

- GL, GC A monochrome graffita ware with its own distinctive forms (mostly small tazze), and characterized by its decoration with religious motifs (graffita conventuale or lombarda). Though present in the 15th century, it becomes more common in the 16th.
- GS A monochrome graffita ware, the decoration of which is made with a spatula (a stecca) rather than with a sharp point. It first appears in the 16th century, but becomes more common in the 17th.
- MA Archaic maiolica (including undecorated varieties and the Florentine zaffera in rilievo). Umbro-Tuscan and Liguro-Pisan types are already present by the mid-13th century, but production at Savona, which accounts for the great rise in the distribution pattern, only gets under way in the 15th.
- ML Ligurian maiolica of 'renaissance' type, produced mainly at Savona but also in Genoa itself. Its earliest appearance at San Silvestro is in the 1470s; in the 16th century it replaces archaic maiolica as a choice table-ware.
- MI Central Italian 'renaissance' maiolica, which was being imported to Genoa via Pisa by the mid-15th century. Its failure to achieve greater popularity must be due to the development of maiolica ligure, produced locally.
- HM Hispano-Moresque tin-glazed wares with decoration in blue (with or without lustre) on a white background. This type conforms to a 15th-century distribution pattern, but unlike other Ligurian sites which have yielded Hispano-Moresque ware, the distribution at San Silvestro does not fall off in the second half of the century but actually rises.

