
ERRATA CORRIGE FOR ISSUE 15.2:

The following reference was incomplete:

Quinn, P.S., Day, P.M., Kilikoglou, V., Faber, E.W., Katsarou-Tzeveleki, S. and Sampson, A. 2010. Keeping an eye on your pots: The provenance of Neolithic ceramics from Cyclops Cave on the island of Youra, Greece. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 37: 1042–1052.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Ceramic Petrology Group held at the University of Nottingham on the 17th of May 2010 two papers were also presented by

Karen Webb and Eddy Faber and unfortunately they were not included in the previous issue.

A comparison of salt-glazed stoneware pottery from the Morley potteries in Nottingham and Crich.

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The production of high quality salt-glazed stoneware was an industry in which Nottingham potters excelled during the 17th and 18th centuries despite competition from producers elsewhere such as London, Staffordshire and Derbyshire. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that there were several contemporary potteries in the north east of the old city of Nottingham producing similar brown stonewares. As the first stage of larger project looking at the changing traditions of salt-glaze stoneware production and consumption within Nottingham, a comparison of salt-glazed ware from related potters in Nottingham and Crich, Derbyshire was undertaken.

Representative samples were selected from the hand specimen examination of pottery from the first Morley pottery (ca. 1690-1715/20) near Lower Parliament Street and from near the second Morley pottery (c. 1715/20 to 1790) at Beck Barns in Nottingham and material from the Thomas Morley pottery (second half of the 18th Century) in Crich, Derbyshire. This pilot study had the dual aims of investigating whether the two centres used the same clay to produce the pottery, as suggested by previous researchers, and to examine the technological reasons for the presence of the distinctive white layer between the glaze and the body. The analysis of ten samples was carried out using an electron microprobe combining microstructural imaging, chemical analysis and elemental distribution maps to address these questions.

The Development of glazed Stamford Wares from Nottingham: An Investigation of the glazes using electron probe microanalysis

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Stamford ware is a well known trade ware of pottery from the Saxon-Norman period, whose production continued into the early Medieval period, but then appears to have suddenly ceased. It differs vastly from the majority of wares prior to and contemporary with its production, being one of the few glazed wares produced in England but the antecedents and technology associated with its glaze are subject to debate. Much work has been undertaken petrologically to identify and sub-group the pastes but little work has been undertaken on the glazes other than classification based on visual appearance into six groups.

Electron probe microanalysis enabled chemical characterisation, as well as imaging of the phases and layers present in the glazes. This can give clues to the technology utilised to produce and apply the glaze. The research aimed to identify the chemical compositions to see if there was a standard recipe and to see if there were any distinct chemical groupings which corresponded to the visual groups. The images and chemical data also allowed discussion on the possible methods of application and related technology to produce the varying glazes. Data from similar studies of lead glazes in Europe were compared with the results to see if there were similarities and perhaps suggest links or the possible spread of technology. This study formed part of a Masters dissertation.