

Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
The Fair Maid's House  
21 & 23 North Port  
PERTH  
PE50



**Alder Archaeology Ltd**  
**55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET**  
**PERTH PH1 5NX**  
Tel: 01738 622393  
Fax: 01738 631626  
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
FAIR MAID'S HOUSE  
PERTH  
PE50

1	Background.....	1
2	Details of Work.....	2
3	Interpretation.....	12
4	The Pottery      Derek Hall.....	17
5	References.....	20
Appendix 1	Context Register.....	21
Appendix 2	Photographic Register.....	27
Appendix 3	Drawing Register.....	40
Appendix 4	Finds Register.....	41
Appendix 5	Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry.....	48
Appendix 6	Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork.....	50

*Front Cover: 'Glovers Hall & Curfew Row, Perth', lithographed by Nichol, Edinburgh (reproduced by permission of Local Studies, A K Bell Library, Perth and Kinross Council)*

*Illustration 1 Site location plan*

*Illustration 2: Plan of Features*

*Illustration 3: Sections 1-4*

*Illustration 4: Stone with chisel blade marks in wall 046, looking NE*

*Illustration 5: Voussoir in outer face of wall 046 with oyster pinning, looking NW*

*Illustration 6: Socketed stones in N jamb of fireplace 098 in wall 046, looking N*

*Illustration 7: Detail of cow spine in situ, 027, looking SE*

*Illustration 8: 'Simon Glover's House, Perth' by W Dickes, from The Fair Maid of Perth, 1879*

*Illustration 9: The Glovers' block of the Fair Maid's House, from P Baxter, Perth and Sir Walter Scott, 1932*

*Illustration 10: Redware platter or dish found in Context 006*

<b>Author</b>	David Perry, MA, FSA Scot
<b>Illustrator</b>	Tamlin Barton, MA
<b>Editor</b>	David Bowler, BA MPhil, FSA Scot, MifA

## **ABSTRACT**

*Neilson Binnie-McKenzie, on behalf of their client, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief (Alder Archaeology site code PE50) on the site of the redevelopment of the Fair Maid's House, 21 & 23 North Port, Perth as the headquarters and collection store of the RSGS. The work took place between April and November 2010.*

*The garden area to the rear of the building was lowered for the construction of an extension to house the collections of the RSGS. Medieval pottery and animal bones, including the spine of a cow, were recovered from a garden soil that sealed a linear slot cut into the natural, possibly a boundary on a different alignment from the present boundaries; one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of the slot. The feature had been previously identified during an evaluation of the site by CFA in 2006. A pit lined with a barrel, used as a mortar mixer, was cut into the garden soil. A stone-lined well was found under a boundary wall.*

*The foundations of the north or back wall of the Fair Maid's House (No 23 North Port) were revealed and recorded, as were the foundations of the original back wall of No 21 North Port. The foundations of two possible former buttresses were recorded: one underneath the present buttress built in 1893/4, the other outside the ground floor window. The present buttress contains two reused stones; a third reused stone was displaced from the buttress during the redevelopment. The insertion of a new access in the 19th-century gable between Nos 21 and 23 North Port uncovered a number of reused stones, none of evidently medieval date.*

*The digging of two pits for supports for a new stair inside No 21 North Port revealed that the building had been built over a garden soil, and over a possible gravel path on a similar alignment to the old boundary found outside. Most of the deposits inside the building were post-medieval or recent, including a stone floor, patched with cobbles and bricks. A possible soakaway was cut into a levelling deposit of clay and stones that was of similar composition to the original back wall.*

# **1 Background**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Neilson Binnie-McKenzie, on behalf of their client, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed development at the Fair Maid's House, 21 & 23 North Port, Perth. The proposed development area covers an area of about 300 square metres located on the north side of North Port and east side of Blackfriars Wynd, at NGR NO 1183 2380. The work (Alder Archaeology site code PE50) was undertaken during the period April to November 2010 in variable weather conditions. The requirement was to observe and record features of archaeological interest specified in the Terms of Reference issued by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust on 3 February 2010 and updated on 23 March 2010 and in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Alder Archaeology in accordance therewith.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 09/00273/FUL.

## **1.2 Aims and Objectives**

The main aim of this investigation was to record any features of archaeological interest uncovered during the redevelopment of the Fair Maid's House as the headquarters and collections store of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Four areas had been identified in the Terms of Reference as being of archaeological significance:

- a) on the ground floor in the Bartholomew Room and ground floor lobby: the removal of the concrete step adjacent to the 'Blackfriars Wall' at the north end of the room; the excavation of two support pads for a new access stair to the first floor; and the insertion of a new doorway connecting to the former stables of Lord John Murray's House;
- b) on the ground floor in the 'Old Glovers Hall': the insertion of a new access through the N wall to the Education Space;
- c) on the first floor in the Story Telling Room: the insertion of a new access through the E wall to the General Collections Store and Study Space;
- d) the reduction of the garden area outside to allow for the construction of an extension to the building to house the Special Collections Store and the Education Space.

## **1.3 Reporting**

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this watching brief. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record.

## **1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues**

This watching brief is the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.



## **1.5 Acknowledgements**

We wish to thank the staff and workmen of W H Brown, contractors, especially Colin McLeod, Site Agent, for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. The Royal Scottish Geographical Society funded this watching brief. Fraser Stewart provided the books from which Illustrations 8 and 9 were taken.

## **2 Details of Work**

### **2.1 The Site (Illus 1)**

The Fair Maid's House is located within what was the northern suburb of the medieval burgh of Perth, in the vicinity of the medieval Blackfriars Monastery. The site lay outside the burgh boundary until the late 19th century and was probably originally part of the Blackfriars' precinct. Excavations in 1984 in the grounds of Blackfriars House revealed medieval features and a realignment of property boundaries, probably in the 15th century (Bowler and Hall 1995). Excavations in 2003 prior to the construction of Perth Concert Hall to the immediate south-east demonstrated the potential high significance and depth of archaeological deposits in this area of Perth. Deposits encountered included midden material, the defensive ditch of Perth's Castle and the graveyard of the chapel of St Lawrence (Cox et al 2007).

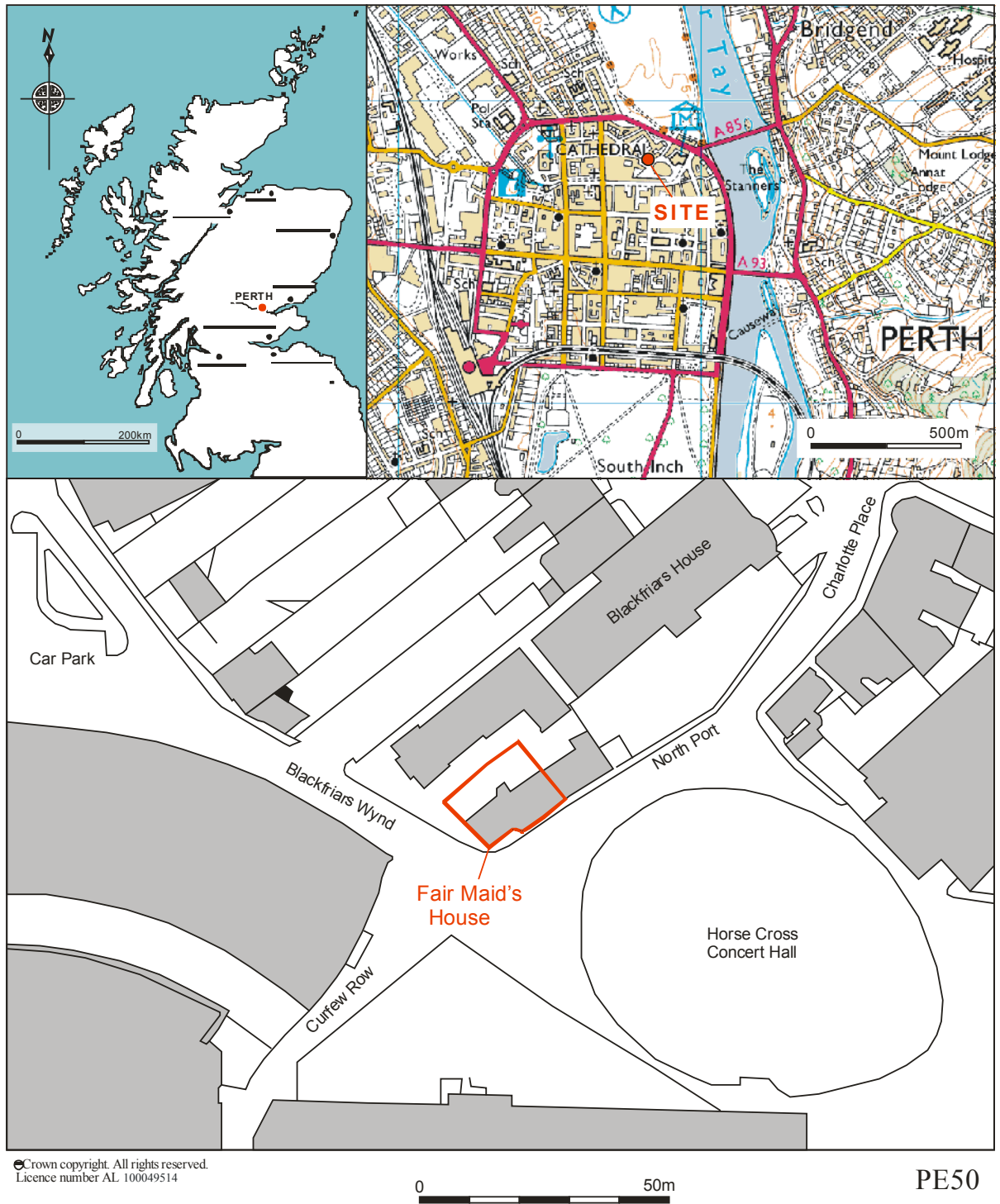
### **2.2 Archaeological Potential**

The Fair Maid's House is a B-listed building and is thought to be the oldest secular building in Perth, dating from at least the 17th century, if not earlier. The site is first recorded in 1475, when the Blackfriars of Perth feued in two halves the property, described as 'one hall with annexed chamber and two cellars', in two charters to John Kinloch and John Frew (Milne 1893, 74-6). The building was purchased in 1629 by the Glovers Incorporation with the upstairs room used as a meeting hall. It was made famous by Sir Walter Scott's romance *The Fair Maid of Perth* as the home of the fictional heroine, Catherine Glover, and in 1893 the building was substantially altered to fit Scott's story. Rapid survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland in 1972 suggested the building has a complex architectural history and may incorporate medieval architecture. For example, the exposed wall between 21 North Port and Lord John Murray's stables is thought to be an original late medieval gable end wall, which is currently known as the 'Blackfriars Wall'. The location of two fireplaces and a stone corbel on the interior of this wall indicates that the original floor levels were below the present floor levels of the Bartholomew Room and first floor, by approximately 600mm.

A shorter section of rubble walling adjoins the south end of the 'Blackfriars Wall'. This traverse section of wall originally contained a raking chimney flue, now removed, and the rear of a blocked segmental arch-headed fireplace. This flue and fireplace opening retained no vestige of the back wall, and notably were built at a level corresponding to the surviving ground floor fireplace visible on the 'Blackfriars Wall'. The fireplace opening was evidently associated with the adjoining property, the stables of Lord John Murray's House, an 18th-century building in its present form, but appears to bear no relationship to the existing floor levels and façade. The fireplace and associated wall with the Blackfriars Wall appear to relate to a complex sequence of building operations beginning possibly in the 17th century. In the 1980s the segmental arch-headed fireplace and the short section of rubble wall were rebuilt and the fireplace turned round to face the Bartholomew Room.

Illus 1

# Site Location Plan



An evaluation carried out by CFA Archaeology during May 2006 discovered a large build up of garden soil to the rear of the Fair Maid's House. The original rear wall of the 17th-century or earlier building at No 21 North Port was revealed in Trench 1. In Trench 2 a cut feature of unknown function was identified, and in Trench 3 the foundations of the earlier boundary wall was recorded at a depth of 1.5m. Natural sand was encountered below these features and augured up to 2.3m depth.

## 2.3 Archaeological Method

The watching brief was undertaken usually by one archaeologist, with additional archaeologists as required. The work was undertaken in mixed weather conditions.

## 2.4 Results of Investigations (Illus 2 and 3)

(Numbers bold italics within brackets are context numbers.)

### *'Story Telling Room' (Not illustrated)*

The E wall of this room was part of the restoration/rebuilding undertaken in 1893, but was considered to merit monitoring to see if any earlier stones had been built into its fabric.

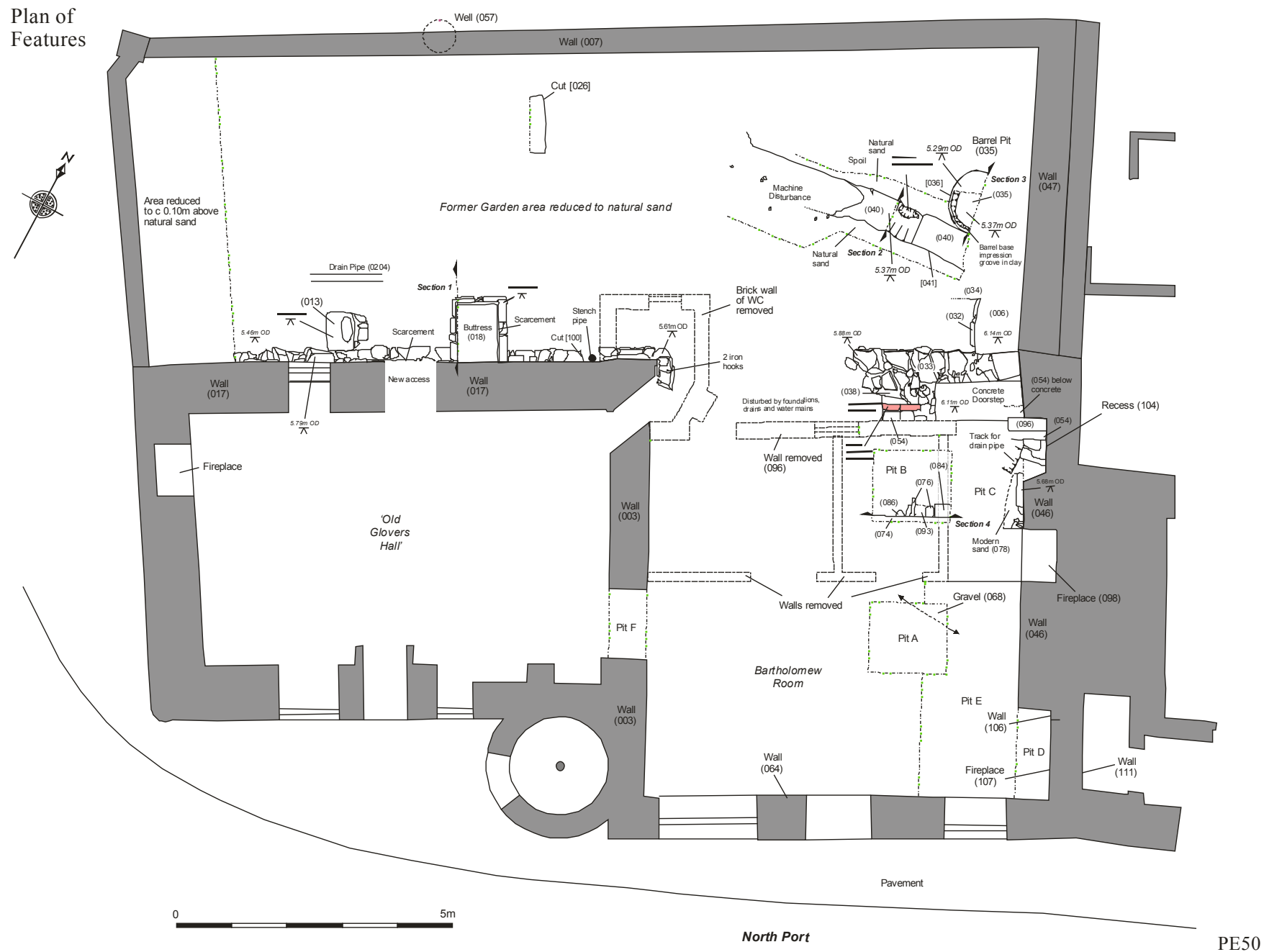
The removal of the panelling on the E wall of this first floor room for the insertion of an access into the new extension revealed that the wall face had been covered in plaster. (**001**), 10-15mm thick, with hair embedded in it. Beneath the plaster was a render of yellowish-grey mortar (**002**), spread to even out the wall-face before the plaster was applied. The wall (**003**) is composed of medium undressed rubble stones with some large roughly dressed stones and two bricks. Two possible reused stones identified in the wall when the plaster was removed, a possible arch stone (**004**) and a possible quoin stone (**005**), were found to be of no interest when the new access was cut through the wall. Instead, a number of other stones that had been reused were retrieved (**116-129**). These included a skew (**120**), a window ingo (**129**), two stone roof slabs with peg holes (**123**, **124**) and two floor slab fragments (**125**, **126**). None of the reused stones appeared to be medieval. Another reused stone was observed in the chimney in the E wall. It measures 0.24m long and 0.13m high and has chisel marks and a bevelled edge. The latter stone remains in situ.

### *Bartholomew Room*

The wall lining in this room was removed revealing the underlying stonework of the S and W walls which were not plastered. The S wall (**064**) is of rubble construction with brick surrounds to the doors and window and incorporated two reused stones. It has a batter on its internal face and is not bonded to either the W wall **003** or the east wall **106**.

The W wall (**003**) is bonded with white mortar, possibly original, and grey cement, probably more recent. The doorway through the wall between the two ground floor rooms has brick surrounds and a concrete lintel. Incorporated in the wall are four reused stones. A construction pit (F) in the doorway between the 'Old Glovers Hall' and the Bartholomew Room revealed the foundation stones of the wall (**003**). This doorway had been inserted in the alterations in 1971/2.

Illus 2 Plan of Features

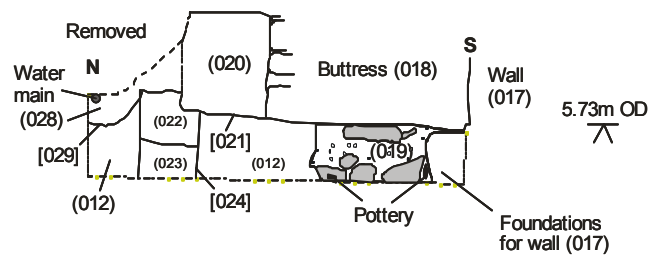




# Illus 3

## Sections

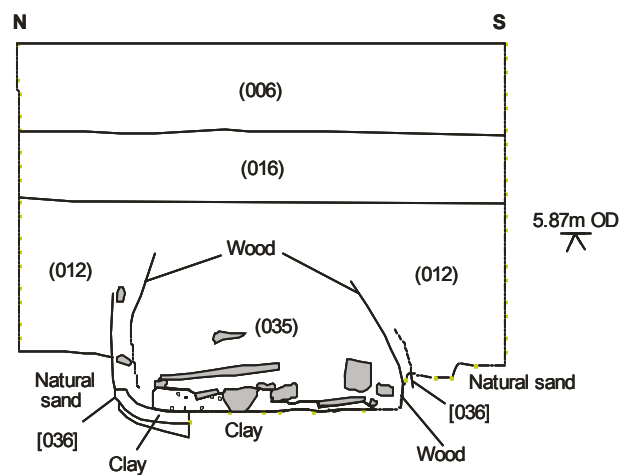
Section 1 Section of foundation 019 under buttress 018



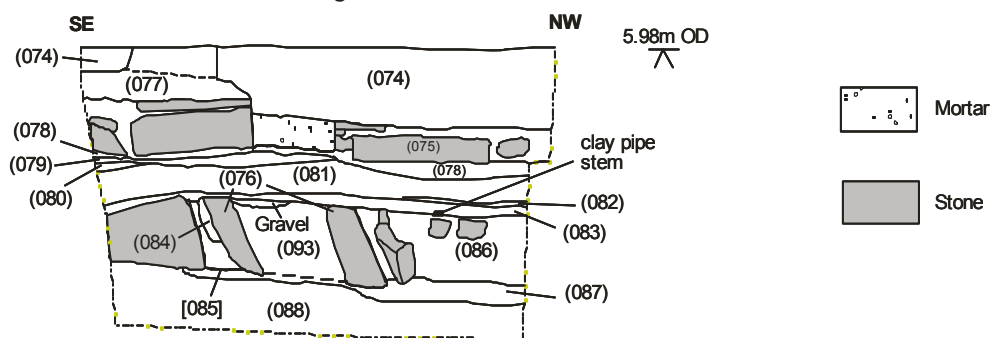
Section 2 Section of cut 041



Section 3 Section of barrel pit 036



Section 4 NE-facing section of Pit B



PE50

### *The Lobby*

The E wall of the new entrance lobby is formed by the 'Blackfriars Wall' (**046**), in which are a number of features – two fireplaces (probably original as they are at different floor levels from the current levels), a recess (**104**) (inserted later as it is at the current floor level), a salt cellar, evidence of a possible second salt cellar and a corbel (see below for more details about the two ground floor fireplace **098** and recess **104**). One stone in the face of the wall has chisel blade marks (Illus 4).



*Illus 4 Stone with chisel blade marks in wall 046*

Adjoining the S end of the 'Blackfriars Wall' was a rubble wall bonded with cement (**106**) in which was a segmental arch-headed fireplace with traces of paint on the voussoirs (**107**). The removal of this wall revealed the original external corner of the 'Blackfriars Wall' (the lowest stone of the N jamb of the fireplace was left in situ). The corner was composed of large quoins with a rounded edge at the corner. Oyster shells were visible between some of the quoins. One reused stone, a voussoir (Illus 5), was visible in the outer face of the original frontage wall, as were two, possibly three sockets, presumably for keying in stones of an extension wall or of an external addition (gallery?) to the frontage. The removal of wall **106** revealed that the original stone gable of Lord John Murray's stables had been replaced with a brick wall (**112**), leaving only the quoins on the street frontage. Excavation of a foundation for the new door (Pit D) did not extend below the existing concrete floor.



*Illus 5 Reused voussoir in outer face of wall 046 with oyster pinning, looking NW.*

The two pits for pads to support a new stair accessing the upper floor were excavated by the contractor by hand and the sections were cleaned and recorded by the archaeologist. The pits were 1.4m by 1.3m by 0.8m deep. Both pits reached the natural orange sand.

In Pit A, above the natural was the 'garden soil' (072), above which was a gravel path or surface (068). Above that were several deposits (092, 071, 091, 090, 069), probably levelling for stone floor 066, that was recorded in three sides of the pit. The fourth (E) side of the pit had no trace of the stone floor; instead three deposits (067, 089, 070) may have filled an intrusive feature cut into the floor. Above these was the concrete floor 065.

In Pit B, above the natural was the 'garden soil' 087. Above that was rubble and clay 086, into which was set a possible stone soakaway (076; cut 085, fills 084, 095); this feature did not extend into the opposite section. Gravel and stones 093 seemed to be contemporary with 086. Above that was a possible floor/occupation surface (083) from which a pipe stem fragment was recovered. Above that was a sequence of occupation or levelling deposits (082, 081, 080, 079) that were sealed by sand levelling 078 for floor 075. Above that was levelling 077 for concrete floor 074. Mortar 094 was associated with the construction of brick wall 096.

The ground surface by the 'Blackfriars Wall' (046) was lowered by about 0.3m for the insertion of a lift base (Pit C). This revealed that only one boulder foundation stone remains in situ, under the S side of the recess (104). No other foundation stones were visible to the S of this foundation stone. Instead the levelling sand (078) and levelling (077) filled the area. The fill (077) of the recess 104 was removed revealing a cobbled



surface (101), which extended under the back wall of the recess. Under the bedding sand (102) for the cobbles was another levelling layer (105) that extended under the stone foundations (054) for the brick back (N) wall (096) of No 21 North Port. Beneath that layer were two large foundation stones of wall 046, one of which extended under the back (E) wall of the recess (these two stones remain in situ). The back wall of the recess contained a rotted horizontal timber, possibly a former floor timber at about the level of the recently removed raised concrete step. The base of the fireplace (098) was not reached, but a possible stone base was recorded at a depth of 0.95m below the chimney lintel (Illus 6). Two stones in the N jamb of the chimney have square sockets in them, but there are no sockets in the opposite jamb.



*Illus 6 Socketed stones in N jamb of fireplace 098 in wall 046, looking N.*

The ground surface at the entrance was lowered by about 0.3m (Pit E) but did not extend below 19th-century disturbance (113) associated with a former passageway. The stone foundations (112) for the brick wall which formed the W side of the passage were revealed.

#### *'Old Glovers Hall'*

Some of the panelling on the N wall (017) was removed to allow the insertion of an access into the new extension. The stone rubble (109) that was removed for the new access comprised uncoursed random rubble loosely mortared, although the lower courses down to and including the foundation boulders were bonded with grey silty clay with patches of light brown clay (110), which extended to a height of 0.48m above the floor level. No reused stones were observed in the removed rubble, but two reused stones with dressed edges were observed in the wall when the lintel for the new door was inserted; these stones remain in situ.

## *The garden area*

### General

The garden at the rear of the property was largely reduced from an existing ground level of 6.49m OD to a formation level of about 5.375m OD over most of its area, except against the boundary wall on Blackfriars Wynd, where the ground level was reduced to about 5.5m OD. The general effect was to remove any archaeological deposits above the natural sand in much of the garden area, except near Blackfriars Wynd, where only part of the medieval 'garden soil' (012) remained.

The general stratigraphy in the garden area was straightforward. Above orange natural sand (050) was a thick layer (up to 0.5m) of 'garden soil' (012). Within the uppermost part of this layer was the articulated spine of a cow (027; Illus 7). Above that were mixed deposits removed as one layer (016), 0.4m thick. Above that was the turf and topsoil (006), up to 0.4m thick. Cut into the topsoil was a pet burial containing a cat skeleton (031).



*Illus 7 Detail of cow spine in situ, 027, looking SE.*

Only two features of possible medieval date were observed cut into these deposits. The only feature apparent in natural was a linear cut (041) on NE/SW alignment, filled with similar material to the overlying 'garden soil' (040); two medieval potsherds were recovered from the fill. A section was cut through it revealing it as 0.09m deep; at its base was an amorphous cut, possibly a posthole (044), 0.12m deep, filled with similar material (043).

Cut into the garden soil was a round pit (036, fill 035), 1.02m long and at least 0.7m wide (extending under the N garden wall) and 0.55m deep. The base of the pit was lined with very light greyish brown clay, 0.04m thick, above which were very light brown horizontal loose wood fragments with slight traces of vertical wood fragments (1mm thick) extending to a height of 0.40m on the NW side and 0.32m on the SE side; the vertical wood sloped inwards. The wood was presumably the remains of a barrel lining the pit and set into, or which had sunk into the clay, forming a 'groove' up to



0.06m wide and 0.03m deep around the edge of the clay base of the pit. Above the wooden base of the barrel was yellow mortar (0.07m thick), which contained the impressions of the horizontal and vertical wood and maintained the shape of the base of the barrel. Above the mortar were flat roof-like stone slabs, some mortared; the main fill of the barrel was light greyish brown silt. Between the sides of the barrel and the edge of the cut was soil similar to the garden soil.

#### Fair Maid's House (No 23 North Port)

The N (back) wall (**017**) of the Fair Maid's House is set on deep foundations. At the base of the wall are large natural boulders, one course high (up to 0.3m), offset by up to 0.35m from the wall face; smaller stones set in brown silt levelled up and filled gaps between the boulders. Above the foundation course is an irregular scarcement, 0.02-0.10m wide and up to 0.20m high, composed of flat slabs and roughly squared stones bonded with light greyish brown clay. The scarcement did not extend along the whole face of the wall. Above the scarcement the wall is composed of roughly dressed stone rubble, into which some bricks were inserted at ground level with another brick fragment lower down; more bricks were inserted around a drain outlet to the W of the ground floor window. No definite foundation trench for the wall was identified, although a possible cut (**045**) and fill (**039**) were observed: the soil adjacent to the stones contained patches of redeposited orange natural sand, which differentiated it from the adjacent garden soil (**012**) and extended up to 0.4m from the foundation.

The foundation offset boulders and the lowest courses of the wall had been cut into (**100**) to allow the insertion of a join between a down (stench) pipe on the wall face and the drain in the ground.

Against the N face of the back wall stands a buttress (**018**), set in a foundation trench (**021**), which cut the trench for a sewer pipe (**024**). Built into the foundation are two reused stones; a third was displaced during construction work. Beneath the buttress are the remains of a wall (**019**) surviving to the height of the boulder offset foundations of wall **017**; one piece of Redware pottery was wedged on edge along the W face of the wall and two conjoining Redware sherds were wedged between walls **017** and **019**.

Some 1.4m W of buttress **018** was a short piece of masonry, two courses high (**013**). This masonry was sealed beneath the topsoil (**006**) and isolated from the Fair Maid's House by a field drain (**014**). As no foundation cut could be identified, the relationship of the masonry to layer **016** was not determined; it rested on the 'garden soil' **012**.

#### No 21 North Port

The continuation of the back wall of the Fair Maid's House was recorded outside the back door of the 1893-4 brick building. This wall (**033**) was bonded with clay, above which and filling the interstices of the stones was dark greyish brown compact silt with light brown mortar inclusions (**037**). The W end of the wall had been destroyed by the insertion of several different services (water and drainage) and repairs and renewals thereto (the most recent of which was the insertion of a blue plastic water main, probably at the time of the insertion of the disabled toilet in No 21), and by the construction of the brick-built toilet extension. (This disturbance was not differentiated but was given the general context number **030**.) The demolition of the toilet extension revealed a small wall stub at the base of the gable wall **003** continuing the line of the back wall of the Fair Maid's House (**017**) towards **033**. On the S (internal) side of wall

**033** was an area of clay and stone rubble (**038**), similar to the wall, truncated by a red ceramic field drain and the stone foundations of the brick back wall (**096**).

On the N (external) side of wall **033** was a linear cut (**034**) parallel to the wall, filled with loosely packed large rubble stones and creamy-yellow mortar (**032**).

#### Garden Walls

The N garden wall (**007**) is built over a well (**057**), 4.1m deep (diameter of shaft 1.06m). The well is of dry-stone construction except for its upper courses, which are bonded with creamy mortar. The shaft is lined with roughly dressed and undressed large rubble stones and there is water at the base. The well had been capped with two large slabs which spanned the shaft, one of which had cracked and partially slipped over the shaft. The well is contained in a foundation trench (**063**) that cut the 'garden soil' **012** and is filled with loosely packed rubble (**009**). The well shaft was filled in by the contractors.

The garden wall was set within a foundation trench (**010**), also cut into the 'garden soil', and had offset foundations (**008**) that were overlaid by mixed deposits **016**. (These offset foundations have been cut back during the construction of the new extension to the Fair Maid's House.) At its E end it adjoins the E garden wall (**047**). Wall **047** also had an offset foundation, bonded with light greyish brown clay, set in a foundation trench (**062**). Wall **047** was partially built over the E face of an earlier wall (**058**), whose foundation trench (**060**) was also cut into the 'garden soil' and the barrel pit **036**. Near the S end of wall **047** is a blocked doorway connecting with the garden behind Lord John Murray's stables.

#### Note

During the redevelopment of the building, the fittings on the external doors were removed so that the doors could be refitted as fire doors. The fittings include the dirling pin door knocker from the door to the stairwell and three wooden lock casings from the external doors facing North Port on the ground floor. These are currently stored, with a door handle, in a box in a temporary store in the building; the other fittings, including modern locks and another door handle, are stored in the attic above the Story-Telling Room.

### 3 Interpretation

#### 3.1 Garden Area

Only two features recorded in the back garden are certainly of medieval date. The linear cut **041** in the natural, with possible posthole **044** at its base, is the feature previously recorded in Trench 2 during the trial trenching by CFA Archaeology in 2006. Its linear nature suggests that it may have been a boundary line. Its alignment of approximately E/W suggests that it predates the present boundary alignments which in this area are generally NW/SE. Excavation in 1984 in the grounds of Blackfriars House revealed a realignment of property boundaries there, possibly in the 15th century.

The 'garden soil' **012** may in fact represent the medieval and early post-medieval occupational remains of the occupants of the site, including the Blackfriars, similar to the remains found along the High Street in Perth. Along the High Street frontage, the anaerobic soil conditions have preserved the organic remains of timber buildings, middens, yards, enclosures and paths, which survived due to the rapid build-up of

deposits in the town centre in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. On this site on the northern edge of the medieval burgh, these distinct occupation remains have not survived because the continued re-working of the soil for building or cultivation or other use has prevented the development of anaerobic soil conditions, which would have allowed the survival of these features (Carter 2001). The recovery of the cow spine (**027**) from the 'garden soil' (the legs of the animal had been cut away by modern intrusions) is surprising. In the subsistence economy of medieval Scotland all parts of an animal carcass would have been used for food or other use; that this animal had been buried in a back garden suggests that it was diseased and unfit for human consumption.

No dating evidence was recovered from the barrel pit **036** (fill **035**). It was cut into the 'garden soil' and could be either medieval or early post-medieval. The barrel was reused to line a mortar mixing pit. Its location so close, if not partially under the boundary wall with Lord John Murray's house and stables at 17-19 North Port, suggests that, when it was in use, the two properties, 21 and 17-19 North Port, must have been under one ownership. It is not clear when the garden area became attached to the Fair Maid's House (No 23 North Port). There was no access from the building to the garden, nor from the 19th-century building at No 21; the back garden was accessed directly from the street of North Port through a passage, until the passage was incorporated into the building in 1971/2.

The other features in the garden are of post-medieval or modern date. The existing N boundary wall (**007**) is of late 19th-century date: it does not appear on the OS 'First Edition' plan, surveyed in 1860 and must have been built later. The well (**057**) that underlies it must date from a time when the properties on either side of the boundary were likewise under one ownership, which was certainly the case in the mid 19th century. However, Rutherford's plan in 1774 and Stobie's plan in 1783 show a boundary between the Fair Maid's House and the land to the north.

The E boundary wall (**047**) may be that wall shown on the OS 'First Edition', with the now blocked doorway in that wall opening into/from the open area behind the stables of Lord John Murray's House. The earlier wall, **058**, on a slightly different line from wall **047**, may be part of the remains of the small building shown on Rutherford's plan in 1774 or of the larger building on Wood's plan in 1823 behind the E part of the Fair Maid's House. It is possible that the linear cut **034** and its rubble fill **032** form the robber trench of the wall of this latter building adjacent to wall **033**.

The mixed deposit **016** overlay the offset foundation of wall **007** and may have been levelling up of the garden area when that wall was built.

### **3.2 Fair Maid's House (No 23 North Port)**

No dating evidence for the construction of the Fair Maid's House was found in the watching brief. The house is presumed to have been built by the Glover Incorporation in the 17th century on the site of an earlier building. Certainly the gable wall (**046**) between No 21 North Port and Lord John Murray's stables must be earlier than the Fair Maid's House as its two fireplaces are at different ground and upper floor levels from the current floor levels of both the Fair Maid's House and No 21 North Port. The segmental arch fireplace (**107**), formerly part of Lord John Murray's stables, was originally of a similar depth to the lower fireplace (**098**) in the gable, and also relates to an earlier building phase. However, the similarity of the offset boulder foundations

under the back wall (**017**) of the Fair Maid's House to those of the demolished back wall (**033**) of No 21 North Port suggests that the foundations of the earlier building were reused by the Glovers.

The insertion of the new doorway in the ground floor of the Fair Maid's House revealed that the lower courses of wall **017**, down to the foundation boulders, were bonded with neither mortar nor clay but with a soil (**110**), which contained only patches of clay, to a height of 0.48m above the existing ground floor level. If this difference in bonding material represents two phases of construction of the Fair Maid's House, then it may be that the lower part of the wall is of original medieval construction, only the upper part being rebuilt by the Glovers in the 17th century. However there is no apparent difference in construction between the lower and upper parts of this wall or of the W gable on Blackfriars Wynd. Because the panelling in the 'Old Glovers Hall' and 'Story-Telling Room' was not removed except for the insertion of the new doorways, it is not known if there is any evidence of earlier, lower fireplaces similar to those in the gable wall **046**.

It may be significant that the insertion of the new ground floor access through wall **017** revealed only two reused stones (still in situ), while the insertion of the new first floor access through wall **003** revealed many reused stones. The latter wall was erected in 1893/4 and presumably incorporated stones from the demolished front (S) and gable (E) walls of the Fair Maid's House.

Although the N wall of the house (**017**) appears now to be built on deep foundations, this is really only because of the raising of the ground level outside the house over the centuries by about half a metre. When the building was first constructed the offset foundations would have been just below the ground surface. This is clear from wall **033** (see below).

Walls stubs **013** and **019** are difficult to interpret. There was no evidence that they extended any further than their present limits and there is no surviving record on any plan of any additional building attached to the Fair Maid's House in their location. They are perhaps best explained as predecessors of the present buttress **018** that was constructed in the renovations of 1893-4. Wall **019** is perhaps the foundation of an original buttress for the building, with wall **013** being a much later addition or replacement. The location of wall **013** in line with edge of the ground floor window means that the window is unlikely to be an original feature, but was perhaps inserted in the 1893-4 renovations, if not earlier.

### **3.3 No 21 North Port**

The building at No 21 North Port has undergone many vicissitudes, alterations and rebuilding, which can be traced in a series of prints from the 19th century. A lithograph by Nichol of Edinburgh (from the 1840s?) shows that it was ruinous, only the western half of the building having a roof (see front cover). The wall head of the building is lower than that of the Fair Maid's House and presumably reflects the former lower floor levels associated with the fireplaces in gable **046**. In front of the building is a single-storey lean-to. A recess with a relieving arch above is visible in the W gable of Lord John Murray's stables; it may be the flue of fireplace **107** or part of an upper floor fireplace in the stables.



*Illus 8 'Simon Glover's House, Perth' by W Dickes, from The Fair Maid of Perth, 1879*

By 1879, when a drawing by W Dickes of 'Simon Glover's House' appeared in an edition of *The Fair Maid of Perth* (Illus 8), the roof of the western part of the building had apparently been altered to sit at a right angle to North Port. The lean-to in front of the building was still standing.

The OS 'First Edition', surveyed in 1860, shows the eastern half of No 21 North Port as a 'Ruin', although it is not clear which way the roof of the western part is aligned; in front of the building is an enclosure extending the length of the frontage.

A print of the Fair Maid's House (Illus 9) from an undated wood block belonging to the Glovers Incorporation appears to show that No 21 North Port was roofless, if not demolished, with the lean-to in front of it now roofless. The gable with Lord John Murray's stables is visible although only a recess or door (**104?**) is visible.





*Illus 9 The Glovers' block of the Fair Maid's House, (from P Baxter, Perth and Sir Walter Scott, 1932.)*

Some time before 1893 a new building was erected at No 21 North Port, the ground floor of which was used by 'The Perth Merchants Club', presumably a golf club. The front wall (**064**) of the new building may incorporate the remains of the front wall of the earlier lean-to building.

Wall **033** represents the continuation of wall **017** of the Fair Maid's House and was of similar construction to the offset boulder foundations of wall **017**. The wall was taken down in the second half of the 19th century, before the renovations of 1893-4. The base of the wall can have been barely lower, if at all, than the earlier fireplace **098** in the 'Blackfriars Wall' (**046**). The boulder foundations were observed under the N end of the 'Blackfriars Wall', but without clay bonding, although this area had been extensively disturbed in the construction of the brick wall **096** and in the renovations of 1893-4.

The absence of any foundations under the back wall of the recess (**104**), and the fact that the cobble surface **101** extended under it suggest that this recess may have been converted from a doorway into the next property. The recess has obviously been altered in more recent times, as there is at least one 'Wemyss common brick' from the 1970s (pers comm C McLeod) built into the back wall behind the recess lintel and the upper part of the back wall is pointed in cement. The back wall of Lord John Murray's stables now partially blocks this doorway, which must predate that wall.

The insertion of a new doorway between No 21 North Port and Lord John Murray's stables revealed that the original stone gable of the stables had been replaced by bricks.

There was, therefore, nothing to indicate how the segmental arch fireplace (**107**) had related to it or how that gable related to the 'Blackfriars Wall' (**046**).

Few internal features of the building were revealed in the construction pits associated with the current development. Pit A contained a possible gravel path aligned with the boundary (**041**) in the garden. Pit B contained a possible soakaway (**076**), possibly associated with the demolished building. Pit E was not deep enough to reveal any trace of the original front wall of the demolished building, although it did uncover the course of the foundation of the former W wall (**112**) of the passage between the roadway of North Port and the back garden; this wall was removed in the alterations of the 1971-2 when the passageway was incorporated into the ground floor room. Before these alterations there had been no direct access from either of the ground floor rooms and the garden.

## 4 The Pottery

Derek Hall

This project produced a small assemblage of pottery (166 sherds) ranging in date from the 12th to the 19th centuries. It has all been examined by eye and under a x10 hand lens and where possible assigned to a recognised fabric name. No petrological or chemical analysis has been carried out.

### Scottish Redware

The Scottish Redware industry is Scotland's major medieval pottery industry from the late 12th/early 13th century until it is replaced by mass produced Oxidised and Reduced Wares from the 17th/18th centuries onwards. Following a recent study it has been identified as being a locally produced product for all the major Scottish burghs that do not lie in the Scottish White Gritty Ware production zones of Fife, Lothian and the Scottish Borders (Jones et al 2003; Haggarty et al 2011). The precise location of Perth's pottery production centre(s) are still not known, although the only fragments of medieval kiln furniture from Perth have been found from excavations on the northern side of the burgh in close proximity to the site under discussion (Hall unpublished; Hall 2007).



The 37 sherds in this fabric from this project, apart from a single sherd from Context 006, are all from splash glazed jugs dating between the 13th and 16th centuries and include a ribbed rod handle from Context 012 which is copying a Yorkshire vessel type. The single sherd from Context 006 appears to be from a green glazed platter or dish with incised floral decoration and is probably of 16th or 17th century date and is an unusual vessel type in this fabric (Illus 10).

*Illus 10 Redware platter or dish found in Context 006.*

### **Scottish White Gritty Ware**

This Scottish pottery industry is recognised as Scotland's earliest medieval industry, probably starting in the mid 12th century and dying out by the 15th century (Jones et al 2003). The 10 bodysherds in this assemblage are all from unglazed cooking pots and are liable to be from the nearest Whiteware production area in Fife.

### **Yorkshire Type Wares**

There is a single lustrous green glazed bodysherd from context 012 with traces of applied strip decoration that appears to be from a Yorkshire Type Ware jug. The vessels from these production centres were very popular imports on the Scottish East Coast in the 13th and 14th centuries (Jennings 1992).

### **Tin Glazed Earthen wares**

There is a large group (86 sherds) of sherds from a variety of vessels in Tin Glazed Earthenwares of a late 18th/early 19th century date.

### **Earthenwares**

There are 25 sherds from internally cream glazed bowls of an 18th- or 19th-century date.

### **Stonewares**

There are 5 sherds from vessels of an 18th- or 19th-century date including two from an ink bottle in Context 61.

### **Flowerpot**

Context 030 contained a single sherd from a flowerpot.

### **Discussion and Conclusions**

Most of the contexts recorded in this investigation produced pottery of a post-medieval/early modern date with a small residual medieval element. The deposits that only produced medieval pottery and may therefore be of a medieval date were 17, 19, 40, 42, 59, 87 and 97.

**Table 1 Pottery catalogue**

Context	Scot Red	SWGW	Yorks	Stone	TGE	Earth	Flowerp	Unid	Spot Date
6	1 (platter)	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	19th
12	16	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	19th
14	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19th
16	2	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	19th
17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13-15th
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13-15th
20	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	19th
25	2	0	0	2 (salt glaze)	5	0	0	0	19th
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19th
30	0	0	0	1	19	2	1	0	19th
32	1	0	0	0	36	9	0	0	19th
40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13-15th
42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12-15th
59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12-15th
61	0	0	0	2 (ink bottle)	2	2	0	0	19th
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
87	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12-15th
97	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13-15th
17/19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13-15th
U/S	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>166</b>

Key

Scot Red	Scottish Redware
SWGW	Scottish White Gritty Ware
Yorks	Yorkshire
Stone	Stoneware
TGE	Tin Glazed Earthenware
Earth	Earthenware
Flowerp	Flowerpot
Unid	Unidentified

## 5 References

### 5.1 Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1863 [First Edition] 'Perth and its environs', Sheet XCVIII.5.14, surveyed 1860. Scale 1:500.

Rutherford, A, 1774 'A Plan of the Town of Perth taken from an Actual Survey'.

Stobie, J 1783 'Perth', detail from 'The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan'.

Wood, J 1823 'Plan of the City of Perth from an actual survey'.

### 5.2 Bibliographic

Baxter, P 1932 *Perth and Sir Walter Scott*. Perth.

Bowler, D and Hall, D W 1995 'Blackfriars House', in Bowler, D, Hall, D W and Smith, C 'Four excavations in Perth', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 125 (1995), 947-52.

Carter, S 2001 'A reassessment of the origins of the St Andrews "garden soil"', *Tayside Fife Archaeol J*, 7 (2001), 87-92.

Cox, A et al 2007 'Excavations at the Horse Cross, Perth' *Tayside Fife Archaeol J*, 13 (2007), 112-206.

Haggarty, G, Hall, D W and Chenery, S 2011 (in press) 'Sourcing Scottish Redwares', Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No 5.

Hall, D W 2007 'The Pottery', in Cox et al 2007, 140-159.

Hall, D W unpublished 'The Pottery' in Middleton, M and Farrell, S 'Archaeological excavations at Pullars Buildings and Curfew Row, Perth'.

Jennings, S 1992 *Medieval Pottery in the Yorkshire Museum*.

Jones, R Will, B Haggarty, G & Hall, D 2003 'Sourcing Scottish white gritty ware', *Medieval Ceramics* 26 & 27, (2002-3), 45-84.

Milne, R (ed) 1893 *The Blackfriars of Perth*. Edinburgh.



## Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Thin plaster layer with animal hair behind timber panelling; 10-15mm thick (on wall 003)
002	Yellowish grey mortar render beneath C001 overlying & bonding C003
003	Main internal wall of the Fair Maid's House, built in 1893/4; fabric of rough medium and large stones; built against but not bonded to wall 064; stones 116-129 were retrieved from it. Contains several reused stones on E face in Bartholomew Room: a) fragment, 0.24m long, 0.16m high, with raised margin with horizontal chisel lines on one edge; face has horizontal line across it and is covered with circular pecking and 'tadpole' chisel marks; b) square-cut stone, 0.34m long, 0.14m high, roughly chiselled on face; c) square-cut stone, 0.42m long, 0.15m high, with straight upper and N edges; pecking and rough chisel marks on face; d) square-cut stone, 0.58m long, 0.16m high, with straight upper edge (other edges obscured by cement; vertical and diagonal chisel marks on face
004	Roughly dressed stone in wall 003 with bevelled curving top edge; 0.29m long and 0.22m high (reused arch stone?). Stone not retained
005	Roughly dressed square stone block in wall 003 with concave chiselling along edge; 0.32m long and 0.21m high. (reused corner stone?). Stone not retained
006	Black topsoil in garden, up to 0.40m thick
007	Garden wall, 2.20m high, composed of large rubble stones bonded with mortar
008	Scarcement for wall 007
009	Random rubble stones loosely arranged, with mortar in top part; at least 0.64m deep; fill of well trench 063
010	Cut for wall foundations 008, 0.4m deep visible; 0.39m wide from wall face; cuts 012
011	Mixed light brown and brown sand with flecks of creamy white mortar; fill of cut 010
012	Brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional large fragments of coal, fine to coarse pebbles and occasional large stones; 'garden soil'
013	Area of large stone fragments 1.5m long, 0.8m wide, 0.3m high, two courses high, comprising one large flat slab (0.68m long, 0.48m wide, 0.15m high) at the base with smaller stones to the N and W, bonded with very light greyish brown mortar. No trace of foundation cut. Stones set 0.25m from Fair Maid's House wall.
014	Cut and fill for red ceramic field drain
015	Cut and fill for drain pipe
016	Mixed lenses of brown silt, yellowish brown sand, greyish brown mortar, brown sandy silt, very dark greyish brown silt with occasional large lumps of creamy mortar and frequent small to large stones, up to 0.4m thick
017	Wall of Fair Maid's House, composed of three parts. Lowest course is one course of large boulders (up to 0.30m high) with smaller stones as infill, interstices between stones filled with surrounding soil (012);

	above that course is an irregular scarcement (up to 0.20m high, 0.02-0.10m wide), bonded with light greyish brown clay, composed of flat slabs and roughly dressed stones; above the scarcement is the wall composed of roughly dressed rubble stones bonded with mortar; three red brick fragments filling gaps in wall; slapping of new door through wall reveals that it is 0.8m wide and crudely built of uncoursed small to large (0.19 x 0.22 x 0.17m – 0.16 x 0.40x 0.53m) sandstone rubble; see context 109
018	Buttress against wall 017; foundation offset at ground level, 0.16m wide and 0.74m deep, extending 1.17m from wall 017; composed of roughly dressed rubble stones bonded with very light brown mortar; above offset is a scarcement one course high; wall built over boulder offset foundations of wall 017. Buttress contains 3 reused stones in foundations: a probable window surround, 0.47m long, and 0.19m high, with two square sockets, 30mm across by 43mm deep and 30mm x 35mm across and 45mm deep; a stone, 0.58m long, 0.42m wide and 0.30m high, with a flat base, a dressed face with diagonal chisel marks, and a concave moulding along another face; and a stone, 0.439m long, 0.42m wide and 0.20m high, with peck marks on one face and a smooth surface on another face and a bevelled rebate along one edge.
019	Fragment of stone wall (under buttress 018) bonded with hard white mortar, butting against and as high as offset boulder foundations of wall 017; 0.65m long, 0.28m high
020	Very dark greyish brown clayey silt with white mortared stone fragments, cinders and cobbles, fill of 021
021	Cut for buttress 018, 0.5m wide, 0.6m deep
022	Light brown sand with occasional coarse pebbles and stone fragments; upper fill of cut 024; cut by 020
023	Greyish brown silt, lower fill of cut 024
024	Vertical-sided cut for sewer pipe; cuts 012; 0.34m wide, over 0.5m deep; pipe removed and replaced with new pipe
025	Stone rubble and medium to coarse pebbles with occasional brick fragments; fill of cut 026
026	Cut for 025; under topsoil 006, cuts garden soil 012; relationship to 016 not established; not fully excavated; 1.25m long,
027	Articulated spine of a cow, including some ribs; within garden soil 012
028	Loose gritty dark greyish brown silt with blue plastic water main; fill of 029
029	Cut for water main
030	Greyish brown gritty silt with ceramic drain (sewer pipe) fragments, rubble stones, occasional fragments of pantile and brick; general context number for disturbed area between buttress and concrete doorstep, including foundation trench for brick-built wall and services (water and drains) and repairs
031	Animal skeleton (cat burial) in topsoil 006
032	Loosely packed rubble stones with brown clay and creamy yellow mortar; fill of 034
033	Wall 0.67m wide and two courses high (0.50m), comprising large dressed and undressed rubble stones with smaller stones filling the gaps, bonded with brown sandy clay
034	Cut for rubble 032
035	Very light greyish brown clay lining the base of a cut; above which were very light brown horizontal wood fragments with traces of vertical wood fragments extending to a height of 0.40m on NW side and 0.32m on SE side – barrel lining a pit; around the edge of the clay base of the pit was a 'groove' up to

	0.06m wide and 0.03m deep; above the wooden base of the barrel was yellow mortar, which contained the impressions of the horizontal and vertical wood; above the mortar were flat roof-like stone slabs, some mortared; the main fill of the barrel was light greyish brown silt
036	Cut for 035; 1.02m long, over 0.70m wide (extends under wall), 0.54m deep; cuts 012; cut by 061
037	Very dark greyish brown compact silt with light brown mortar inclusions, filling interstices of wall 033, but distinct from the clay bonding; part of demolition of wall?
038	Stones and clay similar to wall 033 but extending into interior of the building; truncated by disturbance 030; possible levelling or construction deposit for the building
039	Mixed brown sandy silt and orange sand with moderate charcoal flecks and fragments; only distinguishable from adjacent garden soil 012 by orange sand inclusions; fill of 045?
040	Mid brown clayey silt with abundant charcoal, and moderate pebbles and stone fragments; fill of 041
041	Linear cut for 040 on approximately E/W alignment; concave sides, gently sloping on S side and steeper on N side; flat base
042	Compacted machine-disturbed garden soil (trample) over 040
043	Stone in mid brown clayey silt with root and worm disturbance
044	Cut for 043; irregularly shaped, steep sided; 0.12m deep below base of cut 041
045	Possible foundation cut for wall 017; cuts 012
046	'Blackfriars' wall; massive quoins (0.40 x 0.30m – 0.63 x 0.23m) with rounded corner with occasional oyster shells between joints; quoins not extant above first floor – rebuilt in brick, in two phases? – upper bricks look handmade, lower bricks machine-made; one stone in W face has chisel blade marks; one stone in outer face is reused voussoir (0.19m long, 0.17m high); two (possibly three) holes in outer face – upper 0.09m long, 0.11m high, 0.07m deep; lower 0.14m wide, 0.17 m high, 0.12m deep – possibly for keying in adjacent wall but no mortar apparent in sockets; return wall of original frontage wall is 1.02m thick
047	N wall of garden area with scarcement just below ground level; adjoins 'Blackfriars' wall; blocked door at SE end; lower courses bonded with light greyish brown clay; 3.225m high, 2.40m from top of wall to scarcement
048	Foundation walls of toilet block under lavatory slab. Sandstone rubble, well-mortared, c 0.3 m wide. No obvious reused stones, but may well be reused rubble. Difficult to demolish.
049	Traces of pebbles in clay under lavatory slab. Former yard surface?
050	Upstanding baulk of yellow silty sand adjacent to back wall of FMH, under lavatory. Presumed natural. Top at 1.2 m below buttress datum mark. (Note, Brown Construction datum marked on buttress at 1 m above intended floor level.)
051	Foundation of back wall of FMH, resting on 050, revealed by removal of slab. Oriented 230 degrees magnetic.
052	Large flat-bottomed cut in 050, near but not parallel to wall 051. Edge oriented 250 degrees magnetic. Converges on line of wall 051 about 1 m E of end of wall. Bottom just below formation level, at 1.56 m below buttress datum level.. Perhaps dug to prepare ground for walls 048?
053	Fill of 052. Dark earth and rubble, sealed by toilet slab.

054	Sandstone rubble foundation under brick wall forming E extension of FMH. Scarcement at 0.5 m down from concrete threshold of doorway at SE corner of site. Scarcement is 0.15 m out from brick wall face. Foundation is cut away between 2.8 m and 3.9 m W of E garden wall, for insertion of sewer pipes.
055	Foundation cut for wall 054. Very close to face of wall foundation.
056	Fill of cut 055. Crushed mortar, silty clay, small pebbles and charcoal flecks.
057	Well shaft, with water at the base, underneath garden wall 007; rubble 009 forms fill of well trench; shaft is composed of roughly squared and unworked large rubble stones, drystone construction, except for upper courses which are bonded with creamy mortar; well capped by 2 large slabs, one of which was cracked and had slipped down; top of well level with scarcement 008 of wall 007; well shaft dimensions: 1.06m diameter and 4.1m deep
058	Roughly dressed and unworked rubble stones, bonded with creamy/light yellowish brown mortar, three courses high (0.50m); over 0.5m wide (extends under garden wall 047)
059	Brown silt with mortar lumps and inclusions and occasional small stones; fill of 060
060	Cut for wall 058; same width as wall; cuts 012 (and 035?)
061	Brown silt with charcoal flecks and fragments, fill of 062
062	Cut for wall 047; same width as wall; cuts 058
063	Cut for well 057; cuts 012
064	S wall of Bartholomew Room, stone-built with brick surrounds to door and window; substantial batter on internal elevation. Contains two reused stones: a) square-cut 0.20m long, 0.125m high; b) irregular stone, 0.23m long, 0.07m high, with vertical chisel marks on face
065	Concrete floor in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
066	Stone slab floor with some bricks in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
067	Brown sand with frequent large stone fragments and occasional pantile fragments in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
068	Fine to coarse pebbles in brown sand in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
069	Hard dark brown silt with lenses of hard yellowish brown sand and a lens of light greyish brown clay in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
070	Stone rubble and occasional brick fragments in brown sand; makeup for concrete floor in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
071	Dark brown/black silt with frequent creamy mortar flecks and fragments in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
072	Hard brown silt; 'garden soil' in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
073	Natural orange sand in in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
074	Concrete floor in Pit B in Bartholomew Room

075	Stones and cobbles, with some bricks in light greyish brown mortar; old floor surface in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
076	Two stone slabs on edge, 0.23m apart, both sloping eastwards in Pit B in Bartholomew Room; W slab 0.43m long, 0.28m high, 0.10m thick; E slab 0.26m long, 0.24m high, 0.08m thick; soakaway?
077	Brown sandy silt with frequent large stones and frequent charcoal fragments in Pit B in Bartholomew Room; levelling for concrete floor
078	Yellowish brown sand in Pit B in Bartholomew Room; levelling for stone floor 075
079	Dark brown/black silt Pit B in Bartholomew Room
080	Light grey clay in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
081	Greyish brown silt with frequent flecks and small to large fragments of creamy mortar, occasional brick fragments and occasional large stones in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
082	Light grey clay in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
083	Very dark greyish brown silt with large flat stones, a lens of creamy mortar and frequent charcoal flecks and fragments in Pit B in Bartholomew Room; two clay pipe stems in this deposit
084	Greyish brown clayey silt and yellow sand, fill of cut 085 in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
085	Cut for stone soakaway(?) 076 in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
086	Stone rubble and very light greyish brown clay in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
087	Brown silt in Pit B in Bartholomew Room; 'garden soil'
088	Natural orange sand in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
089	Loose greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
090	Hard brown silt with creamy mortar fragments in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
091	Yellowish brown sand in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
092	Light brown silt in Pit A in Bartholomew Room
093	Light brown sand and dark greyish brown sand with coarse pebbles and occasional large stone fragments in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
094	Light yellowish brown mortar in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
095	Yellow sand, fill of cut 085 in Pit B in Bartholomew Room
096	Brick-built back wall of 19th-century extension to FMH
097	Same as 011
098	Lower fireplace in wall 046; 0.69m deep, 0.62m high above floor level, 0.915m wide; upper stone in N jamb of fireplace has a square socket 30mm wide, 25mm high, 35mm deep; lower stone in N jamb has two sockets 30mm apart; upper socket 25mm wide, 24mm high, 35mm deep; lower socket 30mm wide, 28 mm wide, 40mm deep (stone broken on face); removal of part of fill revealed that the two jambs on



	the N side had a chamfered edge to the rear
099	Loosely mortared stone fragments filling base of fireplace 098 to a depth of 0.16m
100	Cut in wall 017 and its foundation to accommodate drain pipe junction between vertical pipe on wall 017 and sloping outflow below ground; 0.26m wide, 0.12m deep (into wall), 0.49m high
101	Cobble surface in recess in wall 047; 0.1m thick, extending under back of recess (blocked doorway rather than fireplace?)
102	Bedding sand for cobbles 101
103	Charcoal/cinders above cobbles but extending into interior of building
104	Recess in wall 046 – probably altered to look like fireplace in 1971/2? – Wemyss common brick behind lintel; wall poorly built (no foundation, but one foundation stone for wall 046 extends under back wall); pieces of timber (old floor joists?) in wall; lower part of wall is loosely bonded with yellowish brown mortar
105	Greyish brown clayey silt with stones and charcoal flecks, under wall 054/096 and 102, over foundations of wall 046
106	Wall filling gap between walls 046 and 064; stone rubble bonded with cement; wall not bonded to wall 064; one stone 2.48m above floor level is keyed into wall 064; this stone and the stones above extend over gap between walls 106 and 064
107	Segmental arch fireplace in wall 106; 0.31m deep (1ft), 0.71m (28in) high at jambs, 0.865m (34in) high to keystone, width 0.865m (37½in); keystone of arch projects 254mm (1in) from face of arch; voussoirs have smooth face, side stones are tooling/chisel marks.; upper parts of voussoirs set back 16mm
108	Brick (includes Wemyss common bricks) fill gap of 90mm between walls 107 and 064
109	Rubble from slap through wall 017 (slap 1m wide and 2.51m high, includes that taken down for lintels) through to form doorway, stonework uncoursed, mortared undressed rubble, sandstone; large-small, eg 0.12 x 0.46 x 0.34m; 0.16 x 0.40 x 0.55m; 0.19 x 0.22 x 0.17m
110	Grey silty clay with patches of light brown clay and charcoal flecks, bonding for stonework 109 in lower part of wall 017, from basal foundation stones to a height of 0.48m above internal floor level; extends across width of wall; rootlets also visible in this material
111	Brick wall behind wall 106 and fireplace 107; gable wall of Lord John Murray's House; built of 'common bricks' bonded with cement, 0.215m thick, with plaster skin 0.015m thick on E face;
112	Wall in Pit E in 'Bartholomew Room' of roughly dressed stones bonded with yellow brown mortar, forming foundation for brick wall on W side of former passage in 'Bartholomew Room'; only E side of one course visible; at least 0.32m wide, 2.7m long
113	Brown sandy silt with stone fragments in Pit E in 'Bartholomew Room'; under concrete floor 065, over 115
114	Yellow brown sand, over 0.12m thick (not bottomed); under 115
115	Yellowish brown sand, 0.03m; under 113, over 114
116	Stone from slap through wall 003; has edge of a curved recess on one surface and one cut edge; 0.48m long, 0.225m wide, 0.08m high

117	Stone from slap through wall 003; has one polished surface and two, possibly three, tooled edges, other edge broken; 0.35m long, 0.291m wide, 0.10m high
118	Stone from slap through wall 003; has 2" margin on one edge, other three edges broken and one smooth (not polished) surface, other surface roughly smoothed; 0.475m long, 0.405m wide, 0.175m high
119	Stone (quoin?) from slap through wall 003; has a polished surface, other surface roughly smoothed; diagonal tooling lines on one edge, roughly chiselled on another edge; other two edges broken; 0.315m long, 0.175m wide, 0.154m high
120	Skew stone from slap through wall 003; has horizontal tooling lines on upper surface with rebate 0.03m wide by 0.04 m deep; outer surface roughly smoothed with chisel lines extending part way across from upper edge; other three surfaces broken, but one roughly chiselled; inner surface roughly hewn; 0.50m high, 0.41m long, 0.19m thick
121	Stone (chamfered plinth?) from slap through wall 003; has roughly smoothed upper and lower surfaces; chamfered on one end, other end broken; roughly chiselled on chamfer and one edge; 0.56m long, 0.256m wide, 0.17m high
122	Stone from slap through wall 003 with 'tongue' on one side (floor joist support?); surfaces roughly chiselled; slight chamfer on short edge; 0.635m long, 0.34m wide, 0.21m wide
123	Stone roof slab with peghole from slap through wall 003; 0.31m long, 0.21m wide, 0.15m thick; peghole 5mm diameter
124	Stone roof slab with peghole from slap through wall 003; 0.33m long, 0.225m wide, 0.17m thick; peghole 15mm diameter
125	Fragment of stone floor slab from slap through wall 003; 0.37m long, 0.28m wide, 0.05m thick
126	Fragment of stone floor slab from slap through wall 003; 0.245m long, 0.175m wide, 0.04m thick
127	Stone from slap through wall 003; flat fragment with one rounded corner and check on one edge; 0.20m long, 0.185m wide, 0.045m thick; check 0.047m deep
128	Squared stone from slap through wall 003; one surface with peck marks has a margin of horizontal lines; horizontal tooling lines on one edge; 0.26m long, 0.22m wide, 0.152m high
129	Window ingo from slap through wall 003; has horizontal tooling lines on one edge and on chamfered edges; 0.34m long, 0.22m wide, 0.17m high
130	Brown gritty sand with fine pebbles, under concrete floor 065/074 (Pit F)

## Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	<b>23 April 2010</b>	
001-002	Panelling in situ	NE
003	Lower part of panelling removed	NE
004	Working shot	N

005	Working shot	NE
006-007	Panelling removed, except for straps	NE
008-013	Working shots	N
014-015	Rendered wall exposed	NE
	<b>5 May 2010</b>	
016	Plaster 001 prior to removal	NE
017-018	Working shots of plaster removal	N
019	Partial removal of plaster 001 showing mortar 002 below	NE
020	Plaster 001 removed	NE
021-022	Worked stone on inside N wall of Chimney	N
023	Completed removal of plaster 001 & overlying mortar 002 (no context board)	N
024	Completed removal of plaster 001 & overlying mortar 002 with context board	N
025-026	Detail shots of worked stone 004	NE
027	Detail shots of worked stone 004	SE
028	General of worked stone 004	NE
029-031	Detail shots of possible worked stone 005	NE & N
032	Possible worked stone 005 in context	NE
	<b>1 June 2010</b>	
033-035	Ground floor, removed kitchen partition	N, NE, E
036	Ground floor, removed kitchen partition	NW
037	Partition removed upstairs	NE
038	Partition removed upstairs	NW
039	Working shot upstairs	SW
040-043	Back court from multi-storey car park	NE
044-052	Working shots of removal of corridor partition	Various
053	Removing panelling in 'Upper Croft'	NW
054	Upper room	NE
055	Upper room	SW

056-058	Back court, progressively	W, SW, S
059-060	Back court, progressively	NE, E
061	General of E wall of garden with blocked doorway	E
062-063	Detail of blocked doorway in E garden wall	E
064	General of Bartholomew Room	E
065	General of Bartholomew Room	S
	<b>3 June 2010</b>	
066-069	Details of S wall 064 of Bartholomew Room, progressively E to W	E to W
070	W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
071	Stones 'd' and 'e' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
072-073	Stones 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
074	Stones 'd' and 'e' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
075	Stone 'c' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
076	Stones 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
077	Stones 'c', 'd', 'e' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
078-079	Junction of S and W walls (064 and 003) of Bartholomew Room	SW
080-081	Stone 'a' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
082-084	Stones 'a' and 'b' in S wall 064 of Bartholomew Room	S
085	W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
086-087	Stone 'c' in W wall 003 of Bartholomew Room	W
088-089	Stones 009 under garden wall 007	NW
090	Stones 009 under garden wall 007	W
091-092	View of site from top of multi-storey car park	E
093-094	Foundation cut 010 for wall foundations 009	W
095-096	Foundation cut 010 for wall foundations 009	NE
	<b>4 June 2010</b>	
097-098	Wall 013	S
099	Detail of wall 013	S

100-101	Foundation cut 010 and garden soil 012	NE
102-103	Wall 019 and foundation of buttress 018	NE
104-105	Detail of walls 019 and 018	NE
106-107	Wall foundations 017 of N wall of Fair Maid's House	SE
108	Wall 013	SW
109	Detail of wall 013	SW
	<b>7 June 2010</b>	
110	'Upper Croft' after panelling stripped out	W
111	'Upper Croft' after panelling stripped out	E
112	Detail of cow spine in situ, 027	SE
113	General of cow spine in situ, 027	SE
114-115	Detail of cow spine in situ, 027	SW
116-117	Excavating cow spine, 027	S
	<b>9 June 2010</b>	
118-119	Wall foundations of 017 to E of buttress	SE
120	Mini-digger arriving on site	W
121-122	Buttress foundation 018	SW
123-124	As 120	W
125-126	Stone A in buttress foundation 018	SW
127-128	Stone B in buttress foundation 018	SE
129	Stone B in buttress foundation 018	SW
130-133	General of site working from multi-storey car park	NE
134	Manitou emptying spoil into skip	
135	Cat skeleton 031	NW
136	General of cat skeleton 031	N
137	Wall 033 uncovered	S
138-139	Wall 033	SE
140-141	'Robber trench' fill 032	NE



	<b>10 June 2010</b>	
142-143	Pitfill 035 of pit 036	NE
144	S side of pitfill 035, with wood lining of pit 036	NE
145	N side of pitfill 035 with wood lining of pit 036	NE
146-147	Clay and plank base 035 of pit 036	NE
148	Clay base 035 of pit 036 part sectioned	NE
	<b>11 June 2010</b>	
149-151	Wall 007 and foundations 008	NW
152-154	Linear feature 040 unexcavated	SW
155-157	Linear feature 040 unexcavated	NE
158-159	Section through feature 041 and stone ghost 044	NE
160-161	Section through feature 041 and stone ghost 044	SW
162	Section through feature 041 and stone ghost 044	W
	<b>14 June 2010</b>	
163-164	General of site from multi-storey car park	NE
165-166	Wall 033 fully excavated	NE
167-168	Wall 033 fully excavated	SW
169-170	Wall 013	SW
	<b>15 June 2010</b>	
171-172	Wall 013	SE
173-175	Wall 013	NE
176	Stone C in Buttress 018	SE
177	Stone C in Buttress 018	SW
178	Stone C in Buttress 018	S
179-180	Possible foundation cut 045 (fill 039) for Wall 017	SW
	<b>16 June 2010</b>	
181-184	Stone with chisel blade marks in wall 046	NE
185	Stone with chisel blade marks in wall 046	E

	<b>17 June 2010</b>	
186	Natural 050, Foundation 051, Cut 052, exposed after removal of lavatory slab.	SW
187	Natural 050, Foundation 051, Cut 052, exposed after removal of lavatory slab.	W
188	Natural 050, Foundation 051, Cut 052, exposed after removal of lavatory slab.	S
189	Natural 050, Foundation 051, Cut 052, exposed after removal of lavatory slab. Detail showing alignment of Cut 052.	E
190	SE corner of site after removal of wall 033.	SE
191	Detail showing stub of wall 033 retained under garden wall, tan natural silty sand, and scale resting on foundation 054	SE
192	Detail showing stub of wall 033 retained under garden wall, tan natural silty sand, and scale resting on foundation 054	E
193	Detail showing stub of wall 033 retained under garden wall, tan natural silty sand, and scale resting on foundation 054	S
194	Vertical detail showing stub of wall 033 retained under garden wall, tan natural silty sand, and scale resting on foundation 054	E
195	General view of back wall of FMH brick extension, with foundation 054 interrupted by sewer pipes emerging from FMH.	S
	<b>18 June 2010</b>	
196	Foundations for wall 047	NE
197	Wall 058 beside wall 047	E
198	Corner of walls 007 and 047	NE
199	Detail of corner of walls 007 and 047	N
200-201	Sewer pipe trench 024	SW
	<b>21 June 2010</b>	
202	Well 057 under garden wall 007	NW
203-204	Well 057	N
205-206	Close up of well 057	N
207	Cracked capstone over well	NW
208-210	View down well shaft	N
211	Scarcement 008 cut away for underpinning of wall 007	NW
212	General view of scarcement 008 cut away for underpinning of wall 007	NW

213	Scarcement 008 cut away for underpinning of wall 007	NW
214	Scarcement 008 cut away for underpinning of wall 007 at corner	N
215-216	General view of scarcement 008 cut away for underpinning of wall 007 at corner	N
	<b>29 June 2010</b>	
217	Junction of 'Blackfriars Wall' 046, garden wall 047 and brick wall 097	SE
218-219	SW section of Pit A	SW
220-221	SE section of Pit A	SE
222-223	NE section of Pit A	NE
224-225	NW section of Pit A	NW
226-227	Stone soakaway 076 in Pit B	SE
	<b>30 June 2010</b>	
228-229	Corner of wall 033 under garden wall 047, cut by brick wall foundation 054	NE
230-231	Corner of wall 033 under garden wall 047, cut by brick wall foundation 054	NW
232-233	Corner of wall 033 under garden wall 047, cut by brick wall foundation 054	SE (arrow wrong)
234-235	Corner of wall 033 under garden wall 047, cut by brick wall foundation 054	E (arrow wrong)
236-237	NW section of Pit B	NW
238-239	NE section of Pit B	W
240-241	SE section of Pit B	SE
242-243	SW section of Pit B	SW
244-245	Foundations of wall 017 under toilet block	SE
246-247	Foundations of wall 017 under toilet block	NW
248	Corner of walls 017 and 003	NW
249-250	Two iron staples rusted on to foundation stone of wall 017	NW
	<b>5 July 2010</b>	
251-254	Scarcement 008 and wall 007, progressively W-E	NW
255-257	General view of site from multi-storey car park	E
258-259	Fireplace 098	NE

260	Construction hole in wall 003 for floor joist, S side of wall	S
261	Detail of above	SW
262	Construction hole in wall 003 for floor joist, N side of wall	W
263	Detail of above	W
264	As 261	SW
265-266	Foundation of wall 046	NE
267-8	Cut 100 for drain pipe in wall 017	S
269-270	As above	SE
271-272	Cut for drain	W
273-274	Cut for drain	E
275-276	Cut for drain	SW
277-278	Old drain under boundary wall	SW
279-280	Cut for drain	SW
281-282	Cut for drain	SW
283-284	Foundation of wall 017	SE
	<b>6 July 2010</b>	
285-286	Drilling socket hole in quoin of wall 003	S
287-288	Retrieved stones in site compound	
289-291	Cobbles 101 in fireplace 104	NE
	<b>7 July 2010</b>	
292-294	Foundation stones of wall 046 in fireplace 104	NE
295	Back wall of fireplace 104 in wall 046, showing remains of wooden floor timber	NE
296-298	Socketed stones in N jamb of fireplace 098 in wall 046	N
299-300	Fireplace 098 in wall 046	NE
301	Wemyss/Cults common bricks at back of chimney of fireplace 104	E
302	Wemyss/Cults common bricks at back of chimney of fireplace 104	(looking up)
303-304	Fireplace 104 in wall 046	NE
	<b>20 July 2010</b>	

305-306	Panelling removed from ground floor room for new door in wall 017	NW
307-309	Socket cut into outside face of wall 017 for beam	SE
310-311	As 305	NW
312-313	General of back court from multi-storey car park	NE
314	As 312	E
	<b>21 July 2010</b>	
315-316	Socket for new lintel above new door in wall 017, with two reused stones	NW
317	As 315	N
318-320	Details of two reused stones	NW & N
321-324	Site of new doorway in wall 017 (uncleaned)	NW
325-328	As 321, wall 017 brushed clean	NW
329-330	Working shot on inserting new lintel in wall 017	NW
331-332	Socket for beam in wall 064 showing stone 'b' partially cut away (cf Shots 082-084)	SE
333-335	Attempting to drill out stone in wall 106	E
336-337	Junction of Fair Maid's House and Lord John Murray's House	NW
338	Wall 106 and fireplace 107	NE
339	Junction of walls 106 and 064	E
340	As 339, showing keyed in stone	E
341	As 339	E
	<b>22 July 2010</b>	
342-343	Taking down stones for new door in wall 017	NW
344-345	Site of new door in wall 017	NW
346-347	Enlarging socket in outside face of wall 017 for beam	S & E
348	General of site	E
349	Site of new door in wall 017 (board wrongly labelled)	W
350	Stones removed from wall 017 (board wrongly labelled)	N
351	Socket on outside of wall 017 for beam	SW
352	Site of doorway in wall 017	NW



353	As 351 (wrong context on board)	SE
354-355	Silty clay bonding 110 in lower part of wall 017	NW
	<b>27 July 2010</b>	
356	Outer face of corner of wall 046	N
357	Wall 046 with corner	N
358-360	Outer face of corner of wall 046 with quoins, progressively bottom to top	NW
361	Brick wall 111 (back of gable of Lord John Murray's House)	NE
362	Upward view of common bricks behind modern wall 106	NE
363	Detail of quoins with oyster pinnings	NW
364	Reused voussoir in outer face of wall 046	NW
365	Corner of wall 046 and brick wall 111	N
366	Reused voussoir in outer face of wall 046	N
367-369	Wall 046	NE, N, SE
370-371	Looking down on lintel of upper fireplace in wall 046	N, NE
372	S end of lintel of upper fireplace in wall 046 (in 'Cock Loft')	NE
373	As 370-371	N
374-375	Brick patching of upper corner of wall 046 in 'Cock Loft'	NE
376	Wall 046 in 'Cock Loft'	NE
377	Apex of wall 046 in 'Cock Loft'	E
	<b>28 July 2010</b>	
378-379	New lintel in wall 003 above doorway into 'Cock Loft'	SW
380	New lintel in wall 003 above doorway into 'Cock Loft'	NE
	<b>2 August 2010</b>	
381	Steel post to support roof in 'Cock Loft'	NE
382-383	Steel post, looking down through floor of 'Cock Loft'	SW
384	Steel beam for roof in 'Cock Loft'	W
385	As 384	NE
386	New doorway into Lord John Murray's House	N

387	N side of new doorway and 'Blackfriars Wall' 046	N
388-389	S side of new doorway and wall 064	SE
390	'Common bricks' in wall 111 above new doorway	NE
391	Reused stone in outer face of wall 046 and N side of new doorway	N
392-393	As 391	NW
394-395	New doorway into Lord John Murray's House	NE
396	Gable of Lord John Murray's House	N
397	General of Lord John Murray's House	N
	<b>5 August 2010</b>	
398-399	Wall 112 in Pit E	SE
400-401	Newly exposed course of wall 046 in Pit E	NE
402	E side of new access in wall 017 from inside	N
403-404	E side of new access in wall 017 from outside	E
405-406	New access in wall 017 from outside	SE
407	W side of new access in wall 017 from outside	S
408	Socket for new lintel on external face of wall 017, showing other side of reused stones (See images 315-320)	SE
409	New access in wall 017 from inside	NW
410	E side of new access in wall 017 from inside	N
411-412	W side of new access in wall 017 from inside	W
413	General view of Bartholomew Room	NE
414	General view of Bartholomew Room	SW
415	General view of Bartholomew Room	W
416	Stones from new access in wall 017 (outside)	S
417	Stones from new access in wall 017 (outside)	E
418	Stones from new access in wall 017 (outside)	W
419	Stones from new access in wall 017 (inside)	NW
420	Stones from new access in wall 017 (inside)	NE
	<b>6 August 2010</b>	

421	Soil 110 in wall 017 from inside	NW
422	Detail of soil 110 from inside	NW
423	Soil 110 in wall 017 from outside	SE
424	Detail of soil 110 from outside	SE
425	Soil 110 in wall 017 from inside	NW
426	Soil 110 in W side of wall 017 from inside	W
427	Soil 110 in E side of wall 017 from inside	N
428	Detail of soil 110 in E side of wall 017 from inside	N
429	Soil 110 in wall 017 from outside	SE
430	Detail of soil 110 in W side of wall 017 from outside	S
431	Soil 110 in W side of wall 017 from outside	S
432	Soil 110 in E side of wall 017 from outside	E
433	Detail of soil 110 in W side of wall 017 from outside	E
	<b>11 August 2010</b>	
434-437	Working shot of new access in 'Story Telling Room'; wall 003	N
438	Detail of worked stones in wall 003	NE
439-441	As 438	SE
442-444	Sand 114 in Pit E	NE
445-448	Soil 110 in foundation of wall 017 in new access through wall	SE
449	Working shot of new access in 'Story Telling Room'; wall 003	NE
450-451	New access in wall 003 after interior stones removed	NE
452-455	Exterior shot of new access in wall 003	W
457-458	Site information banner	
459-463	Stones removed from new access in wall 003	
	<b>12 August 2010</b>	
464-465	Lintel of upper fireplace in wall 046	NE
466	Working shot of external side of new access in 'Story Telling Room'; wall 003	W
467-468	Stone 116 from wall 003	

469	Stone 117 from wall 003	
470-471	Stone 118 from wall 003	
472	Stone 119 from wall 003	
473-474	Stone 120 from wall 003	
475-476	Stone 121 from wall 003	
477-482	Stones from wall 003	
483	New access opened up in wall 003 from inside	NE
484-485	New access opened up in wall 003 from outside	W
486-487	Wall 003 on N side of present door	SW
487	Wall 003 on S side of present door	SW
488	Wall 046 at first floor level	NE
489	Wall 046 and wall 047 at first floor level	N
	<b>13 August 2010</b>	
490-491	Wall 106 at first floor level	NE
492-493	Upper fireplace and salt cellar in wall 046	NE
494-495	Lower fireplace 098 in wall 046 after removal of fill 099	NE
496-499	N jamb of fireplace 098 showing chamfered edge to rear	N
500-501	S jamb of fireplace 098	SE
502-503	Upper fireplace in wall 046 from below	NE
504-505	Stone 122 from wall 003	
	<b>9 September 2010</b>	
506-507	Pit F: stones of wall 003 and makeup 130.	SW
508	New service trench in concrete floor 065/074	SE
509	Old water pipe trench in concrete floor 065/074	SE
510	Old service trench in concrete floor 065/074	NE
	<b>22 November 2010</b>	
511	General view of 'Old Glovers Hall'	NE
512	General view of 'Old Glovers Hall'	E

513	New doorway into extension	NW (arrow wrong)
514	General view of 'Old Glovers Hall'	S
515	General view of 'Old Glovers Hall'	W
516	General view of 'Bartholomew Room'	NW
517	General view of 'Bartholomew Room'	SE
518	Wall 046 with recess 104 and fireplace 098	E
519	Wall 046 with fireplace 098 and new stairs	SE
520	New doorway from 'Old Glovers Hall' into extension	SE
521	Buttress 018	NE
522, 523	Buttress 018	SW
524, 525	Buttress 018 and new glass roof on extension	E
526	Wall 017 to E of buttress 018	SE
527, 528	End of wall 046, bottom to top	N
529	Wall 046 from top of new stairs	SE
530, 531	Upper fireplace in wall 046	NE
532	General of 'Story Telling Room'	N
533	General of 'Story Telling Room'	E
534	Niche in 'Story Telling Room'	NW
535	General of 'Story Telling Room'	S
536	General of 'Story Telling Room'	W
537	New Collections Store and Study Area	SE
538	New Collections Store and Study Area	NW
539	New stairs and Wall 046	NW

### Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
D1	Notes on removal of panelling and plaster from wall. Measured sketch of main wall fabric showing worked stones C04 & C05	1:20



D2	Notes and drawings of possibly reused stones in Bartholomew Room walls; notes on digging of back court, Contexts 006-012; section drawing of garden wall foundation, C007, C008, C009	1:10 and 1:20
D3	Notes of contexts 013-024; sample section drawing of garden; section under buttress	1:20
D4	Notes of contexts 025-036; drawings of two reused stones in buttress; plan and section of 'barrel pit' 036	1:10 and 1:20
D5	Plan of wall foundations 033 and stones 038, plan of offset foundations of Fair Maid's House wall 017, buttress 018 and wall 013; notes of contexts 037 and 038	1:20
D6	Notes of contexts 040-044; plan and section through linear feature 041	1:10 and 1:20
D7	Notes of contexts 039 and 045-047 and 061-062; additional notes on context 013; drawings of stones in buttress 018 and 'Blackfriars Wall'; section of possible foundation cut for wall 017 of Fair Maid's house.	1:10 and 1:20
D8	Measured sketch location of cut 026	n/a
D9	Notes of contexts 048-060; measured sketch location of well 057	n/a
D10	Notes of contexts 065-095 in Pits A and B for stair supports; NW-facing section of Pit B and plan of stone feature 076	1:10 and 1:20
D11	NW, NE, SW and SE-facing sections of Pit A; plan of junction of walls 033, 047, 054/096 and 046; measured sketch locations of Pits A and B	1:10 and 1:20
D12	Further notes of contexts 077-081, 083, 087-088, 093-094; notes of contexts 097-100; SW facing section of Pit B; plan of foundations of wall 017 at gable wall 003	1:10 and 1:20
D13	Plan of foundation of W end of wall 017; notes of contexts 106-108 and 111; further notes on wall 046	1:20
D14	Notes on contexts 109-110 and 112; further notes on context 111; measured sketches of voussoir built into wall 046 and of wall 112; notes on Pits D and E	n/a
D15	Tracing of voussoir in wall 046	1:1
D16	Notes on contexts 113-122; further notes of contexts 098-099 and 110	n/a
D17	Notes on contexts 123-129; notes and plan of Pit F	1:20

## Appendix 4 Finds Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Details</i>
u/s	Pottery	1 redware body sherd
u/s	Pottery	1 redware base sherd

u/s	Pottery	1 redware body sherd
u/s (3/6/10)	Pottery	1 redware body sherd; abraded
u/s 3/6/10	Animal bone	1 vertebra; 2 conjoining fragments cattle tibia, distal
006	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd
006	Pottery	2 TGE rim sherds (jar)
006	Pottery	4 TGE rim sherds (basin)
006	Pottery	3 TGE base sherds
006	Pottery	5 TGE body sherds
006	Ceramic tile/Pot	1 TGE sherd, blue and white transfer print front and back
006	Metal/plastic	Die-cast model cement mixer. Legend 'MAISTO. Made in China'. 1967 or later manufacture
006	Metal/plastic	Model car, legend 'Made in China'. Probably 1970s/1980s manufacture
006	Glass	1 green bottle body sherd. Heavily denatured
006	Glass	1 green bottle base. Pontil scar in kick-up. Slight denaturing
006	Ceramic building material	Pantile fragment
006	Mollusc	1 fragment marine shell
006	Animal bone	1 bird tarso-metatarsus, immature, proximal
006	Animal bone	1 pig ulna 1 pig metapodial, distal
006	Animal bone	1 dog innominate; 1 dog vertebra
006	Animal bone	8 cattle bones; 1 cattle long bone sawn across
006	Animal bone	8 sheep/goat bones
006	Animal bone	5 vertebrae and ribs
006	Animal bone	20 indeterminate mammal fragments
012	Pottery	3 TGE body sherds
012	Pottery	4 SWGW body sherds
012	Pottery	1 ?Yorks body sherd
012	Pottery	1 redware base sherd

012	Pottery	3 redware handles
012	Pottery	1 redware strap handle
012	Pottery	11 redware/greyware body sherds
012	Fe	Nail head and shaft. Very corroded
012	Glass	1 ?body sherd. Heavily denatured
012	Ceramic building material	1 fragment brick; 1 fragment ?pantile
012	Stone	1 roof slate fragment, with lightly incised lines (horizontal, vertical and diagonal)
012	Mollusc	2 oyster valves
012	Animal bone	12 cattle bones, 4 cattle teeth
012	Animal bone	1 cattle skull fragment, 1 cattle molar tooth
012	Animal bone	12 sheep/goat bones; 1 sheep/goat radius, sawn across
012	Animal bone	1 sheep/goat first phalange; 1 sheep/goat atlas vertebra; 1 small ungulate rib
012	Animal bone	13 vertebrae
012	Animal bone	7 ribs
012	Animal bone	48 indeterminate mammal fragments
012	Animal bone	1 pig radius
012	Animal bone	1 bird femur
014	Pottery	2 TGE rim sherds (conjoining)
014	Pottery	1 TGE base sherd (jar; base stamped but unreadable)
014	Pottery	1 greyware body sherd
016	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd
016	Pottery	1 redware base sherd
016	Pottery	1 redware body sherd
016	Pottery	1 TGE base sherd
016	Pottery	2 TGE rim sherds
016	Pottery	7 TGE body sherds
016	Fe	Nail head and shaft

016	Glass	1 green bottle neck with string rim; 1 green bottle base; pontil scar in kick-up. No denaturing
016	Ceramic building material	2 fragments pantile
016	Animal bone	16 cattle bones
016	Animal bone	9 sheep/goat bones
016	Animal bone	2 vertebrae
016	Animal bone	3 ribs
016	Animal bone	1 bird bone
016	Animal bone	1 fish bone
016	Animal bone	8 indeterminate mammal fragments
016	Animal bone	3 indeterminate mammal fragments
017	Pottery	1 body sherd (import: DWH consulted)
017	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd (from soil between stones of wall)
017	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd (in soil between stones below scarcement)
017	MWD	1 lump heated residue
017	Animal bone	2 indeterminate mammal fragments
017/019	Pottery	2 redware body sherds (white slipped)
019	Pottery	1 redware body sherd
020	Pottery	1 TGE rim sherd
020	Pottery	2 TGE rim sherds
020	Pottery	2 TGE base sherds
020	Glass	1 green bottle base; pontil scar in kick-up. No denaturing
020	Animal bone	1 rabbit humerus
020	Animal bone	1 cattle metapodial
020	Animal bone	1 pig innominate
020	Animal bone	1 vertebra
020	Animal bone	1 indeterminate mammal fragment
025	Pottery	5 TGE body sherds

025	Pottery	2 TGE rim sherds
025	Pottery	2 TGE base sherds
025	Ceramic	Counter. TGE pottery lid, glazed white both sides. Clipped into circular shape. Diameter 48.4mm
025	Glass	5 green bottle bases, as above. 3 have signs of wear on base. 2 are slightly denatured
025	Glass	1 green bottle neck with string rim; 1 green bottle sherd, slightly denatured
025	Animal bone	3 cattle bones
025	Animal bone	1 sheep/goat radius
025	Animal bone	1 cat mandible
025	Animal bone	4 vertebrae
025	Animal bone	3 indeterminate mammal fragments
027	Animal bone	Partial cattle skeleton, mainly comprising bones of torso (spine and ribs): Sacrum; 8 complete vertebral bodies; 20 vertebral fragments; 4 ribs; Left femur head; L innominate (2 fragments)
028	Ceramic tile/Pot	1 TGE sherd, blue and white transfer printed front and back
030	Pottery	1 stoneware body sherd
030	Pottery	3 TGE body sherds
030	Pottery	3 TGE base sherds
030	Pottery	1 redware base sherd (? flowerpot)
030	Pottery	16 sherds TGE mug, glazed blue, underglaze stamp 'ENGLA[ND]' on base. Modern.
030	Pottery	1 base sherd TGE; white glaze
030	Wood	Cut/sawn roundwood
030	Glass	1 green bottle sherd. No denaturing
030	Glass, ceramic and rubber	Complete clear glass bottle with ceramic and rubber stopper in situ. In pale green moulded glass.  Legend (front): THOMSON CRAIK & Co Ltd REGISTERED TRADE MARK CRACOY PERTH Legend (back) RICH <sup>d</sup> COOPER & Co Ltd BOTTLE MAKERS PORTOBELLO

		Stopper in black ceramic, stamped CRAIK (front) and PERTH (back). Perished rubber washer present. [Company information: Thomson Co merged with Craik in early 1900s. Company in liquidation 1915, when brewing ceased. Coopers (bottle manufacturers) shut down 1926. Date of bottle therefore probably between 1900-1915]
030	Ceramic	4 large sherds sanitary ware, glazed white. One fragment stamped MADE IN BRITAIN. Probably from a sink/wash basin
030	Mollusc	1 oyster valve (upper)
030	Animal bone	1 cattle humerus shaft; sawn across twice, gnawed by dog; 3 other cattle bones
030	Animal bone	1 small ungulate rib shaft
030	Animal bone	1 pig radius
030	Animal bone	1 indeterminate mammal fragment
031	Pottery	1 very small fragment redware/earthenware
031	Animal bone	Partial adult cat skeleton; skull not present
032	Pottery	1 abraded redware body sherd
032	Pottery	2 TGE rim sherds (basin)
032	Pottery	1 TGE rim sherd (jar)
032	Pottery	5 TGE rim sherds
032	Pottery	2 TGE base sherds
032	Pottery	1 TGE base sherd stamped 'SPODE'
032	Pottery	1 TGE spout
032	Pottery	32 TGE body sherds
032	Glass	6 green bottle sherds; heavily denatured, flaking
032	Glass	3 sherds clear pale green window glass; heavily denatured, flaking
035	Ceramic building material	Large piece mortar with wood impressions on two flat surfaces. Vesicular, crumbly material.
035	Animal bone	1 cattle scapula
035	Animal bone	2 vertebrae
037	Animal bone	1 sheep/goat tibia



040	Pottery	2 redware/greyware body sherds
042	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd
042	Animal bone	1 bird fibula
059	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd
061	Pottery	2 stoneware bottle/jar bases
061	Pottery	1 TGE rim sherd; frilled rim, brown glaze; 1 TGE body sherd glazed yellow and brown; 1 TGE sherd; lustrous glaze, ?hand-painted in mauve
061	Animal bone	4 cattle bones (2 sawn); 2 sheep/goat bones; 1 bird bone; 1 sawn large ungulate rib
067	Glass	1 green body sherd; highly denatured
067	Animal bone	1 large ungulate long bone shaft; sawn
072	Fe	1 object (possibly nail); corroded
072	Pottery	1 medieval body sherd
081	Animal bone	1 cattle mandible
081	Animal bone	2 cattle bones
081	Animal bone	1 sheep/goat bone
083	Animal bone	1 vertebra; abraded; 1 calcined fragment
083	Clay pipe	1 stem (large bore)
087	Pottery	1 SWGW body sherd
097	Pottery	2 redware body sherds
097	CBM	2 ?pantile fragments
097	Animal bone	1 cattle bone; 1 indeterminate mammal fragment; butchery marks
102	Glass	1 green body sherd; moderate denaturing
105	Animal bone	18 sheep/goat fragments; 2 cattle fragments; 4 indeterminate mammal fragments

### **Abbreviations:**

SWGW – Scottish White Gritty Ware

TGE – Tin-Glazed Earthenware

## Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Fair Maid's House
PROJECT CODE:	PE50
PARISH:	Perth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	David Perry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NO12SW 443
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Structural remains, medieval pottery, animal bone, old boundary, mortar mixer and stone well
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 1183 2380
START DATE	23 April 2010
END DATE	22 November 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	<i>DES</i> 2006, 138
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Neilson Binnie-McKenzie, on behalf of their client, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of the redevelopment of the Fair Maid's House, 21 &amp; 23 North Port, Perth as the headquarters of the RSGS. The work took place between April and November 2010.</p> <p>The garden area to the rear of the building was lowered for the construction of an extension to house the collections of the RSGS. Medieval pottery and animal bones, including the spine of a cow, were recovered from a garden soil that sealed a linear slot cut into the natural, possibly a boundary on a different alignment from the present boundaries; one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of the slot. The feature had been previously identified during an evaluation of the site by CFA in 2006. A pit lined with a barrel, used as a mortar mixer, was cut into the garden soil. A stone-lined well was found under a boundary wall.</p> <p>The foundations of the north or back wall of the Fair Maid's House (No 23 North Port) were revealed and recorded, as were the foundations of the original back wall of No 21 North Port. The foundations of two possible former buttresses were recorded: one underneath the present buttress built in 1893/4, the other outside the ground floor window. The present buttress contains two reused stones; a third reused stone was displaced from the buttress during the redevelopment. The insertion of a new access in the 19th-century gable between Nos 21 and 23 North Port uncovered a number of reused stones, none</p>

	<p>of evidently medieval date.</p> <p>The digging of two pits for supports for a new stair inside No 21 North Port revealed that the building had been built over a garden soil, and over a possible gravel path on a similar alignment to the old boundary found outside. Most of the deposits inside the building were post-medieval or recent, including a stone floor, patched with cobbles and bricks. A possible soakaway was cut into a levelling deposit of clay and stones that was of similar composition to the original back wall.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Royal Scottish Geographical Society
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	<a href="mailto:Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk">Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk</a>

## Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

### 6.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

### 6.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

### 6.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

### 6.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

### 6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

### 6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy and conform to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered, disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high, all further archaeological work will stop in that area.