Kilns known to have been making face-jugs with beards are Colstoun, Scarborough, Hallgate (Doncaster), Nottingham and Grimston. To these should be added, since fabric, glaze and style of beard show significant variations, kilns near York and Rievaulx (Fig. 67, nos. 7–8), and also another Humber-ware kiln besides that at Doncaster, since the Anlaby twisted beard is in Humber ware. A form of face-jug made in a level of the middle of the 14th century at Cowick (Fig. 67, no. 9) could be a degenerate form of beard-jug, since simple face-jugs are otherwise unknown in Yorkshire. On the other hand the Winksley kiln has produced arms only (Fig. 67, no. 10) which, it is tempting to suggest, could be a further degeneration. But this kiln was also making knight-jugs, zoomorphic aquamaniles, jugs with triangular rouletting and other material which should belong to the 13th century. The arm motif, as well as the residual faces at Cowick, could, therefore, be a matter of deliberate choice. Burley Hill, Derbyshire, is another kiln where arms and rudimentary faces could bear either interpretation.

The only kilns concerned that have been sampled for magnetic dating are Cowick and Winksley, neither of which produced the real beard form. No other kiln concerned has yielded unequivocal dating material. Though coins were found with kiln material in Nottingham, these seem to belong to a different kiln from that in which the beards were found. On the other hand the dating evidence for these jugs at Kirkcudbright Castle (1288–1307)68 is as satisfactory as can ever be expected, and this fits well with a degenerate form at Cowick fifty years later.

There is no evidence yet that the type originated at any one of the places where it was made. The fashion probably spread both through local markets, of which each potter seems to have used several, and by copying from actual pots carried round by travelling baronial households. Beards, as can be seen from the distribution-map (Fig. 68), are relatively common in lowland Scotland (14 were found at Colstoun alone); they are frequent in East Anglia,69 the midlands and Yorkshire. But their distribution is not continuous, and there are two small indications that the gaps west of the Pennines and in Northumberland and county Durham may not be fortuitous. These two counties have produced simple face-masks (Newcastle, Dunstanburgh), a type unknown in Yorkshire and rare in the areas producing beards. West of the main English distribution two kilns of the period in which beards might be expected, Audlem and Upper Heaton,70 were interested in yet another form of anthropomorphic decoration. If the gaps are to be explained in this way, the link between Scottish and English groups may, perhaps, be by way of Stainmoor and Carlisle, a town where both long and twisted beards have been found.

H. E. JEAN LE PATOUREL

FALLOWFIELD, NORTHUMBERLAND: AN EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF A DESERTED VILLAGE (Figs. 69–70)

The authentication of the site of a deserted medieval village and the elucidation of its topography come normally from documents, field-study and excavation rather than from contemporary maps. Only the rare cases, where the destruction of a village dates from the 18th or the 19th century, offer some hope that a large-scale plan of the village might survive from the period before its depopulation. Thus by chance there are plans of Hinderskelfe (Yorks., N.R.), Faxton (Northants.), Wootton Underwood (Bucks.) and Milton Abbas (Dorset) as complete settlements unaware of the threat of destruc-

67 Excavated by C. V. Bellamy, who kindly allowed the jug to be drawn.
69 For information about much of the East Anglian material I am indebted to Mr. J. G. Hurst.
71 T. G. Manby, Archaeol. J.,cxxi (1964), 85, fig. 10, no. 16.
tion. But since the majority of deserted villages had already disappeared by the middle of the 16th century, it is not surprising that the number of cartographic portrayals is so small, for the art of the map-maker did not begin to encompass large-scale estate-plans until the decades following 1550. (It is a piece of good fortune that one crude plan—perhaps the earliest depiction of any English village—shows a sketch of the topography of the deserted village of Boarstall (Oxon.) c. 1444.)

Even though they were drawn too late to catch sight of the village as living entity, Tudor and Stuart large-scale estate-plans may sometimes indicate the site of a former village. The earliest examples of this type of evidence were previously thought to be the 1586 plan of Whatborough (Leics.) showing the place ‘where the town (sc. township) of Whatborough stood’, and that of the Jacobean park of Sheriff Hutton (Yorks., N.R.) with the site of East Lilling village included in the pale. Neither of these plans, it will be noticed, attempted to show details of village topography. The Whatborough plan came nearest to this when it drew the boundary bank between village and open-field selions, and within the perimeter of the bank added a few short lines to indicate houses.

Three large-scale plans from Northumberland and county Durham also preserve a record of deserted village topography, but in further detail than in the plans already published. A plan of East Layton (co. Durham) was recently found among the Baker-Baker papers at the Prior’s Kitchen, Durham; it was ‘measured by Instruments the 14th daye of apryll 1608 by Rob(er)t Farrowe theld(er)’, and was on a scale large enough to show the shape of the village green, and the empty crofts where the cartographer wrote: ‘the scyte of the howses’. A second Durham village, Whesoe, was surveyed in 1601 during a lawsuit involving Brasenose College, Oxford: documents relating to the dispute survive in Oxford and at the Public Record Office, and at the latter there is a plan of the former village site by John Micheson. Again, the empty crofts and their relation to the village green are clearly indicated.

The third plan is of Fallowfield (Northumberland), once a village in the parish of St. John Lee but now reduced to one farm (GR/929685) 1 1/2 miles north of Acomb and 3/4 mile south of Hadrian’s Wall. If the date (c. 1583) assigned to it in the British Museum catalogue of maps is correct, this plan is not only the oldest of the northern trio but three years older than the plan of Whatborough, and therefore the oldest known case of a Tudor cartographer showing himself aware that he was surveying the site of former village houses.

The contrasts of colour on the original plan are not sharp enough to be reproduced here, but FIG. 69 transcribes the words and symbols of the relevant area. The two crosses at the gables of the second building from the left suggest a principal building,

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74 All Souls College, Oxford, Hovenden maps.
75 British Museum, Harl. Ms. 6288; Leeds City Archives, Ingram Ms. B.417391.
76 Baker-Baker papers 72/249, enclosure.
77 Brasenose College Documents, index vol. xxvii, nos. 1-56.
78 Public Record Office, DL.44/608; DL.44/81; DL.44/41/32; DL.44/41/10; DL.1/195/22 and DL.1/195/92.
79 Public Record Office, Maps MR 996.
80 It is hoped to include notes on the Whesoe and East Layton village plans in a subsequent volume of Medieval Archaeology.
81 What little is known of the village’s history will be found in Northumberland County History, iv, 82.
82 I am indebted to Mr. Alan Palmer for drawing FIGS. 69 and 70.
NOTES AND NEWS

FIG. 69
FALLOWFIELD, NORTHUMBERLAND (pp. 165, 167)
Plan of village c. 1583. Sc. 1 in. = c. 400 ft.

FIG. 70
FALLOWFIELD, NORTHUMBERLAND (p. 167)
Modern field boundaries, with features from plan of c. 1583 and visible ridge and furrow
but none of the five buildings is named. Farther to the right (east) the cartographer
outlined with dots eight small rectangles, and wrote: 'old howses foundacions'. To the
south, these house-symbols met a group of angular trees numerous enough to make up a
small wood, and to the north were 'stones, rocks and heath'. There is other evidence
that the land is marginal, for while the furlongs of open-field arable were clearly drawn
to the west, south-west and north-west of 'Fallowfeelde towne', the blocks of selions
on the east and north-east were overwhelmed sometimes with dots and sometimes with
tiny rings for 'stones and bushes'.

This area, which the plough had already abandoned in 1583, is now the open
Fallowfield Fell, but an air-photograph shows not only the spoil from the little 'mines'
of the old plan but also a large continuous area of ridge and furrow half hidden by
scrub and heather. FIG. 70 locates the main features of the 1583 plan by indicating the
modern field-boundaries and superimposing the names of the three open fields, the
woodland, the mill, the mines, and the pattern of the open-field furlongs in both Fallow­
field and Acomb townships. The small circles within the selions to the north of East
Field are those of the cartographer, mentioned above.

There is also ridge and furrow of good quality surviving in air-photographs of the
fields to the north-west of Fallowfield Farm, the selions and furlongs contorted with
the ploughmen's efforts to master the contours. The modern fields within the area of
the former Middle Field are now deep ploughed and bear little trace of ridge and furrow,
but there is a considerable area south of the township boundary in what the plan of
1583 indicates as the open fields of Acomb village. The present Fallowfield Farm and
its buildings are quite extensive and probably mask a good deal of the former village
houses; to the west and south-west a grass paddock has slight earthworks which may
belong to the village; there are also slight earthworks to the east of the farm before the
ridge and furrow begins in the southern half of the field. A barn and a house have
recently been erected over part of the site.

M. W. BERESFORD

THE GLASGOW CONFERENCE, 1966

The ninth annual Conference of the Society was held in Glasgow from 25–28
March 1966, and had as its theme 'Glasgow and Western Scotland in the Middle
Ages'. About a hundred people attended. The conference was organized by Dr.
J. X. W. P. Corcoran and the Society owes a great debt to him and his various helpers
in making the conference the success it undoubtedly was.

The conference opened on 25 March with a reception by the Lord Provost of
Glasgow in the City Museum and Art Gallery. On 26 March a visit was paid to Glasgow
Cathedral and lectures were given by the following: Dr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, 'The
Celtic Church in Strathclyde and Galloway'; Professor G. W. S. Barrow, 'The Feudal
Pattern in South-Western Scotland'; and Mr. Stewart Cruden, 'Castles of Western Scot­
land'. In the evening the Society was entertained at dinner by the Court of the University
of Glasgow. On 27 March there was an excursion to Kilwinning Abbey, Crossraguel
Abbey, Bothwell Castle and the motte at Tarbolton. On 28 March there was an excur­
sion by boat and bus to Bute, visiting on the way the early Christian stones at Govan.
In Bute the Society visited Rothesay Castle and Museum and St. Blain's Abbey.

The Society must record its gratitude to the University and City of Glasgow for
their hospitality.

DAVID M. WILSON

\[^{84}\text{RAF 106G/UK/1993/no. 5291.}\]