

CHAPTER 5 - THE FINDS1 THE POTTERY by Felix Holling

As could be expected on a site successively occupied for various purposes since the dissolution of the Friary, a considerable quantity of pottery was found in the excavations but the bulk of it was no earlier than the 18th century. It has not proved difficult to isolate the pottery which cannot be later than the Dissolution. This report relates only to that material and is also confined to the 1973 and 1974 excavations because very few medieval sherds were found in 1978 and none of them is significant.

The total weight of pottery in question is approximately 7.48 kg, of which 6.79 kg is medieval.

Medieval pottery

This falls into the following groups:

	% by weight
Shell-gritted ware	2.5
Surrey ware	80.8
Other wares	<u>16.7</u>
	<u>100.0</u>

Shell-gritted ware

A few coarse red or dark shell-gritted sherds were found in the 1973 trial trench and the 1974 excavations, but none in a sealed context associated with the Friary, and they are most probably to be accounted for as residual material from pre-Friary utilisation of the land. Similar pottery is found in medieval Guildford rubbish pits with other 12th and early 13th century wares.

Surrey Ware

In using this term to describe material from a Surrey site it is perhaps necessary to define it in more detail than usual, since the probability is that nearly all the pottery came literally from a Surrey source (or from a site just over the Hampshire border producing identical wares). For this report the term is restricted to sand-tempered fabric in varying shades of white, off-white, buff or pinkish buff, this being the normal range produced in the medieval kilns of the Hants-Surrey borders industry during the lifetime of the Friary. The great majority of the pottery is in fact indistinguishable from the products of the "borders" kilns. These kilns are very limited in their ornamentation of jugs, using green glaze and generally decorating them with incised lines or occasionally with brown stripes achieved by painting them with red slip under the glaze. A few sherds come from jugs with more elaborate decoration which may have their source in the Thames valley area but these have only been classed as Surrey ware if they fall within the range previously described. Similar decorative sherds have been found on other Guildford sites but always represent a small minority of Surrey ware production which would appear to begin about the middle of the 13th century or soon after.

Other wares

With very few exceptions, these consist of a group of sand-tempered sherds with a grey, brown, reddish or dark surface but otherwise difficult to characterise individually. This group is without glaze and probably formed parts of cooking pots or bowls from unknown but comparatively local sources.

Only one vessel in this category was distinctive, represented by two body sherds in a hard, sparsely-gritted fabric with a grey-brown interior surface and reddish-brown exterior with slight scratch-marking. In section the sherds are red with a black core. The exceptions are a few jug fragments, all of which are illustrated or described.

Post-medieval pottery

Here the proportion by weight is as follows:

Surrey ware	%
	71.7
Other wares (excluding stoneware)	<u>28.3</u>
	<u>100.0</u>

The "other-wares" are in fact represented by sherds from only three vessels, one of which was three-quarters complete. These three are all illustrated. In addition only three imported stoneware mugs which might be contemporary with the Friary were represented, each by one sherd. Hence the above figures are misleading if they suggest that Surrey ware was less dominant towards the end of the Friary's existence. There is inevitably some margin of error in distinguishing between medieval and post-medieval sherds of Surrey ware, but this would not appear to make any significant difference. Similarly, a few sherds may have been wrongly excluded from this report because the glaze or other features suggested a post-1550 date.

Forms of pottery and general comments

Among the medieval pottery there is nothing identifiable as belonging to any forms other than those illustrated. Many of the post-medieval sherds came from small, thin-walled jugs or drinking vessels included lobed cups. In general, the impression

given by the whole assemblage is of the standard that might be expected of a Guildford merchant's household, so that alongside a few somewhat decorative jugs, the bulk of the pottery is commonplace. Appropriately, for an austere order, there is nothing to suggest high living or rare importations donated for the Friars' own use, and comparison with other Guildford sites suggests that almost all the pottery was probably obtained locally, although it may have been manufactured some miles away.

The arrangement of the pottery report

A small number of groups of pottery from sealed layers or undisturbed features associated with the Friary is described first under parts A and B. As there are so few of these, the description of the figured pottery from them is followed in each case by a brief account of the unillustrated sherds in the group. Since the remainder of the pottery came from disturbed layers and is not necessarily related to the part of the site where it was found, no attempt has been made to continue the arrangement of the first part of the report. Instead, in part C, only the illustrated pottery is described and this has been arranged broadly according to its form, with jugs and decorated fragments first followed by bowls, cooking pots, and miscellaneous forms. The type of ware is indicated throughout by abbreviations as follows:

Surrey ware - SW

Other wares - OW

A brief description of the fabric is given in the case of the other wares.

Description of the pottery

A. From the 1973 Trial Trench

fig 41

All the following pottery is medieval.

(1) From area immediately south of the foundation of the
Garth Wall (W23):

fig 19

1. OW Squared rim of cooking pot with grey core and pink surface. (Another section of the same rim was found in grave fill above an unnumbered skeleton buried in the cloister).
2. SW Rim of cooking pot.
4. OW Rim of cooking pot in grey fabric, sandier than no 1, with grey to black inner surface and pink exterior.

Other sherds in this group comprised several apparently from pot no 1, another rim section of no 2, and one OW sherd of gritty grey fabric.

Dating While some of these sherds are virtually undatable within the medieval period, the three cooking pot rims are consistent with a later 13th century date; two of these (nos 1 & 2) are very close to two of the rims found in a pit on another Guildford site attributed to the same period, with no 4 also fairly closely paralleled (Holling 1969, 125, fig 4: 18, 21 & 24). This pit contained a similar association of Surrey ware and a grey-cored fabric with a variable but often pinkish surface. It would appear, from their context, that these sherds are likely to have been introduced during the construction of the Friary.

(ii) From flint foundation of structure preceding the main phase of construction (W133):

3. SW Rim of cooking pot with vertical applied strip,
in whitish-grey fabric with variable grey surface
(reduced SW).

Other pottery in this context: SW Sherds from cooking
pot or jug bodies, finger-printed base section of large
jug, and part of a green-glazed handle from a small jug.

OW One grey sherd, possibly reduced SW.

Dating Applied strip decoration is an occasional feature
of 13th- early 14th century Surrey ware cooking pots, and
the rim of no.3 is again fairly closely paralleled in
the pit group referred to above. The other sherds in
the group do not help towards the dating but the dominance
of Surrey ware implies that the industry was well
established at the date of building the structure and
therefore that its construction cannot have preceded the
first known date of the Friary, ie 1275, by many years.

(iii) From lower part of the foundation of the south wall of
the North Range

fig 19

(unillustrated) SW Finger-printed base section of
baluster-type jug with mortar
adhering.

Dating The jug is of 13th - early 14th century form,
but no other sherds were present to assist with dating.

B. From the 1974 Excavations

All the pottery in this section is medieval, except
under (iii).

(i) From small pit (W98) under the Garth wall (W23):

5 SW Rim section of large cooking pot, with grey
exterior surface and spots of green glaze inside rim.

fig 41

The remaining pottery from this pit consisted of:

- SW Three green-glazed sherds, two from jug bodies and the third from a base, probably of a cooking pot.
- OW Several sherds in pink fabric from a jug with similar decoration to no 7 below and an oval-section handle with a line of stab marks down the centre. Some of these sherds have patches of thin white slip, and of glaze which is generally leaden in colour but greenish on the handle. Other than these, there is one small thin sherd in grey fabric with black surfaces.

Dating The dating of this group is discussed under (ii) below.

(ii) From large pit (W102) under the Garth wall (W23):

- 6 OW Jug in grey ware with pink surface, coated internally with white slip. Exterior below rim is glazed olive green with dark specks. From a Hants or Sussex border source. fig 41
- 7 SW Jug with vertical incised decoration and rather sparse glaze below rim, generally pale green but with yellow patches. fig 41
- 34 OW Skillet handle in pink ware, with irregular stabbing on underside. fig 41

Remaining pottery in this pit is all SW consisting of sherds from no 7 and from another similar jug with darker green glaze, including the base of an oval-section handle with vertical grooves. One green-glazed sherd comes from another jug with a more globular body.

Dating Both these pits contain a number of sherds from jugs similar to no 7 in style and decoration which can be presumed to date between 1250 and 1350, but the

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cooking pot, no 5, has a late 13th century rim. Clearly both pits antedate the Garth wall, but the material from them cannot be classed as distinctly earlier than the Friary, and it would therefore seem likely that they have some association with the other pre-friary structures.

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(iii) From layers in Hearth (W51/8, W107/3 and W108) in Great Kitchen:

fig 19

(Unillustrated) Mainly Tudor pottery. This consisted of:

SW 12 very small fragments of green-glazed ware from thin-walled cups or other vessels of Tudor Green type, some of which were glazed on both sides, and a few other small sherds of which two have a sandy medieval fabric and the others are indeterminate.

OW Two small grey to black medieval sherds with traces of green glaze.

Dating This assemblage as a whole seems likely to belong to the end of the 15th century, when the occurrence together of medieval fabric and fine Tudor Green ware is evidently not abnormal as indicated by an early Tudor kiln site at Farnborough, Hants (Holling 1977, 61).

C. From disturbed areas of the 1974 excavations

(1) Jugs and Miscellaneous Decorated Sherds

fig 41

8 OW Pink fabric with olive green glaze on top of rim and exterior, decorated with finger-printed applied strip.

9 OW Body sherd probably from same jug as no 8 with light green glaze dappled with dark flecks, and applied strip decoration.

10 SW Body sherd with incised decoration, glazed green.

11 SW Body sherd decorated with vertical ribs of red clay. Glazed both sides, yellow externally and green internally. ?Imitation of a Rouen or Normandy type of jug.

13 SW Body sherd decorated with applied finger-printed strips, one of which is bordered by slanting incisions. Glazed dark green.

14 SW Sherd of buff-surfaced fabric with light grey core, decorated with horizontal incised lines. Olive green glaze. Late 14th - 15th century.

Of the jugs in the above group, the first five can be dated generally to between 1275 (ie the foundation of the Friary) and 1350. Only no 10 (cf Holling 1964, 103, fig 3:1) is of the "borders" type. The others are possibly from the Thames Valley area and, in particular, the fabrics of nos 8, 9 and 14 are similar to some produced by a medieval kiln at Kingston-upon-Thames.

12 OW Red-surfaced sherd from a roof finial with a red and grey section and applied finger-printed cordon. Olive brown glaze. Cf a mid-13th century finial from Cirencester which exhibits a similar angular mid-section, with thumbing round it though not on an applied cordon (Dunning 1968, 99, fig 31:3).

15 SW Strap handle of jug with vertical groove and stabbing. Glazed green. Late 13th - 14th century "borders" type.

16 OW Jug handle in sandy-surfaced grey ware with central finger-printed ridge. Light green glaze partly shading to olive.

From a Hampshire source, mid to late 13th century.

- 17 SW Rim and shoulder, probably of cistern, in buff fabric with rough outer surface from which most of the glaze (dark olive green) has flaked off. The interior surface is sprinkled with spots of glaze. Mid to late 14th century.
- 18 SW Globular-bodied jug with splashes and specks of dark green glaze on part of the neck and body (the front, which may have had a bib of glaze, is missing). Early to mid 15th century "borders" ware.
- 19 SW Tall narrow jug in fine whitish fabric, glazed dark green. Early 16th century "borders" ware, with a complete form probably similar to one from Winchester (Cunliffe 1964, 95, fig 27:3)
- 20 SW Jug neck with small lip in very similar fabric to no 19 but lighter green glaze with dark streaks. 16th century "borders" type, possibly from Farnborough, Hants (Holling 1971, 75, fig 3:D1).

(ii) Bowls and Cooking Pots

- 21 SW Bowl rim with horizontal combing below rim. Late 14th to early 15th century.
- 22 SW Small cooking pot, late 13th century. (The lower part of a larger cooking pot of similar shape was also found).
- 23 SW Cooking pot rim, much eroded. Late 13th century.
- 24 SW Bifid rim of cooking pot with trace of green glaze inside and outside below rim. 15th century.
- 25 SW Cooking pot rim with splash of green glaze on top. Early to mid 14th century.

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- 26 SW Squared cooking pot rim in greyish reduced fabric.
Late 13th century.
- 27 OW Cooking pot rim in pink fabric with grey core.
Late 13th century.
- 28 SW Cooking pot rim. Late 13th to early 14th century.
cf Kenyon 1959, 91, fig 27:7 from a group dated
by associated jugs to c 1300.
- 29 SW Cooking pot rim with large splash of green glaze
inside neck, and mortar adhering to outside. Late
13th century.
- 30 SW Cooking pot or pan rim with traces of green glaze
on inner surface. Late 14th century. cf Holling
1968, 140, fig 8: 2 & 3.

The above group except for no 27 is all in typical
"borders" fabric. Only very close parallels have been
cited, but the variability of Surrey ware cooking pot
rims is considerable, as indicated by those found at Ash
(Holling 1968).

(iii) Miscellaneous

Fig 41

- 31 SW Rim of platter or dish in unglazed pink-cored
fabric with some visible tempering but less
than normal for medieval ware. Late 15th to
early 16th century.
- 32 SW Neck of flask or jar in unglazed fabric with
rough, pitted outer surface which shows a few
scattered quartz grains. 14th century.
- 33 SW Neck of flask or jar with sparse yellow glaze
internally. The exterior is rough and pitted,
like no 32, but liberally sprinkled with reddish
quartz grains. 14th century.

- 35 OW Rim, probably of drinking vessel, in pink fabric glazed yellow internally and olive green with dark mottling externally. Late 15th to early 16th century.
- 36 OW Two-handled cup in fine grey fabric with a red outer surface. Glazed olive green on both sides. Late 15th to early 16th century.
- 37 OW Part of frilled base of earthenware copy of a Raeren or Siegburg type mug in fine red fabric. Glazed brown externally, and has splash of brown glaze inside. Early 16th century.
- 38 SW Base of lobed cup with mottled green glaze internally which has partly flaked off, and similar glaze externally above pedestal foot (cf Holling 1971, 73, fig 2:BlA).

(iv) Roof tile

- 39 OW Crest of ridge tile in pinkish surfaced red fabric. 13th century (cf Platt and Coleman-Smith [eds]), 1975, 2, 193, fig 214:1408).

I am indebted to Messrs K J Barton and R G Thomson for their help in dating some of the pottery and identifying possible sources.

2. THE PAVING TILES
by Humphrey Woods with comments from Elizabeth Eames figs 13
& 14
1. Reconstruction of a set-of-four design. Nineteen specimens of this tile were found in situ in a secondary context in the Earl of Annandale's mansion; one piece was near tile impressions (188) in the west cloister alley against the doorway into the west range. Two designs with some similar features form part of the pavement of Westminster Abbey chapter house (Nichols 1845 and Rigold 1976, 29). fig 23
 2. Two specimens of this tile were found in situ in a secondary context in the Earl of Annandale's mansion, cf no 1; two were in the mansion garden soil, layer 163, overlying the nave; one was in grave 282 in the nave; and one in grave 357 in the nave. Related to Eames 1980, designs 2535-2538. Late 13th century. fig 2
fig 15
 3. One specimen of this tile was found in situ in a secondary context in the Earl of Annandale's mansion, cf nos 1 & 2; one piece was found near tile impressions (188) in the west cloister alley against the doorway into the west range; and one in grave 214 in the nave. Eames 1980, design 2421, known at St Albans and Halling Church, Kent. Late 13th century. fig 23
fig 15
 4. Six pieces, from layer W83, a demolition layer overlying the party wall between sacristy and choir, layer W56/2, a broken-up floor layer in the chapter house, and grave 282 in the nave. Derived from Eames 1980, design 2765 from Chertsey Abbey. Late 13th century. fig 17
fig 18
fig 15

5. One piece, from layer W61/1, a 17th century demolition layer overlying the chantry chapel. This would have been one of a set of four, the principal tableau being enclosed in a square and quatrefoil, as the surviving fragment shows. Chertsey school. First half of 14th century. Identical to Eames 1980, design 1898, from Newark Priory. fig 17

6. Seven pieces, from layer W92 dust beneath the choir stalls. Related to Eames 1980, design 2551 and Hohler 1942, P85. fig 17

7. One piece, from layer W60/4, the demolition layer inside the chancel. Possibly the same as Eames 1980, design 1846. 14th century. fig 17

8. Three pieces, in situ in the chantry chapel. Related to 1980 designs 2337-42. 14th century. fig 17

9. 54 pieces, two in situ in the chantry chapel, one from grave 263 in the nave, one from grave 282 in the nave, the remainder from layer W12 (the overall demolition layer). Related to Eames 1980, designs 2070-1 and Hohler 1942, P94. 14th century. fig 17

10. Nineteen pieces: eighteen from layer W12 (the overall demolition layer), and one from grave 282 in the nave. See Eames 1980, design 2072 and Hohler 1942, P93. 14th century. fig 15

11. 24 pieces, from layer W12, (the overall demolition layer), and layer W60/4, the demolition layer inside the chancel. See Eames 1980, design 2029. 14th century. fig 17

12. Two pieces, from layer W61/1, a 17th century demolition layer overlying the chantry chapel. See Eames 1980, design 2834, and resembles Hohler 1942, P131. 14th century. fig 17

13. 24 pieces, from layer W91/1, the upper fill of a pit cutting the floor of the chancel, from which they probably came; from layer W92; and from graves 282, 334 & 365 in the nave. See Eames 1980, design 2339. 14th century. fig 17
14. One complete tile in situ in the chancel, 58 pieces from layer W60/2, a layer of sandy soil overlying the extension at the east end of the church, one piece from layer 194 in the cemetery to the south of this, seven from grave 214 in the nave, one near the south wall of the nave, and two from mortar impressions 320 in the south cloister alley. Eames 1980, 2395, and Hohler 1942, P62. 14th century. fig 15
15. One complete tile in situ in the chancel, and four pieces from layer W60/4, the demolition layer inside the chancel. See Eames 1980, design 2354, and resembles Hohler 1942, P58. 14th century. fig 17
16. Eight pieces, from layer W12 (the overall demolition layer), and from layer W56/2, a broken-up floor layer in the chapter house. Resembles Hohler 1942, P53. 14th century. fig 18
17. One piece, from layer W56/2, a broken-up floor layer in the chapter house. The British Museum has two specimens of this design, one from London and the other from St Albans. See Eames 1980, design 1829. Mid 14th century. fig 18
18. Eight pieces, one from layer 169, the destruction layer of the floor of the nave, six from grave 214 in the nave and one from grave 263 in the nave. From Penn, 14th century. fig 15
19. Eight pieces, seven from grave 334 in the nave, and one from grave 366 in the nave. Resembles Eames 1980, design 2226, and Hohler 1942, P50. fig 15

20. Six pieces, one from layer 169, the destruction layer of the floor of the nave, one from grave 214 in the nave, one from grave 305 in the nave, and three from mortar impressions 320 in the south cloister alley. See Eames 1980, design 2264, and related to Hohler 1942, P136. 14th century. fig 15

3. THE ANIMAL BONE by Geraldene Done

A small amount of bone was recovered, comprising 119 pieces of identifiable bone and a number of bird and fish small fragments. Ox, sheep, pig, hare, rabbit, domestic chicken, and goose were represented; bones from plaice and haddock were found among the fish remains, also one fragment classifiable as far as cod family. I am indebted to Sarah Colley of the DoE Faunal Remains Project for the identification of the fish bones.

	Distribution of Fragments						112	236
	W95/4	W95/5	W98/1	W51/7	W51/8			
Ox	rf	2	1+rf	2	4+rf	-	35+rf	
Sheep	8+rf	-	-	3+rf	19	3	8	
Pig	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	
Hare	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Rabbit	1	-	-	3	9	-	2	
Fowl (Gallus)	2	-	-	1	5	1	-	
Goose	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Fish	-	-	-	1+f	7+f	-	-	

rf = rib fragments

f = fin ray fragments

Feature 236 (the pre-friary ditch) contributed almost half of the bone, as it contained the virtually complete cervical and thoracic sectors of a bovine vertebral column with some lumbar fragments also. The bones are from a young but well-grown animal, probably about three years old. As there are no signs of butchery, this may have been the discarded body of a casualty beast. There is no indication of the cause of death, the only sign of abnormality being a slight callus on the medial edge of the tibia from the same feature and possibly from the postulated carcass.

The assemblage is too small to provide reliable information beyond the list of species present; the variety of animals present perhaps reflects a varied diet, though the quantity of bone could be accounted for by as little as one or two meals. The fish bones are interesting in that they do not derive from freshwater species as might be expected from the proximity to the River Wey but from fish brought inland from the coast. This was probably not unusual, cod, for example, occurring in the bone of Saxo-Norman date from Reigate Old Vicarage Site (Done forthcoming).

fig 25
ch 7: 1

4. SMALL FINDS4.1 The Small Finds from the 1974 Excavations by Humphrey Woods

Most of the finds in the following lists come from W84 and W92, the dust beneath the choir stalls. Where finds come from other contexts, a brief description is given.

4.1.1 Objects of Gilt Bronze

fig 42

1. Handle from small casket. Layer W92.
2. Circular plate with central rivet hole and three surrounding smaller holes. The latter were perhaps filled with gems or enamel. Decoration incised through the gilding. Probably a book-boss, cf Sherlock & Woods forthcoming fig 19, no 10. Layer W92.
3. Tapered ferrule with wood surviving in lower end. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.

4.1.2 Objects of Bronze and Steel

figs 43,
44 & 45

4. Belt chape. The rivet at the upper end broken in antiquity, as also the pendant at the lower end which would have joined the two plates together. Incised decoration at upper end of both plates. Layer W92.
5. Belt end, with leather surviving, made from re-used bronze sheet, cf no 6. The sheets may originally have been book fittings. One sheet decorated with incised oak leaves and rouletting, the other with circles and graffiti. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.
6. Belt end as no 5. Layer W92.
7. One plate from a belt chape, with incised figure of St Catherine with wheel and sword. cf Lambrick & Woods 1976, fig 11, no 6. Layer W92.

8. One plate from a belt chape with roulette decoration. Upper end of plate broken off along one of the lines of rouletting. Layer W84.
9. Belt chape with leather surviving. Incised decoration and trilobe edge one side only. Rivet at upper end, and two other perforations. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.
10. Belt end, with leather surviving, made from re-used bronze sheet, of nos 5 and 6. The sheet has been illustrated right and left in its re-used form, and centre, as if opened out to show its original shape. Decoration of incised leaves within borders, and rouletting between the leaves. The sheet may, like nos 5 and 6, have been a book fitting originally. Three perforations at the upper end may be contemporary with its primary use. The sheet has been doubled over and fastened with two rivets to make a belt end. Layer W84.
11. Belt end, with leather surviving, made by doubling over a piece of bronze sheet and fastening it with two rivets. The two additional perforations were probably punched in error, as they are in the wrong place for rivet holes. Layer W92.
12. Belt end, with leather surviving, made of one part of a 2-part book clasp with the hinge which would have been at the upper end filed off, and the plates forced apart to accommodate the leather, then secured with three rivets. For a book clasp of this type see Sherlock & Woods forthcoming, fig 22, no 50. The two rivets near the hollow dome belong with the primary use of the object.

Locking loop pendant attached to dome. On the upper face of the sheet four holes punched to form a cross. Integral with the cross are four more holes forming a circle, and this circle is surrounded by two further concentric circles of holes punched into the surface of the sheet. The whole object is made of a single sheet of bronze doubled over, with the dome punched out from behind as in repousse work. Layer W92.

13. Belt chape, with leather surviving, made from re-used bronze sheet, cf nos 5, 6 and 10. The sheet may, like these three originally have been a booking fitting. The central perforations at either end belong with the primary use of the sheet, the four corner rivets with the secondary use. Central perforation. Roulette decoration on upper sheet, back sheet plain. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.
14. Belt end of two plates, the upper decorated, the back plain. Four corner rivets. Central perforation. Layer W92.
15. Belt end of two undecorated plates with rivets at either end. Central perforation. Layer W92.
16. Belt end, with leather surviving, of two plates. The upper plate is bevelled on the two long edges, and scalloped and cusped at the ends. Back plate plain. Four corner rivets. Central perforation. Layer W92.
17. "Tear-drop" belt end. The object is half of a casting, the interior being rough, whereas the surface is polished. It would have been welded to a matching piece. Break at upper end where it would have been attached to belt. Cf Fingerlin 1971, 145, no 264. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.

18. Belt buckle with tongue missing. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.
19. Stirrup-shaped belt buckle. Tongue missing, though the seatings for it can be seen on both the central bar and the bow. Front polished, back somewhat roughly filed. Feature W57, a post-Dissolution gully east of the chapter house.
20. Tapered dress pin moulded at the neck. Layer W92.
21. Dress pin with spiral decoration incised on the head. The stem is inserted into the head, which is a separate piece. Layer W85, demolition layer in the sanctuary of the church.
22. Dress pin with lentoid head. The drawn stem is tinned. It is inserted into the head, which is a separate piece, cf no 21. Layer W92.
23. Head of a dress pin made of a hollow sphere cast in two halves and welded together. Square hole at the top to hold the stem, round hole at the bottom. Layer W92.
24. Bead (illustrated at twice life-size). Probably a paternoster bead. Layer W92.
25. Book fitting of bronze sheet with serrated edges and rivets at each corner. Four perforations in centre in the form of a cross, cf no 12. Layer W92.
26. Book fitting. The original rivets in each corner have been filed off, and decoration incised over the surviving rivet heads. Secondary rivet hole in centre. Layer W92.
27. Book fitting of bronze sheet with central rivet hole. Layer W92.

28. Book fitting with central rivet hole. Layer W92.
29. Book fitting of domed sheet with repousse pellets in each corner. Central rivet hole. Layer W92.
30. Book fitting with central rivet hole and a circle of holes which were perhaps filled with 'gems' of glass or paste, cf no 2. Layer W51/8, a layer of oven debris in the Great Kitchen.
31. Book fitting, domed, with central perforation with incised decoration. Rivets either side of central perforation. Layer W84.
32. Circular bronze strip with turned in outer edge and serrated inner edge. Two rivet holes. Possibly part of a book fitting. Layer W92.
33. Arms of pair of tweezers, illustrated with corrosion which could not be removed in the bow of the two arms. Horizontal incisions across the arms, at which point they have broken off. Two incisions survive above the break. Layer W92.
34. Neck from a leather water bottle, cut from a single sheet of bronze. The spout formed by curling the sheet round on itself, and the attachments by cutting strips which radiate from the spout. One complete attachment survives, with a rivet and a hole for another rivet beside it. Part of another attachment survives with a rivet hole, the remainder of the attachment being broken off at the rivet hole. Stopper missing. Such a bottle would have been slung from the belt. Layer W92.

35. Ring with hook. Perhaps for a wall hanging, but its provenance makes it more likely that it was either a dress fastening or a belt attachment from which a paternoster or water bottle might be suspended. Layer W92.
36. Twist loop of wire. Cf Drewett 1976, fig 16, no 78. Layer W84.
37. Spring. Cf Lambrick & Woods 1976, fig 12, no 21 - the Oxford specimen was also recovered from a layer of dust beneath the choir stalls; and Sherlock & Woods forthcoming, fig 23, nos 67, 68 & 69. Layer W84.
38. Spring of steel, illustrated at twice life size. Layer W84.
39. Corner of a bronze sheet with stamped crown and tiny hole in the corner. The object is most likely to be a fragment of one of the two scale pans of a coin balance. The plate would have been triangular and the hole would have been for the silk thread by which the pans were suspended. Layer W84.
40. Tapered ferrule, cf no 3. Scalloped claws at upper end. Cut from a single sheet of bronze which has been curled round on itself. Layer W92.

4.1.3 Objects of Iron, Lead and Pewter

fig 46

41. Iron knife blade with part of tang surviving. Layer W92.
42. Lead seal with four prongs radiating from head. Feature W57, a post-Dissolution gully east of the chapter house.
43. Twin-handled costrel in soft pewter. Comb decoration on surface. Handles applied to body. The base is a separate sheet, the walls of the vessel being smoothed round and under it. The neck is also separate, being joined to the shoulder with three strips, two inside and one outside.

Such a vessel could have had a liturgical function, but it seems more likely that it was a water bottle which would have been slung from the belt, cf no 34. Layer W83, demolition layer over choir stalls.

44. Lead pencil. Fluted stem, one end flat, the other pointed, the point being blunt from use. cf Lambrick & Woods 1976, fig 12, nos 29 & 30; and Sherlock & Woods forthcoming, fig 24, no 111. Layer W98/3, the lowest fill of a pit sealed by the north cloister walk, and therefore stratigraphically dateable to before c 1275.

4.1.4 Objects of Bone and Stone

fig 47

45. Bone tweezers, with one arm broken off. Decoration of three sets of horizontal bands incised around shoulder. Spatula at upper end. Perhaps a medical instrument. From layer W101, make-up for the floor of the north cloister alley, and therefore stratigraphically dateable to before c 1275.
46. Bone plate from a knife handle, broken at lower end. Edges rounded, top end filed straight. Obverse polished, reverse roughly filed. One bronze rivet surviving, two other rivet holes. Layer W92.
47. Bone pin. Ovoid head, with collar beneath. Tapered body, broken at lower end. The head has a small hole in the top, showing that the pin was made by being turned on a lathe. Layer W92.
48. Whetstone, with hole at the top to enable it to be slung from a belt with a thong. Broken at lower end. Sharpening cuts on all faces. Layer W92.

4.2 The Small Finds from the 1978 Excavation by Rob Poulton

The small finds from the 1978 excavations were neither plentiful nor of great interest, with some limited exceptions. It should be noted particularly that very few finds of post dissolution date were made and consequently in general, the finds reports have been restricted to material contemporary with the Friary. Not surprisingly much of this material was found in contexts later than 1538 and in particular in layers associated with the destruction of the church. For convenience, finds of pottery, paving tiles and jettons are considered with the material discovered in 1974. The other finds are reported on below. The finds report is divided according to the material from which a find is made. Each section is itself split into a catalogue and a discussion. In the catalogues an asterisk (*) indicates that an object is illustrated.

ch 5: 1, 2
& 6

fig 48

Abbreviations used in this part only:

l	=	length
d	=	diameter
w	=	width
t	=	thickness
E M S	=	Platt & Coleman-Smith (eds) 1975, Vol 2
L M M C	=	London Museum Medieval Catalogue, 1940
E M C	=	Cunnington & Cunnington, 1952
U/S	=	Unstratified

4.2.1 Bronze The advice of John Cherry has been invaluable in preparing this part.

Catalogue

NO	S F NO	CON TEXT	DESCRIPTION	fig no
1	56	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 21mm, d = 2mm	25, 33
2	57	S150	Lace tag, flattened, closed at one end. l = 19mm, d = 1.5mm	" "
3	59	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 20mm, d = 1.5mm	" "
4	61	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 21mm, d = 2mm	" "
5	62	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 24mm, d = 1.7mm	" "
6	63	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 26mm, d = 1.7mm	" "
7	64	S150	Lace tag, broken at both ends. l = 16mm, d = 1.7mm	" "
8	118	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end, broken at the other. l = 22mm, d = 1.7mm	" "
9	122	S150	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 26mm, d = 1.7mm	" "
10	51	S143	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 19mm, d = 3mm	" "
11	52	S143	Lace tag, narrows sharply at one end. l = 18mm, d = 3mm	" "
12	54	S143	Lace tag, open at both ends. l = 15mm, d = 1.3mm	" "
13	55	S143	Lace tag, closed at one end. l = 17mm, d = 1.3mm	" "
14	65	S143	Lace tag, narrows at one end, broken. l = 20mm, d = 1.3mm	" "
15	123	S143	Lace tag, narrows at one end. l = 20mm, d = 1.3mm	" "
16	195	288	Lace tag, partly closed at one end. l = 25mm, d = 2mm	" "

NO	S F NO	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	fig no
17	75	S128	Lace tag, narrows at one end. l = 21mm, d = 1.3mm	25
18	100	293	Pin, head formed by passing wire around the end of the shaft, then smoothing and rounding. l = 36mm	15
19	168	340	Pin, as 18, but a more slender example. l = 33mm	* 15
20	140	305	Upper hemisphere of pinhead formed from 2 flattened hemispheres (compare EMS, 260, no 1788)	* 15
21	79	201(over 359)	Stud, with broken shank. d of head = 12mm, l of shank = 11mm	* 15
22	58	S259	Flattened hemispherical button, with eye broken. d = 26mm	* 25
23	14	120	?Brooch. Round section with a flattened face which follows a shallow spiral around the loop. Inner d = 19mm	* 15
24	188	S362	Brooch. Ring brooch with pin of square section. Outer d = 45mm, Inner d = 37mm (L M M C, pl LXXVII no 1, 273, is an exact parallel. no 1776 is also very similar. The date may be 1350 to 1400, as at Southampton, though L M M C, 275, suggests 13th or 14th century. The object was found near the right elbow of the skeleton, which does not help to decide its purpose (cf Mellor & Pearce 1981, 133).	* 15
25	4	U/S	Gilded bronze signet ring. The initials are R C, and it is decorated with a heart and fleur-de-lis.	*
26	189	S363	Ring, Found on middle joint, middle finger of right hand. Plain band, d = 15mm	* 15

Discussion

The 17 bronze lace tags are all broadly similar in appearance.

Variations in length and diameter are fairly random, which would argue that the industry is domestic and unmechanised.

eg no 16
fig 48

The two main groups of lace tags were found with burials

S143 and S150, both found in context 288. The position

ch 3: 3.2.2.3

in which the tags were found suggests that the garment

fig 22

worn was a doublet.

The solitary lace tag found with S128 may indicate something similar, if one accepts the proposition that others were lost when S128 was badly disturbed. It is not possible to date these items, though the Cunningtons (E M C 98) suggest the doublet laced down the front was only current from 1400 to 1450.

ch 3: 3.2.2.2
table 15

The two pins, nos 18 and 19, are of a type found in contexts of various dates. At Southampton, for example, we have no 1720 dated 1250 (E M S, 255), no 1760 dated 1375 to 1425 (E M S, 258) and 1823-41 dated 1550 to 1650 (E M S, 264). 1720 is a nearly exact parallel to no 19. The other pin (no 20) has parallels which are usually mid-16th century or later (e g E M S, 260 no 1788 dated c 1550). This one found in a grave must be dated before 1538 but greater precision is not possible. All three pins are ordinary dress pins.

fig 48

Neither the stud (21) nor the button (22) are closely dateable. Layer 201 in which the former was found is very probably post-friary though the latter was found in a grave but it is difficult to reconstruct the types of garment on which they were used.

The ring found on S363 (no 26) was a plain bronze band. Rings seem to be a rare phenomenon in medieval graves. This may reflect the church's injunctions against grave goods, and it is possible that the wearing of rings was not uncommon. There was probably a particular significance attached to ring wearing, perhaps indicating that this person was married - though the ring finger is different to the modern one.

The gilded bronze signet ring (no 25) also poses a number of problems. Firstly, it was an unstratified find which makes it impossible to be sure whether it is of the friary period or later. An association with the friary is strongly suggested by the decoration of a heart and fleur-de-lis, both symbols appropriate to Our Lady and thus the Dominicans, and a date in the early 16th century may be suggested. Secondly, there is the problem of identifying to whom the ring may have belonged. A friar or a prior is likely, even though this means that the ban on possession of jewellery by the order was ignored - which is quite likely by the early 16th century. From the Obituary Kalendar, two names would fit: Robert de Chertesye, April 19th and Richard Coke, September 7th. Since no years of death were given, it is not possible to distinguish between them.

4.2.2 Lead The advice of John Cherry has been invaluable in preparing this part

Catalogue Please note that all the finds listed below were found in contexts which post-date the Friary and their location is not indicated on the published plans.

NO	S F NO	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	
27	74	184	Window Lead. Heavily twisted strip, having junctions with other strips. Width difficult to measure but <u>c</u> 8mm throughout.	
28	95	169	Window Lead. 5 pieces, all squashed flat. W = <u>c</u> 9mm	
29	97	214.2	Window Lead. 1 piece, preserving original shape. W = <u>c</u> 8mm	
30	99	176	Window Lead. 2 pieces, both twisted and flattened. W = <u>c</u> 8mm	
31	172	265	Window Lead, with a small piece of glass. 1 strip, flattened. W = <u>c</u> 8mm, T of glass = 1.5mm	
32	175	265	Window lead, with clear glass. This forms two small triangular panes, which were probably originally part of a small square (maximum dimensions 70mm x 70mm) made up of 4 triangles. W of lead = 8mm. Dimensions of glass pane = 35 x 30 x 28mm. T of glass = 1.5mm	*
33	176	265	Window Lead. 5 pieces. One piece, though distorted, seems to form the sides of a triangle similar to 32 above. Another piece suggests a pane with one dimension of at least 90mm. W of lead = 8mm.	
34	47	243	Thin piece lead, possibly window lead.	
35	47	243	Lead object. T = 2mm.	
36	47	243	Lead strip, tapers towards one end where it terminates in a slightly hooked point. Broken at other end. W = 14mm, l = 120mm. cf E M S, 268, no 1896	*
37	85	174	Triangle of lead. This must have been cut from a larger sheet. One surface was sandy, suggesting that the sheet was laid on sand during manufacture.	

Discussion

The window lead, which was recovered from a number of contexts widely dispersed around the nave of the church, was all of the same type (eg 32, fig 48). Though variously

distorted, the width of lead in all cases is c 8mm and the casement (though usually squashed flat) is designed for glass 1.5mm thick. The leading which survived best (32) was for a small triangular pane of clear glass. All the finds, as one would expect, come from contexts which are post friary; in other words, the material derives from destruction of the church.

Of the other lead objects, 34 and 35 may be passed over quickly as their function is obscure. That is also true of 36 (fig 37), though it may be noted that a similar object was found at Southampton (E M S, 268, no 1896). There too its purpose was unknown; it is difficult to know whether the date given there (Late 13th century) has any relevance here since context 243, from which 34, 35 and 36 derive, was undoubtedly of the 19th century, though its position cutting through the southern cloister walk means that it could have incorporated earlier material.

4.2.3 Iron

Catalogue

NO	S F NO	CON TEXT	DESCRIPTION	fig no
38	176	305	Iron Ring, coffin handle. d = <u>c</u> 95mm	15
39	177	305	Iron Ring, coffin handle. d = <u>c</u> 95mm	15

Discussion

The two coffin handles (38 and 39) are made of iron and are heavily corroded. A pair of handles from St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury (Sherlock & Woods, forthcoming) provide a partial parallel, though there the attachment to the coffin is more elaborate than the simple rivet probable here.

5 THE COINS by Marion Archibald

- 1 Halfpenny of Henry VI. London mint. Leaf-mascle issue, 1434-5. Leaf below N of LON/DON. Layer W51/8, oven debris in the Great Kitchen.
- 2 Farthing of Henry VI. London mint. Leaf-pellet issue, 1445-54; i.m.: cross 5. Layer W92, dust beneath the choir stalls.
- 3 Fragment of a fifteenth-century penny. Style of bust not that of an official English issue. No part of either legend visible. Possibly either contemporary English forgery, or Scottish penny. Layer W92, dust beneath the choir stalls.
- 4 Half groat of Henry VII. Canterbury mint, class IIIa; i.m: tun. No stops on obverse. Layer W51/7, oven debris in the Great Kitchen.
- 5 Halfpenny of Henry VIII. Second coinage, 1526-44. London mint, i.m. lis. Layer W92, dust beneath the choir stalls.

6 THE JETTONS by the late S E Rigold

Almost all the following are from layers W84 and W92, the dust beneath the choir stalls. A brief description of other layers is given as required.

6.1 Catalogue

- 1 19mm English 'sterling series', pierced as usual. Crowned head as on pennies of Fox gp. XV, border of pellets/tribrach flory, crown above pellet between arms, border of pellets. c 1325-30. Layer W84.

- 2 19mm English 'sterling series', not pierced but looks official. Two lions passant guardant with lys punched over the upper one, border of pellets/single cross flory, 5 pellets in each quarter with bifoliate crown in each quarter of border. c 1325 ? Layer W92.
- 3 27mm French 'derivative', fairly early but battered and pierced. Shield of France modern, legend apparently garbled/short cross flory in quadrilobe, crowns (or lion-masks ?) and pearly annulets in spandrels. c 1460 ? Layer W92.
- 4 27mm French 'derivative', rough late style, pierced in border. Shield of France modern, AVEMA ... GRACIA PE (1st E reversed)/cross flory in distended quadrilobe, lys on cusps. c 1475 ? Layer W84.
- 5 27mm French 'derivative', of extremely rough, and presumably late, style. Three (or four ?) lys and pellets in field, garbled legend in uncouth lettering, ending DETOV/ crude three-strand cross flory. A's in quarters, O's etc. in border. Last quarter of 15th century ? Layer W37, a post-medieval rubbish deposit.
- 6 28mm Tournai, fairly late and thick. Four keys forming a cross, lys in quarters, quatrefoil at centre, legend garbled/crown of thorns, centre unclear. c 1475 ? Layer W92.
- 7 20mm 'Unplaced central group', neater than usual. Swan on dotted ground, CCC and pierced cinquefoil repeated in border/crowned shield of France modern, 3 sprigs each side. c 1475 ? Layer W92.

- 8 20mm 'Unplaced central group', rather than very early Nuremberg, again neat. Imperial crown, E's and stars in border/cockerel, stars in border, pellet at centre. c 1485 ? Layer W92.
- 9 21mm Very early Nuremberg (rather than unplaced central group). Quartered shield in trilobe (1 & 4, 3 annulets: 2 & 3, dolphin), annulets in spandrel/shield (a label over 3 cinquefoils), NVRIAGAB:V c 1490 ? Layer W92.
- 10 24mm Early Nuremberg. Lion of St Mark/Imperial crown, legends garbled. c 1510 ? Layer W84.
- 11 20mm Early Nuremberg. Galley of France/concave cross flory, pellet at centre, garbled legends c 1510 ? Layer W84.
- 12 21mm Early Nuremberg. Shield of France modern, 'normal' 3 crowns and 3 lys motif, garbled legends, double annulet stops. c 1510 ? Layer W92.
- 13 22mm Early Nuremberg. 'normal' types (Reichsapfel in trilobe/3 crowns and 3 lys), garbled legends, colon stops, annulet terminals to crown. c 1510-20. Layer W92.
- 14 23mm Early Nuremberg, 'normal' types, garbled legends, annulet terminals, pellets in spandrels. c 1520-30. Layer W84.
- 15 22mm Early Nuremberg, 'normal' types, as before, no pellets, large Reichsapfel. c 1510-20. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.
- 16 As previous but folded up. Layer W84.
- 17 As previous but a fragment. Layer W92.

- 18 21mm Early Nuremberg. 'normal' types, as before, no pellets and no clear terminals to crowns, large Reichsapfel, but with small Reichsapfel as initial mark above it and pierced cinquefoil initial mark on reverse, garbled legends. c 1510 ? Layer W37, a post-medieval rubbish deposit.
- 19 28mm Blank, unpierced. Layer W12, the overall demolition layer.
- 20 28mm As previous. Feature W57, a post-dissolution gully east of the Chapter House.
- 21 18mm Not a jetton but apparently a small base billon coin (mite, or maille) of some Low Country or Lotharingian state, bent and practically illegible. Large black letter r e (/) (possibly Rene I or II of Lorraine) ...O..L../ short cross paty, shields with two chevrons in two quarters, ... ONN... 15th century, perhaps late. Layer W92.
- 40 22mm lead token (fig 48), unique in design and very crude being ovoid rather than circular. Presumably a local 'home made' product to which it is difficult to assign a date. On one side is an 8-point star shaped design of interwoven lines. On the other side a bird and a branch are shown. Layer 163, the mansion garden soil.
- 41 20mm lead token (fig 48), unique in design, but slightly less crude than 40, having a bevelled edge. Lys-like design of central 'spear' and two curved lines joined by a transverse line on one side. The other side bears a

cruciform design formed by four petals. Probably late medieval. Grave S128 in cemetery Area A.

6.2 Note on chronology of jettons, or casting-counters

At any one period, one particular series or fabric supplies most of the English demand. There is, as yet, no generally accepted name for each of these fabrics and that used here is, to some degree, invented by myself from long experience of classifying jettons from excavations, but may have to be modified as study proceeds. From about 1290 to the third quarter of the fourteenth century hardly any are found except the fairly small official English jettons, normally pierced at the centre, some of which make use of the same die-punches as the English coinage; hence the whole series is called the 'sterling' series (nos 1 & 2). French and Italian jettons of this period are rare in England. From about the 1360s, however, until the first quarter of the fifteenth century, a comparable official French series predominates, occurring in both smaller and larger sizes. The sterling series ceases with the influx of the smaller one, but large-size English jettons now occur, though much more rarely than the larger French ones. From about 1415 to 1490, the sources are more varied. English production has ceased completely. The commonest series is one clearly deriving from the foregoing French official ones, hence called 'French derivatives', (nos 3, 4 & 5) but much more limited in their motifs, and while fairly uniform at any one stage, rapidly deteriorating in technique, especially after mid-century, and departing from the fabric of the coinage.

If they can be divided into official and private imitations, the division is far from clear. They are all large and get larger. Besides these there is a distinct, idiosyncratic and plentiful series made at Tournai from the 1430s onwards, of which the later ones are sometimes thick and concave (cf no.6). These are distinct from a rougher and much rarer series with Flemish legends. Finally, from the 1440s onwards, occurs a thin and often poorly made series with very varied motifs, often marked by the letter S. Whether or not this is the initial of a place (Strasbourg, Sedan, which made jettons later ?) the series evidently emanates from somewhere on the Franco-German march (hence called 'unplaced central group' (nos 7 & 8)) and is to be distinguished, though not always easy to distinguish, from the very earliest of those made at Nuremberg (no 9), which first occur in contexts around 1490, which is about the date that the manufacture of counters seems to be first evidenced in the city records there. From about 1490 until the first quarter of the seventeenth century, the Nuremberg industry carries all before it and caters for the tastes of all customers. The French derivatives have already ceased, the Tournai productions cease soon after, and the archetypes of some common Nuremberg imitations, such as official Burgundo-Flemish ones, are extremely rare in England. From about 1610, though the Nuremberg production continues, the demand for it, or for any jettons, in England drops precipitately.