cattle, and sheep, with a small amount of swine being present.

Overall the assemblage recovered in 2014 indicates a significant 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. based on the known history of the property, it appears that someone was occupying the property after James Howland conveyed the property to Benjamin Lothrop in 1735. Whoever it was that lived here built what may have been a fairly substantial house, possibly with an east and a west cellar and central hearth, and it was occupied until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## Seaport Academy Excavations

On October 24, 2014, Seaport Academy of Charleston, Massachusetts visited the John Howland Homesite and assisted in the investigation of the southern portion of the site. Seaport Academy is self described as “a small alternative school for boys in grades 8-12. We serve students who are not able to achieve their goals in a traditional school setting by providing a unique, program where learning is hands-on and filled with adventure.” (Seaport Academy web page <http://www.seaportacademy.org/>). The students that are enrolled at the school have various types of learning challenges such as Autism and Asperger Syndrome that are best served by teaching small classes with a high student to teacher ratio. A total of nine students and two teachers were present at the dig. Seven of those students chose to be actively involved in the dig while the other two visited the site and then decided to remain on the bus until the class was finished.

The students remained at the site for approximately 2 hours and help to partially excavate three 50 cm square test pits (**Figure 1**). The test pits were located at the following locations:

Test pit 1's NW corner was 51' at 26° from the northwest corner of the University of Virginia's former excavation area. This unit was on the west side of the site on the path to what may be a cellar hole.

Test pit 2's SW corner was 7' east and 14' south of test pit 1's NW corner on the path towards the area that was excavated by the Howland Society in 2014.

Test pit 3's NW corner was 16' south of test pit 2's SE corner on the flat area between the two possible cellar holes.

Excavation was carried out in 4” levels with two levels being excavation in test pits 1 and 2 and one level in test pit 3. The soils encountered consisted of a dark brown silty loam with a low to moderate amount of gravel for the first 4” followed by a light brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of gravel to 8” below surface. Test pit 3 encountered more brick than the other units, supporting the possibility that an 18th-19<sup>th</sup> century hearth may have been located near this test pit. All test pits encountered abundant amounts of recent beer bottle glass which was cataloged but not curated.

Artifacts recovered represented mainly the recent use of the property as a local hangout, but a few pieces of older material were recovered. The recovered artifacts are shown in Table 2.

Upon completion of the dig for the day, the floor of each test pit was covered with a tarp and the units were backfilled. While no great discoveries were made, the opportunity that these young adults were given is to be considered more important than anything they could have found. They all worked carefully and diligently during the time they were on site and took away lasting memories and practical experience about the subject of archaeology that they had been studying in class. The site has great potential to provide a significant number of students yearly with the same type of opportunity, as long as the excavations are properly supervised by a professional archaeologist and reports are generated in a timely manner of all findings.

Table 2. Artifacts recovered by participants from Seaport Academy

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Artifact</b>
<b>Test Pit 1</b>	<b>0-4"</b>	1	Brown beer bottle glass fragment
<b>Test Pit 2</b>	<b>0-4"</b>	4	Brick fragments
		17	Brown beer bottle glass fragments
		1	Beer bottle cap
		1	Clear beer bottle glass fragment
	<b>4-8"</b>	2	Green beer bottle glass fragments
		5	Brown beer bottle glass fragments
		1	Plastic hair comb fragment
<b>Test pit 3</b>	<b>0-4"</b>	25	Brick fragments
		25	Brown beer bottle glass fragments
		2	Beer bottle caps
		2	Green beer bottle glass fragments
		3	Clear beer bottle glass fragments
		1	.22cal shell
		2	Redware fragments
<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>	

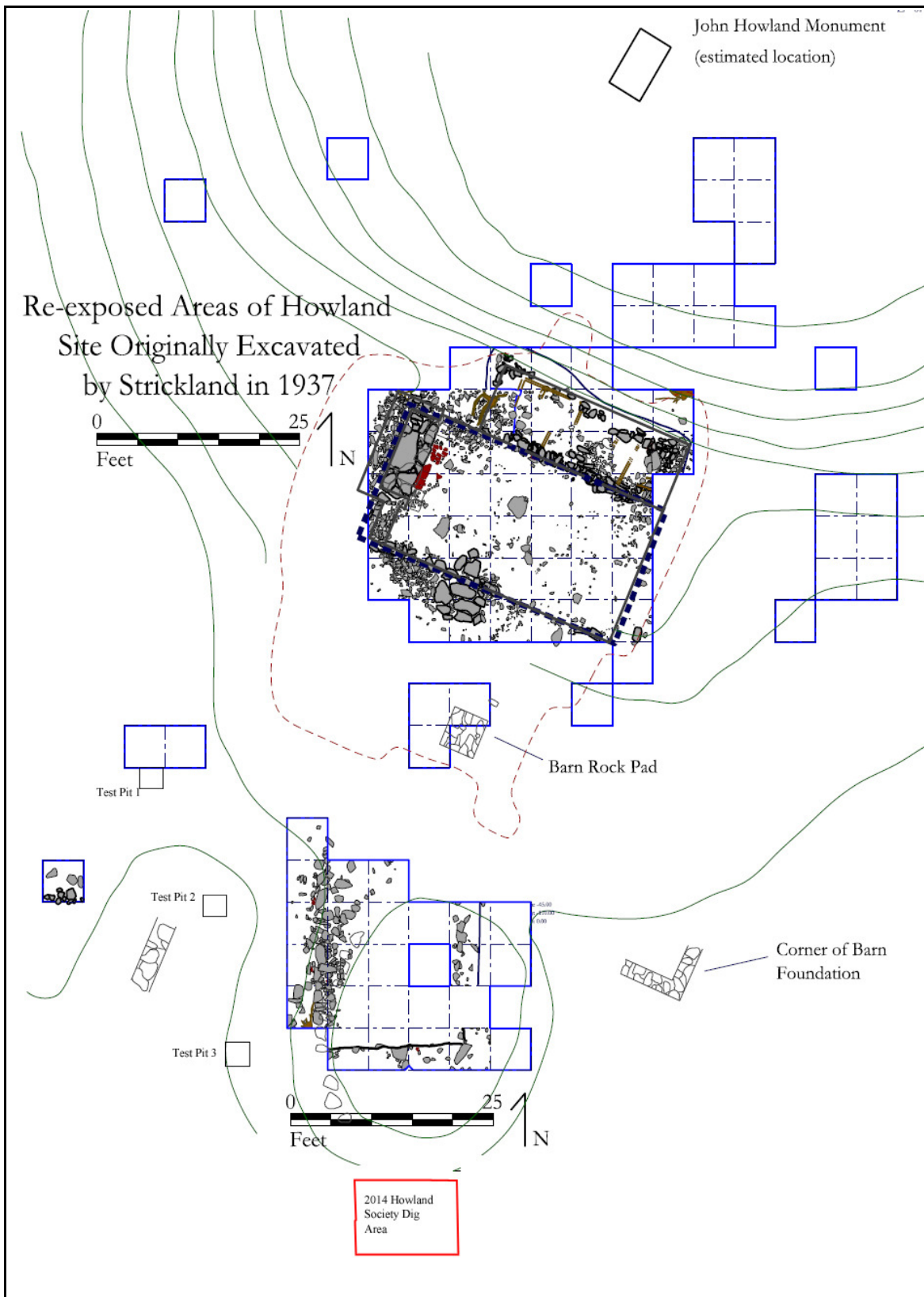


Figure 1. 2014 excavation areas

# **Appendix A**

**Artifact Catalog  
2014 Pilgrim John Howland Society  
and  
Seaport Academy Excavations**

Count	Material	Class	Artifact	Color	Measurement	Notes
50	Ceramic	Brick	Fragments			
1	Ceramic	fire-ware	UnDec body	cream		holloware
1	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: bowl			molded Dec
14	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: bowl			
7	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem		4/64" stem bore	
1	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem		8/64" stem bore	
1	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem			
6	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem		5/64" stem bore	
1	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem		7/64" stem bore	
3	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem/ bowl		4/64" stem bore	
1	Ceramic	kaolin	pipe: stem/ bowl		5/64" stem bore	
20	Ceramic	redware	Int and Ext Glz body		5YR5/8	Mug
1	Ceramic	redware	Int and Ext Glz body		Ext 5YR3/3 Int 7.5YR6/6	holloware
7	Ceramic	redware	Int and Ext Glz body		5YR3/3	holloware
6	Ceramic	redware	Int and Ext Glz body		2.4Y4/4	holloware
15	Ceramic	redware	Int and Ext Glz rim and body	black	10 cm rim	Mug
3	Ceramic	redware	Int and Ext Glz rim and body		8 cm rim dia	Drinking pot, burned
1	Ceramic	redware	Int Glz Ext unGlz rim		7.5YR4/6	Pan
49	Ceramic	redware	Int Miss Ext unGlz body			
1	Ceramic	slipw are-staffordshire	Ext fine combed slip Dec			Cup
2	Ceramic	slipw are-staffordshire	Int brown fine combed slip Dec			Pan
1	Ceramic	stoneware- white salt Glz	UnDec body	burned white		saucer
1	Ceramic	stoneware- white salt Glz	UnDec body	White		saucer
1	Ceramic	Tin-Glz	Ext HP	Blu and blu wht		Cup
1	Ceramic	Tin-Glz	Int Hp Ext Glz	rd rim, Blu and		saucer
				blu wht Int HP		
1	Ceramic	Tin-Glz	Int HP Ext Miss	Blu and blu wht		saucer
1	Ceramic	Tin-Glz	Int Miss Ext Glz	Tan		
3	Faunal	Bone	calcined Mid Mam Flthn Mid			
1	Faunal	Bone	calcined sheep phalange Frag			
1	Faunal	Bone	cattle calcaneus proximal			
1	Faunal	Bone	cattle humerus Mids			
1	Faunal	Bone	cattle metatarsal proximal and Mid			
1	Faunal	Bone	cattle tibia Mid			
1	Faunal	Bone	Large Mam rib Mid			
4	Faunal	Bone	large mam ibn Mid			

1	Faunal	Bone		Md bird lbn Mid				
53	Faunal	Bone		Md Mam Filbn Mid				
12	Faunal	Bone		Md Mam lbn Mid				
1	Faunal	Bone		sheep mandible distal				
5	Faunal	Bone		sheep molar Frags				
1	Faunal	Bone		Swine M3 Frag				unrupted
22	Faunal	shell		quahog body				
5	Faunal	shell		quahog hinges				
505	Faunal	shell		soft shell clam body				
128	Faunal	shell		soft shell clam chondrophore				
73	Faunal	shell		soft shell clam umbo				
7	Faunal	shell		surf clam body				
6	Faunal	shell		surf clam chondrophore				
13	Floral	Charcoal		Frag				
1	Glass	Curved		flake?	Dk aqua	.8 cm Wd 85 ° Plat ang		
1	Glass	Curved		hand blown body	Clear			
2	Glass	Curved		hand blown body	Dk olive			
2	Glass	Curved		hand blown body	Dk aqua			
1	Glass	Curved		hand blown rim	Clear	6 cm rim dia		hurricane lamp
2	Glass	Curved		mold blown body	Aqua			
5	Glass	Curved		mold blown body	Aqua			
2	Glass	Curved		mold blown body	Clear			
3	Glass	Flat		mold blown body	Aqua			
40	Glass	Flat		Window	Aqua			
1	lithic	Flint		Flake Frag	Dk Gy	2.6 cm long		cortex present
2	lithic	Granite		fire-cracked rock		2.4, 4.2 cm long		
1	lithic	Pennsylvania Jasper		Flake Frag	Mrm	.9 cm long		
1	lithic	Quartz		Flake Frag	clear white	.9 cm Wd		
1	lithic	Quartz		Flake Frag	clear white	2.4 cm Wd		
1	lithic	Quartz		Flake Frag	clear white	1.6 cm Wd		
1	lithic	Quartz		Flake Frag	clear white	1.4 cm Wd		
1	lithic	Quartz		shatter	clear white	.6 cm long		
1	lithic	Quartz		shatter	clear white	1.9 cm long		
1	lithic	Quartz		shatter	clear white	1.6 cm long		
1	lithic	Quartz		shatter	clear white	.5 cm long		
1	lithic	Quartz		shatter	clear white	.7 cm long		
1	lithic	Quartz		shatter	clear white	.8 cm long		

1	lithic	Quartz	shatter	clear white	1 cm long	
1	lithic	Quartz	shatter	clear white	6 cm long	
1	lithic	quartzite	Flake Frag	Tan	6.2 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake	Gy	60 ° Plat angle 3.8 cm long 2 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	.7 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	1.3 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	1.4 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	.4 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	1 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	.9 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1.3 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1.4 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	.6 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1.2 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	.9 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1.4 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1.9 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	1 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Gy	1.9 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	.6 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	.6 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Mm Ppl	.7 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Gy	.9 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Gy	1 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	.4 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Gy	.9 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat Miss	Dk Gy	1.5 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat present	Dk Gy	30 ° Plat angle .6 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat present	Gy	60 ° Plat angle 1.6 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Flake Frag Plat present	Dk Mm Ppl	45 ° Plat angle 1.2 cm Wd	
1	lithic	Rhyolite	Uniface	Dk Ppl Gy	2.7 cm Wd 2.5 cm long	turtle back, pre-form
1	Metal	brass	button-domed		1.3 cm dia	2 piece molded dec
1	Metal	brass	shoe buckle half		3.3 cm Wd, 3 cm high originally	
2	Metal	Iron	cast iron kettle Frags			

3	Metal	Iron	flat Frags			
2	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		2.5 cm long	
9	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		4 cm long	
14	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		3 cm long	
8	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		3.5 cm long	
9	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		4.5 cm long	
3	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		6.5 cm long	
1	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		6 cm long	nice J-clenching
6	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		5 cm long	
3	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail		6 cm long	
85	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail Hds and Snks			
38	Metal	Iron	Hand-Wrought Nail Snks			
1	Metal	Iron	shoe buckle tongue		3 cm W/d 2.4 cm high	
5	Mortar	mortar-clay	Frag			
1	Mortar	shell-tempered	Frag			
1	pottery	Gravel-tempered	Int and Ext smoothed		.7 cm thick, 26 cm body dia	
1	pottery	shell-tempered	Int and Ext smoothed		.45 cm thick	
1	pottery	shell-tempered	Int smooth Ext cord marked		.6 cm thick	

Unit	Depth	Count	Class	Material	Identification	Color	Notes
TP 1	0-10 cm	1	glass	curved	Machine made	brown	Beer bottle base and body
TP 2	0-10 cm	4	ceramic	brick			fragments
TP 2	0-10 cm	17	glass	curved	Machine made	brown	Beer bottle base and body
TP 2	0-10 cm	1	metal	iron	bottle cap		beer bottle cap
TP 2	0-10 cm	1	glass	curved	Machine made	clear	beer bottle body
TP 2	10-20 cm	2	glass	curved	Machine made	Green	Beer bottle base and body
TP 2	10-20 cm	5	glass	curved	Machine made	brown	Beer bottle base and body
TP 2	10-20 cm	1	synthetic	plastic	hair comb		fragment
TP 3	0-10 cm	25	ceramic	brick			fragments
TP 3	0-10 cm	25	glass	curved	Machine made	brown	beer bottle body
TP 3	0-10 cm	2	metal	iron	bottle cap		beer bottle cap
TP 3	0-10 cm	2	glass	curved	Machine made	Green	Beer bottle base and body
TP 3	0-10 cm	3	glass	curved	Machine made	clear	Beer bottle base and body
TP 3	0-10 cm	1	metal	brass	.22 cal shell		complete
TP 3	0-10 cm	2	ceramic	redware	glaze missing		body

## **Appendix B**

### **Descriptions of Recovered Ceramic Types**

## **Redware**

Redware is the largest and most commonly occurring type of earthenware encountered on European Colonial sites. Redware itself has not received a great deal of careful and scholarly work to tightly date them. Apart from Laura Watkins' paramount work and Sarah Turnbaugh's 1985 treatise on the subject, there has not been much follow up work done to continue the scholarship. As a result, while redware makes up the greatest percentage of the assemblages looked at, they can not be closely dated, and must be given limited weight to the amount they can contribute to the identification of an early 17th century site. What can be said about them relates primarily to their glaze colors.

Studying the English ceramic traditions which formed the precedent for colonial potters work, Turnbaugh identified 12 redware traditions in England which she felt were perpetuated by New England potters (Turnbaugh 1985:216-217). Her date ranges for wares made in England date from ca. 1200 to 1795, and those in New England from ca. 1650 to 1815. Several Charlestown potters are known including John Parker, who, in 1750, is known to have sold to Barnstable and Harwich as well as Duxbury and Daniel Parker Jr. In 1832 (Watkins 1968: 45). Additionally it is known that Noah Bradford, son of Noah Bradford, potter, of Kingston, Massachusetts, operated a pottery in Barnstable from 1819-1830 that he had bought from Prince Nye (Watkins 1968: 45). People on Cape Cod also received pottery from Long Island in New York (Watkins 1968: 27).

Redwares were very utilitarian and the vessels recovered indicate that they were being used for food storage (pot), dairying (pot, milk pan), cooking (pan, tall pan), liquid serving and consumption (bottle, cup, mug), hygiene (chamber pot), and decoration (flowerpot).

## **Creamware**

While English folk and Colonial settlers were content to use redwares for their utilitarian needs, there was always a market for “white wares”, beginning with the importation of Oriental porcelain. But porcelain was expensive and the availability was limited, which led to the development of tin-glazed soft-bodied delft wares which copied the motifs and forms of the more expensive porcelains. By the middle 18th century, the English's quest for a less expensive light-glazed ware similar to Chinese porcelain was brought one step closer by Josiah Wedgwood's perfection of Creamware in 1762 (Noël Hume 1970:125). This ceramic type was not pure white, but had a light to deep yellow tint to the glaze and pooled green in the crevices of the vessels. Creamware was produced until 1820 and was generally replaced by a whiter “pearlware” that began production in the late 18th century. Early Creamware had a deep yellow tint which, by 1775, was refined to a lighter yellow by the use of kaolin clays in the manufacturing process. Decoration on Creamware was limited to some molding, and hand painting and transfer printing to a much smaller degree.

## **White Salt Glazed Stoneware**

While Germany was the best known stoneware producer in the 17th and 18th centuries, other countries, especially England, began to try their hand at this craft. The most important development in England's stoneware industry was the perfection in 1720 of a thin bodied white salt-glazed stoneware. This ware became common tableware by the middle 18th century and soon took away much of the trade from the tin-enameled producers (Noël Hume 1970:115). Common shapes included plates with molded rim decorations and cup and saucers with a scratch blue decoration. This later decorative technique became popular in the mid 18th century, especially in the third quarter.

## **Tin Glazed**

Tin-enameled wares (also called tin-glazed, or delftware) were produced in Spain, France, Portugal, Holland and England. At present it seems that wares from England comprise the vast majority of these wares found on early 17th century English colonial sites. Tin-enameled wares are semi-soft bodied earthenwares that were decorated with blue, orange, green and yellow painted glaze and were covered with a tin glaze or a lead glaze with tin added. This gave a white glaze to the vessel reminiscent of oriental porcelain, which they appear to have imitated. The most common vessels for the early 17th century are chargers, flat broad platters, with floral or pomegranate decorations in the center and blue dash decoration along the rims (Noël Hume 1969:108). These were made from ca.1620 to 1720. As with other ceramic types that lasted for a long period, the decoration of this ware degraded throughout the century as demand and availability of them increased. Apothecary or drug pots were also made in England. These were rather tall and narrow vessels painted in bands on the exterior, often in blue, orange and purple (Noël Hume 1969:205). These were produced from ca. 1580 to 1640. They were replaced by plain white pots of a squatter shape later in the century.

## **Staffordshire Slipware**

Slipwares are ceramics with an earthenware base and coated with a yellow lead glaze which is decorated with brown trailed or combed decoration. This ceramic type was produced first by the Romans but became popular during the reign of Charles I (1630-1685). Slipware produced in the Staffordshire region of England were exported to the North American colonies from the late 17th century until the American Revolution (c.1675-1775). It is a thin, buff-bodied ware coated with slips and decorated with trailed, combed and marbled designs. By the late 17th century, exported slipware was generally used by less affluent classes of society (poor to middle class) as well as in taverns and as a general rule, finely executed decorated examples date earlier than more coarsely decorated ones. Vessel forms included drinking vessels (cups, tygs, mugs, posset pots, puzzle jugs) and dishes/ plates, as well as a wide variety of other forms that are less commonly recovered archaeologically (bowls, drug jars, honey pots, teapots, jugs, candlesticks, chamber pots) (Noël Hume 1970).

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