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## **9 THE SMALL FINDS      JA STONES WITH D BATESON, J CHERRY, B FORD, AR GOODALL, IH GOODALL, DW HALL, J HIGGITT, N HOLMES, H HOWARD, D LEHANE, WJ LINDSAY, R ODDY, IAG SHEPHERD, G STELL**

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### **9.1 SUMMARY REPORT      JA STONES**

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The small finds from all three excavations are fully described and catalogued in the microfiche section (Chapters 9.3-9.6mf, 12:C2-13:E8). The present chapter seeks to review the general range of the finds from the sites under broad headings of function rather than the materials from which they were manufactured.

Apart from examining objects which appear in assemblages from more than one of the sites, a few objects or groups of objects from individual sites are discussed because they are of particular interest in their own right—for example the Carmelite prior's seal from Perth.

A selection of objects from all the sites is illustrated within the present chapter. In these illustrations, the letters *A*, *L* or *P* after the catalogue number indicates that the object came from the Aberdeen, Linlithgow or Perth site. Other objects are illustrated in microfiche (Aberdeen, Ill 107mf, 12:C2; Linlithgow, Ill 108mf, 12:F1; Perth, Ill 109mf, 13:B7) where the full catalogues are also to be found.

By far the majority of objects described or illustrated in this publication are of medieval date, contemporary with the occupation of the Carmelite friaries, or in the case of Linlithgow, with the pre-friary chapel. A few, however, apparently relate to the post-Reformation activities at the three sites, when they either lay derelict, were used as stone quarries, or in the case of Aberdeen and Linlithgow, were subject to some degree of continued or renewed use.

From Linlithgow, in addition to the very early neolithic pottery (see Chapter 8.3mf, 11:G9-10), came a small group of objects which, although mostly recovered from friary and later deposits, relate to activity of prehistoric date on the site. These are further described and catalogued in Chapter 9.4mf (12:E6-12).

A limited range of objects is not published in this volume. Aberdeen produced a number of flints, for example, while at both Aberdeen and Linlithgow clay pipes were found. These will be published elsewhere at a later date, as they are not considered directly relevant to the main burden of this volume. The Perth clay pipes have already been published (Davey 1987).

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### **LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS**

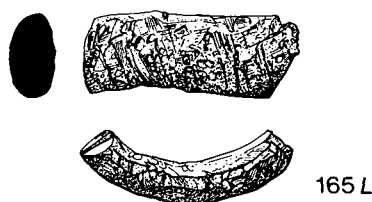
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Most interesting among this small group of objects are the few objects of jet (*161*, *165* (Ill 89), *166* and *167*). A crudely-shaped armlet (*165*) shows some evidence of polish on the inner face, probably indicating that it had been worn in an unfinished state. The presence also of a disc (*166*), which

is clearly a waster from the manufacture of a jet armlet or other circular ornament, and a triangular fragment of jet (167) possibly representing general debris from bead manufacture or other jet-working, suggest that a basic jet ornament industry was carried out in the area during the later prehistoric period. The proximity of Linlithgow to the W Lothian shales (Shepherd 1979, fig 1) and the relatively unsophisticated nature of the items in the collection probably reflect an industry of only local significance. Nevertheless, such evidence, which may be compared to that found at the bronze-age settlement site at Swine Sty, Derbyshire, where an object similar to 166 was found (Machin 1971, 13, fig 5), is a significant addition to our knowledge of the prehistory of central Scotland.

Another object of prehistoric date is the fragment of a bronze oval-sectioned ring (168), which may date from the 9th or 8th centuries bc.

These objects were all recovered from medieval or later contexts: none was directly associated with the prehistoric features found during the excavation, some of which from radiocarbon evidence would seem to belong to the 4th millennium bc. Among the small finds only a flint flake and a chert flake (161, 162) found in early ploughsoils, would appear to be contemporary with the prehistoric activity recorded on site.



ILL 89 : Linlithgow. Jet armlet. Scale 1:2

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## MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SMALL FINDS

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### ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS (Ill 90)

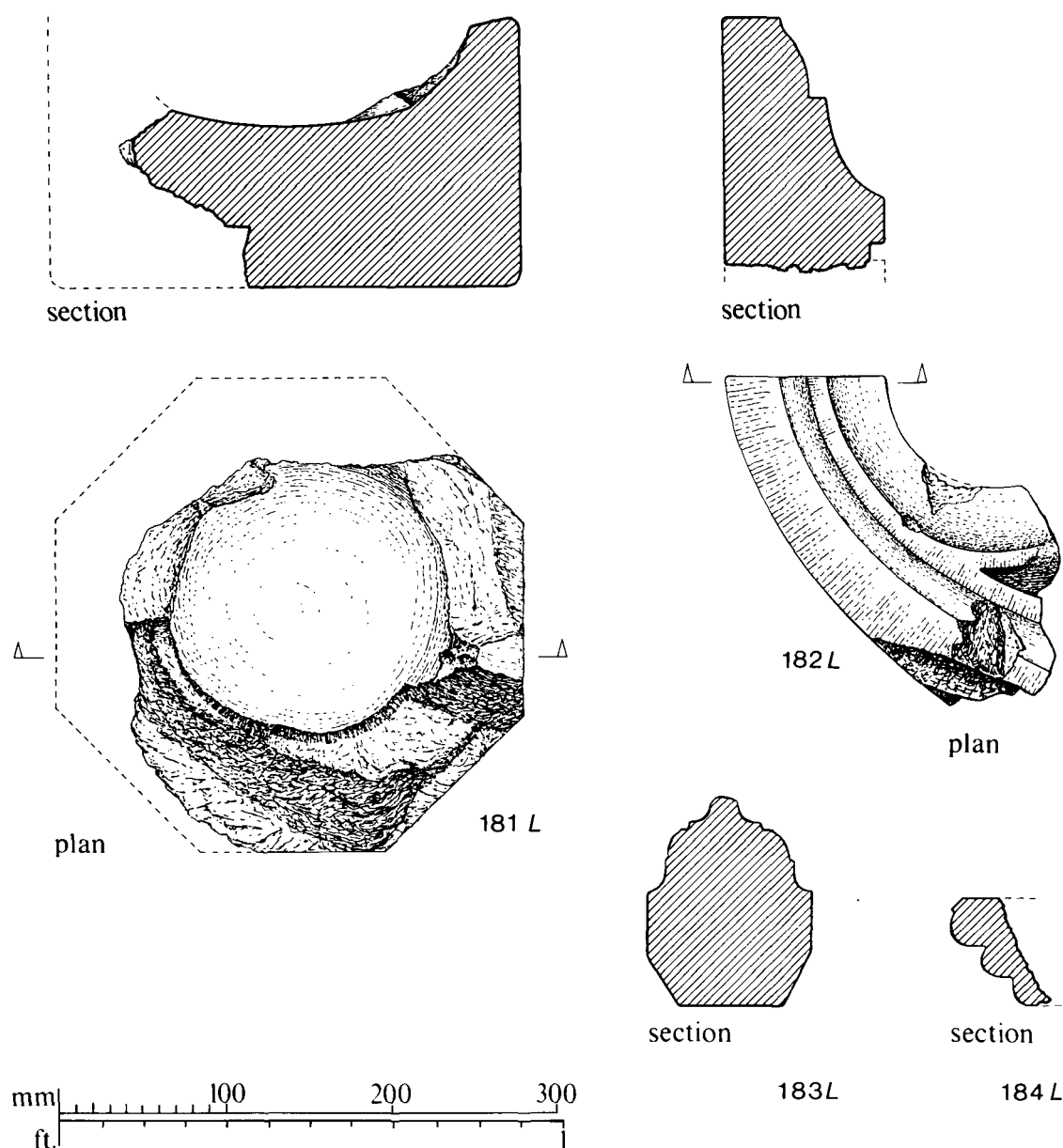
At all three sites there is evidence that many of the building materials were removed for re-use at the Reformation. However, a few architectural stones have survived among the demolition deposits to give an indication of the appearance of some of the friary buildings. Linlithgow provided by far the greatest number, about seventy, of which the most important are catalogued in this publication and the remainder in archive. A small group is illustrated here, including a fragment of window tracery (182), a window mullion (183), and part of a corbelled capital (184). Worthy of particular attention is part of an eight-sided stone basin (181). On the whole, the stone fragments from all three sites, with a few exceptions, suggest buildings of a relatively plain character, as seems in keeping with the order which erected them.

### BASE OF RIDGE FINIAL (Ill 91)

This striking piece of roof furniture, carved from a large block of red sandstone, was found during the development some 6m E of Building 1, at the Perth friary. It has been dated stylistically to the late 13th or 14th century and has been designed to accommodate the ridge of a roof with a 50° pitch. Given its size, its uniqueness and its elaborate character it is likely that it occupied a position at the E end of the roof of the church and may have surmounted a carved niche.

### ROOF SLATES (Ill 92)

All the excavations produced roof slates, all of which were derived from medium grained micaceous sandstone of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. It has been suggested that the most likely source may be a quarry in the Aberlemno area. In the Angus area, the use of this type of slate was current until

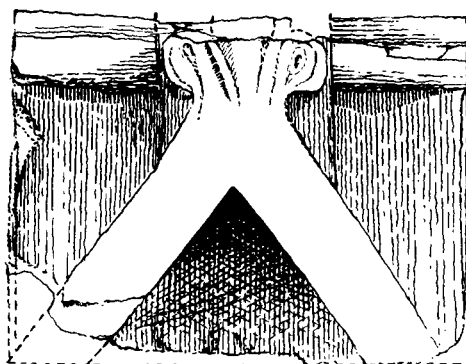


ILL 90 : Linlithgow. Stone basin (181), window tracery (182), window mullion (183), ?corbelled capital (184)

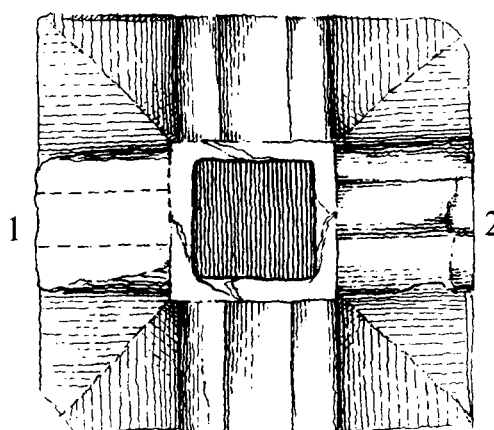
at least the 18th and 19th centuries, and examples can still be seen on buildings of that date and earlier, for example Claypotts Castle, near Dundee and an outbuilding at Braehead Cottage, Finavon Castle (G Stell, pers comm).

At Aberdeen, the slates were recovered from layers associated with the possible church. The surviving fragments show that several different sizes of slate were in use. This is a standard practice to allow slates to be graded over the roof surface (Mellor and Pearce 1981, 67-70). These slates were hung directly over the rafters and supported either by wooden or iron pegs. Examples from Linlithgow and Aberdeen have traces of iron staining around the fastening holes. Each course of slate was sealed to the underlying one by means of a strip of mortar, which also provided a waterproof finish.

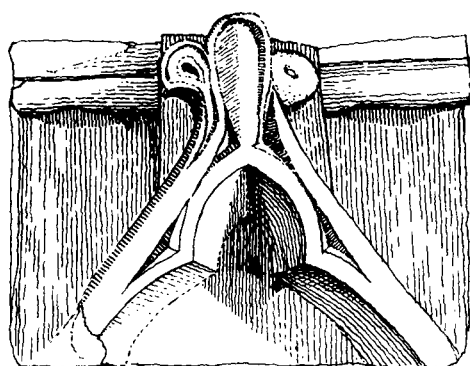
At Perth, slates manufactured of the same rock have been identified at two other sites, Canal Street II and Kirk Close (Ford 1987b, 150). Paradoxically, we have a documentary reference to the purchase of the slates for the Carmelite church at Perth in 1513, but the slates are referred to as coming from Caithness (see Chapter 6.1).



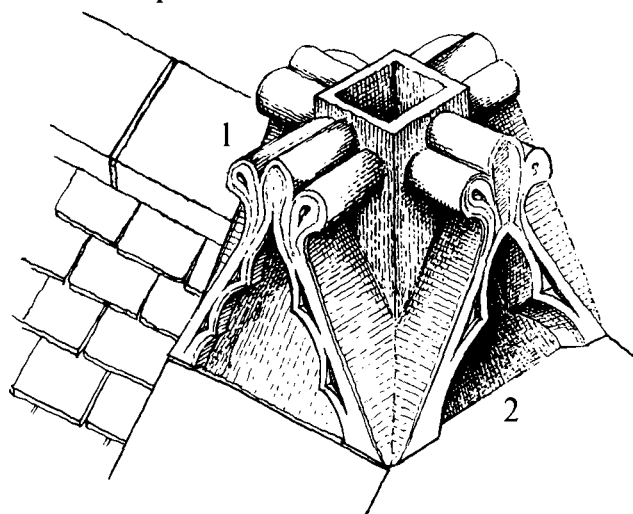
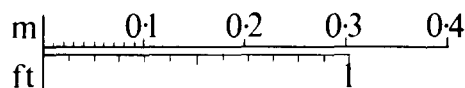
face 1



plan



face 2



view showing suggested position

ILL 91 : Perth. Base of ridge finial

385P

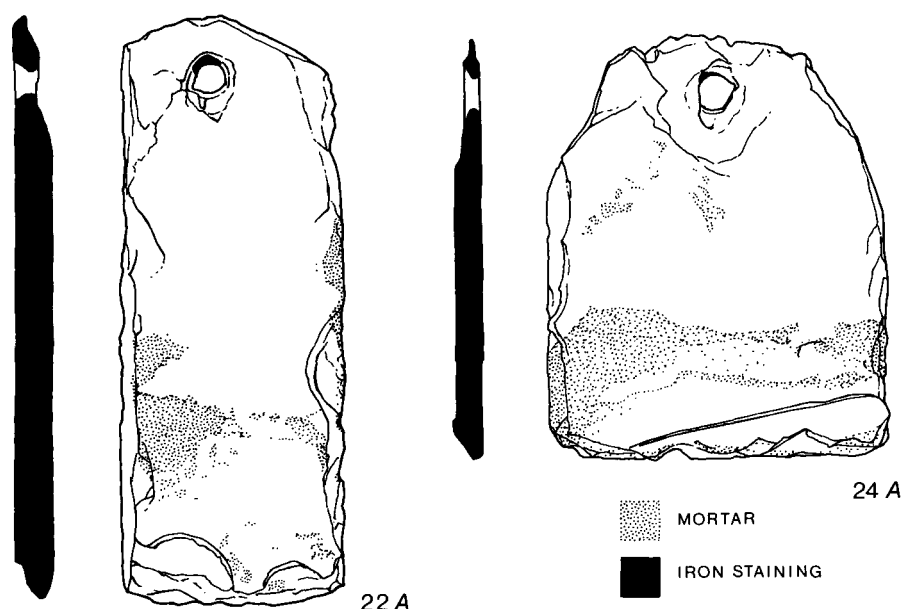
### ROOF TILES (Ill 109mf)

At Aberdeen and Perth other forms of roof covering were represented by large quantities of ceramic tile, both peg tile and ridge tile. At least one piece of ridge tile from Perth (406) is glazed and has a slight strip decoration.

### WINDOW GLASS (Ill 93)

Well over 700 fragments of window glass were recovered during the excavations, representing a stylistic range from the 13th-16th centuries. Most of the glass from Perth and Aberdeen seems to date from the 13th-14th centuries. However, at Perth there is a possibility of some extra work having been done in the late 14th or 15th centuries and some pieces may be as late as the 16th century. At Aberdeen some plain glass pieces appear to be fragments of diamond-shaped quarries and may be 16th century. At Linlithgow two very decayed fragments seem to date from the pre-friary chapel and may be 13th-14th century, but the bulk of the glass is 15th century.

Most of the glass is now black, friable and opaque, but originally was a plain clear glass with green (or in the case of Linlithgow, sometimes orange) tint, the result of impurities in the manufacturing process.



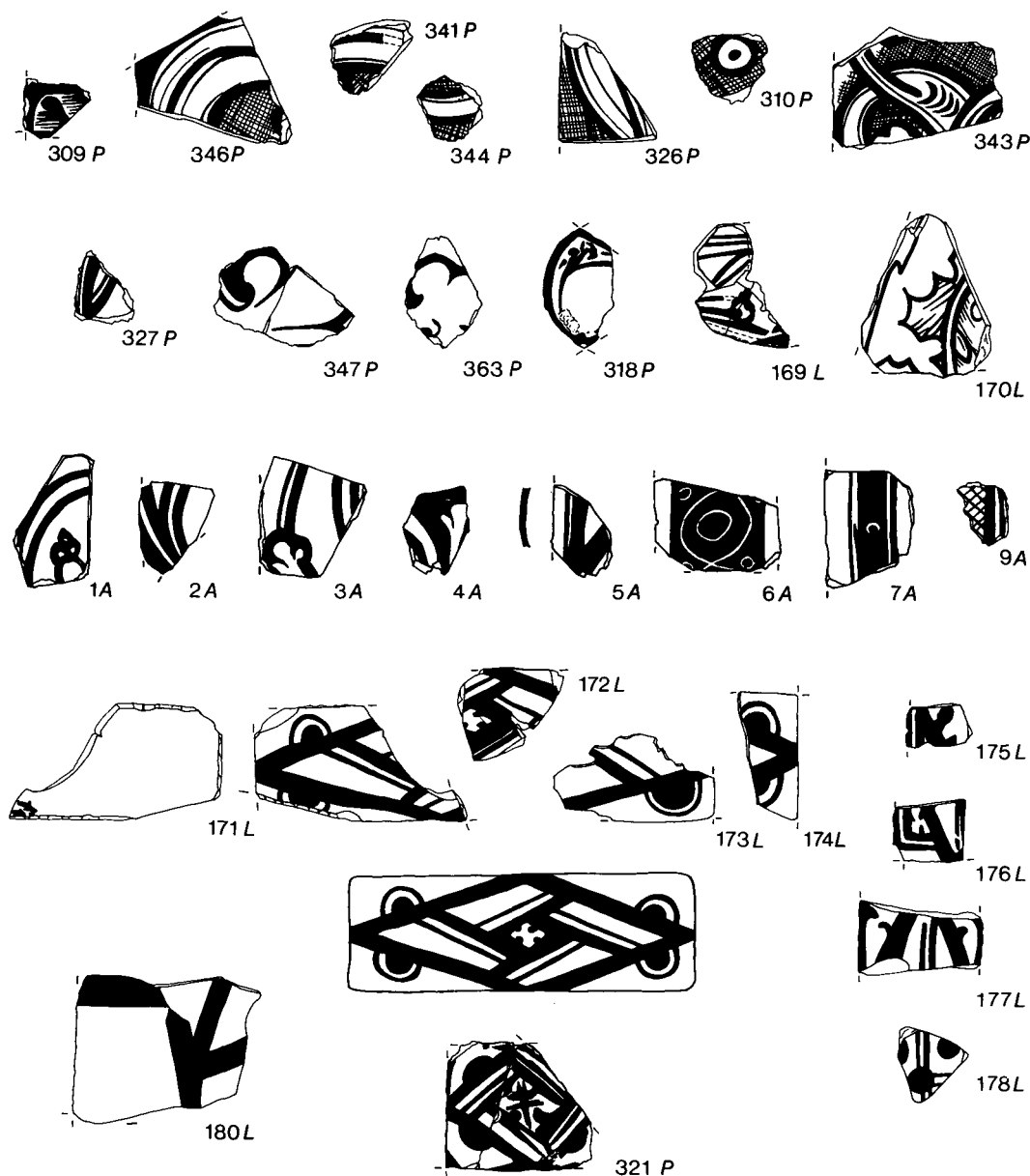
ILL 92 : Aberdeen. Roof slates. Scale 1:4

At all three sites a few pieces seemed to have been coloured. At Perth one fragment may be amber, at Aberdeen one piece is flashed ruby and another aquamarine; at Linlithgow emerald green, blue and flashed ruby have been identified, while red and yellow were represented among the finds from the 1953 excavation at that site. However, at each excavation a number of glass fragments have traces of painted decoration, generally in reddish-brown pigment on the inner side of the glass. Most of the pieces which have been dated to the 13th and 14th centuries bear designs consistent with the 'grisaille' decoration popular at that date—linear, curvilinear and ring-and-dot motifs with some areas of cross-hatching. Earlier examples of 'grisaille' favoured trefoils and cross-hatching, but as the style progressed, cross-hatching became less popular and the decoration grew more naturalistic in flavour. The Perth collection contains pieces mainly from the early 'grisaille' tradition, and it is possible that the Aberdeen glass may be slightly later, although still within the 14th century.

Notable amongst the 15th-century glass from Linlithgow are the joining fragments of a geometric border bearing parts of a diamond-shaped motif (171, 172, 173 and 174); a similar piece is present in the Perth collection (321).

At all the sites we have some impression of which buildings were being glazed, and in some cases, which windows. At all three locations, as one might expect, the bulk of the glass was associated with the church buildings. However, each site also produced glass from destruction horizons of other buildings. At Perth, twenty-five fragments were recovered from contexts associated with Building 2, and a few from contexts associated with the E range. However, only one fragment from Building 2 was decorated. At Aberdeen a few fragments of glass came from the layers within Building 3, but only one was decorated. At Linlithgow, glass was recovered from within Building 2, within the rooms of the E and S ranges, and in layers associated with the possible W range. One painted and one blue coloured piece were among the collection found within the chapter house and the parlour, probably glazed in the third quarter of the 15th century. In general, painted and coloured glass was reserved for the church at all three sites, and the windows of other buildings, where they were glazed, appear to have contained almost entirely plain glass.

Some of the glass from Linlithgow can be attributed to the windows of the chancel of the church. Some windows in this area are likely to have been glazed mainly with clear glass, although painted borders and panels in a geometric style would have added interest. Coloured glass was probably used sparingly here and there in the overall designs of the windows. However, it is likely that the main E window was much more colourful, judging by the glass found below it during the 1953



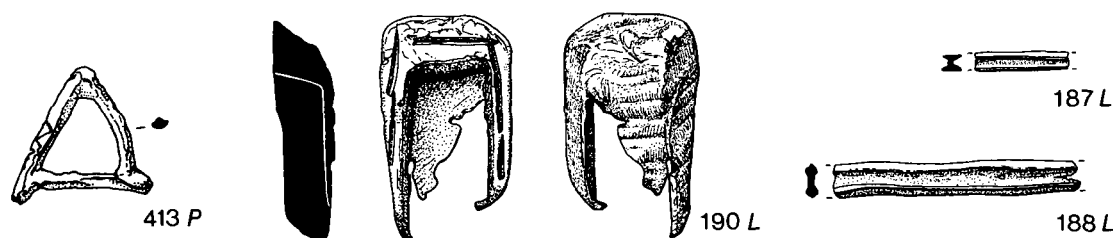
ILL 93 : Window glass. A suggested reconstruction of 171-174 appears below the fragments themselves. Scale 1:2

excavation. At Perth, a large amount of glass may have come from the E window of the church. This window, from the evidence we have, was decorated in 'grisaille', probably with plain and geometric borders. At Aberdeen, the evidence is very slight, but it is possible that three fragments, one ruby flashed and two painted, came from the W window of the church.

An interesting feature of the Linlithgow glass is the white-washing of some of the windows, which seems to have taken place at the time when the pre-friary chapel was converted to the nave of the friary church. Some fragments of glass from this site, including decorated pieces (169, 170) have traces of a lime wash on their inner surfaces, except the edges, which would have been covered by the lead cames, or strips which supported the glass in the window. Perhaps this particular window or windows was found to be in an awkward place after the conversion, or perhaps for some reason its subject matter was thought unsuitable for the nave of the friary church.

The source of the glass used in the windows of these friaries is not known. There was a glass industry in Britain from at least the 14th century, centred on Suffolk and Staffordshire (Frank 1982,

104), but little is known about the Scottish situation. The painting and cutting may well have been done on site, by local craftsmen, members of a confraternity, or possibly the friars themselves. We have no evidence for the Carmelite order, but one Friar Strang appears in 1517 in the obituary calendar of the Aberdeen Franciscans as 'priest and glassworker, a faithful workman in his craft, who did much of the work of his craft in many convents throughout the Province and in particular, in those of Perth, Ayr, Elgin and Aberdeen' (Bryce 1909, 330). However, the tradition of manual work was strong among the Franciscans—the calendar also includes carpenters and other tradesman—and from the little evidence we do have it seems that the Carmelites were inclined towards intellectual rather than practical pursuits.



ILL 94 : Window lead. Scale 1:2

### WINDOW LEAD (ILL 94)

From each site is a small group of lead comes which joined and supported the glass pieces in the windows, probably a triangular piece in the case of 413 from Perth. Usually relatively few of these comes are found, because they were valuable as scrap lead. All the comes have a distinctive 'H'-shaped profile. At Linlithgow, two types have been identified, one (type 1) (187) very similar to Perth and Aberdeen examples, the other (type 2) (188) more substantial, with distinctive heavier flanges. This latter type may have been used prior to the 15th century to lead windows of the friary chapel. One piece of lead from Linlithgow (189) possesses only a single flange of type 1. It may have resulted from breakage when the window was removed or, more likely, is waste from the casting of comes, which may well have been undertaken on the site.

An unusual find from Linlithgow (190) seems to have been formed by pouring molten lead into a small rebate in a stone window surround to secure the end of either an iron stanchion or saddle bar. These were used to support the glass in larger windows.

### WALL PLASTER, PIGMENT CONTAINERS AND PIGMENTS (see frontispiece)

Without doubt the interior of the churches and other buildings at all three friaries would have been lightened with plaster, in some areas with coloured decoration. Only the Linlithgow excavation produced evidence of this practice. Large quantities of painted lime mortar from internal wall surfaces were recovered. Most of these have areas of a white lime wash only and are evident in both friary and pre-friary contexts. However four examples (295, 296, 297 and 298) have traces of red or in one case (295) red and yellow ochre. All these fragments came from the pre-friary chapel area, although from Period 3 or 4 horizons. It is therefore possible that they may have been of 13th-14th century date associated with the chapel rather than the friary church. Only traces of colour are visible, but on at least one piece (296), evidence of a masonry pattern seems to be apparent.

In addition to the painted wall plaster, Linlithgow produced three shells and fragments of two pottery vessels with traces of pigments on their interior surfaces (see frontispiece). The pottery vessels (302 and 303) and two of the shells (299 and 301) may have been used for mixing or containing paint. One other shell (300) seems to have been used to try out a brush stroke in red lead. In the containers, traces of vermilion, azurite and synthetic copper green have been identified. The vermilion appears to be of quite high quality and one shell contained large particles of the mineral pigment. All these containers were recovered from Period 4 demolition layers, mostly within the area of the

E range where they may have been stored until disturbed when the friary ceased to exist. Also in Period 4 levels were found lumps of red ochre (307 and 308) and a single lump of indigo or woad (306).

Some of the pigments and their containers may have been associated with wall painting, and we do have evidence for the use of red ochre at least for this purpose. However, pigments would presumably have been necessary for a number of activities, where products would not have survived, including wooden panel painting and manuscript painting. It is of interest that vermilion would not normally be used in wall painting because its bright red colour darkens when subjected to light (Thompson 1936, 107-8).



417P

ILL 95 : Perth. Copper alloy matrix of prior's seal. Scale 2:1

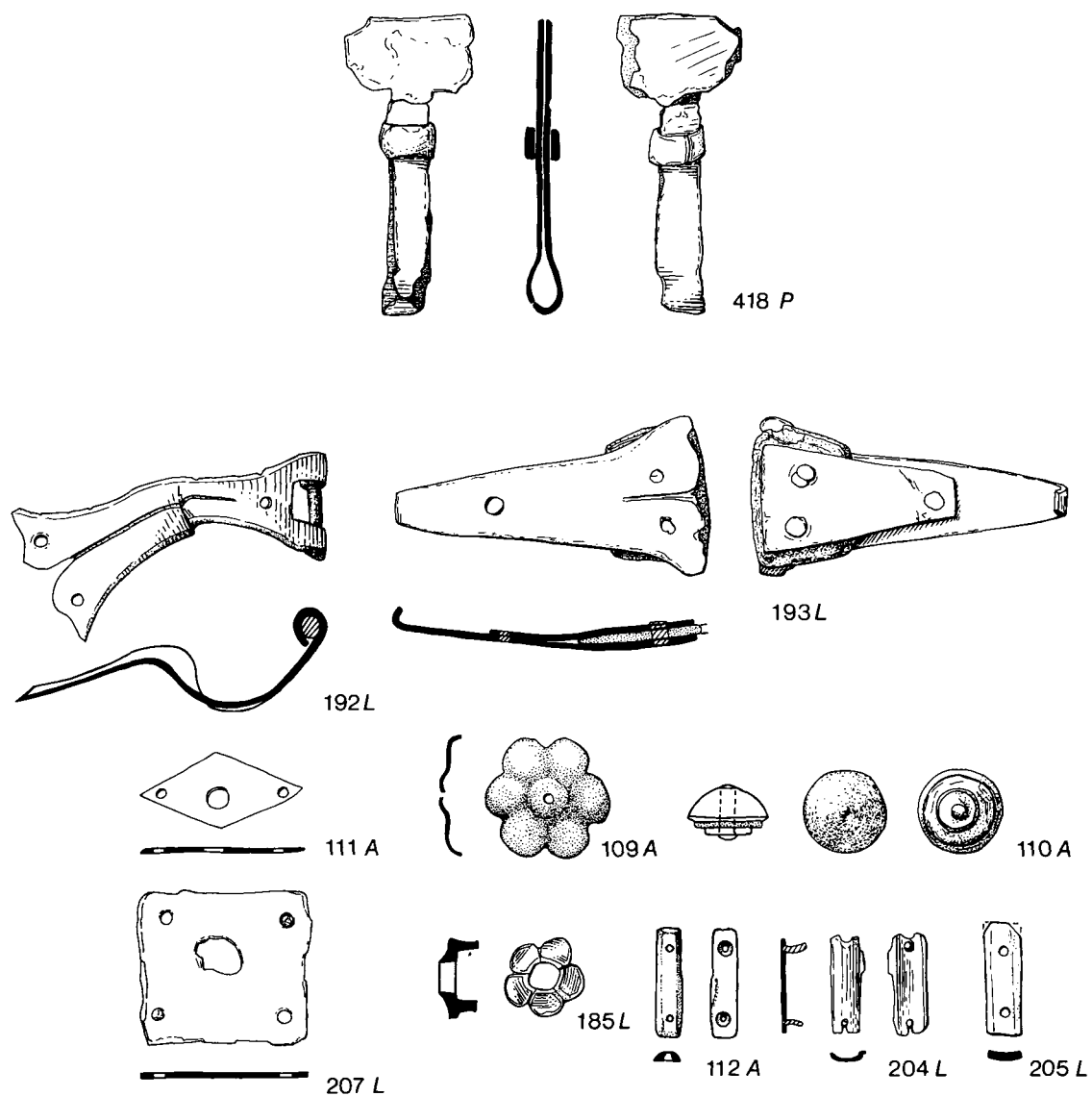
### SEAL MATRIX (Ill 95)

Among the finds of small portable objects from these excavations, perhaps the most striking is the matrix of the prior's seal of Perth, found in the robbing trench at the SE corner of Building 1. This is a rare object: only five such seals survive either in matrix or impression from English Carmelite houses, and none of the other seal impressions recorded for the Carmelites in Scotland (including Aberdeen and Linlithgow: Table 64mf, 12:E6) are specifically indicated by their inscription to be that of the prior of the house. The legend that identifies the seal starts with a star and reads S' PRIORIS:FRATRUM:CARMEL:DEPERT. The central scene shows a friar kneeling to the left under a pointed arch above which is the Virgin feeding the child. On either side of the arch is a framework probably representing a screen at which there stands to left a candle and to right a fleur-de-lis. Both the identification and the date of the seal depend on the inscription, features of which point to a date in the second half of the 13th century or the early years of the 14th century.

### BOOK FITTINGS (Ill 96)

Aberdeen and Linlithgow excavations produced a number of objects which may have decorated and fastened volumes within the friary libraries, or at Linlithgow were in some cases associated with the pre-friary chapel. All are of copper alloy, with the exception of a tiny silver floriate mount (185). From Linlithgow we have part of a 'fishtail' clasp (192) and a book cover catch (193), both from different unstratified contexts, but consistent in style with use during the friary period. The catch contains the remains of the leather lace which would have fastened it to the rear cover of the book.

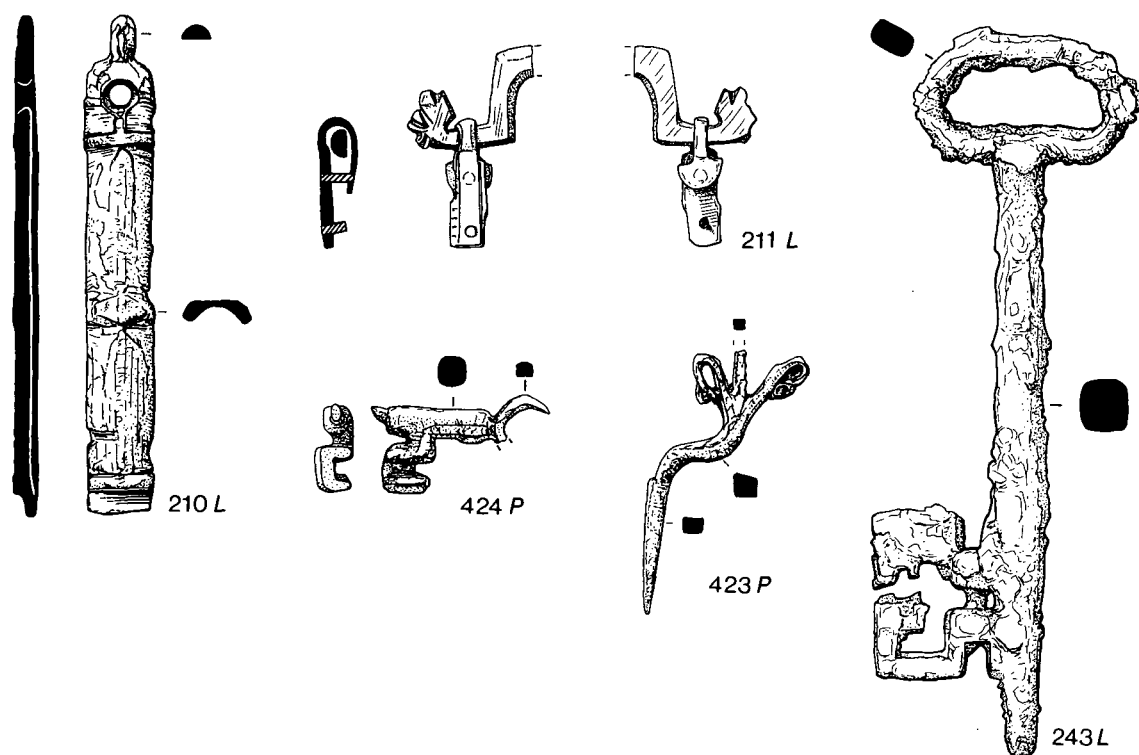




ILL 96 : Copper alloy tweezers (418), copper alloy and silver (185) book fittings. Scale 1:1



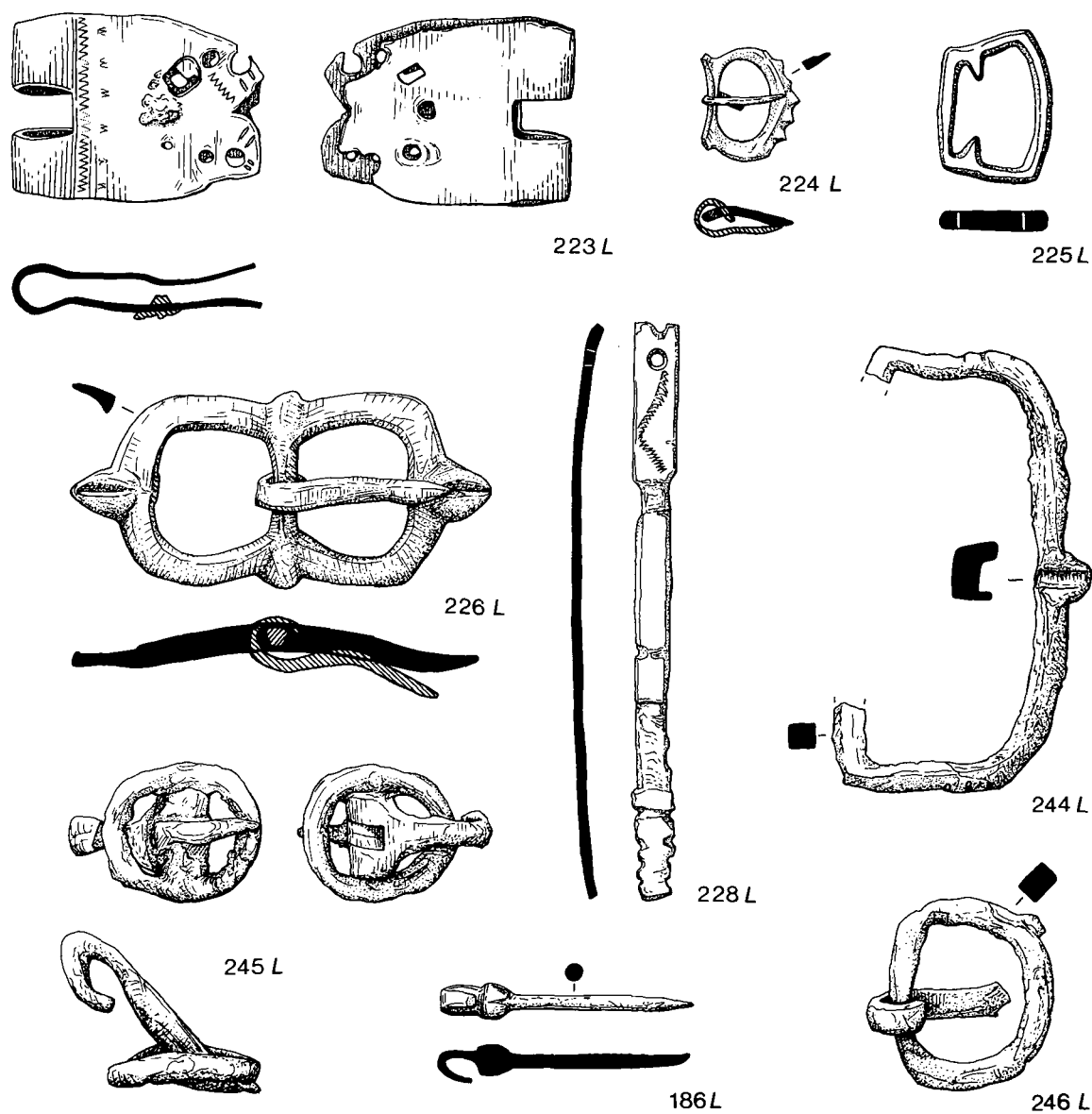
ILL. 97 : Binding of Duns Scotus' *Super sententiarum*, attributed by an inscription to the Aberdeen Carmelites



ILL 98 : Copper alloy casket fittings (210, 211), iron candlestick (423), iron keys (243, 424). Scale 1:1 (copper alloy) 1:2 (iron)

Interestingly a clasp not dissimilar to this is still extant on a volume of Duns Scotus' *Super sententiarum*, now in Aberdeen University Library but attributed by an inscription dated 1507 to the Aberdeen Carmelites (Ill 97). It has also been suggested that in the binding of this volume we see the work of members of the friary community (Mitchell 1955, 13-14). Other small copper alloy objects may also have been parts of book fittings—112, 204 and 205, for example, may have held leather straps in place as in the case of a French binding of 1510 illustrated by Mitchell (1955, pl 16). 109, 110 and 111 and the little silver mount 185 can be interpreted as features in the decorative scheme of book covers. However in the case of these objects and 200, 207 and 208 it is not altogether easy to justify them as book rather than casket or even belt fittings, and one can quote the example of the Dominican friary at Guildford where book fittings seem to have been re-used as belt ends by the friars (Poulton and Woods 1984, 79).

A pair of tweezers from Perth, 418, is similar to an example from London which it has been suggested had a function as a parchment or page clip (Alexander and Binski 1987, 384, no 426).



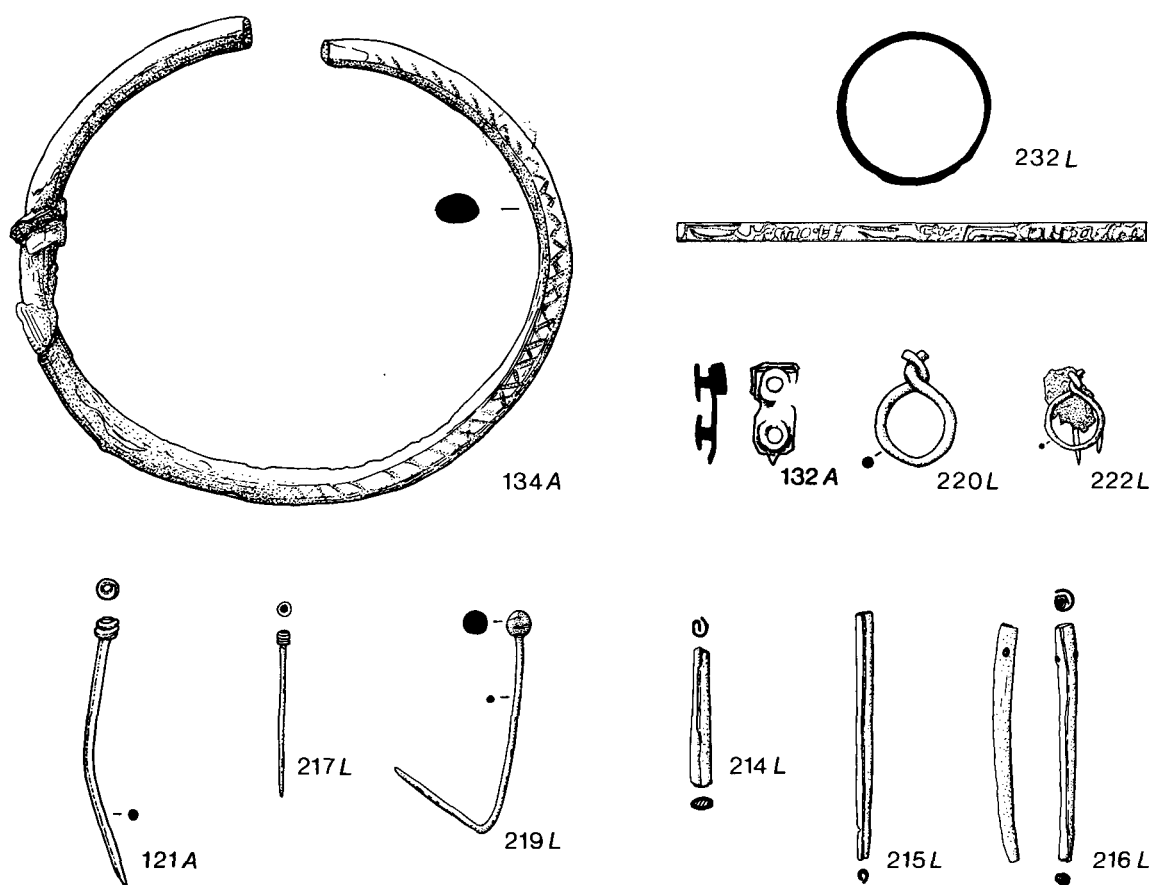
ILL 99 : Linlithgow. Copper alloy (223, 224, 225, 226) and iron (244, 245, 246) buckles, copper alloy strap-end (228), silver brooch pin (186). Scale 1:1

### DRESS OBJECTS (Ill 100)

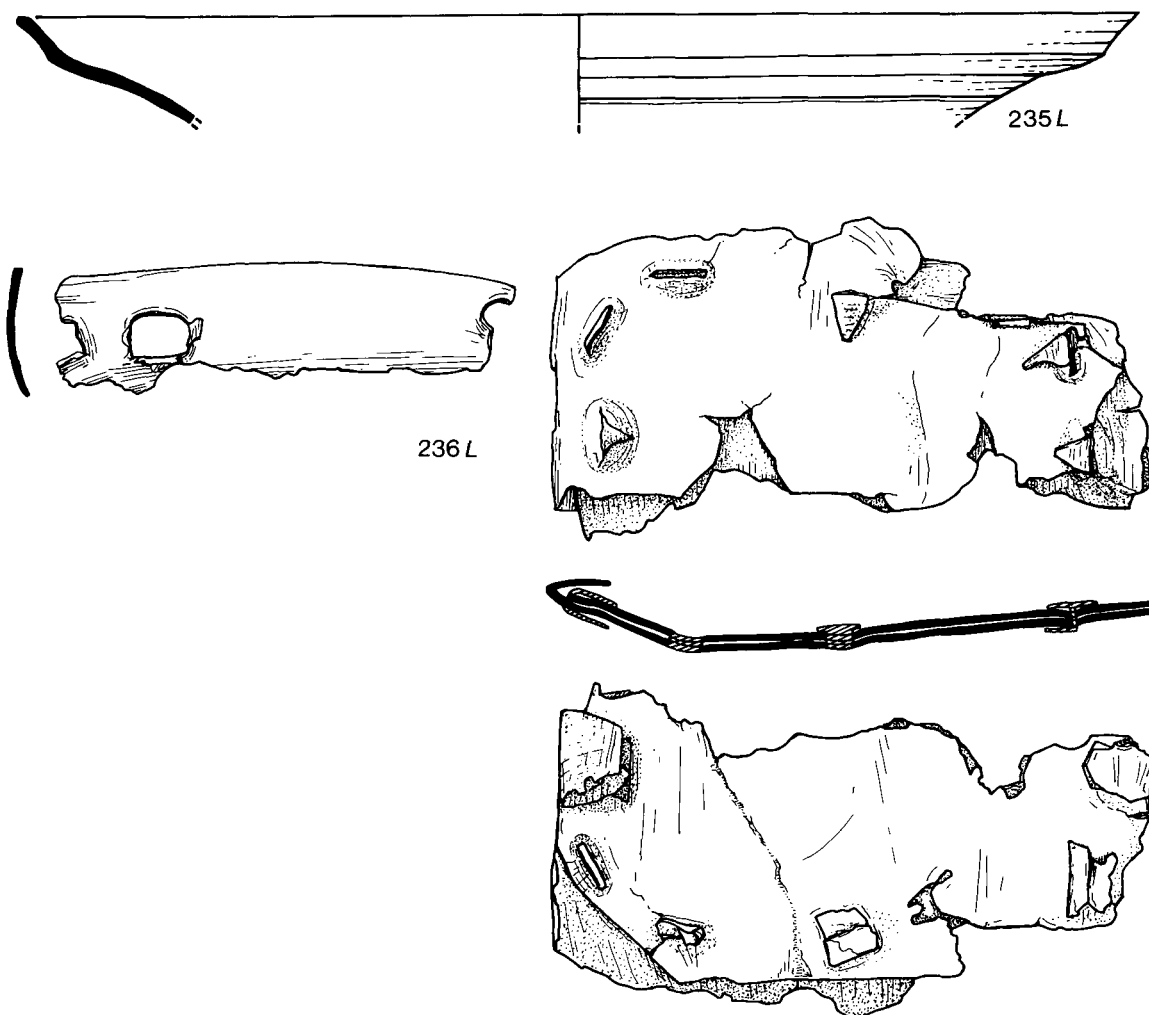
All the sites produced a number of objects which can be associated with clothing or personal adornment. A number of these also frequently appear in burial contexts, for example the lace-ends (214-216). A number of these were found in association with skeletons where they may indicate burial in laced day-to-day clothing or that laces were used to fasten shrouds or 'body bags'. Some of the pins were also retrieved from graves and it is possible that such a multi-purpose object might have served its turn in fastening burial garments.

Twisted wire rings such as 221 and 222 have been found at a number of other sites, where they are usually associated with the fastening of clothing. Only Linlithgow produced these objects and here the majority were associated with graveyard soils. One example (222) had been stitched on to leather, and a small staple on the reverse side of the leather fragment is thought to have provided some additional strength to the fastening. These rings may have been attached to a form of leather shroud as eyelets and coupled up with wooden toggles or pegs. The support offered by wooden objects might explain why so many of the rings were recovered in such good condition.

Two pieces of jewellery, a bracelet from Aberdeen (134) and a ring from Linlithgow (232) were indisputably connected with burial, having been found on the wrist of an Aberdeen skeleton and on a disarticulated finger at Linlithgow. The ring had an inscription on it which is now illegible.



ILL 100 : Copper alloy bracelet (134), ring (232), fitting (132), twisted wire rings (220, 222), pins (121, 217, 219), lace-ends (214, 215, 216). Scale 1:1



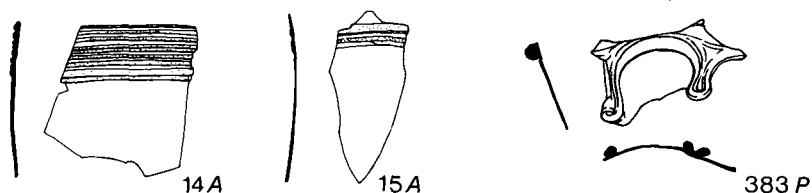
ILL 101 : Linlithgow. Copper alloy vessels. Scale 1:1

### VESSELS (Ill 101, 102, 103)

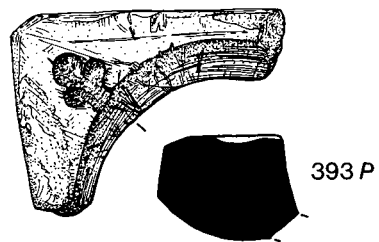
From the Linlithgow site came a group of copper alloy vessels, one of them a heavily patched bowl (236). Pieces of copper alloy cast or sheet vessels are relatively uncommon from medieval sites in Scotland, perhaps because of the ease with which the material can be recycled, as well as the initial cost.

Fragments of glass vessels came from the Aberdeen and Perth excavations, although in the case of Aberdeen the fragments are probably from a Venetian tazza of 17th-century date and belong to post-friary activity at the site.

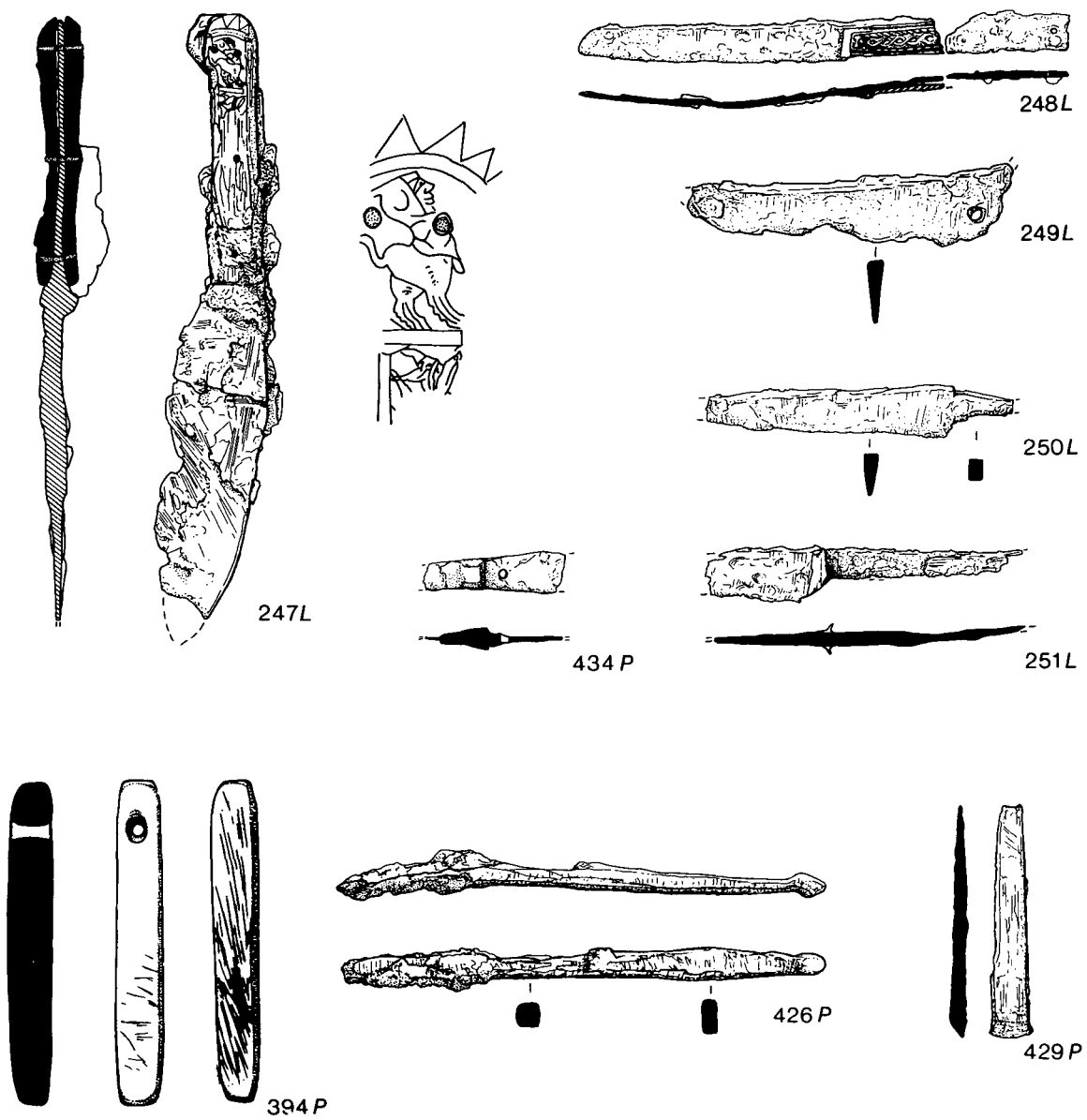
Unlike the copper alloy and glass vessels, the little stone bowl (393), of which a portion was found at Perth, may have served an ecclesiastical function.



ILL 102 : Glass vessels. Scale 1:2



ILL 103 : Perth. Stone bowl. Scale 1:2



ILL 104 : Iron knives (247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 434), whetstone (394), iron spoon bit (426), strip (429). Scale 1:2

### KNIVES AND TOOLS (Ill 104)

A group of knives and blades from Linlithgow includes a scale-tang knife (247) which has part of a decorated wooden handle surviving. The decorative scheme includes in the upper panel one of the fanciful hybrids that appear frequently in Gothic sculpture and in the margins of Gothic manuscripts. The beast is wearing a hood that comes down over its neck and shoulders. The hood may have the beginnings of a liripipe, a long thin extension, at the back. If so, the creature was probably thought of as a male. The upper part of the creature is a hooded human head in profile, while the lower part is probably to be read as the hindquarters of a tailed beast with two rather thick sinewy legs. Hybrids of this sort appear frequently in the margins of manuscripts during the second half of the 13th and first half of the 14th centuries, in England and also in Flanders and N France. There are a number of examples of armless hybrids and hooded human heads and animal hindquarters in English manuscripts of the period (Morgan 1988, ill 291, 293, 295-7, 313; Sandler 1986, ill 116). Similar beasts appeared in other media, for example in stone sculpture and woodwork (Alexander and Binski, 101, pl 94, 95).

The surviving lines of the fragmentary design in the lower panel probably formed part of an animal head. The long ears and snout might belong to a fox, or to a dragon.

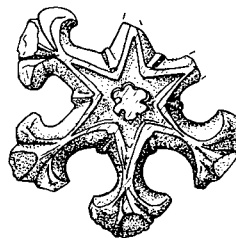
The decoration of the handle is not clearly datable. Comparisons between the hooded hybrid and creatures in the margins of English manuscripts would support a dating some time in the second half of the 13th century or the first half of the 14th, a date range entirely in keeping with the Period 2 context in which the knife was found.

Although no Scottish manuscripts with this sort of decoration now seem to survive, there is no reason why the knife handle should not have been made in Scotland. It is, however, a highly portable object and could equally easily have been brought in from England or even Flanders or the N of France.

The Perth site produced an unusual group of tools which may have been used in woodworking, including a spoon bit (426), a reamer (427) (Ill 109mf, 13:B7) and file (428) (Ill 109mf, 13:B7), probably of medieval date. It is tempting to attribute these to the known period of refurbishment of the bishop's residence at the Perth friary in the early 16th century, but as none of these objects came from securely dated contexts, this is little more than speculation.

### PENDANT (Ill 105)

A decorative copper alloy object from Linlithgow (230) may be a broken pendant from the breast of a horse harness.



230 L



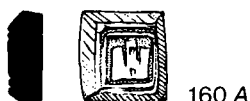
ILL 105 : Linlithgow. Copper alloy pendant. Scale 1:1



## COINS

In contrast to almost every other site in the medieval burgh of Aberdeen, the Carmelite friary site produced a group of medieval coins. Many thousand silver pennies have been found in the city, but almost exclusively in hoards (Evans and Thain, forthcoming). The three coins from the friary site were cut silver halfpennies. Two from short cross pennies of Henry III (158 and 159) were found in burial soils within Building 1, while one from a long cross penny of Henry III (157) was probably associated with the construction of Building 3.

The Linlithgow excavation is rare among Scottish medieval excavations in that forty coins were recovered, a good percentage of them from well-stratified contexts. Not only have they allowed the numismatic evidence to be used to a greater than usual extent in dating the site, but they have allowed some conclusions to be drawn about the kind of financial transactions which took place in the friary. Some early finds, for example silver pennies of Edward II and Edward III, were probably lost within the chapel before its conversion to the nave of the friary church. Fourteen stratified coins were associated with construction and occupation of the friary buildings. All but two of these are minor denominations of the reigns of the first four Jameses. These are of interest for the insight which they give us into the sort of coinage which must have been in regular use at the friary. The absence of silver coins and more especially of billon placks and bawbees, usually frequent site finds, among so many lower-value base metal coins is perhaps an indication that only the smallest financial transactions were customary within the friary confines. There is no evidence certainly, for the existence of a 'treasury' whose contents would have been kept for the most part in the form of good silver coinage.



ILL 106 : Aberdeen. Copper alloy coin weight. Scale 1:1

### COIN WEIGHT (Ill 106)

A small rectangular object from Aberdeen (160) with a low-relief design of a three-towered castle on the upper surface appears to be a coin weight, and if so it may be a very rare specimen of such an item manufactured in Scotland for use with Scottish coinage. The three-towered castle would represent Edinburgh. The device belongs to the coat of arms of that city and has been utilised since 1485 as a gold and silver hallmark of the Edinburgh assay office. The Aberdeen weight is unusual in a number of respects, bearing no indication of the appearance or value of the coin it was intended to weigh, nor any design on the reverse, where early coin weights often bore accessory marks, to indicate official acceptance of their mass. These factors, and its mediocre workmanship, may indicate that it was not produced at the official mint. Independent manufacturers are known to have produced unofficial or counterfeit weights in other countries, and these often incorporated mistakes in both mass and design. Attempts to identify an issue of coinage in respect of which this weight could have been made produce only one type of gold or silver coins of the appropriate date. The gold 'hat pieces' of James VI's 6th coinage (1591-3) had a theoretical mass of 69.8 grains. The coin weight is marginally lighter at 68.7 grains, but a variation such as this could be accounted for by effects of wear and corrosion.

Grierson (1988) has suggested that this coin weight may not be of Scottish origin at all, but could have been made in the Low Countries for use in connection with a gold coin, known as a *castellano d'oro*, issued by Henry IV of Castile and León (1454-74). This theory is considered at greater length in Chapter 9.3.8 (12:D14-E5) where a full description and discussion of this item appears.

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## **9.2 THE SMALL FINDS INTRODUCTION TO SITE REPORTS AND CATALOGUES JA STONES**

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In microfiche: 12 : C1

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## **9.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS**

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In microfiche: 12 : C2-E5

- 9.3.1 Glass objects JA Stones, R Oddy
- 9.3.2 Stone objects JA Stones with a contribution by G Stell
- 9.3.3 Ceramic objects DW Hall
- 9.3.4 Lead objects JA Stones
- 9.3.5 Copper alloy objects JA Stones
- 9.3.6 Iron objects JA Stones
- 9.3.7 Bone objects JA Stones
- 9.3.8 Coins and coin weight D Bateson, N Holmes

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## **9.4 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS**

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In microfiche: 12 : E6-12

- 9.4.1 Lithic objects D Lehané
- 9.4.2 Jet objects IAG Shepherd
- 9.4.3 Bronze object IAG Shepherd

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## **9.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SMALL FINDS**

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In microfiche 12 : F1-13 : B6

- 9.5.1 Glass objects WJ Lindsay
- 9.5.2 Stone objects G Stell with a contribution by WJ Lindsay
- 9.5.3 Silver objects WJ Lindsay
- 9.5.4 Lead objects WJ Lindsay
- 9.5.5 Copper alloy objects WJ Lindsay with contributions by J Cherry, AR Goodall
- 9.5.6 Iron objects WJ Lindsay with contributions by IH Goodall, J Higgitt
- 9.5.7 Coins and jetton N Holmes
- 9.5.8 Wall plaster, pigment containers and pigments WJ Lindsay with a contribution by H Howard

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## 9.6 PERTH SMALL FINDS

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In microfiche 13: B7-E8

- 9.6.1 Glass objects B Ford
- 9.6.2 Stone objects B Ford with a contribution by G Stell
- 9.6.3 Ceramic objects DW Hall
- 9.6.4 Lead objects B Ford
- 9.6.5 Copper alloy objects B Ford with a contribution by J Cherry
- 9.6.6 Iron objects B Ford with a contribution by A Walsh
- 9.6.7 Bone objects B Ford
- 9.6.8 Coin B Ford