Excavations at Greyfriars, Northampton 1972

by JOHN H WILLIAMS

with contributions from
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INTRODUCTION (FIGS 1-3)

Excavations were undertaken during the spring of 1972 on the site of Greyfriars, Northampton in advance of the construction of the Grosvenor Centre. Some further work (trenches V and W) was carried out in the following winter. The excavations were conducted by Northampton Development Corporation's Archaeological Unit under the direction of the author, with financial support from the Department of the Environment and through the co-operation of Northampton Borough Council, Grosvenor Estates and Wimpeys. I am also grateful to the many people who assisted in the excavations themselves. K Connor produced the publication drawings and Frances Williams provided invaluable assistance in the production of the report.

Initial trial trenching demonstrated the position of the friary but the subsequent excavations were hindered by the considerable disturbance by Victorian cellarage. Only under Greyfriars Street and Princes Street did the archaeological levels survive reasonably intact and it is suggested that here lay respectively one of the claustral ranges and the church. It is impossible, however, to reconstruct anything like a complete plan of the friary.

THE HISTORY OF THE FRIARY

The various orders of friars which came into being in the first part of the 13th century were an essentially new religious phenomenon. Unlike the earlier monastic foundations which were largely devoted to a life of prayer and contemplation the friars were evangelists and were attracted to the main medieval centres of population. Thus Northampton contained houses of all four major orders of the friars — the Friars Minor, Franciscans or Greyfriars, the Carmelites or White Friars, the Dominicans or Black Friars and the Augustinian Friars. Northampton also contained within its walls the Cluniac priory of St. Andrew, probably seven or eight parish churches, St. Johns hospital and other small religious establishments. Further churches etc lay in the suburbs. The Church, then, must have exerted a not inconsiderable influence on the life of the townsfolk: indeed at the Dissolution it seems probable that over half the 'secular' property within the town was owned by the Church.

The Rev R M Serjeantson who intensively studied many aspects of Northampton's past particularly those relating to its religious life wrote fully, if not exhaustively, on the Northampton Greyfriars (Serjeantson 1911). The following historical summary is based on his account and the reader is referred

GREYFRIARS: Location Plan

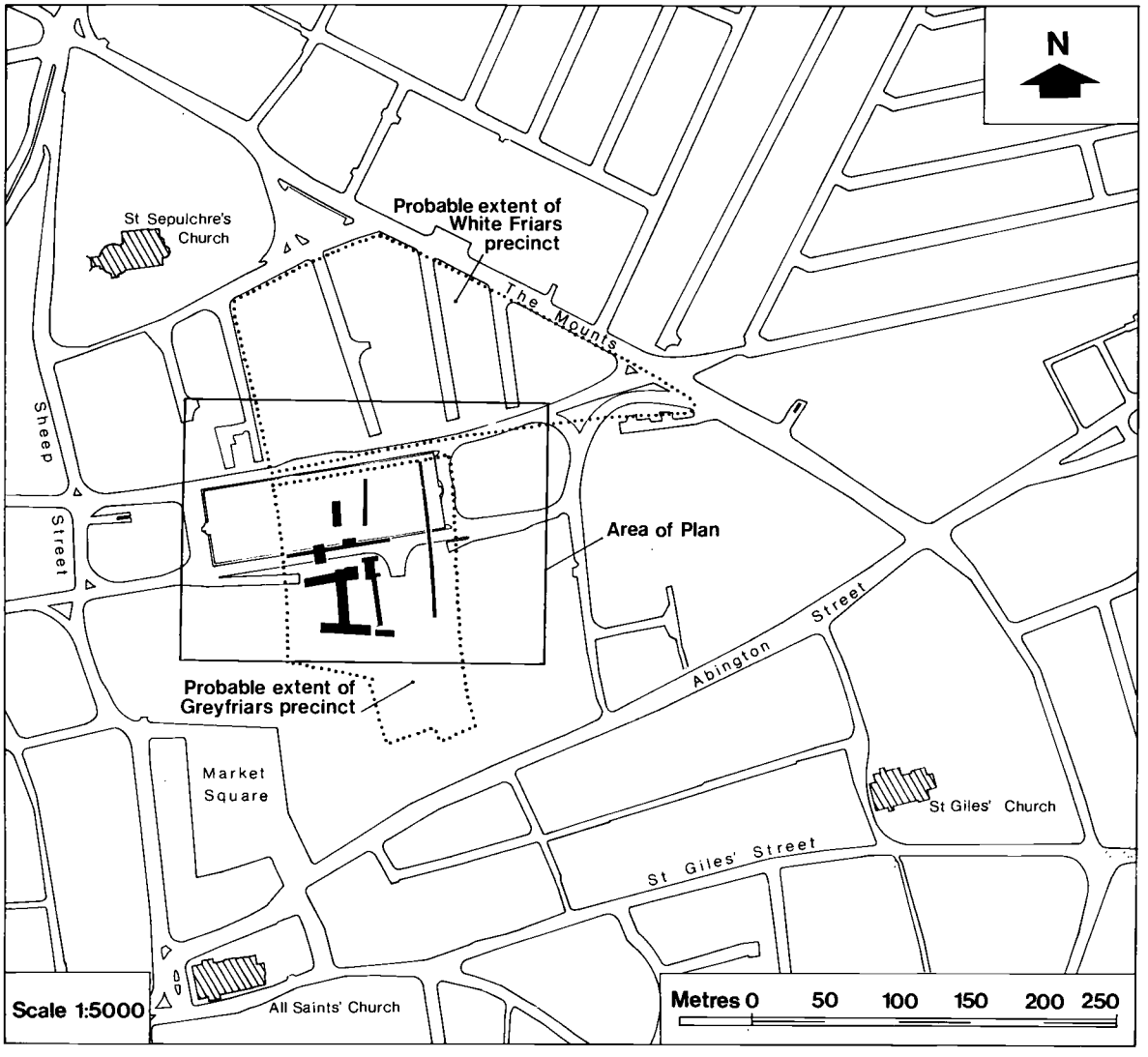


Fig 1

there for references to original sources. The Franciscan order, founded by St Francis of Assisi in 1210, arrived in England in 1224 and came to Northampton in 1226. Initially Sir Richard Gobion settled the friars outside the east gate of the town on his own estate but subsequently, sometime between 1236 and 1239 they were brought into the town by the townsfolk and settled on town land, presumably the site of the recent excavations. In 1238 the king granted timber in Salcey Forest for the construction of the *capella* (chapel) and further grants of timber were forthcoming in 1239 and 1241-2. Ten good oaks, again from Salcey Forest, were provided in 1246 for the building of their church and houses. 15 marks were given in 1247 towards the roofing of the church and in the same year

timber was also granted for the building of the infirmary. The friars are recorded building a parlour or *locutorium* in 1257 and a house for their schools in 1258. Further timber was provided in 1283 for the enlargement of the church. Various accounts between 1300 and 1334 record 32 to 40 friars present in the house. The friary was dissolved in 1538, the deed of surrender being signed on 28th October. By that time the friary must have been quite impressive for John Leland, Henry VIII's antiquary, who visited Northampton shortly before the surrender of the house commented that:

> 'The Gray-freres House was the beste builded and largest House of all the places of the Freres.'

THE SITE OF THE FRIARY (FIGS 1-3)

A certain amount of confusion has existed as to the location of the various orders of friars in Northampton and even today the precise site of the Dominican House is not securely established.

The position of the Greyfriars cannot be considered in isolation but must be looked at together with that of White Friars. Leland, writing in 1538, stated that:

> 'The Gray freres House stoode a little beyond the Market Place, almost by flatte north. . . The White Freres house stoode a litle above the Gray Friars.'

On Speed's map of 1610 Greyfriars is placed to the north of Lady's Lane and the sites of the other friaries are not indicated. Bridges (1791, vol 1, 455) merely noted that White Friars lay to the east of Greyfriars but did not give the position of either.

Victorian writers, even with the benefit of archaeological discoveries in Kerr Street and Princes Street were content to accept both Leland and Speed. Wetton (1847, 48) wrote:

> 'Nearly opposite Wood Street stood the (Greyfriars) church part of the floor of which was discovered in 1846 in digging foundations of a house adjoining Lady-Lane. The greater part of the site of the church is under the road now called Kerr Street.'

On the remains in Princes Street

> 'Whether the foundations just mentioned were those of St Michaels is uncertain. . .'

White Friars was regarded as lying to the east of Kerr Street. Two years later Whellan (1849, 109) followed Wetton's interpretation closely.

Further misinterpretation can be seen on Goosey's map of Northampton (*VCH Northants* vol 3, facing 8) although in this case White Friars is placed in the junction of Abington Street and Wood Street.

It was left to Serjeantson (1911, 18) to sort the matter out although even today the erroneous earlier ideas are still commonly held. Serjeantson argued convincingly that the site of the Greyfriars marked on Speed's map was in fact the Carmelite friary and Greyfriars was to the south. In placing White Friars in that position he cited an inquisition of 1278 which clearly indicates that White Friars was situated immediately adjacent to the town walls.

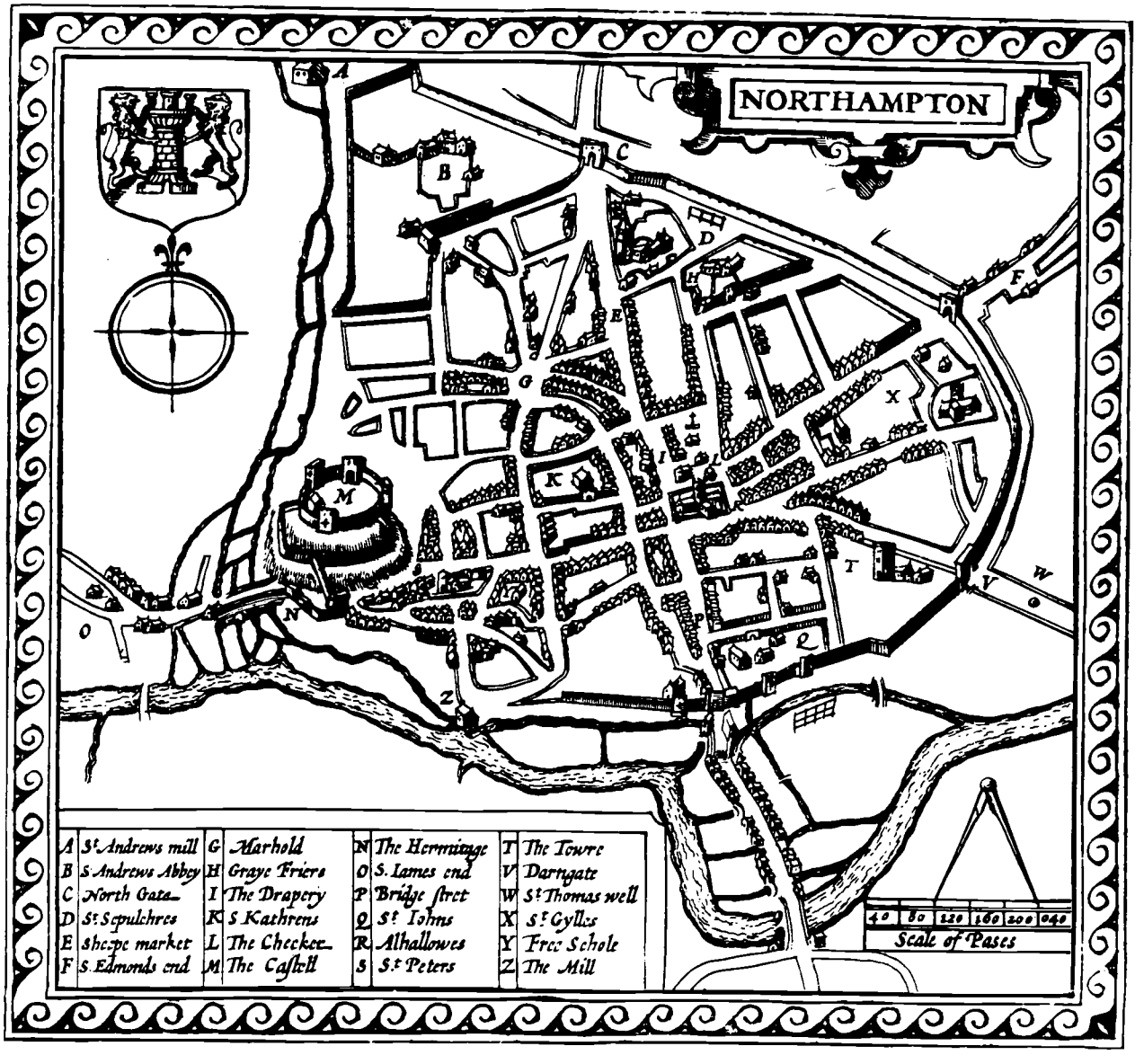


Fig 2 Plan of Northampton by John Speed, 1610.

Further evidence can be adduced. In the 1504 Rental of Northampton (NRO) a series of properties is listed as lying 'Next the Friars Minor etc'.

a) 'Of the capital house, once of John le Megre, late of William Rushden, now of the Fraternity of St Thomas the Martyr and in the tenure (blank),
by the year 8d.

b) Of the capital house, once of the said John, late of John Longham and late in the tenure of John Peny,

by the year 8d.

c) Of the house, once of Nicholas Stowe, late of John Ryngston, now of Master Richard Grene,

by the year 8d.

d) Of the tenement of the said Richard Stowe and is the hall of the tenement aforesaid, now of the said Master Richard Grene and called 'le stabull',

by the year 16d.

e) Of the tenement, once of John Gregory, now of John Tressham, Esquire, and now in the tenure of John Dawkyns, baker, and called 'le Grene tree',

by the year 8d.

f) Of the tenement, once of John Houghton, now of the Hospital of St John, Northampton and called 'le Catte',

by the year 16d.

g) Of the capital tenement once of Adam le Cordier, after of John Longvile, now thereof have been made shops on the north side of the gate of the same tenement, now of Roger Salsbury, Esquire, and late in the tenure of Joan Stanbrigge, widow,

by the year 8d.

h) Of the capital tenement, once of Robert Cheunpenys, after of John Longvile, now of Roger Salsbury and late in the tenure of Joan Stanbrigge, widow, now (blank)

by the year 16d.

i) Of the tenement, once of (blank) Belland, late of John Longvile, on the south side of the gate to the said capital tenement, now of Roger Salsbury and late in the tenure of John Geddyng, patynmaker,

by the year 8d.'

(plus two further entries)

Alderman Frank Lee in his private papers (NRO Box X1055) noted that c and d could be correlated with the site of 'Welsh House' at the north east corner of the Market Square. The property was given by William Pritherge to the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Croydon, in 1600 (Paget 1934, nos 240-2) but its descent can be traced from 1479 onwards (*ibid*, nos 212-5, 227-33, 237-46, 249-51). In 1479 John Peny is recorded as a former tenant of the property to the north (*ibid*, nos 212-3) and the property to the south belongs to Thomas Tresham and is called the 'Grene Tree' (*ibid*, nos 212-3). In a deed of 1526 (NRO Finch-Hatton 1129) this property is described as situated between a tenement of the Hospital of St John the Baptist on the south and a tenement of Agnes Hayward, widow on the north. The tenement of St Johns Hospital is presumably 'le Catte' of f; Agnes Hayward is mentioned as a part owner of b and c in 1519 (Paget 1934, nos 219, 222).

Another series of deeds relates to the 'Peycock' presumably the Peacock Inn so recently demolished (NRO Finch-Hatton, 1117, 1119-22, 1124-5, 1130,

1133-5, 1137-8). The property is variously described as 'cum omnibus domibus, shopis, tenantriis, edificiis, gardinis adiacentibus' (*ibid,* 1134), 'mesuagio sive hospicio. . .et illa quattuor tenementa. . . .hospicio pertinenta. . .' (*ibid,* 1124) etc. The property was acquired in 1456 by Roger Salesbury from George Longevile, son of John Longevile (*ibid,* 1134-5, 1138) and the Catte is there recorded as lying to the north. The Peycock etc would seem to be g,h,i. of the Rental. It is interesting to note that John Longevile's aquisition in 1379 of one or more of g,h and i is entered on the only surviving Memoranda Roll for Northampton (NRO, Borough Records, Memoranda Rolls of the town of Northampton 2-3 Richard II). It is also worth recording that Roger Salesbury and his son William were in fact buried in the Greyfriars Church (Serjeantson 1911, 18).

The Rental thus almost certainly records under 'Next the Friars Minor' a series of properties running down the north end of the east side of the Market Square. This adds considerable weight to the interpretation of the Princes Street/Greyfriars Street complex as that of Greyfriars. It is also important in demonstrating that at least part of the 1504 Rental was compiled systematically.

A series of late 17th-early 18th century deeds, referring mainly to the former White Friars precinct further clarifies the respective locations of the White Friars and Greyfriars (NRO, ZA 531, ZA 1054-7). Sir William Samwell acquired the White Friars property shortly after the Dissolution and within the precinct erected 'one capital messuage' (NRO, ZA 531). This presumably was the large house to the north of Lady's Lane which can be seen on Speed's map of 1610 and Marcus Pierce's map of 1632 (NPL) and may well have been rather a conversion or reconstruction of part of the friary. The property subsequently passed into the hands of the important Northampton family of Fleetwood (*cf* Cox and Serjeantson 1897, 102-111, esp 106f).

In 1694 there is a reference to Greyfriars (ZA 531):

> 'And also all that close. . .on the south side of and over against the capital messuage heretofore (ie White Friars). . .one parte of which said close. . . was sometime the scite of the late Dissolved House of the ffreres Minor. . .'

There seems little doubt that Greyfriars was situated between the Market Place and Lady's Lane.

THE LAYOUT AND EXTENT OF THE FRIARY (FIGS 1-3)

The nature of the excavated structures is discussed below (p 104). Documentary evidence to aid its interpretation is somewhat limited.

Although the location of the friary is now established the extent of the precinct and the layout of the buildings is more difficult. On Speed's map there is what appears to be a boundary wall along the east side of Newlands and the south side of Lady's Lane which could be the precinct wall of Greyfriars (*cf* the clear precinct wall of White Friars to the north). The wall would appear, however, to extend along the whole length of Lady's Lane, turn south along the Mounts and return along Abington Street, being broken by gaps for Wood Street (variously referred to in the past as Le Newelond, St. Michaels Lane, White Friars Lane or Cock Lane) and Wellington Street. The Greyfriars precinct was certainly not so

extensive and although the Greyfriars may have utilised part of the wall as a boundary its original function is unclear.

The records dealing with the letting and sale of the friary after the Dissolution provide useful information. In 1540 the site was let to Thomas Thorne at a rent of 24s 10d per year split 10s 0d for the site, 10s 0d for the cemetery, 3s 4d for the little orchard and various smaller sums for other portions of the property. Another orchard was leased to Mary Smythe at 3s 4d per year (Serjeantson 1911, 16).

In 1544 the site was bought by Richard Taverner and the site was then described:

> 'All that site of the late house of Friars Minor surrendered to us, situated, lying and being in the town of Northampton, together with all houses and buildings within the precincts of the same fit and necessary for a tenant or farmer; and the waste land and ground on which superfluous buildings were built and situated. Also the cemetery; and the orchard called 'le greate orcheyarde,' containing by estimation one acre and a half; and another parcel of land called 'le cloyster grounde,' containing by estimation 1/3 of a rood; also another parcel of ground lying on the north side of the chancel of the church, containing by estimation 1/6 part of a rood; and one garden in the second cloister, called 'le kytchyn garden;' and one orchard called 'le litle orcheyarde,' containing by estimation half an acre; and another parcel of ground called 'le well yarde,' with a well in the same; all which premises were lately in the hands of the Prior and Co-Friars of the said house at the time of the surrender of the same, and are now let to Mary Smyth.
>
> Also all that parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the precincts of the late house of Friars Minor on the south side of the Great Orchard, let to the aforesaid Mary Smyth, which site and all other and singular premises above recited, together with all and singular appurtenances and easements lately belonged to the house of Friars Minor in the said town of Northampton.' (Serjeantson 1911, 17).

The Franciscan friary at Northampton would thus seem to have comprised a church, two cloisters (*cf* eg Walsingham: Martin 1937, 124) and perhaps a separate school.

The product of the acreage mentioned in the details of the sale to Richard Taverner amounts to 2⅛ acres. Extrapolating the earlier rental to Thomas Thorne on the basis of 3s 4d. for ½ acre — the little orchard — (and this must necessarily be regarded as a very approximate calculation) it is unlikely that the total precinct covered at most much more than 4 acres. An area of orchard, on Noble and Butlin's Map of Northampton in 1746, which is bounded by Newlands, Lady's Lane and Cock Lane (Wood Street), comes to approximately 4½ acres and might be suggested as the rough extent of the Greyfriars precinct.

There is an added complication, however, in the position of St Michaels Church. St Michaels is first mentioned in the early 13th century when it is confirmed by Hugh bishop of Lincoln to St Andrews priory and during the Middle Ages it was one of Northampton's parish churches. The last incumbent recorded in the Register of the Bishop of Lincoln was Thomas Parnell 1493, and the parish was subsequently amalgamated into St Sepulchres (Bridges 1791, vol 1, 450).

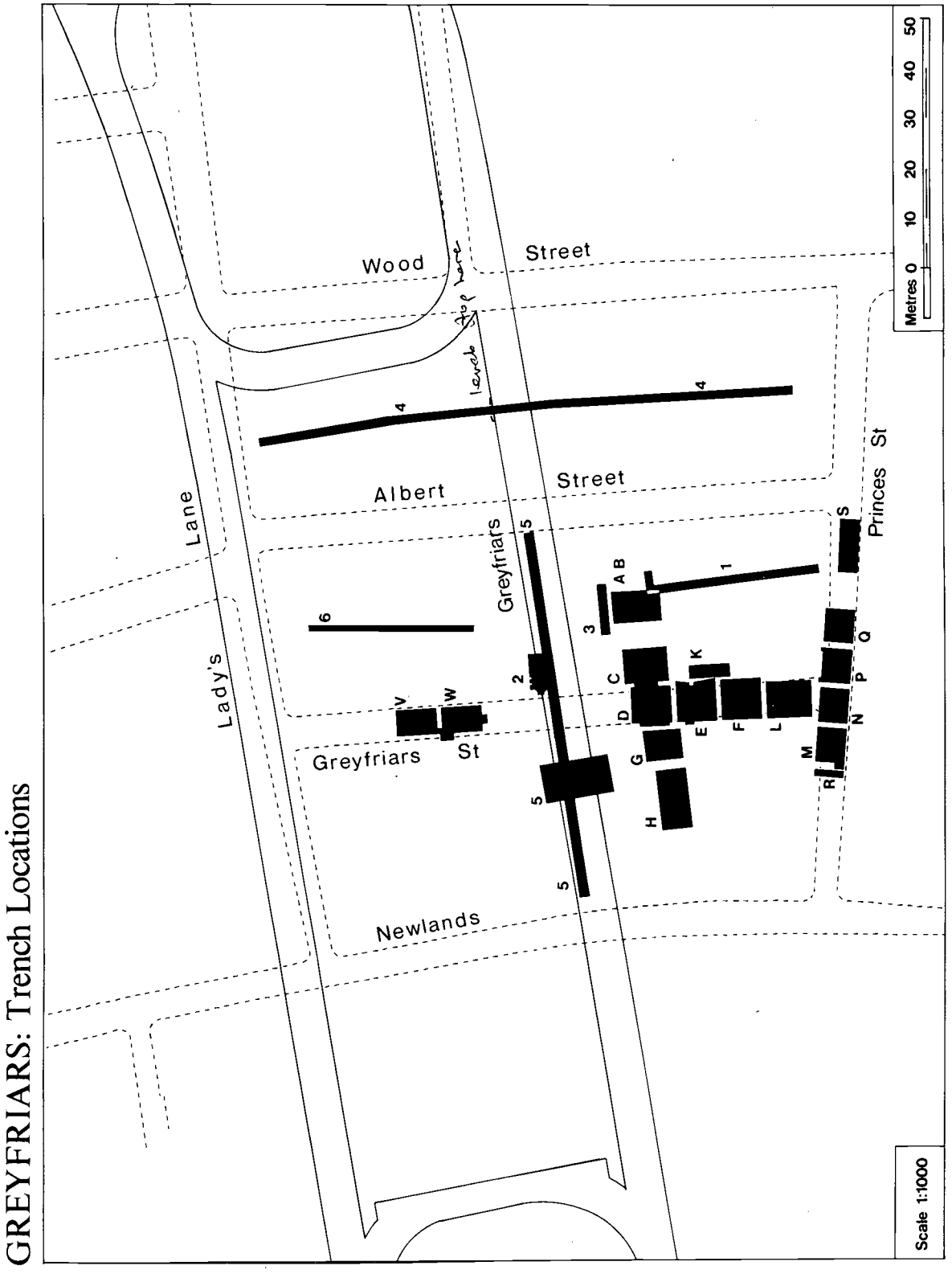

GREYFRIARS: Trench Locations
Wood Street
Albert Street
Greyfriars
Greyfriars St
Lady's Lane
Princes St
Newlands
Metres 0 10 20 30 40 50
Scale 1:1000
1
2
3
4
5
6
A B
C
D
E
F
G
H
K
L
M
N
P
Q
R
S
V
W

Fig 3

The church was situated somewhere at the top end of Wood Street. Le Newelond (Wood Street) is described as leading from Abingdonestrete to the Church of St. Michael (NRO, St. Giles Charity, nos 6, 7). It is suggested that the cemetery located between Albert Street and Wood Street (p 115) may have been the cemetery of St Michaels in which case the church is likely to have been in the immediate proximity. This cemetery would obviously have had the effect of reducing the area of the friary precinct but not substantially enough to alter the basic argument.

The 'great gates' of the Greyfriars appear to have been in Whitefrere Lane (Wood Street) rather than in the present Newlands (NRO, St Giles Charity, no 14), ie somewhat strangely positioned closer to the quire than to the nave.

THE EXCAVATIONS (FIG 3)

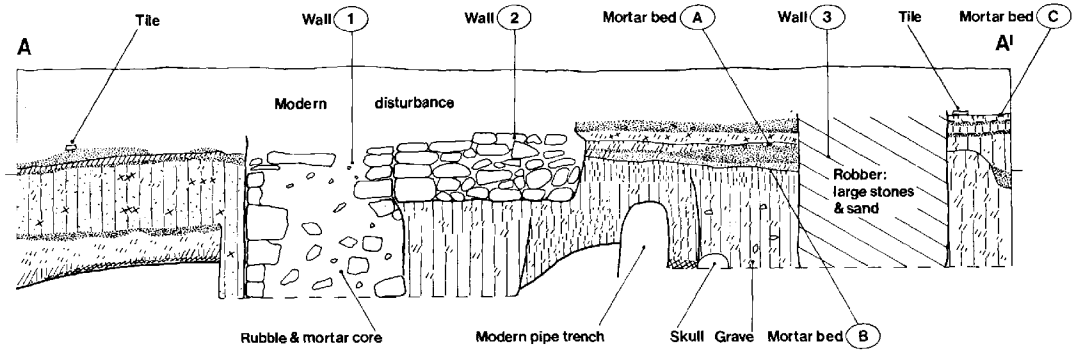
Trenches M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, which are interpreted as situated on the site of the church of the friary (see below p 115), are discussed first. The main claustral range (trenches C, D, E, F, G, K, L) is then considered; trench L may, in fact, be part of the church (see below p 116) but has good stratigraphical links only with the claustral range and thus can more appropriately be considered in that section. Finally trenches H, A and B, V and W and a series of trial trenches 1-6 are described. The interpretation of all the excavated remains and the development of a chronological sequence are looked at together after the description of the individual areas. The pottery report is based on the stratigraphical succession and further evidence for dating is presented in the other finds reports. It should be noted that the phasings for the church, the claustral range and trench W apply only to the individual areas and are not correlated between areas.

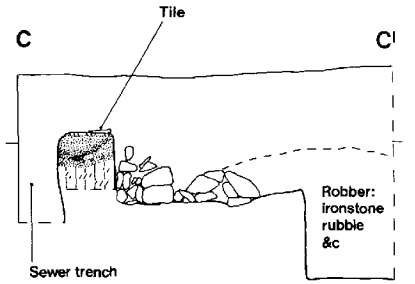
In accordance with current thinking not all sections of the report are published in full and more extensive information is contained in the site archive.

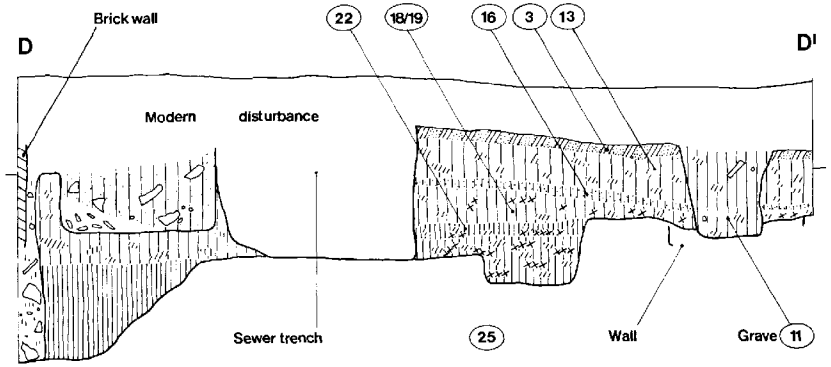
THE CHURCH (FIGS 4-6; PLS 1-3)

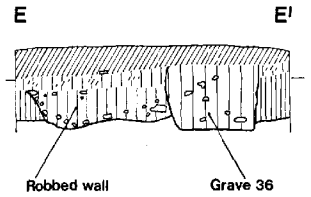
The investigation of the probable church of the friary was very much a salvage operation conducted towards the end of the initial excavations. Four main trenches, M, N, P and Q were excavated and sections were further recorded in 'trenches' R, S, and T. The church (see p 115) lay partially below Princes Street where it was relatively undisturbed but to the north and south deep cellars were present and it is not possible to say anything meaningful about the overall plan of the church. Also, the main archaeological disturbance within the street unfortunately occurred in the northern part of trench N (and southern part of L) and it is not possible stratigraphically to link the church with the excavated claustral range although the church, Phase 2, and the cloister range, Phase 4, were obviously both in use at the end of the friary's life.

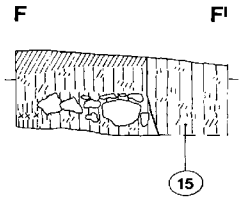
Phase 2 can be recognised in all the trenches. In view of the limited excavation of earlier levels, pre-Phase 2 features have all been grouped together as Phase 1 although this is probably an oversimplification. Phase 2i is the construction and use of the church, Phase 2ii includes the destruction levels. Trenches M, N, P and Q are described first and the additional evidence of trenches R, S and T is then discussed.

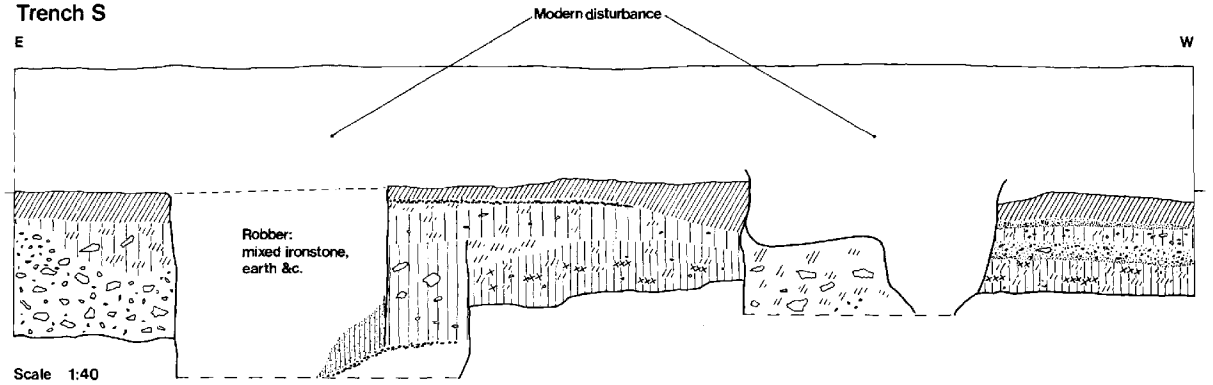












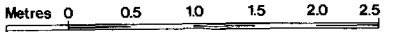


Fig 5 Church, sections.

GREYFRIARS: The Church

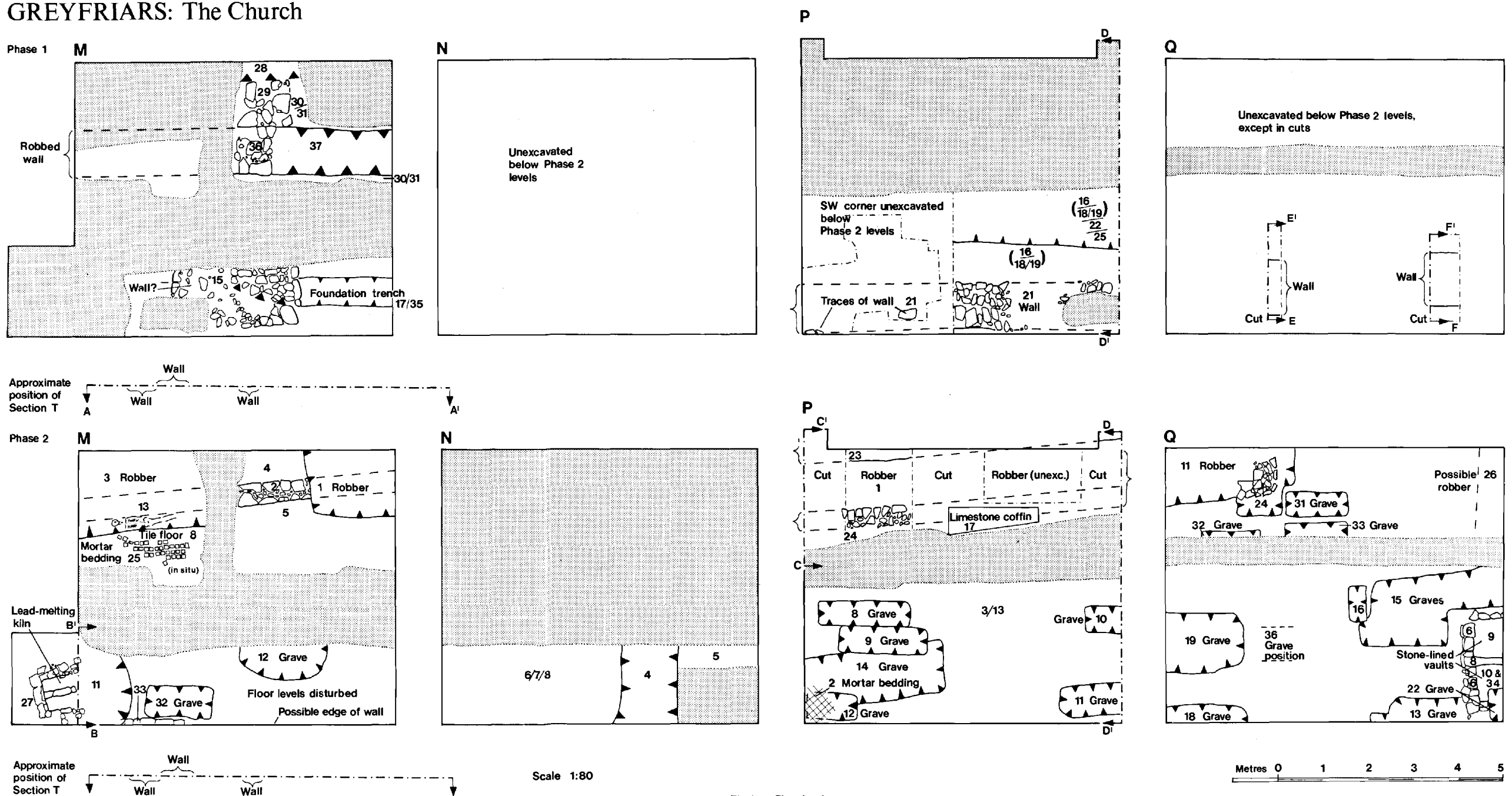
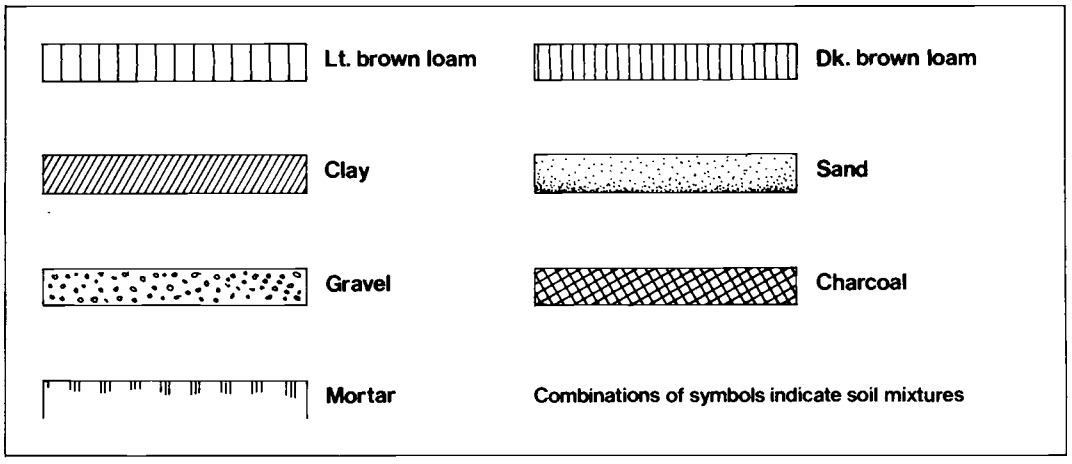


Fig 4 Church, plan.

KEY to Sections



PHASE 1

The investigation of Phase 1 levels was confined to a very restricted area. In the southern half of M a large base (M15) measuring 3 x 1.25 x 0.75m deep was formed of tightly packed ironstone bonded with a yellow sandy matrix. To the east ironstone fragments set in a sandy soil (M17), and in places only represented by foundation trench M35, were the remains of an east-west wall which could also be recognised in trench P (P21). This wall may have extended east into trench Q but the walls recognised there in sections EE[1] and FF[1] are apparently somewhat out of line. The wall possibly continued west from M15.

To the north of M15/17 an east-west wall, M36, *c* 0.60m deep and its attendant robber M37 extended the whole length of the trench but its length was not defined further. Another east-west wall in M was possibly indicated by (?) robber M28 and a possible buttress (M29) was present between M36 and M28. Cutting P25 again perhaps represents a robber although the fill contained few stones.

No floor levels as such were recognised nor can one, from the remains of the walls excavated, usefully discuss the structure beyond noting its apparent east-west alignment and its fairly substantial nature as suggested by base M15.

Before Phase 2 there was a substantial build-up of deposits (*cf* section DD[1]) but whether these deposits represent a dump or a gradual accumulation, indeed whether they were within or without a building is impossible to say. That Phase 1 represents more than one real phase can be seen by grave Q36 (section EE[1]) which cuts the Phase 1 wall yet is sealed by the Phase 2 make-up level.

PHASE 2

The evidence for Phase 2 is somewhat clearer. Two east-west walls were set at a slight angle to the Phase 1 walls. M2 was fairly narrow and shallowly founded but to the east and west it was represented by deepish robber trenches; the eastward continuation of this wall was marked by robber P23. The shallow depth of M2 may have been due to the underlying Phase 1 wall there. A further east-west wall (P24, Q24) was located in trenches P and Q but did not apparently extend as far west as trench M. A possible robber, N4, perhaps indicates a north-south wall.

Two small fragments of tile pavement were found in situ — M8 (PL 1) and a small fragment in trench P (section CC[1]). In both cases they rested on a mortar bedding which in turn rested on sand. Further mortar bedding (P3) was found. The make-up for the floor varied considerably. In P the mottled grey-yellow clay (P13) was up to 0.60m thick, in the south half of P it was *c* 0.10m thick although apparently missing or considerably thinner to the north and in M it was missing altogether.

Various graves cut through the floor make-up (see FIG 4) but not all were excavated. Those that were were mainly simple burials without coffins although a fine stone coffin was found in robber P1 and in Q there was a double stone lined and plaster faced vault (PL 2). Q9 contained a single burial in a wooden coffin but Q10 had been twice re-used and furthermore a simple burial Q22 had subsequently cut down through it. Dryden recorded approximately 86 burials on the site of the Temperance and Masonic Halls (Serjeantson 1911, 19) to the south and south west of the excavated trenches, but some of these may have lain outside the church — ie the Greyfriars cemetery. It is argued later (p 117) that Phase 2 should be subdivided although stratigraphically little evidence was found to support this (*cf* however trench T below).

At the end of Phase 2 the friary was demolished and there is substantial evidence for the destruction by way of robber trenches filled with ironstone rubble, architectural details, tiles and painted glass. In trench M a hollow had been cut down into the floor of the church and an oven made of architectural details and tiles (FIG 6; PL 3). Several 'puddles' of lead were found.

Serjeantson (1911, 16) drew attention to a reference that the lead from the roof of the church and possibly from other buildings was melted down at the Dissolution into 104 'lez sowez' or 'plocks' weighing between them 48 fodders, 4¾ cwts and 14lbs of lead, worth £160-16-3.

Trench S (FIG 5) was excavated totally by machine and the sections cleaned. Substantial walls were represented by robber trenches and a yellow blue clay level may well have been a floor make-up although there is no firm evidence for this. If the church does extend as far east it is, in fact a most substantial structure at least 50m long.

Trench T was simply the face left exposed by the drag line during constructional works. It is not possible to tie up in detail the various levels with trench M slightly to the north; indeed the levels do not match. However, it is probable, noting the relationships between the walls and the tile floors, that the walls belong to Phase 2. The reflooring at the top of the stratigraphic sequence, where three separate mortar levels are visible, should also be noted.

THE NORTH-SOUTH CLAUSTRAL RANGE (FIGS 7-9; PLS 4-12)

A north-south claustral range was partially excavated in trenches C, D, E, F, G, K and L. The range could not be stratigraphically linked with the church because of disturbance in trenches L and N already described. Four main phases of construction could be identified but Phases 1 and 2 were only present in L and the extreme south of F. Various pits, postholes and layers were excavated in D, E and F which pre-dated Phase 3 but it is not possible to be certain whether they were contemporary with or earlier than either Phase 1 or Phase 2 and they are described merely as pre-Phase 3. A fuller discussion of the claustral range is possible as this was the area most fully excavated.

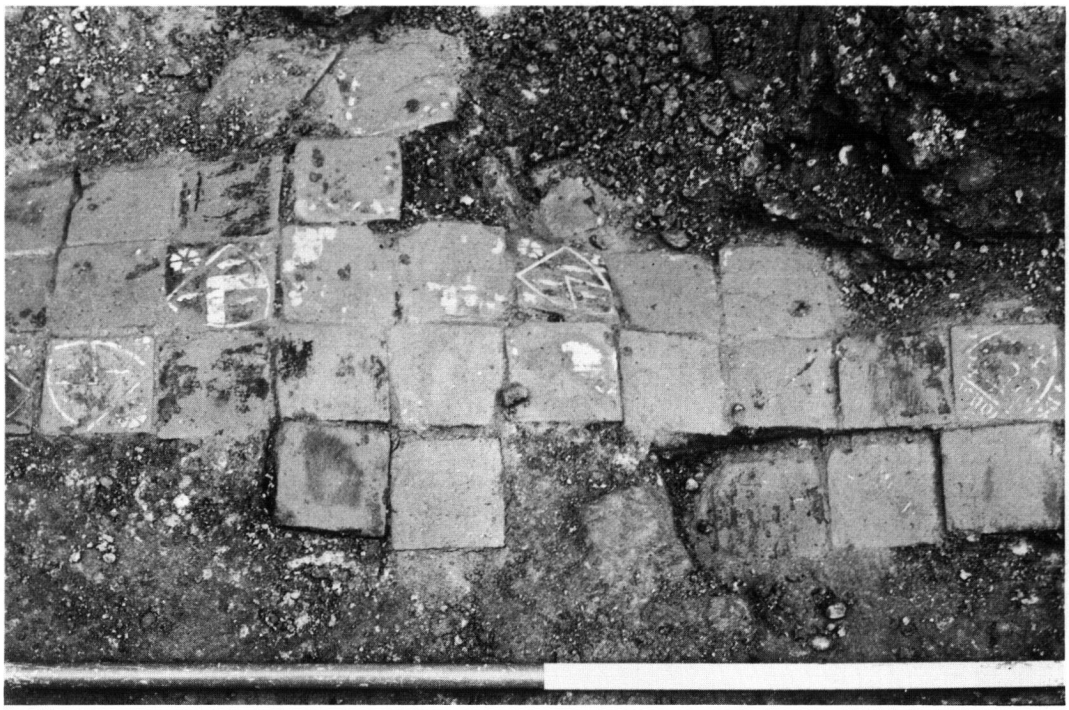


Plate 1 Greyfriars: remains of tile floor (M8) within the church. (This is a record shot during excavations — the tiles were stolen before final cleaning.)

Plate 2 Greyfriars: burial vault (Q9) within the church. The vault is lined with plaster and traces of a wooden coffin can be seen below the skeleton.

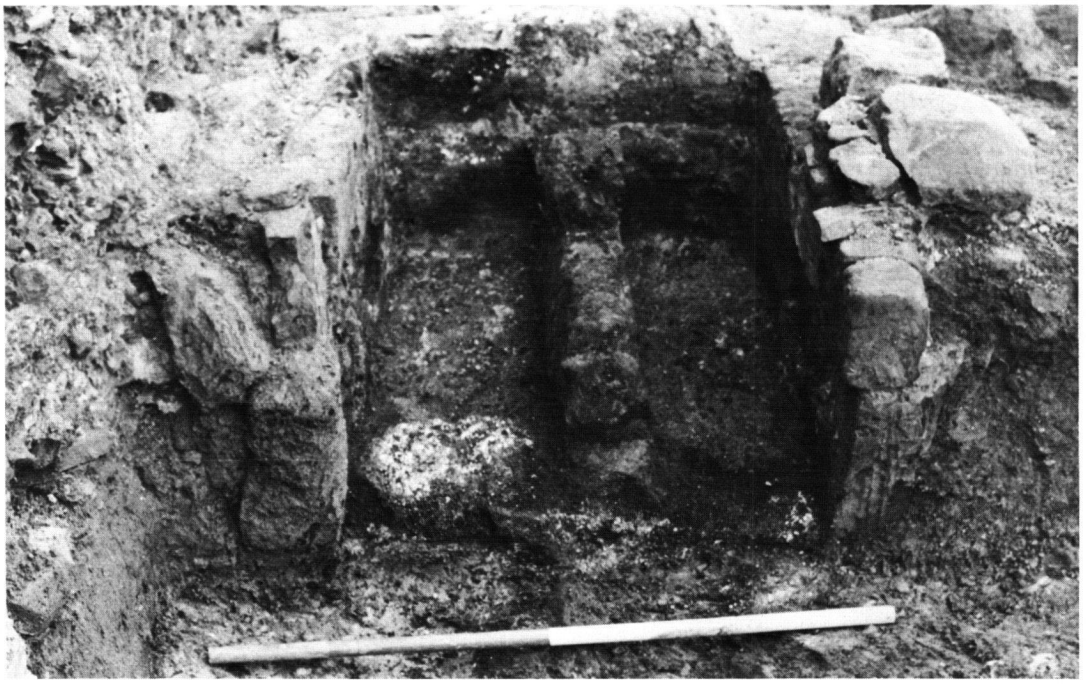


Plate 3 Greyfriars: the lead melting kiln (M27) within the church.

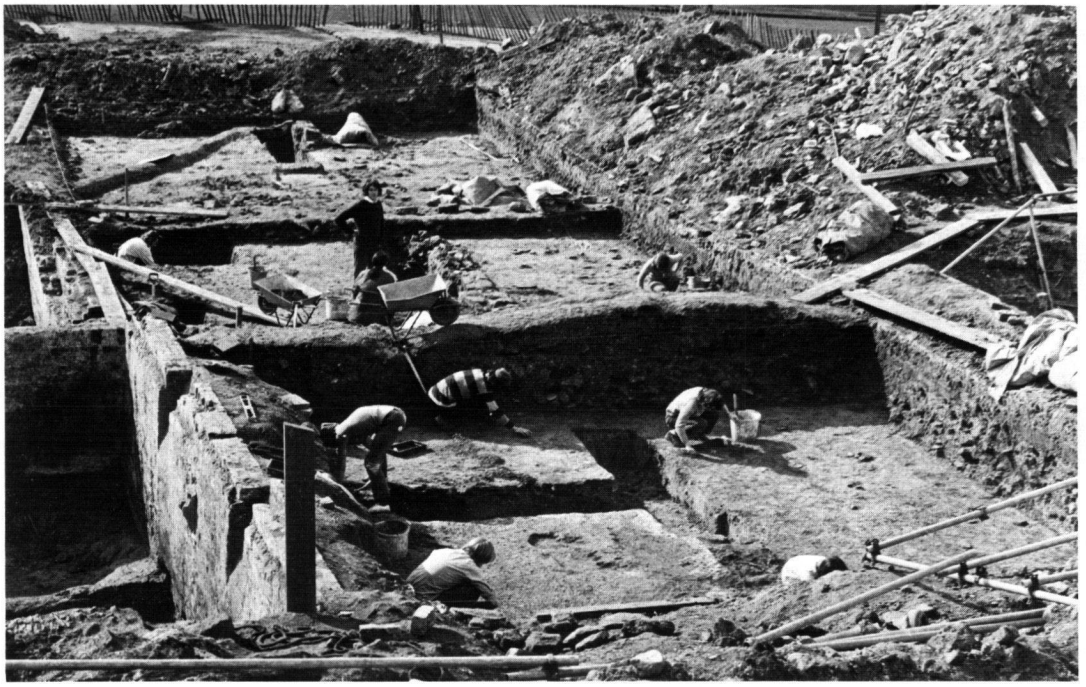


Plate 4 Greyfriars: general view of excavation of claustral range (trenches D, E and F) from the north. Phase 4 levels are visible.

GREYFRIARS:
The Lead-melting Kiln

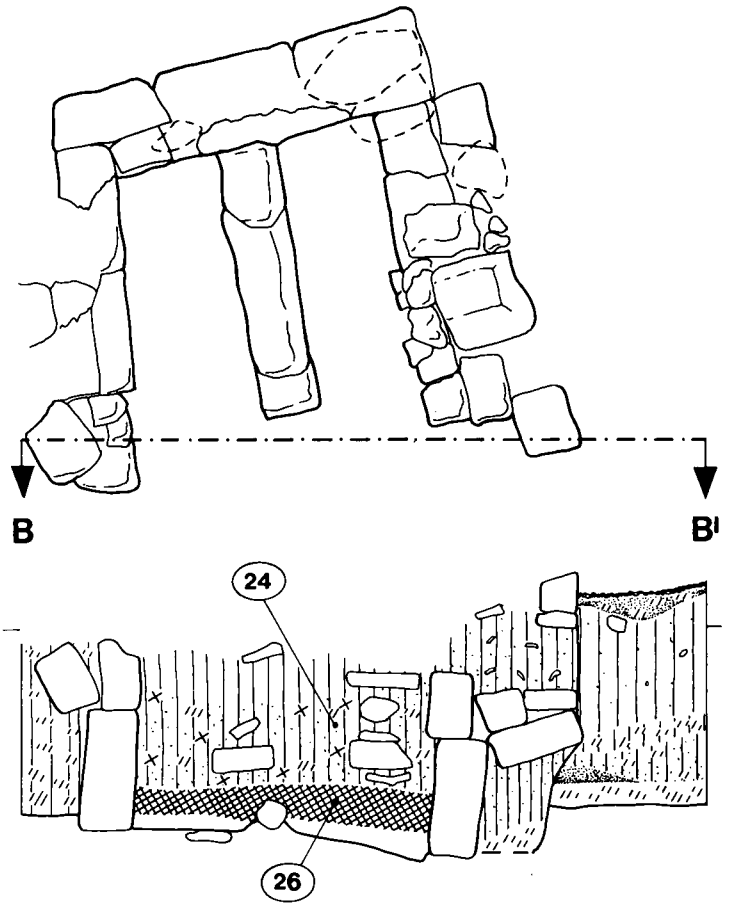


Fig 6

PHASE 1

There is no evidence for pre-friary occupation. The earliest structure was represented by walls L17, 38 and 20. L17 and 38 were of similar construction with well faced ashlar blocks set in a yellow/blue mottled sandy clay matrix. The space between the two walls had been worn hollow by the constant traffic of persons along the corridor. L28, 31 and 33 probably represent floor deposits contemporary with the walls but L19 and 23 are a sandy clay identical to the matrix of the walls and are probably a spread of this matrix from the robbing of the walls. Wall 20 was rather more irregularly built and had a light brown sandy matrix. Stratigraphically, however, there is no reason why L20 should not be contemporary with L17 sharing a common floor L22. L35, 36, 39 and 40 are possibly contemporary floor levels to the west of L20. It would seem reasonable

GREYFRIARS: The Claustral Range

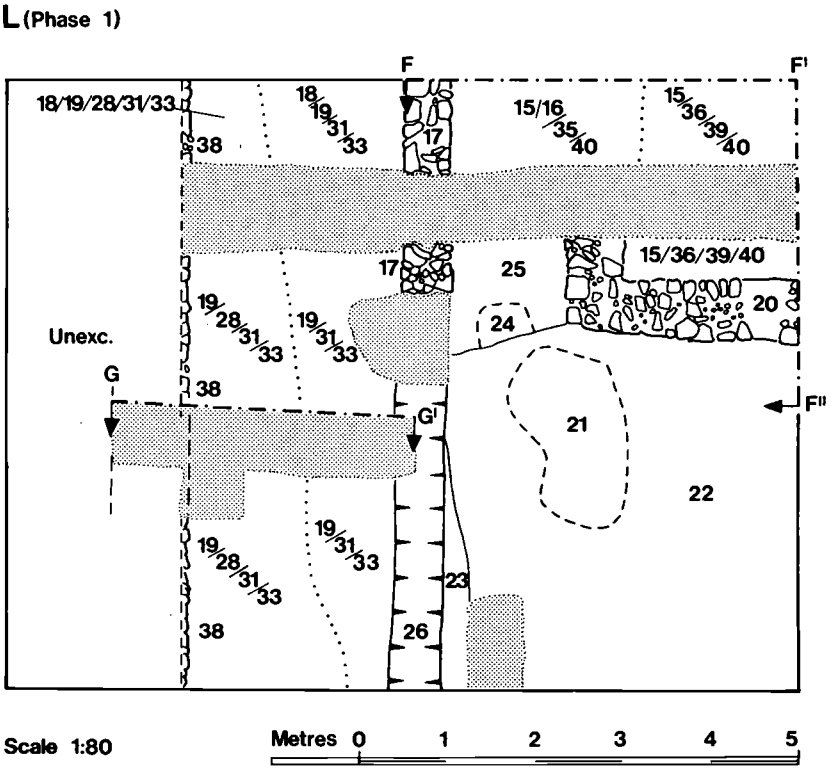


Fig 7 Claustral range, Trench L, Phase 1.

that wall L20 extended into F but no traces were visible — perhaps the wall turned under the baulk between F and L or followed the line of F35. F35 probably belongs to Phase 2 although stratigraphically a Phase 1 origin with re-use in Phase 2 cannot be categorically discounted. The wall was more substantial than the Phase 1 walls in L and different in character; it was certainly in use at the same time as floor level F39 (ie Phase 3) but was robbed before Phase 4 when the robber itself, F40 was sealed by floor make-up F22 — wall F9A was apparently constructed along a slightly different line. The brown earth and ironstone of L15, 16, 21, 24 and 25 probably represent the destruction level of wall L20. F39A which only occurs in section EE[1] should almost certainly be collated with L15.

PHASE 2

Layer L10, a mottled grey black clay with some sandstone, is rather problematical. The layer extends across the whole of the trench, sealing the earlier walls and 'destruction levels' and is notable for its very black occupation material, its apparently uniform spread and the large quantities of pottery within it. Two interpretations seem most valid:

a. the material is refuse from an intermediate phase when the area was not occupied by stone dwellings, or

b. the material is a deliberate dump prior to subsequent rebuilding. The latter explanation seems more feasible.

A thin red sandy level L7 on top of L10 is probably the base for a tile floor associated with east-west walls represented by robber L41 and wall F35. In section GG[1] it should be noted how L41 abuts L7 and yet is sealed by L6. This contrasts with section FF_1F_{11} where wall L17 is overlaid by both L7 and 10. It could be argued that wall L17 was robbed immediately after the disuse of Phase 1 whereas the wall represented by robber L41 survived to immediately before the deposition of L6. This, however, presupposes that wall L38 formed the plinth of the wall robbed by L41. But if that were the case it would be reasonable to suppose that L19, 28 or 33 would have extended as far as L41 rather than stopping at the north edge of L38. L41 is probably the robber of a Phase 2 wall overlying the Phase 1 wall, L38. Additional weight is given to this interpretation by the presence of a large quantity of Group 1 tiles in L including some in layers L10, 13 and possibly 15. As L7 does not appear in F it is probable that there was a further east-west wall under the north baulk of L associated with this period. Although there are no firm links, F35 would fulfil the need of an east-west wall at the north end of L contemporary with the Phase 2 levels in that area.

PRE-PHASE 3

A number of postholes in D (D25-30) forming no obvious pattern should be seen either as pre-Phase 3 or possibly contemporary with the construction of Phase 3. In trench E, pits E32, 42, 60 and 63 were clearly pre-Phase 3; pits E33, 34 and 40 and postholes E37, 38, 43, 44 and 64, although probably pre-Phase 3 could stratigraphically be associated with any phase up to and including Phase 3. The problem is caused by the apparent absence of a definable Phase 3 floor level. Layer E31 would appear to represent both the pre-Phase 3 floor level and the Phase 3 floor level, on which no trample had been allowed to accumulate.

Pit E60, underlying wall E65, was rather enigmatic. Its exact east-west limits could not be defined on the surface but it was probably circular. Possible root marks and the rough edges at the north and south of the pit suggest it was a hollow caused by uprooting a tree prior to the construction of Phase 3. The pit fill had not had time to consolidate and extra deep foundations were necessary at this point. In trench F levels prior to Phase 3 were apparently present only in the south west quarter. Layers F51, 53, 54, 49 and 50, a series of floor and hearth deposits, were disturbed by later graves and seem to represent levels either pre-dating or associated with Phase 1.

PHASE 3 (Phase 3i: original construction; Phase 3ii: structural modifications; Phase 3iii: demolition).

No construction took place in trench L in Phase 3, the Phase 2 structure continuing in use. In trenches D, E and F a north-south range of buildings was erected. The structure can best be seen in trench E (PL 5) where there was a wide ironstone wall E55/65 running north-south and four pier bases E47, 59, 39 and 54. The north-south wall only survived for a stretch of *c* 2m. To the north and south the foundations themselves had been systematically robbed for stone for Phase 4 and the trench filled with a yellow sand (Phase 3iii). Where the wall survived two distinct sub-phases could be recognised. The original wall (Phase 3i) was bordered on the east by a Phase 3ii narrower foundation E35 (PL 6). To the north and south of this masonry the foundation trenches of both sub-phases could be traced but the profile sloped steeply upwards both to the north and south.

Pier base E47, *c* 0.65m deep, was set in a large construction pit and subsequently backfilled with rubble and clay E45/46. The pier base itself had been built up in the form of a wall of courses 50-100mm thick with a neatly worked east face (PL 7). Pier base E59, *c* 0.75m deep, was composed of heavy blocks of ironstone with some limestone set in the centre of a pit containing mason's chippings, limestone, mortar and grey clay. Pier base E39, *c* 0.60m deep was formed of extremely large blocks of ironstone up to *c* 0.50m square, packed with smaller stones and set in a sandy soil. A construction trench (E56/57) was visible at the west side of the feature. At the south baulk of the trench the stones (E54) underlying the Phase 4 robber, E11 went down to a depth of 0.40m and rested on pitched limestone footings, similar to the Phase 3 foundations in trench D (section DD[1]). It is probable that these represent a further one of the Phase 3 pier bases. No definable floor levels were associated with the Phase 3 walls.

In trench F the Phase 3 structures were tacked on to the Phase 2 building in trench L (PL 8). F33 would appear to be the robber of the continuation of F60, but there is a smooth face to F35 at its junction with F33 — clearly there would have been a butt joint between the two walls. Similarly, the southern ends of F28, 29 and 30 suggest a butt joint with the east-west wall, rather than a bond. F15, 25, 28 etc are a continuation of the wide wall in trench E (E21, 41, 55, 65) and again two sub-phases and possibly three, at the extreme south, can be noted. The foundations, of ironstone rubble tightly packed in a sandy matrix, are consistently shallow. At *c* 1.5m from the north baulk is an east-west extension of these walls represented mainly by a robber trench F26, itself cut by a robber of Phase 4. The two series of pier bases to the west of the wide wall noted in trenches D and E are not found in trench F although F60 and 33 continue the line of E39 and 54, and are probably closely linked. There are no bases further west (*cf* E47, 59). A narrow drain (F56) ran diagonally north west to south east and was constructed of roughly squared ironstone blocks capped with limestone slabs set in clay. The drain was bonded into F60 and presumably was similarly related to the main north-south wall. Although surviving intact at its west extreme, the drain had been robbed out prior to the deposition of a make-up for the Phase 4 floor level. In the south east quarter was a dirty layer F31 presumably a build-up during Phase 3. No floor levels survive in the north east quarter. In the western half of the trench mottled clays F37 and 39 were probably floor levels. Four graves had been cut down through these levels. The graves were filled with mixed dark earth and pale green clay and varied in depth between 0.55m and 0.85m. No traces of coffins were found.

In trench D, D15, 21, 23 and 24 formed pier bases continuing the line of those in trench E. D23 and 24 were very shallowly founded and consisted only of a single layer of tightly packed vertical slabs. Pier base 15 also had a basal course of vertical stones above which were more normally coursed ironstone blocks. D21 was virtually a heap of large ironstone blocks. D35 continued the line of wall E55/65 and two phases are again visible. The north east corner of the trench is somewhat of a problem. D36, which should be associated with bases C7 and 8 (PL 9), again has a basal course of vertically set slabs and should probably be regarded as Phase 3 and D37 as Phase 4. If D40 is regarded as a later wall contemporary with D37 then D38 and 39 probably belong to Phase 3. An east-west range would appear to extend to the east during Phase 3 with C7 and 8 continuing the line of D36 with perhaps further bases to the north by way of D39 and C5.

Fig 8 Claustral range, plan.

GREYFRIARS: The Claustral Range

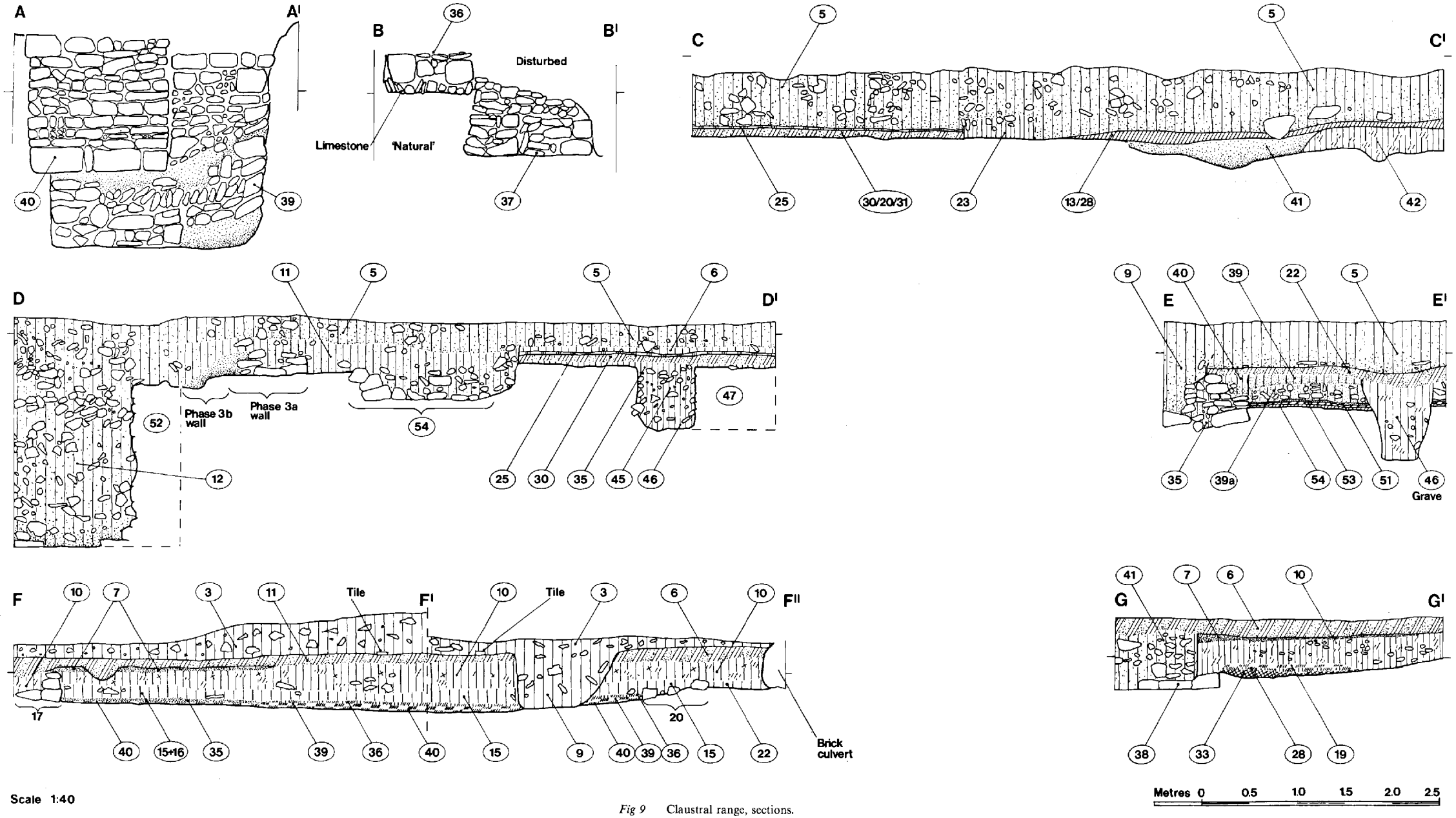


Fig 9 Claustral range, sections.

PHASE 4 (Phase 4i: construction and use: Phase 4ii: destruction deposits)

Phase 4 witnessed the total rebuilding of the north-south range which was now extensively covered with a tile floor.

In trench L the main elements of Phase 4 were the presumed wall represented by robber trench L9 and floor make-up L6 which was similar to F22 etc. A yellow sand L8 was only present to the west of L9 perhaps indicating a tiled floor in that area only but the large quantity of tile from L probably suggests a greater extent.

In trench D the remains of a (?) double-vaulted north-south range were clearly visible. Wall D11, largely robbed away, ran centrally north-south across the trench. The wall itself only survived in the northern part of the trench but the plaster facing of its western edge was visible further south and the wall may have extended to the southern baulk. A shallow robber trench D32 fossilised the west wall of the range. The eastern wall was more of a problem but was probably represented by two separated foundations, D37 and 40. The eastern half of the range was apparently divided by a wall of which plaster facing D9 alone survives and this idea is supported by the eastward extension of clay fillet D17 which butts hard up against wall D11.

The eastern half was floored with clay but to the west of wall D11 was a tiled floor of Group 2 tiles. None of the tiles were *in situ* but the pattern of the floor could be traced in the mortar bedding (PL 10). A central panel of four rows of square tiles was arranged on a north-south axis and on either side square tiles were set at an angle of 45°, the intervening spaces being filled with triangular tiles. The tiles appeared to be plain glazed ones, yellow, green and dark brown in colour. Beneath the mortar base was a grey blue sandy clay make-up level.

The north-south range continued south into trench E (PL 11). A partially robbed ironstone wall E7 ran north-south down the centre of the trench. A concentration of limestone roof slates laid flat on a sand base and set into the wall (E14) may have formed a base for something but could have been randomly disposed at the time of the destruction. In the western extension of the trench was a shallow robber trench E61 defined on its east side by four triangular tiles still *in situ*. A robber trench extended the complete length of the east side of the trench. The northernmost 2m length (E29) was very shallow but two further sections to the south were considerably deeper; immediately adjacent to the south baulk the robber was approximately 2m deep. An abutment E52 turned west from this north-south wall at the south baulk of the trench along the line of the much shallower robber E11 above. The stratigraphy at this south baulk is rather difficult but it seems probable the E11 represents a Phase 4 east-west wall overlying the Phase 3 pier base E54. Another east-west wall E10 immediately overlay the only surviving portion of the main Phase 3 north-south wall E55/56 which had apparently been deliberately left to form a firmer foundation for the later wall.

Between wall E7 and robber E61 were the remains of a glazed tile pavement with the same pattern as in trench D. Several triangular tiles were laid along the plaster face of wall E7 and in the western trench extension nine tiles (four triangular and five square) formed a pattern at 45° to the line of the wall. The pattern of the tile pavement could be further traced on the mortar sub-floor. As in trench D, a central panel of four rows of tiles orientated north-south was laid between two further panels of tiles set at 45° to the line of the wall. The mortar

base E25 formed a bond with the plaster facing of the central wall. Under the mortar base was a make-up level approximately 80mm thick of silty grey mottled sand. From the evidence in trenches D and E, it would appear that the tile floor was an integral part of Phase 4 from the outset of that phase. In the eastern half of the trench to the south of E16 there were no elaborate floor levels. A fine layer of sandy material E18 from trench E21 had spread over the Phase 3 levels to form a floor surface on which lay occupation trample E15. To the north of E16 was a series of patched floor levels (E13, 19, 26 and 27) of green grey clay, sand and also possibly the original mortar floor (E28).

In trench F the remains of Phase 4 while extremely clear in some areas are in others difficult to interpret. In the western half of the trench is the continuation of the tiled pavement noted in trenches D and E and resting on the same mottled clay make-up (F22). The north-south wall is clearly visible as F9A and 36. To the north of F9A the tile floor continues eastwards across the line of a wall, probably forming an entrance. F8 is probably a robbed out continuation of F36. Wall F9A and 9 extends east-west across the south of the trench and a further east-west wall is probably indicated by F17. To the east of F9 and 8 layers F10 (sand bedding for tiles) and 22 appear to continue. These layers are not, however, present in the north east corner to the north of F17. Although they could have been completely eroded exposing the natural clay, this is unlikely. Layer F12 ironstone blocks set in sand with a straight south edge and resting on F15 and 59 are probably the remains of buttresses for the east-west wall robbed by E11.

There was a consistent destruction level of ironstone rubble, tile and clay over all four trenches (Phase 4ii).

TRENCHES G AND K

A north-south drain in trench G to the west of the cloister should probably be associated with the claustral range during part of its life (PL 12). In trench K a square pit, possibly the remains of a garderobe, probably belongs to Phase 4.

THE OTHER TRENCHES

TRENCHES A AND B (FIG 12)

Initial cleaning of trenches A and B revealed considerable disturbance but there were traces of ironstone walls in the eastern half of the area. This alone was subsequently cleaned and foundations of two walls were uncovered. Wall 1 ran roughly north-south and was formed of ironstone with a sandy brown soil matrix. The foundations were up to 0.75m deep below the excavated surface. The east-west extensions linked up with the wall in C.

The diagonal foundation was largely robbed but apparently consisted of ironstone and limestone. No firm relationship was established between the two sets of foundations but the diagonal foundations may well have been the earlier.

TRENCH H (FIG 12)

Nothing structurally useful was found.

GREYFRIARS: Trenches V & W

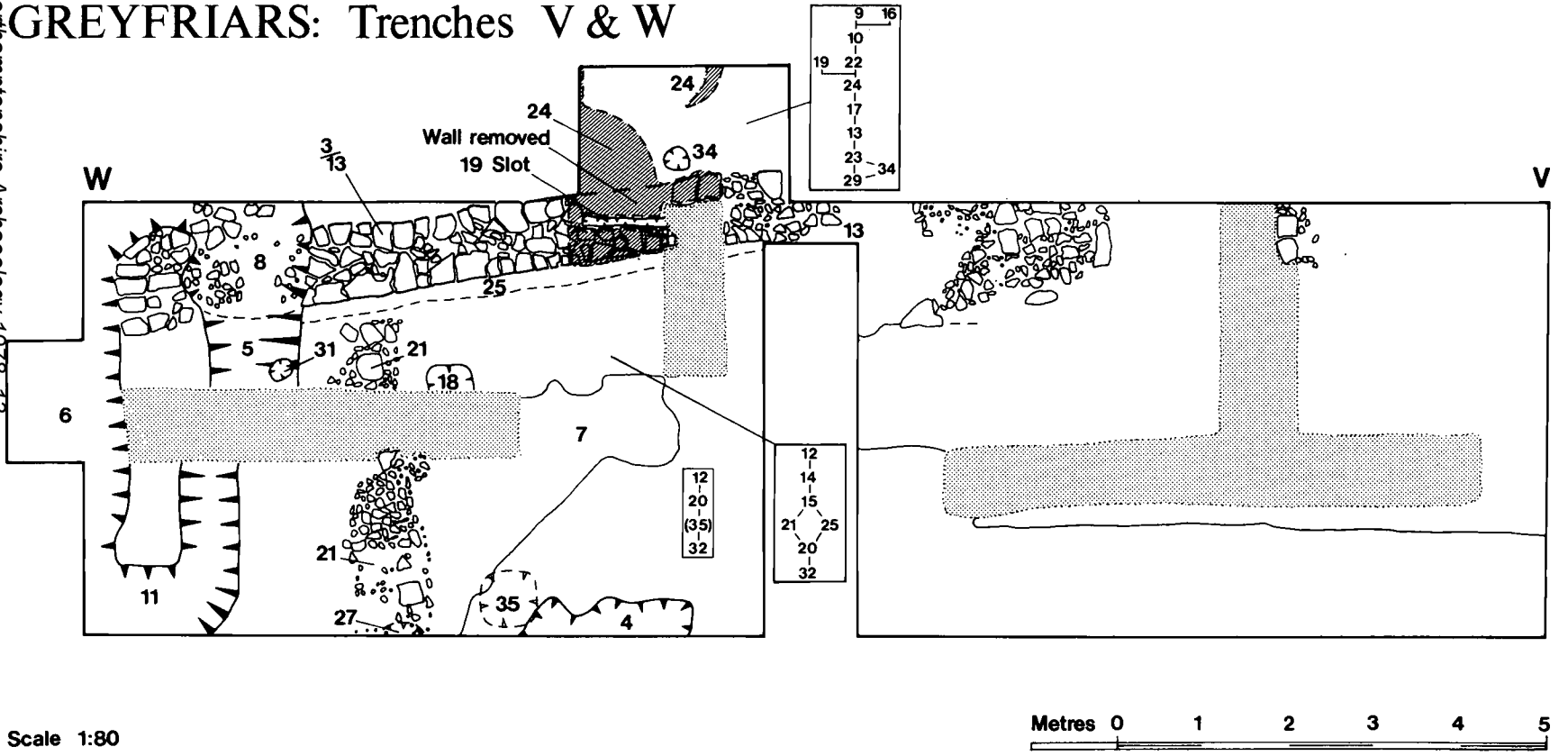


Fig 10

TRENCHES V AND W (FIG 10)

Trenches V and W were cut in the autumn of 1972 after construction works had started on the main site. The trenches again were positioned below Greyfriars Street, in order to avoid the disturbance by cellarage on either side.

Trench V was extremely badly disturbed but wall W13 could perhaps be noted continuing northwards. In trench W only a single phase of building relating to the friary was recognised. Levels predating the stone structure in the area were represented by brown clay deposits W20 ($\triangleq$ 23, 40) and W32 ($\triangleq$ 29, 38) as well as a few pits (W31, 34 and 35).

In the stone phase an ironstone wall W13 ran roughly north-south along the western side of the trench. Construction deposits included W14, 15 and 25 and the packed ironstone (W21) was perhaps part of the same. Yellow green clay W12 to the west of W13 and overlying W21, 25 etc was perhaps a floor level. In the western extension of the trench several earth layers were overlaid by a mortary deposit W24 which extended into the wall and was contemporary with it, probably as a floor level. This floor was overlaid by a black charcoal layer. Towards the north of the wall W13 a slot W19 with a smooth east face was inset. This may have been the remains of a wooden sill for a door. Tile and painted glass in the destruction levels suggest that this structure was part of the main friary complex but a precise interpretation is impossible.

As elsewhere, there were considerable destruction deposits but the trench formed by cuts W5, 6, 8, 11 is difficult to explain.

TRENCHES I J U Z

Trenches I, J, U, Z were also summarily examined and are not further recorded in this report.

TRENCHES 1-6 (FIGS 3, 11 and 12)

Trenches 1-6 were cut either as trial trenches or in the case of trench 5 a contractor's trench was recorded. The trenches helped in positioning the areas to be more extensively excavated and produced some limited information of their own.

Trench 1 contained a robbed wall running diagonally north-south into area A/B but nothing further can be said.

In trench 2 the junctions of north-south and east-west walls were recorded. The north-south wall can perhaps be associated with further walls in trench 5.

The sections in trench 3 were extremely confused and may or may not indicate the continuation northwards of the walls in trenches A/B.

Trench 4 was cut with a JCB midway between Albert Street and Wood Street as an exploratory trench. The upper 0.5 — 1.0 m was disturbed. Below there was no trace of medieval building activity but normally a brown earth level. Between 7 and 36 metres from the north of the trench a series of graves was cut (*c* 1 grave per metre) at between 1 and 2 metres below the modern ground surface. The graves were generally simple cuts, coffins were not identified and there was only one possible cist. Isolated bones were also noted in section at 44, 45, 61? and 63 metres from the north. A possible medieval metalled surface was present between 52 and 59 metres.

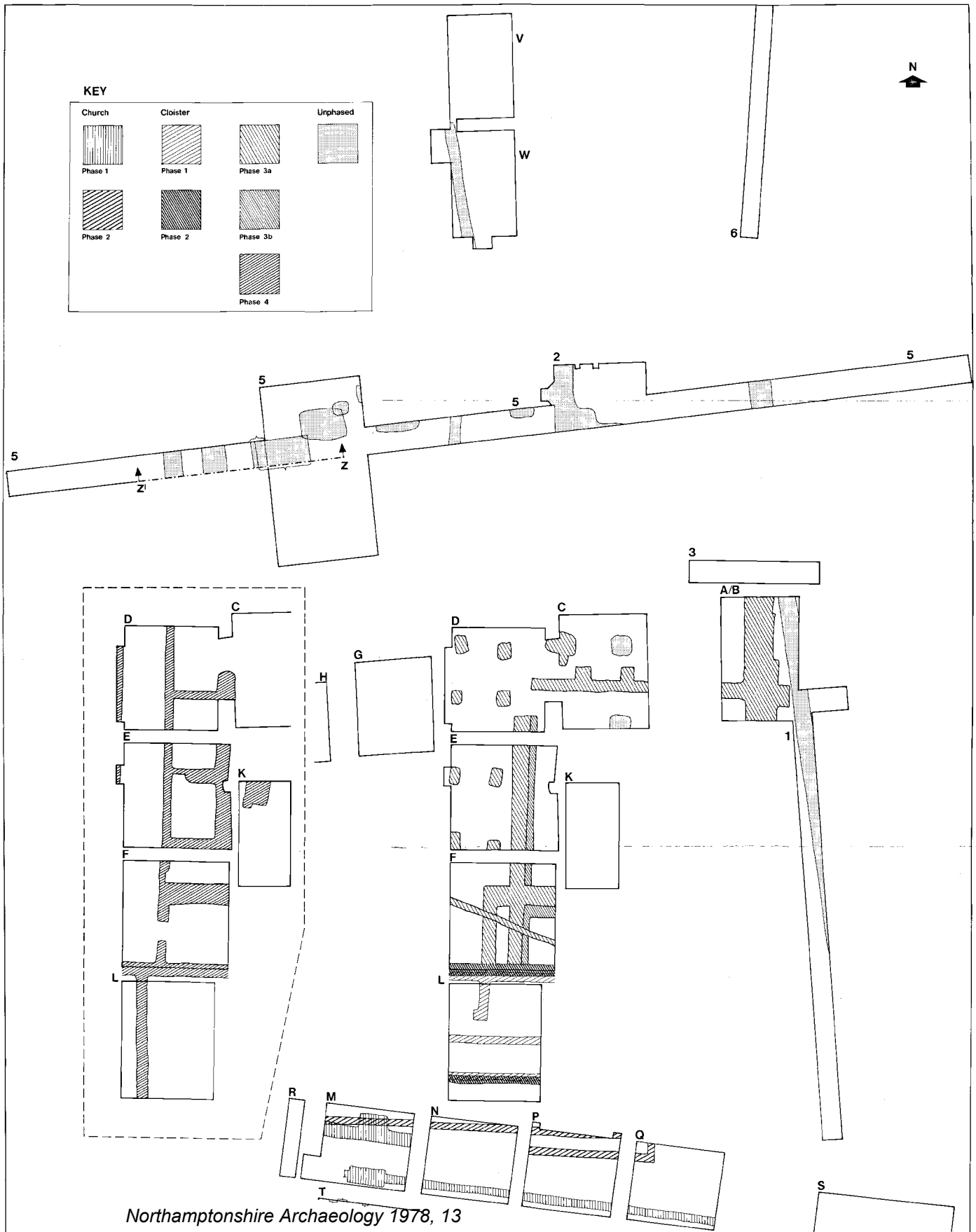


Fig 12 Phasing plan.

Scale 1:200

Metres 0 5 10

GREYFRIARS: Trench 5

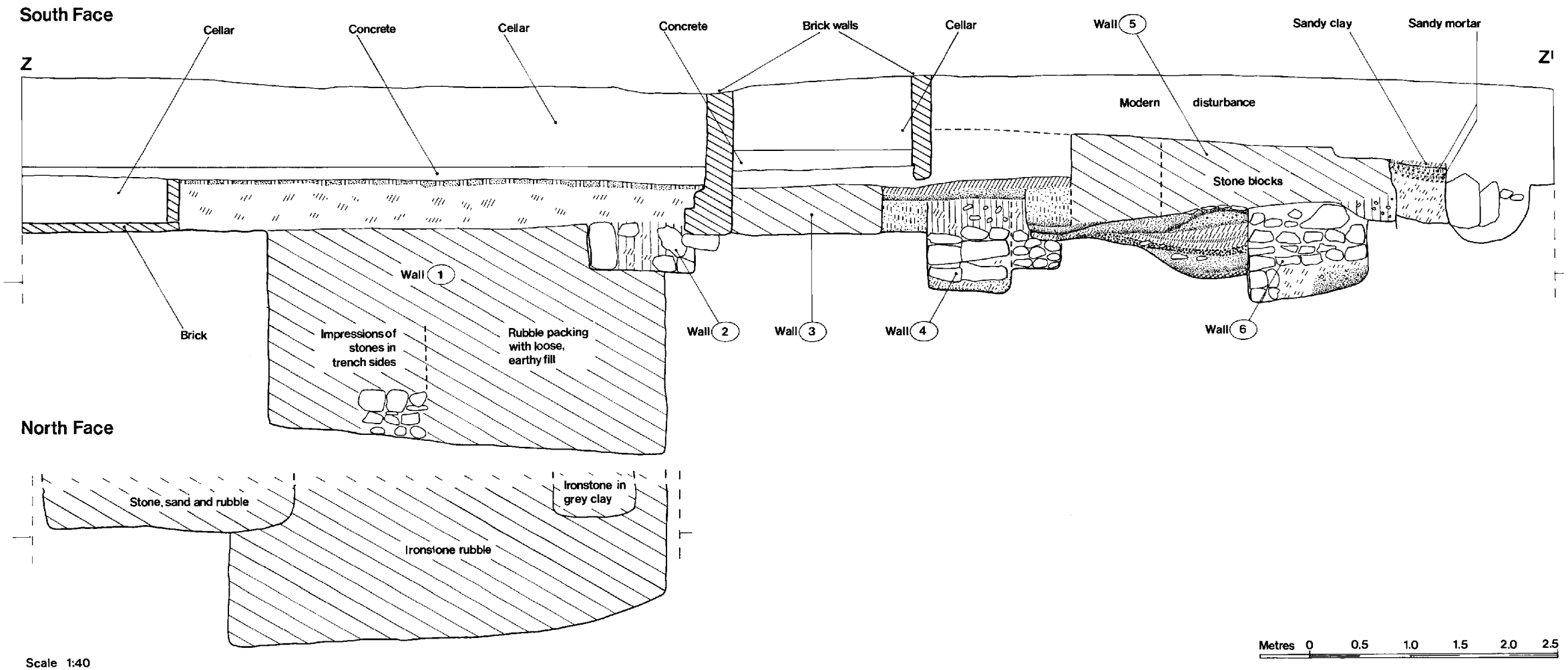


Fig 11 Trench 5, section.

Clearly the main structures of the friary did not extend so far east and the north part of the trench obviously cut a cemetery area. As this is somewhat removed from the church (?) it must be asked whether the cemetery relates rather to St Michaels church which is probably situated somewhere on Wood Street.

Trench 5 (FIG 11) was a contractor's trench the sides of which were cleaned down to the west of Greyfriars Street. Under the street and to the east, observations were made from the surface for reasons of safety. Trench 5 extension was again a contractor's trench. In spite of the limited work three distinct phases can probably be recognised. Two massive bases (wall 1: see also to the east) were cut down some 3.5m below present ground level and at least 2.25m below the contemporary ground surface. Three rather shallower north-south walls (walls 2, 4, 6) probably represent a later north-south building possibly double-vaulted and *c* 8m across or very close to the lateral dimensions of the north-south range in trenches D, E, F, L. The distance between walls 2 and 4 exactly equals that between walls 4 and 6. Floor levels can possibly be recognised between walls 4 and 6. Wall 5 overlies wall 6 and is apparently associated with a clay floor.

No walls were revealed in trench 6.

DISCUSSION (FIG 12)

ELEMENTS OF THE FRIARY PLAN

The interpretation of the excavated remains is extremely difficult because of the considerable Victorian disturbance and the consequent lack of anything like a complete plan. Two major ranges of buildings were, however, identified under Princes Street and Greyfriars Street respectively. That under Princes Street, aligned on the east-west axis, should, assuming a normal monastic plan, be either the church or the refectory. It is here regarded as the church on account of the large quantity of the earliest group of tiles (Group I: 1275-1330) and especially the presence of burials both inside the structure and possibly outside (*cf* p 106). Certainly the vaults Q9 and 10 would be most appropriate to a situation within the church. The location of the church on the 'townward' side of the friary would also seem reasonable.

In its final form the friary comprised at least a church and 2 cloisters (see above p 102). The excavated church was certainly 30m long (trenches M, N, P, Q) and perhaps at least 50m long if the remains in trench S were still part of the church. Of the 11 plans of Franciscan churches illustrated in Martin (1937, 23) 10 lie between 30 and 60m in length, only London at *c* 90m exceeding this range. (*Cf* however the Oxford Greyfriars at *c* 80m: Hassall 1971, 10.) The internal arrangements or even the width of the Northampton church could not be ascertained.

A north-south claustral range is clearly represented by the remains in trenches D, E, F. In Phase 3 there were 2 parallel series of pier bases together with, to the east, a substantial wall, at some time strengthened. It is unlikely that the western series of bases formed an outside wall to the structure and there may well have been another continuous north-south wall further to the west. The superstructure of this range is problematical. The variation of constructional form etc of the bases and the substantial nature of the continuous wall have

already been noted. Additionally the irregular north-south spacing of the piers and the difference of the east-west spacing between the two rows of piers and the eastern row of piers and the continuous wall certainly suggest the structure was not vaulted. If the walls in trenches C and A and wall F26 (robber) are all contemporary they may well have formed the inner wall of a cloister measuring 16 by 15m internally, but this is the only evidence for the cloister court lying to the east. Martin (1937, 30) suggests 60-80ft (*c* 18-24m) was a normal dimension (including alleys) although in many Irish houses it did not exceed 40-50ft (*c* 12-15m). The Northampton example would thus have been on the smallish side. The Phase 4 claustral range in trenches E and F was probably double-vaulted with an overall width of *c* 9m. The locations of other ranges of this cloister were not established although robber F17 may well represent the northern wall of the southern claustral range. Assuming that the cloister court in all phases lay to the east of trenches D, E, F it is quite possible that the cloister lay opposite the quire rather than the nave of the church as was more normal, but this is in no way certain. The remains in trench L are something of a problem. The walls of all 4 phases in trenches D, E, F, L run parallel to the Phase 2 alignments within the church and indeed the Phase 1 walls in trench L are consistent in width and constructional form with the Phase 2 walls in the church; the tile assemblage, with a high proportion of Group 1 tiles is more consistent with the church than with the trenches further north; additionally Phase 3 in F, the claustral range proper, was tacked on to Phase 2 in trench L. The walls in trench L may, therefore, belong to the church but alternatively could perhaps indicate an intermediate structure such as a chapter house between the church and cloister proper.

No attempt is made here to reconstruct the rest of the friary plan from the walls located in the various trial trenches etc. The massive nature of the foundations in trench 5 should, however, be noted and the three parallel walls at the western side of trench 5 perhaps again represent a double-vaulted range. These odd walls are perhaps of most interest in demonstrating the considerable area within the precinct occupied by buildings.

CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

There is little evidence for pre-friary occupation. Approximately 30 sherds of fabrics X1 and W34 are likely to date from before 1250 but no deposits or structures as such can be assigned to that period although, because of the nature of the excavation, they were only likely to be found in trenches D, E, F, L. In 1235 the market and fair were transferred from All Saints to a waste and empty place to the north of the church — the present Market Square (*Cal Close Rolls* 1234-7, 206) but the deserted state of the Market Square at this time does not prevent the areas on either side from having been developed and St Michaels Church, to the north east of Greyfriars was apparently in existence certainly by soon after 1200 (*VCH Northants* 3, 55).

The chronological development of the church is extremely difficult. The documentary evidence attests the probable arrival of the friars on the site in 1236-9, the construction of a church in 1246-7 and church enlargement in 1283.

Plate 5 Greyfriars: general view of Phase 3 levels within trench E, from the west. The Phase 4 robber (E 12 and 29) at the top of the picture has been only partially removed.

Plate 6 Greyfriars: Phase 3 wall in trench E showing wide initial wall (E65) with narrow addition (E55).

Plate 7 Greyfriars: Phase 3 pier base E47, which had been built as a length of wall within a pit.

Plate 8 Greyfriars: general view of Phase 3 levels within trench F, from the west.

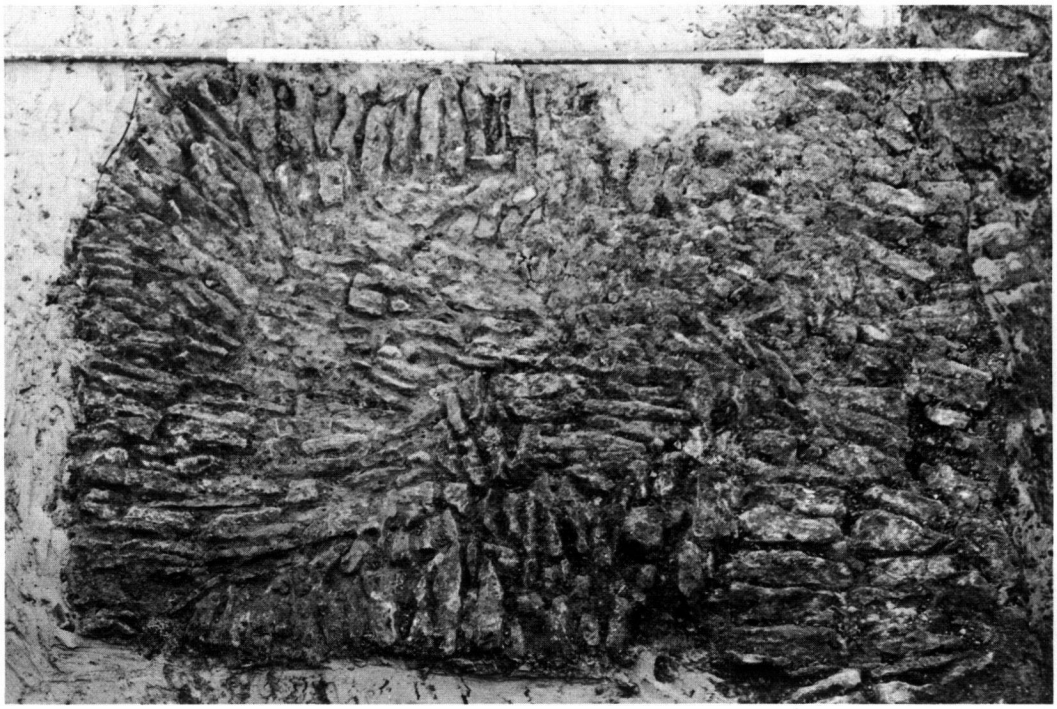


Plate 9 Greyfriars: limestone foundation C7. Note the close-packed vertical limestone slabs.

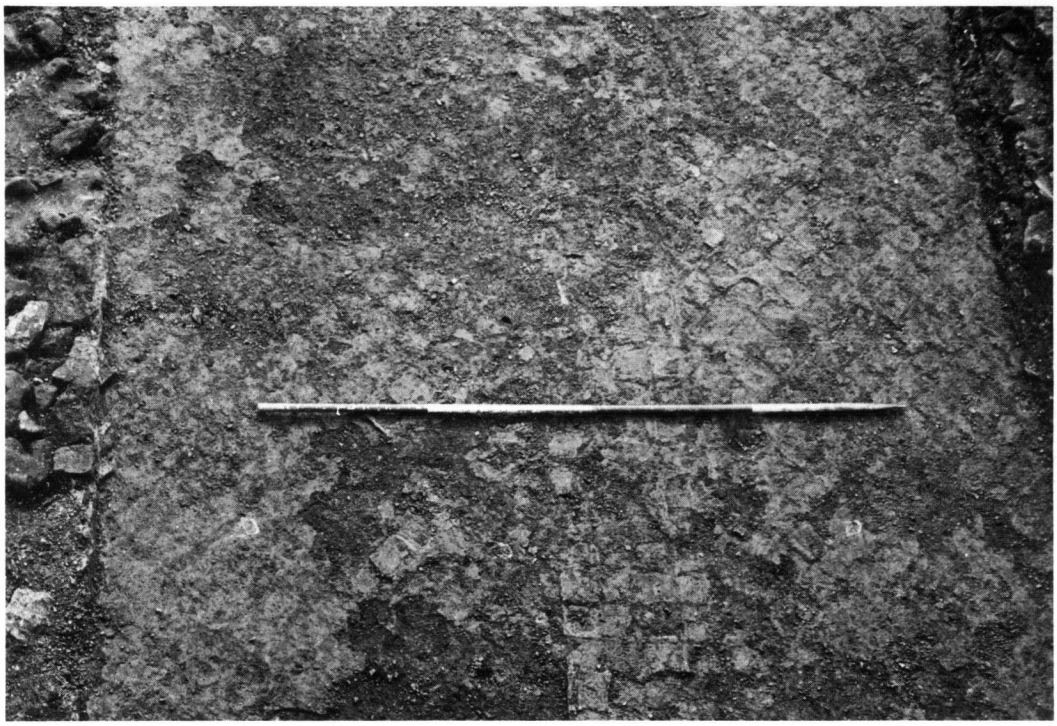


Plate 10 Greyfriars: phase 4, mortar bedding for tile pavement in trench D. A central panel of 4 tiles laid parallel to the walls with panels to either side set at 45°.

Plate 11 Greyfriars: general view of Phase 4 levels within trench E, from the west.

Stratified coin evidence is non-existent and the small quantity of pottery provides limited meaningful data. More evidence is available from the floor tile and architectural fragments but such material is notoriously difficult to use — the flooring or reflooring of a building need not necessarily be contemporary with the major structural phases of that building and windows can be inserted into existing fabric. The earliest worked stone dating to the late 12th or early 13th century must pre-date the construction of the friary. There is a fair quantity of material (AFs 14-19, 25-26) which belongs within the period 1300-1360 and AFs 22-23 (1350-70?) overlap the end of this period. The Group I tiles, 1275-1330, are roughly contemporary. Phase 1 can possibly be identified with the construction of the friary in the mid 13th century and Phase 2 may be associated with the 1283 enlargement — the archaeological dating is far too imprecise to allow a firm correlation but it is clear that there was fairly frequent modification of the fabric of the church.

Within the cloister area a slightly more precise sequence can be determined. Phase 1 again obviously post-dates 1236-9. The pottery evidence suggests a *terminus post quem* of 1350 for Phase 3 (layers E42 and E53) and 1470 for Phase 4 (sherds of fabric X2a from layers E45 and F31, at the top of their respective layers, can only really be used to date Phase 4 rather than Phase 3). The Group 2 tiles within Phase 4 must almost certainly have been laid when the range was under construction and this confirms a construction date for Phase 4 in the latter part of the 15th century. The Group 1 tiles (1275-1330) may possibly be associated with the construction of Phase 2 in trench L and, in fact, the pottery from the Phase 2 make-up levels belongs to the period within the later 13th to early 14th centuries. The architectural fragments (AFs 4-6, 8-13, 20) suggest building activity in trenches D, E, F before 1350 but these fragments may well have been re-used.

The problem of linking the church and the claustral range has already been mentioned and no relationship based on the stratigraphy can be demonstrated. It is suggested, however, on the basis of the comparative alignments of walls in the church and cloister areas that the cloister Phase 1 is unlikely to pre-date the church Phase 2. Additionally it is probable that the use of Group I tiles in the church and in the cloister was contemporary. In which case Phase 2 within the church may well have to be subdivided with an earlier Phase 2a before the laying down of the tile floor which occurred in Phase 2b.

The following sequence is tentatively put forward but the very approximate nature of the dating MUST be emphasized.

Church Phase 1		— construction *c* 1240-60
Church Phase 2a	= Cloister Phase 1	— 2nd half of 13th century
Church Phase 2b	= Cloister Phase 2	— in period *c* 1275-1330
	Cloister Phase 3	— 2nd half of 14th century
(reflooring of church)	= Cloister Phase 4	— in period *c* 1470-1500

The standing fabric may well have been renewed within these major 'foundation' phases on the evidence of the architectural fragments. The construction of the stone building in trenches V and W probably dates to the second half of the 14th century.

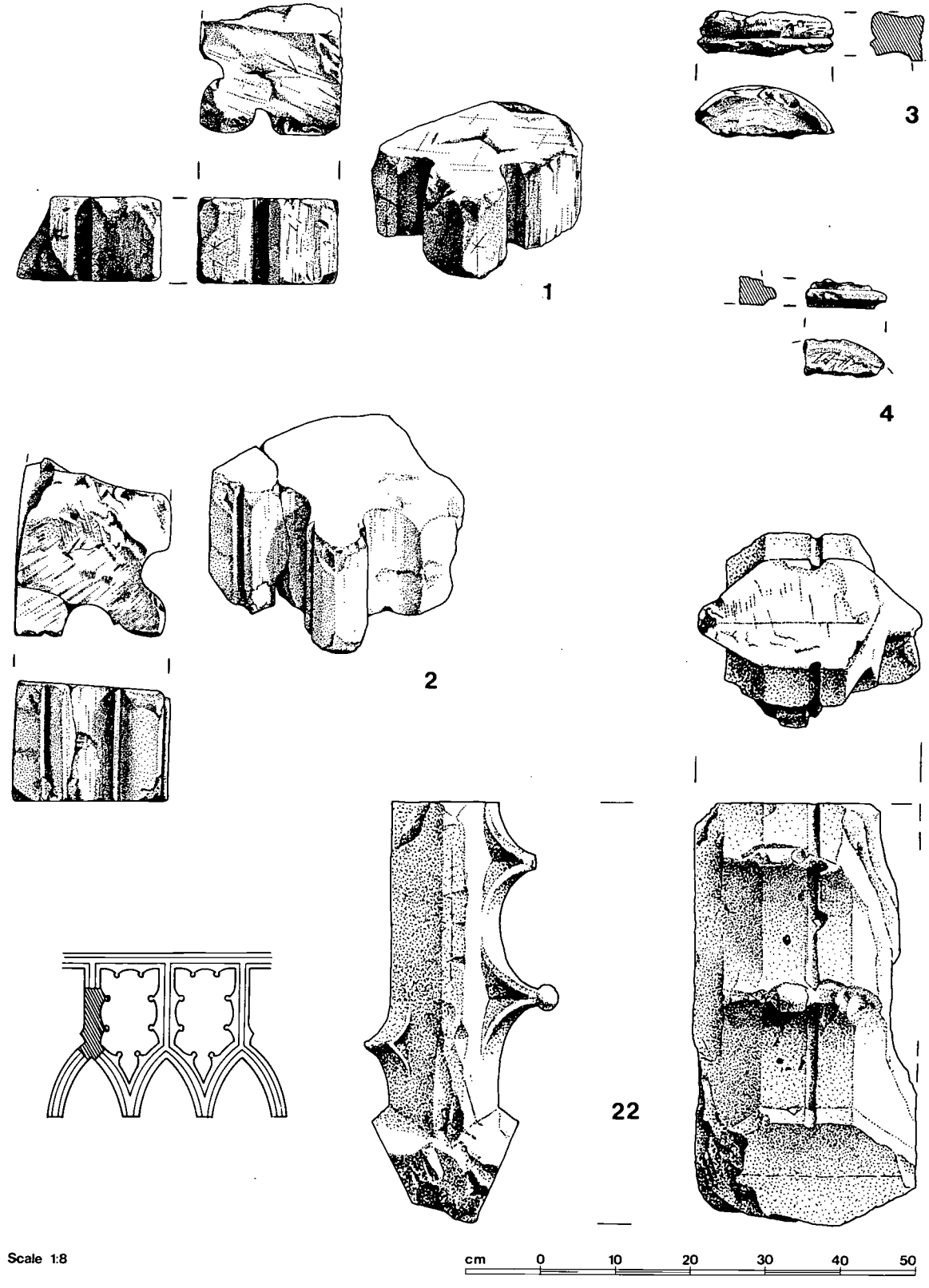


Fig 13 Greyfriars: architectural fragments.

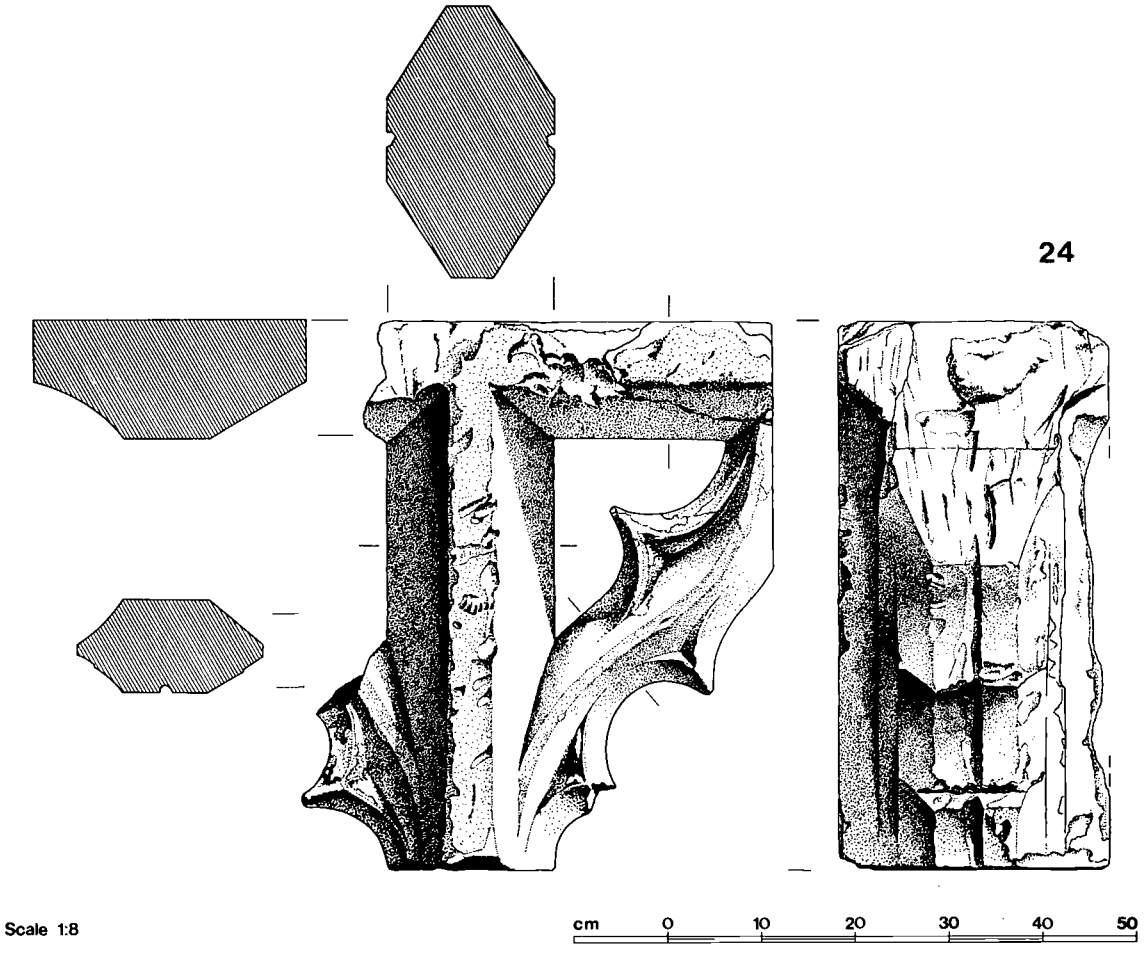


Fig 14 Greyfriars: architectural fragments.

THE FINDS

THE ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS (FIGS 13-15)

by C Wilson

AF 1. Ironstone keeled angle roll, probably from a jamb. The keel is typically late 12th century and the chamfered flanking projections are comparable with such a date (eg diagonal high vault ribs at Roche Abbey and nave arcade at Worksop Priory).
M unstratified, SF 235.

AF 2. Ironstone voussoir, probably from an order of a large arcade. The profile is typically late 12th century and probably coeval with no 1.
Q 6 (Church, Phase 2i), SF 203.

AF 3. Part of the abacus of a 13th century ironstone bell capital.
Z unstratified.

AF 4. Part of the necking of an ironstone capital, probably 13th century.
D 6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF24.

AF 5. (unill). Part of a vertical ironstone roll with fillet. Mid to later 13th century.
E 6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF49.

AF 6. (unill). Part of an ironstone roll with one, possibly originally two fillets. Mid to later 13th century.
F 5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF57.

AF 7. Fragment of ironstone window tracery; part of the heads of two adjacent lights. Early 14th century. The profile is unusual; presumably the rebating was inside and the ordinary chamfered section faced out. The purpose of the rebating might have been to accommodate wooden shutters but, if so, it is surprising that there is also a glazing groove; usually shutters were fitted to the unglazed lower sections of transomed windows rather than to traceried window heads.
Unstratified.

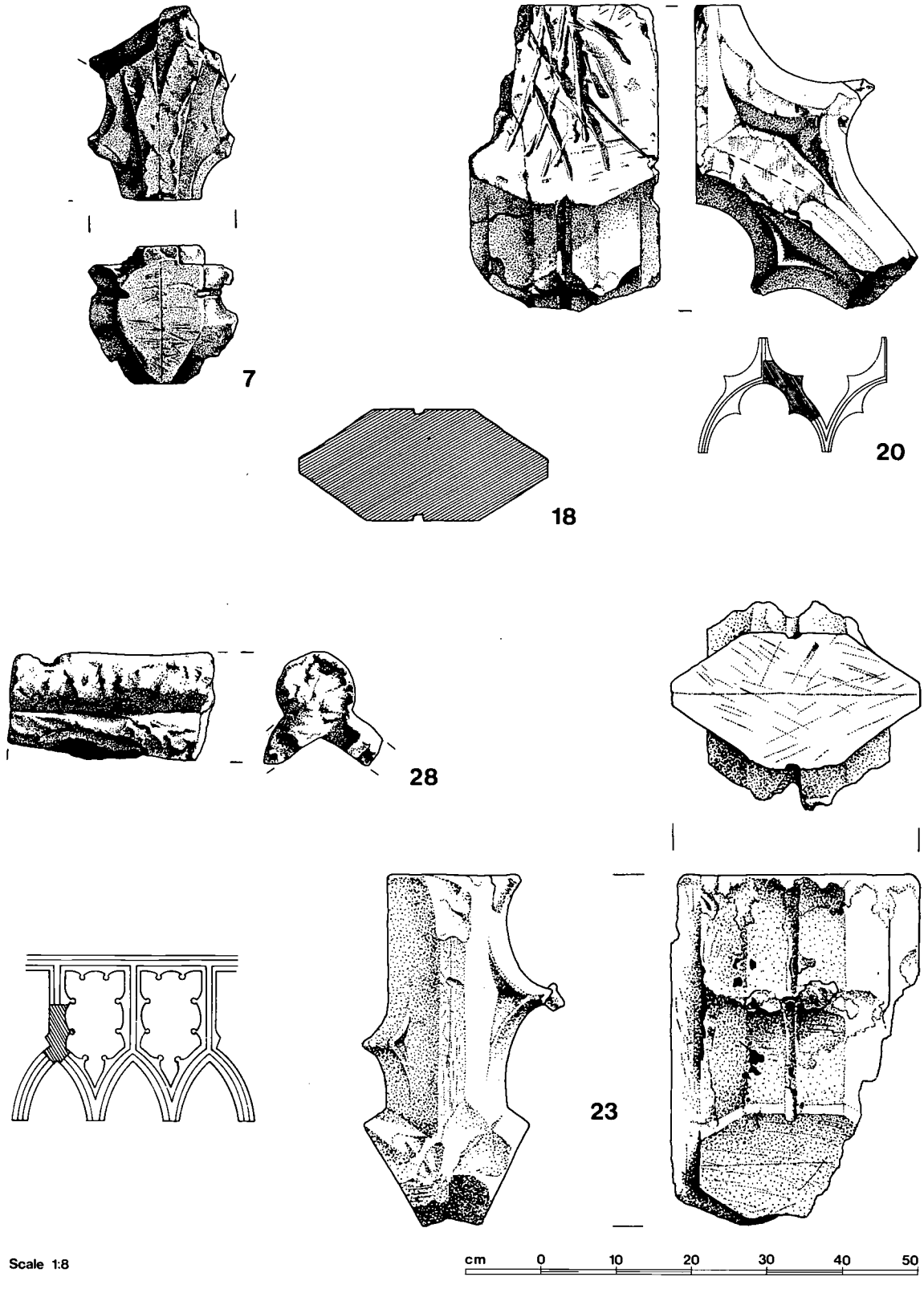


Fig 15 Greyfriars: architectural fragments.

AFs 8-9. (unill). Ironstone mullion from the same sort of window as no 7, although the profile is not exactly the same. Three circular holes may have accommodated bolts for shutters.
E 6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SFs 48 and 64.

AFs 10-13. (unill). Fragments of ironstone mullions similar to no 8.
E 6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SFs 51-4.

AFs 14-19. (unill except 18). Fragments of ironstone mullions from one window or set of similar windows. Probably early 14th century. Traces of iron saddle bars on no 14.
S 2 unstratified; M 27 (Church, Phase 2ii), SFs 206, 210-7; U 2, unstratified; Q 19 (Church, Phase 2i), SF 204.

AFs 20-21. (21 unill). Fragments of the ironstone heads of lights from straightheaded window(s). Probably later 14th century because of the vertical (ie 'Perpendicular') elements over the apexes of the arches.
F 5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF 58; unstratified, SF 164.

AFs 22-23. Ironstone fragments from similar but more richly treated windows. Also incipiently 'Perpendicular': *c* AD 1350-70?
P 1 (Church, Phase 2i), SFs 187, 198.

AF 24. Ironstone fragment from straight-headed window(s) basically like nos 20-3 but the ogee heads to the lights indicate an earlier date probably *c* AD 1320-60.
F 5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF60.

AFs 25-26. (unill). Ironstone fragments from same window or set of similar ones. 25: piece of tracery above lights; 26: springer of the heads of two adjacent lights. Probably *c* AD 1320-60.
P 1 (Church, Phase 2i), SFs 163, 196.

AF 27. (unill). Limestone (Barnack Rag?) window fragment of similar date to nos 24-26. The cusp, however, comes to a single point rather than continuing the hollow chamfer round the point as in the above fragments.

H 5 unstratified, SF166.

AFs 28-29. (29 unill). Ironstone roof ridge stones.
Unstratified, SF58A.

THE CERAMIC TILES (FIGS 16-18; Tables 1-3)

by Elizabeth Eames

PAVING TILES

Examples of two series of decorated paving tiles and three series of plain glazed paving tiles were found. The design numbers allotted to the decorated tiles correspond to the numbers on FIGS 16-18.

Group 1 (nos 1-24)

About 200 pieces of decorated tile belong to a very distinct type, published by Christopher Hohler (1942) and termed 'Wessex' type. This term has been used in subsequent publications. It was chosen because the motifs used in the decorative patterns, such as lions, griffons, fleurs-de-lis and crosses with stiff leaved terminals, were commonly used in the 13th and 14th centuries on tiles in Wessex. Certain technical features, which distinguish the series to which these tiles from Greyfriars belong, are, however, not present in Wessex. The body clay contains a high proportion of sand, the white clay used for the inlay is unusually hard and, when the tiles are worn, tends to be left standing up above the level of the body. There is an irregular scatter of stabbed holes on the back of the tiles, apparently made with a round, pointed implement like a wooden skewer. The tiles are thin in relation to their surface area but are rarely much warped. Many of the tiles in this series have a grey reduced body with the result that they are olive green when the glaze is present. These grey tiles tend to be smaller than the red, which suggests that the colour is due, not only to lack of oxygen, but also to over firing, which caused extra shrinkage.

The distribution of tiles of this type seems to extend from Berkshire, through Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, to Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. No centre of manufacture has been located. Christopher Hohler saw waste tiles at Chetwode Priory in Buckinghamshire, but no kiln (1942, 4). It is possible that the technical resemblances between tiles of this series from different places are due to the method of manufacture and the use of white clay from the same source rather than to a single place of production. No intensive scientific examination of the body clays has yet been undertaken. Under microscopic examination they look remarkably similar.

At Hailes Abbey in Gloucestershire, the tiles used to pave the chevet appear to be of the same type technically. Only one of the designs on these tiles at Hailes is found elsewhere and that is

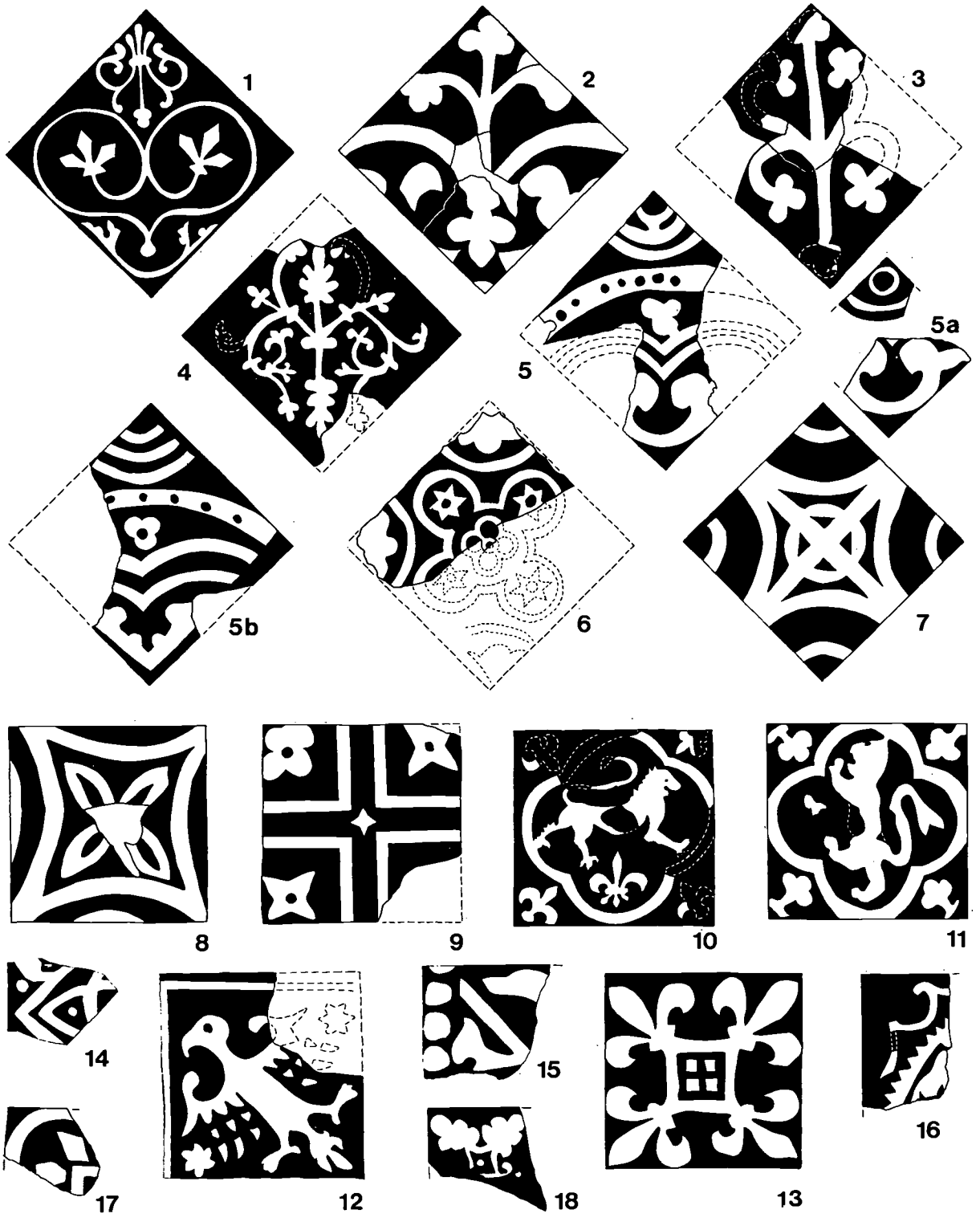


Fig 16 Greyfriars: floor tiles.

from Catesby Abbey in Northamptonshire. Excavations carried out for the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments in 1960's showed that the tile pavement at Hailes was coeval with the chevet, which was completed in 1277. It is possible that these tiles at Hailes were the starting point for the series under discussion, but it is surprising that the designs used at Hailes Abbey were not more widely reproduced.

Tiles of this type were found during work on the church of St Peter in the East, Oxford in 1968-9. Dr A B Emden (1969) suggests that they should be dated about 1330.

Greyfriars, Northampton, was founded shortly before 1250. The paving and glazing of a building were the last operations to be undertaken. A date earlier than 1277 seem unlikely for these tiles from Greyfriars and it seems possible that they were as late as the 1330's, a time range of 60 years.

The tiles from Greyfriars averaged 130mm square and 20mm thick. Parts of 24 designs were found and two variants of one of them. It will be seen that tiles of design 1 were the most numerous with 85 pieces, closely followed by the three forms of design 5 with 68 pieces. 14 pieces of design 13 and 12 of design 6 were found but no other design was represented by more than 10 pieces and 10 designs were represented by only one tile or piece of tile. Design 1 is not at present known to me from any other site but various forms of design 5 are widely distributed. Both designs 1 and 5 could be used in groups of four tiles or to form a continuous repeating pattern.

A group of plain tiles from the site can be associated with the decorated tiles of Group 1. They have the same sandy body and stabbed holes in the underside. They were glazed in three colours: i) yellow, produced by a lead glaze over a white slip; ii) light green, produced by a lead and copper glaze over a white slip: iii) dark green/black, produced by a lead and copper glaze applied direct to the body.

These tiles were present in the following shapes: 130mm squares; rectangular halves of such squares; triangular halves, quarters and eighths of such squares.

The plain glazed tiles were probably used in the same pavement as the decorated ones. It was usual in the 13th and 14th centuries to divide the area to be paved into panels, which were often delineated by rows of plain tiles or by borders of plain tiles laid in simple geometric patterns. The presence of triangular half tiles of both plain and decorated type indicates that in some of the panels the tiles were laid diagonally so that the triangular halves were needed to make up the edges of the panels (*cf* PL 10). It is not possible to tell whether plain glazed tiles were used with the decorated ones in the panels, or whether they were used only in borders.

Group 2 (nos 25-36)

The tiles in this group can probably be dated to the latter part of the 15th century. They vary in size from about 108mm square to about 120mm square and are about 23mm thick. There are no keys in the underside. The body fabric is fairly close, well fired and fully oxidised to a good red. The decorative design is depressed slightly below the surface of the tile and the bottom of the depression is covered with a thin layer of white clay. It is not certain what process was used to produce the white pattern. The design may have been stamped in the surface in shallow intaglio, the whole surface of the tile then covered in white slip and the top scraped off to leave the white slip in the depressions only. The tiles were lead glazed and those which retain their glaze are a good deep brown with the design in clear yellow.

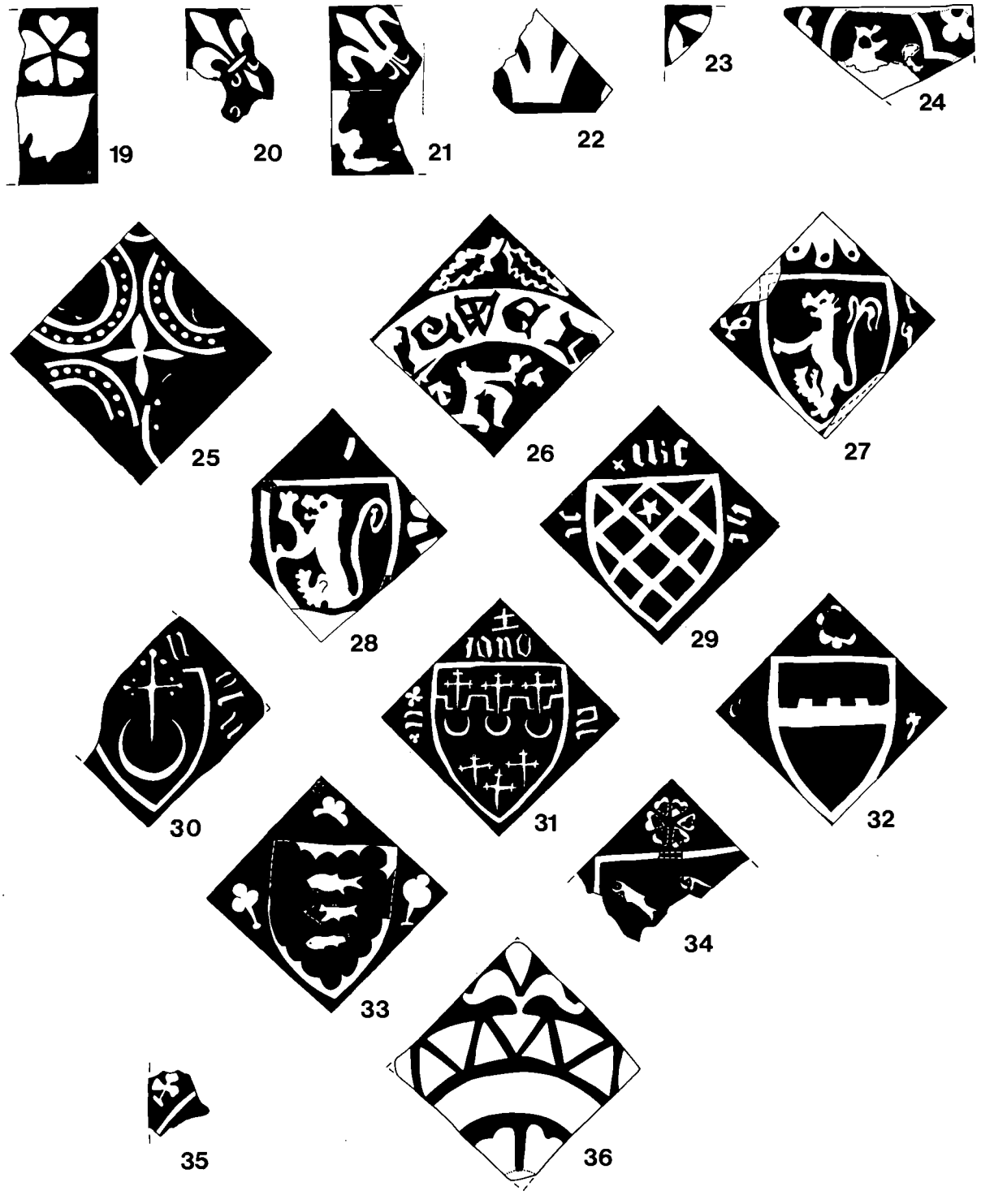
A small piece of paving was found *in situ* (PL 1). In addition to this only 24 tiles and pieces were found. 12 designs are represented. A variant of one was stolen from the site. This is not included in the illustrations. Northampton Museum has three complete tiles of this type from the site and these are included although only one fragment of one of them was found during the excavations.

Nine of the designs are heraldic, three are not. These three are known from sites in Warwickshire and in variant forms in Leicestershire. Design 29 occurs on the site of the leper hospital at Burton Lazars in Leicestershire (Whitcomb 1956, no 245), but all of the tiles from that site are monochrome tiles with the design in counter-relief. These could have been made with the same stamp as the two-colour tile from Greyfriars but with the single piece so far found there it is not possible to make a detailed comparison.

There were three variants of one design at Greyfriars: nos 33, 34 and the tile that was removed from the site. The British Museum has a tile of unknown provenance with another variant of the same arms reversed in counter-relief (Hobson 1903, 11, A59a).

Tiles that have a comparable fabric and seem to be decorated in the same way are known in Leicestershire, Warwickshire and north Worcestershire. No place of manufacture has yet been identified but it is possible that all of them were made in Warwickshire.

A group of plain tiles made of the same fabric as the decorated tiles in Group 2 were found and may be considered to be contemporary with them. Most of them were glazed green, yellow or black, a few were brown. About 450 tiles and pieces of tile of this type were recovered. The very large number of the plain tiles compared with the small number of decorated ones suggest that the 15th century pavement consisted mainly of arrangements of different coloured plain tiles with groups of decorated tiles included at intervals.



Scale 1:4

mm 0 50 100 150

Fig 17 Greyfriars: floor tiles.

Group 3

Only plain glazed tiles of this group were found. They are 110mm squares and triangular halves of such squares. They have nail holes in the surface near the corners and were probably imported from the Netherlands. Such nail holes are present in Netherlandish tiles, either in two diagonally opposed corners or in all four corners. Netherlandish tile makers used a board with projecting nails to hold the tile steady while they trimmed the sides. This practice continued in the manufacture of painted Delft tiles (Lane 1960, 58). Medieval English tile makers seem not to have used such an implement. The Netherlandish tiles were glazed yellow, black, brown and occasionally green. They seem to have been imported into England from the 14th century until the Tudor period. Such tiles could have been shipped to King's Lynn and transported up the River Nene to Northampton. The examples found at Greyfriars were very worn but runs of glaze on the sides showed that they had been glazed. Their worn condition suggests that they were laid in the 14th rather than 15th century.

ROOF TILES

A fair quantity of stone roofers was found (see p 128) but only a few fragments of plain earthenware roof tile were recovered. There were numerous pieces of earthenware ridge tiles and it seems probable that the buildings were mainly roofed with stone tiles surmounted by an earthenware ridge (apart from where lead was used). Such a roof seems to have been used on the hall of the manor at Badby, Northamptonshire in its 13th — 14th-century phase (pers comm C Orr; excavation M Gray). Although some pieces of ridge tile could be fitted together nothing large enough to give either the width or the height could be assembled.

Four fabric groups were identified.

(1) Inner and outer margins buff/pink, core dark grey blue. Smooth surface, reduced core. Fine matrix with frequent muscovite flakes, some sub-rounded quartz grains, rare calcite. Some few fragments contain a fair number of ooliths (*cf* pottery fabric T2B). More than one source may be represented. (*Cf* St Peter's Street, tile fabrics 1 and 2, in Williams forthcoming.)

(2) Light orange throughout. Smoothish surface. Fracture very irregular. Frequent red grog, frequent muscovite flakes, rare, sub-rounded quartz, rare calcite, some voids. Sometimes very hard. (*Cf* St Peter's Street, tile fabric 4.)

(3) Colour ranges from grey, buff white, pink white to orange red. Roughish sandy texture, fairly massive core but traces of lamination. Plentiful red and grey quartz, common muscovite flakes. (*Cf* St Peter's Street, tile fabric 5.)

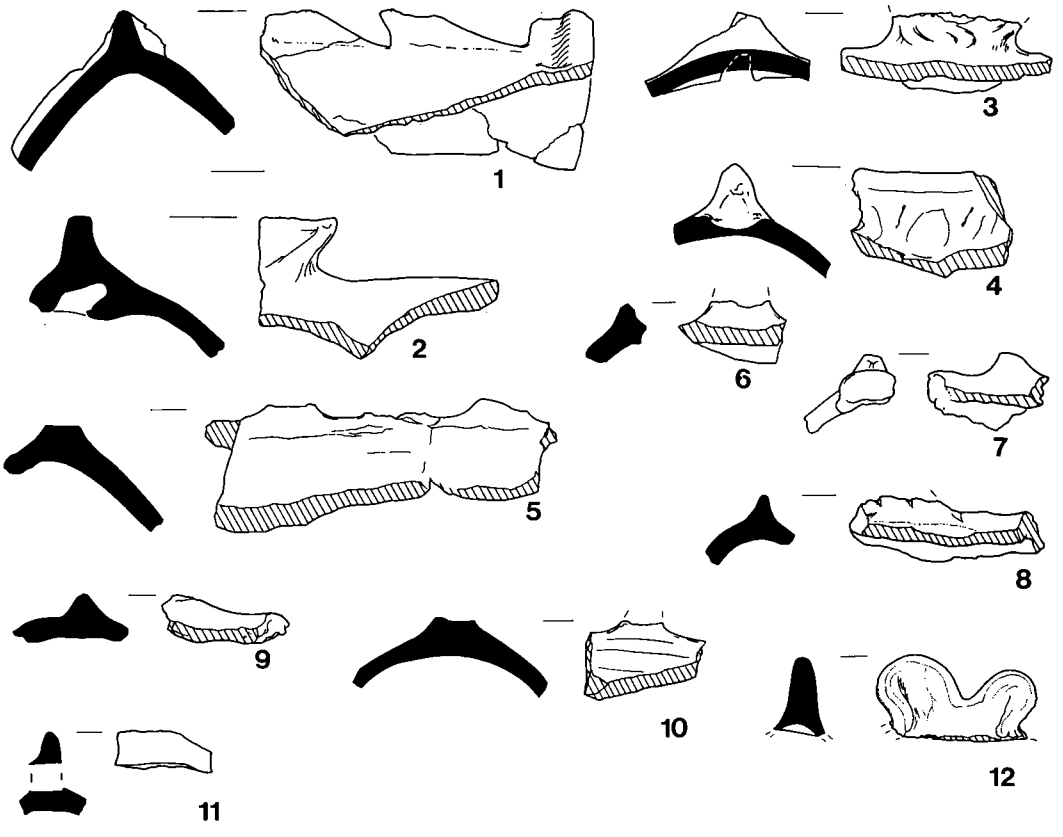
(4) Other.

Only limited quantities of fabrics other than 1 were found.

Tile of fabric 1 had been formed on a sanded board and the edges were pressed in, probably with pieces of wood, to straighten them, and as a result they were thickened and had irregular pieces of clay standing up above the surface of the tile. When the tile was bent over to form the angled ridge the sanded side was inside and the thickened edges were on the surface, where they may have helped to prevent water from running into the joints between the tiles. Some of the tiles were bent over to a fairly sharp angle, almost V-shaped in section, possibly about 60 degrees. This suggests a steep pitched roof such as is found on 16th and 17th century stone houses in Northamptonshire. Others were bent in a gentler curve. 14 pieces of crest were recovered and the tops of some pieces of ridge showed marks where a crest had broken off, but not all the ridges were crested. The crests were made from strips of clay applied to the top of the ridges, some of which had thumb marks underneath, where the tiler had held the ridge while he added the crest. The decorative treatment of the crests varies from piece to piece (FIG 18).

The crests and upper parts of the ridges were glazed with a lead and copper glaze, in which the copper was imperfectly mixed, with the result that there are dark green specks in a lighter green glaze and some light brown patches. The basic colour varies from bright to dark green with most of the pieces an intermediate olive. The glaze is continuous over the crests and the upper part of the tiles but becomes sparse lower down and seems generally to have been absent near the lower edges although some pieces have drips running down to the bottom. The position of these drips suggests that the ridge tiles were fired standing on their lower edges. A few pieces were glazed with a thicker olive green glaze with specks of iron in it.

The speckled glaze, reduced core and the form of the crests suggest a 13th or 14th century date for these tiles. The fabric is said to resemble that found in the medieval kilns excavated at Potterspury about 12 miles south of Northampton. These kilns operated on a commercial scale and it is probable that the Greyfriars ridge tiles were made there but no detailed comparison of the fabrics and the form of the tiles from the two places has yet been made.



Scale 1:4 *Fig 18* Greyfriars: crest tiles. mm 0 50 100 150

Catalogue of crests (FIG 18)

All fabric 1 except no 12.

CR 1. One end of ridge and three crests present. Narrow strip of clay wiped on to the top of ridge tile and cut into crests with one vertical end and other end sloping gently down to base of vertical end of next crest. Glaze speckled light brown and green.
M14 unstratified.

CR 2. Piece of ridge with part of one crest formed from lump of clay pressed hard on top of ridge so that original tile bulged down. Hole at an angle runs up into tile from below, probably made with finger. Crest cut to give it flat top about 7mm wide and surviving end cut back in a concave curve. Glaze speckled light and dark green.
D5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

CR 3. Piece of ridge with lower part of crest apparently attached as in 2, having same oblique finger hole in underside. Both ends of crest cut in concave curve. Remains of two slashes in base of crest. Glaze light and dark green.
D 12 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

CR 4. Piece of ridge with most of one crest possibly formed in same way as 2 and 3 having thumb hole pressed into underside. Three knife stabs on one side of base of crest and five on other. Two penetrating through tile. Remaining end of crest cut in concave curve. Glaze near black and dark green.
W1 (post Stone Phase).

CR 5. Piece of ridge with bases of three crests cut from a strip of clay applied to top. Glaze speckled olive
W1 (post Stone Phase).

CR 6. Piece of ridge with part of crest cut from applied strip of clay. Light green and olive glaze.
F 5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

CR 7. End of ridge with part of crest cut from applied strip of clay. Some mottled light brown and green glaze.
A13 unstratified.

CR 8. Piece of ridge with most of one crest cut from applied strip of clay. Glaze light green, brown and olive.
W1.

CR 9. Piece of ridge with part of crest cut from small applied strip of clay. Some specks of light olive glaze.
H unstratified.

CR 10. Piece of ridge with base of one crest cut from applied strip of clay. Glaze mottled olive green with brown specks, well preserved.
J unstratified.

CR 11. Piece of ridge with marked depressions where two separately moulded crests have broken off. One separately moulded crest, probably from this tile. One end vertical, the other curved down in convex curve. Glaze brown.
S unstratified.

CR 12. Possible crest of ridge tile or finial made of two moulded strips of clay. Sandy fabric similar to Surrey white wares but not recognised as such by F Holling. Speckled light green glaze.
H unstratified.

Acknowledgements

Cristine Orr, Marion Day and Frances Williams have all assisted in the quantitative analysis of the tiles.

TABLE 1

Decorated paving tiles, quantitative analysis of fragments

Design	*No of pieces*		*Trenches*
Group 1			
1	87	+ 1 triangular half	D, E, H, M, N, L, P, Q, W
2	2		M
3	2		M, R
4	1		D, R
5	48		A, D, F, M, P, Q
5a	10		
5b	10		
6	12		F, L, Q, R, W
7	1		M
8	6		D, M, Q
9	6		M, Q
10	7		D, M, L, N, W
11	1		D, M
12	9	+ 1 triangular half	D, L, M, R, W
13	14		D, F, H, M, Q, W
14	1		M
15	1		M
16	1		Q
17	1		M
18	1		M
19	2		P
20	6		F, P, Q
21	1		P
22	1		M
23	1		L
24	1	(Hohler 1942, W6 = 24)	A
Group 2			
25	1	in Northampton Museum	
26	1	British Museum 932	
27	1	in Northampton Museum	
28	1		
29	1		M
30	1		M
31	6		D, E, F, L, M, N
32	2	1 in Northampton Museum; 1 frag on site	
33	8		F, I, P, Q
34	5		F, M, N, W
35	1		L
36	1		M

TABLE 2

Plain floor tiles: quantitative analysis of fragments by area

	Group 1	*Group 2*	*Group 3*
A/B	0	8	1
D	5	79	0
E	6	233	0
F	2	265	3
H	5	82	0
I	0	1	0
J	2	0	0
L	60	39	0
M	69	101	2
N	3	131	7
P	24	188	5
Q	32	158	6
R	15	11	0
T	2	6	2
W	5	4	1
Total	230	1307	27

TABLE 3

Ceramic roof tile: quantitative analysis

	Nib	*Peg*	*Ridge*	*Unclass*	*Total*
Fabric 1		4	622	101	727
Fabric 2	2	1	8	74	85
Fabric 3			10	6	16
Other		2	7	62	71
	2	7	647	243	899

THE STONE ROOF TILES

by G E Oakley

The stone roof tiles from Greyfriars were divided into 16 rock types by examination with a hand lens. These types were then assigned to six geological groups in consultation with Dr Diana Sutherland, after comparison, using hand lens and binocular microscope, with the collection of local quarry samples at the University of Leicester Centre, Barrack Road, Northampton. Suggested source areas are deliberately vague because of the virtual impossibility of precisely identifying a source.

Group 1: (Type 1) ferruginous calacareous sandstone with mica; poorly fissile — definitely Northamptonshire Sands — could be from Duston area.

Group 2: (Types 4, 9, 11, 14, 15) sandy limestones (or calcareous sandstones), some shelly, some oolitic — probably Northants Sands, resembling samples from the Duston area.

Group 3: (Types 3, 6, 7) not very coarse shelly sandy limestones, fairly fissile — possibly Northants Sands (from Duston area) though possibly Upper Estuarine Limestone from N of Northampton (these beds converge).

Group 4: (Types 5, 8, 13, 16) very shelly limestones (coarse to fine beds) — Upper Estuarine Limestone from SW of Northampton (Farthinghoe area).

Group 5: (Types 2, 10) fine-grained white limestone and very shelly limestone — Great Oolite (Blisworth Limestone) — but not necessarily from Blisworth.

Group 6: (Type 12) very fine-grained sandy micaceous and very fissile — Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (Collyweston slate) from NE Northants.

Rock Group	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*Total*
No of complete tiles	2	6		10			18
Total no of pieces	15	84	13	96	2	18	228

Only seven fragments are stratified in contexts pre-dating AD 1400 (E21 and E47). These include stone from Groups 2, 3 and 4. The rest come from destruction levels, chiefly in the claustral range, post-dating 1538, and unstratified levels. However, it is reasonable to suppose the stone roof tiles to have been used on the friary roofs in conjunction with clay tiles. Lead was used on the roof of the church and some other buildings.

The 18 complete or nearly complete tiles show a generally rectangular shape with bottom squared off and top sometimes more rounded or even pointed. A few are long and narrow but most have a width: length ratio of 3:5. The nail hole, carefully drilled, is usually central. Width ranges from 87 to 225mm (58 measurements): length from 135 to 253mm (22 measurements): thickness 15 to 25mm except in Group 6 (7mm). The weights of 18 complete tiles range from 450 to 1550gm. Most tiles have traces of mortar on back and front which show that each was set in mortar overlapping the next tile by two-thirds of its length, the exposed lower third often weathered.

Size variation in stone roof tiles is normal in recent practice, smaller tiles being used near the ridge and larger heavier tiles towards the eaves. Rock type also dictates feasible sizes and weights, Group 6 being noted for its fissile properties leading to thinner, relatively lighter tiles. This accounts for its great popularity in post-medieval times. However, in districts where less fissile but usable local rock could be obtained this might be preferred on economic grounds, the cost of stone easily being doubled by its carriage.

THE PAINTED PLASTER

by G E Oakley

A large number of painted plaster fragments, mostly small and none showing a design, presumably came from rough stone walls which had been rendered. The freestone masonry was also painted, usually white. The plaster is mostly painted white (*c* 100 pieces) but a small amount is maroon (38 pieces) or red (8 pieces) with a small quantity of pale blue (11 pieces).

THE MEDIEVAL WINDOW GLASS (FIG 19)

by Peter A Newton

Approximately 400 fragments of painted glass were recovered. All were in a very poor state of preservation. Only one fragment came from a context earlier than the second half of the 15th century (no 8) and this piece is almost certainly intrusive. The more diagnostic pieces are described below.

WG 1-3. Fragments of white geometric grisaille glass painted with trails of stylised foliage. A widespread class of design which shows much variety in details. Date 13th century, probably second half. A general comparison can be made, for example, with the geometric grisaille at Selling, Kent and Chartham, Kent (Winston 1867, vol 11, PLS 18, 20).
L 5 (Claustral Range, post Phase 4).

WG 4-5. Fragments of white geometric grisaille glass painted with trails of naturalistic foliage. Date 13th-14th century.
L 5 (Claustral Range, post Phase 4).

WG 6. As 4 and 5, but here the foliage is oak. Date 13th-14th century. The naturalistic foliage is a feature which is first found in the later 13th century for example at Merton College, Oxford 1289-96 and the Chapter House at York Minster *c* 1285. The geometric grisaille glass was replaced by the simpler trellis of diamond shaped quarries and is not found after *c* 1330.
L 5 (Claustral Range, post Phase 4).

WG 7. Fragment of a foliate design, the leaf picked out of a background of matt paint, probably a border piece. Date 14th century.
L 5 (Claustral Range, post Phase 4).

WG 8. Fragment of a patterned design apparently of contiguous rosettes and circles. Date 14th-15th century (?).
L 34 (Claustral Range, Phase 1—intrusive?).

WG 9. Fragment of a foliage and patterned design. Date 15th century.
H 25 unstratified.

WG 10. Piece of a patterned border design. Date 14th century. The curved edge suggests that this came from apex of a main light or a tracery light.
P unstratified.

WG 11. Indistinct, possibly part of an architectural canopy design. Date 14th century.
P unstratified.

WG 12. Head of a lion. Date 14th century. Although incomplete it appears that this is a decorative design with foliage coming out of the lion's mouth, a design possibly based on the rare heraldic charge, a leopard's head jessant de lis, that is sprouting a fleur de lis as in the arms of the Cauntelo family.
F unstratified.

Fig 19 Greyfriars: medieval window glass.

THE COINS, JETTONS AND TOKEN

by M Fry (Nu 1-5, 7-13, 15-16) and S E Rigold (Nu 6, 14)

THE COINS

Nu 1. Silver penny. *O.* Bust facing, sceptre in R hand. Legend: A cross potent. ENRIRE_ (?. . .) Letter 'h' unusually omitted. Hand off flan. *R.* Large cross potent w. small cross potent in each angle, small cross in centre in saltire. Legend: [_ _ _] COLE:ON:GIPES Wt: 1.165gm (17.95gr). Henry II first issue, 'Cross-and-Crosslets' (or 'Tealby') type, Class F. Struck 1170-80. Ipswich, Nicole. 'Cross-and-Crosslets' type demonetised 1180, replaced by 'Short-Cross' pennies.
W 4 (post-Stone Phase).

Nu 2. Silver penny. *O.* Crowned bust, facing, sceptre in R hand. Legend: hENRICVS·REX Square E's, round C. *R.* Short cross voided, quatrefoil in each angle. Legend: A cross potent. hENRION·LVND Square E. Wt:1.335gm (20.6gr). Henry II second issue, 'Short-Cross' type, Class Ib. Struck 1180-9. London, Henry.
W 2 (post-Stone Phase), SF 250.

Nu 3. Cut silver half penny. *O.* (Crowned) bust facing, sceptre in R hand. Legend: [_ _] CVSRE [_] *R.* Short cross voided, quatrefoil in each angle. Legend: [_] GOCELM [_ _] Wt: 0.615gm (9.45gr). 'Short-Cross' issue Class III (?)a. Struck 1192-6 (Brand 1963, iv). Winchester, Gocelm.
Q 26 (Church, Phase 2ii?), SF186.

Nu 4. Silver farthing. *O.* Crowned bust, facing, in a circle. Legend: A cross *pattée.* _ _ _ _ RDVSREX Letter 'X' small cross potent. Trifoliate crown, plain band, no jewels. Bust well up in field. *R.* Long cross *pattée,* 3 pellets in each angle. Legend: LON / (DON) / IEN / SIS Wt: 0.31gm (5.5gr). 1279 recoinage, farthing Class Ic. Double struck.
Unstratified.

Nu 5. Copper farthing, 1694. *O.* Busts to R, king cuirassed, laureated, short hair; queen draped. Toothed border. Legend: GVLIELMV (S·ET·MARIA (?):) *R.* Britannia seated upon globe. Legend, circularly inscribed: BRITΛNNIΛ· Wt: 4.35gm (67.0gr). Diam: 23mm. William and Mary farthing.
T unstratified, SF251.

THE JETTONS

Nu 6. Fragmentary base dernier (not a dernier Tournois). *O.* Appears to be plain short cross. Legend ends IIV. *R.* Long cross. Perhaps 13th century and perhaps French.
A 13 unstratified, SF120.

Nu 7. *O.* Small bust, facing, narrow face, pronounced sidelocks, dignified by chaplet of roses. Granulated inner and outer circle containing border of small pellets and cinquefoils, set alternately, in lieu of legend. Partially pierced. *R.* Long cross of 3 unequal strands flory, large lys seeded in each angle; the whole within beaded border. No legend or substitute. No piercing. Bronze. Diam: 20mm. Wt: 1.31gm (20.2gr). English, early 14th century (?1320-30). (*Cf* Barnard 1916, PL I, no 9.)
N 6 (Church, Phase 2i), SF167.

Nu 8. *O.* Figure, standing, facing upon dais, draped in long garment, wearing open crown, 2 curls to L and one to R, R forearm uplifted, L arm supporting long trefoil-headed sceptre. Dais consists of platform, represented as granulated exergual line above and touching 7 pellets, bearing a roughly-carved seat beneath a canopy styled as a pointed arch and composed of beaded outer and linear inner surface. Sides of canopy each adjoined by slender support terminating in a lys; small annulet between each lys and one similar at the apex of canopy. Legend in mixture of Lombardic and Roman letters, beginning at 2 o'clock: DELA / TON: ꝯ· (N retrograde; : ꝯ· abbrev. for sui(s).) Whole contained within beaded outer circle. *R.* Cross of 3 strands *fleuronée,* quatrefoil in centre, cantoned by 4 lys; all within double tressure of 4 arches and 4 angles, the inner granulated, the outer linear. Legend in spandrels of tressure, in letters similar to obverse, beginning at 1 o'clock: DV / EB / OI / TS. Whole contained within beaded outer circle. Latten. Diam: 21 mm (average). Wt: 1.76gm (27.2gr). French, second half of 14th century, by analogy with contemporary French gold coins. (*Cf* Lafaurie 1951, nos 213-371, particularly no 293; Barnard 1916, PL 5, nos 21-3.)
A 13 unstratified, SF119.

Nu 9. *O.* Profile bust with Moor's head, R, bound by fillet. Legend in well-spaced Lombardic letters, beginning at 12 o'clock: (+) AVEMARIA.GRACIA (?). — stop(s) tiny quatrefoils elevated. *R.* Bowed cross of 2 strands *fleurdelisée,* outer granulated and inner linear, voided centre enclosing lys, cinquefoil cantoned in each angle. Legend in Lombardic letters in spaces between cross-ends, beginning at 1 o'clock: .A cross potent. A. / .VE. / .M. / .AI. — stops tiny quatrefoils elevated. Bronze. Diam: 21 mm. Wt: 1.295gm (20.00gr). Flan slightly chipped. French, late 14th century. *(Cf* Lafaurie 1951, PL 16, no 369 *et seq*; Barnard 1916, PL 4, no 12.)
W 1 (post-Stone Phase), SF269.

Nu 10. *O.* Harp of 5 (?6) strings, L, on each side rose between 2 small leaf-trefoils; whole within double inner circle. Legend in bold Lombardic letters, beginning at 12 o'clock: Cross *pattée.* AVE.MARIA.GRA(C). — stops roses flanked in first instance by pellet on either side; in second, L, by pellet and tiny trefoil (?); lastly, R, by pellet. First 4 letters of MARIA bear marks of double striking. *R.* Short bowed cross of 2 strands *fleurdelisée,* voided centre enclosing small lys, contained within double inner circle. Legend in well-spaced bold Lombardic letters, beginning at 12 o'clock: Cross *pattée.* AVE.MARIAGR — stop a rose. Outer of inner circles exceedingly finely granulated. Outer circle linear. Bronze. Diam: 25mm. Wt: 4.085gm (63.1gr). French mid-15th century. (*Cf* Barnard 1916, PL 6, nos 39 and 41.)
L 5 (Cloister, Phase Post 4), SF133.

Nu 11. *O.* Heater shield of France-modern (3 lys); above and at sides leaf-trefoil flanked on either side by annulet. Beaded inner and outer circle containing in bold and plain Lombardic letters the legend, beginning at 12 o'clock: Cross *pattée.* AVE.DOMINA.ANGELORV — stops leaf-trefoils. 'N' in ANGELORV similar to Roman 'H'. *R.* Cross of 3 strands *fleurdelisée* within single linear tressure of 4 arches; in each spandrel leaf-trefoil flanked on either side by pellet. Letters V (irgo) M (aria) in Lombardic form cantoned alternately within each angle of the cross. Bronze. Diam: 29mm. Wt. 5.625gm (86.8gr). French, mid-15th century (*cf* Barnard 1916, index of legends). Rare form of obverse angelic salutation.
H 12 unstratified.

Nu 12. *O.* Heater shield with arms of France-modern; above 2 short bowed lines each of 6 pellets, those in upper slightly spaced, those beneath adjoining one another (? representing respectively jewels and band of crown). Between granulated inner and outer circle legend in bold Lombardic letters, beginning at 12 o'clock: Cross *pattée.* AVEMARIAGRASIAPLE *R.* Cross of 2 beaded strands *fleuronée,* quatrefoil in centre, contained within double tressure of 4 arches with lys at each angle; the lys combining to produce bow-sided voided rectangle around quatrefoil. Outer tressure linear, inner corded; in each spandrel small lys. No legend. Bronze. Diam: 27mm. Wt: 4.21gm (65.0gr). French, mid-15th century by analogy with contemporary coins. (*Cf* Barnard 1916, 124, no 84; 187, no 2; and 121, no 68.)
N 6 (Church, Phase 2i), SF167.

Nu 13. *O.* Stylised single-masted vessel afloat, flag and streamer fore and aft, annulet at flag end just above waterline. Above yard elaborate letter (? Lombardic G). Granulated inner and outer circle containing Lombardic 'legend', beginning at 12 o'clock: ? an archway. VBTTOPM repeated 4 times. *R.* Lozenge of France-ancient (4 lys), inner border beaded and outer linear, within beaded inner circle; in each spandrel cinquefoil flanked on either side by pellet. 'Legend' in 'Lombardic' letters, beginning at 12 o'clock: A closed crown. EOO]-[GROGOOƐGOƎ]OO]-[GROG]-[OOO Brass. Diam: 30mm. Wt: 4.47gm (69.0gr). Germany, Nuremburg, probably early 16th century. (*Cf* Barnard 1916, PL 29, no 8). Main heraldic device on reverse, however, compares with detail upon the obverses of two 15th century French jettons in Barnard (1916, PL 6, nos 52 and 54).
M unstratified, SF227.

Nu 14. Much corroded. *O. Reichsapfel* in trilobe. *R.* 3 crowns and 3 lys. Annulet terminals to crown. Almost certainly garbled Lombardic lettering on both sides. Diam: 25mm. Wt: 2gm (31gr). Germany, Nuremberg, *c* 1530's or 40's.
Unstratified, SF179.

Nu 15. *O.* 3 open crowns and 3 lys arranged alternately around rose of 5 petals. Tiny annulets and half annulets above each crown (?representing prominent jewels). Between granulated inner and outer circles the 'legend' in broadly Lombardic rendering, beginning between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock: Pellet. NNNN—Pellet. VONNNNNNN *R.* The *Reichsapfel* (imperial orb), small and compact cross *pattée* which represents part of it touching the inner border of a double linear tressure of 3 curves and 3 angles set alternately. Between beaded inner and outer circles 'legend' in broadly Lombardic rendering, beginning between 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock: A colon. MENDME:DNMED:NMEDN Brass. Diam: 24mm. Wt: 1.53gm (23.6gr). German, mid-late 16th century. (*Cf* Barnard 1916, PL 33, nos 82, 83 and 85.)
E 5/6 (Cloister, Phase 4ii), SF44.

THE TRADESMENS TOKEN

Nu 16. Brass farthing token, 1652. *O.* The Ironmongers' Arms. (On chevron between 3 gads, as many swivels.) Circular inscription: Mullet. THOMAS·COOPER·IN *R.* In 2 lines :C: / T A rose. E — stop left of C a tiny trefoil? Circular inscription: A mullet. NORTHAMPTON·1652 Local ironmonger's trade token. Tokens issued during 17th century within Northampton are discussed in Wells (1910, 286-304) where Cooper family also mentioned.
E 5 (Cloister, Phase 4ii), SF25.

THE POTTERY (FIGS 20-1: Tables 4-6)

by Mary Gryspeerdt

INTRODUCTION

The quantity of stratified pottery from Greyfriars is small. However, the claustral range produced some interesting assemblages (see Phase Summaries 2, Pre-3 and 4i) and the lack of contamination of deposits, despite the intrusion of Victorian cellarage, is fortunate.

The local calcareous wares (McCarthy forthcoming: T2), reflecting the Jurassic geological background to the area, predominate in all assemblages pre-dating 1540. Slight developments in form have been detected, but the exact chronological significance of these is uncertain. More precision in the dating of the assemblages has been achieved through minor regional imports. A commencing date for the bulk of the pottery in the church, claustral range and Trench W is set sometime in the mid-13th century. Continued occupation through the 14th and 15th centuries is reflected in all three areas and the post-Reformation period is represented by the pit group (L5) in Phase Post 4 of the claustral range.

The regional imports, although occurring in small quantities, indicate the wide variety of contacts maintained by the medieval town. It is apparent that economically, Northampton was mainly eastward- looking, the exception being its connection with the Oxford region (Fabric $W7_1$) and possibly Coventry and Nuneaton (W11). No one import is predominant, although Stamford ware (X1) occurs consistently in all phases. The local pottery from Potterspury, which plays such an important role in later medieval contexts on St. Peter's Street is surprisingly scarce on this site. Not even Cistercian wares, which account for almost 50% of the Phase Post 4 pit group, approach anywhere near the proportions of T2 pottery in preceding phases.

CONTENT OF THE REPORT

(i) Fabric description. The code, provenance/title and date range of each fabric are stated. For a full description of fabric and form, the reader is referred to the Pottery Gazetteer in the St Peter's Street report (McCarthy forthcoming). It has only been necessary in this context to provide an outline of the criteria upon which the T2 subdivisions are based, and a brief description of two fabrics (V2 and W49) which were not identified on St Peter's Street and the specific fabric of two vessels (provisionally called ?V3/$W7_4$ and ?W34) for which a final classification has not yet been reached.

(ii) Table of stratified pottery. A codified, layer by layer account is given, following the format used in the St Peter's Street report. For example:

W15,26,28	*26*	*5*	T2 A*2*/C*2*/ABC*20* T6 ABC*1* X1 C*1*	37,77

should read — Layers W15, 26, 28, 26 sherds, minimum 5 vessels, ceramic type T2, cooking pot 2 sherds, jug 2 sherds, cooking pot, bowl or jug 20 sherds, see illustrations 37 and 77; ceramic type T6, cooking pot, bowl or jug 1 sherd; ceramic type X1, jug 1 sherd.

Code of vessel types:

A	cooking pots
B	bowls
C	jugs
C_1	tripod pitchers
D	lamps
E_6	curfews
F	cups
F_2	Cistercian ware cups and tygs

The combination ABC indicates an uncertainty as to the vessel form.

(iii) Ceramic spectrum. This supplies a complete record of all the stratified fabrics represented on the entire site.

(iv) Phase summaries. As an addition to the tabulated information, each main phase is discussed, and points of significance concerning individual fabrics, groupings and dating evidence are mentioned. In view of the considerably larger quantity of material from the claustral area, this is dealt with before the church.

(v) Catalogue of illustrated pottery. In the interest of economy, illustrations have been kept to a minimum and references to the very full record in the St Peter's Street report (McCarthy forthcoming) made wherever possible. Owing to the small sample of drawn pottery and its consequently unrepresentative nature, it has seemed advisable to withdraw sherds entirely from their stratigraphic context and to order the drawings rather according to vessel type. A schematic approach to illustration has been adopted for the same reasons, so that both profiles of the vessel have only been drawn when the existence of decoration, jug handle or lip has made this desirable. Rim diameters are, however, quoted in the catalogue. The local calcareous wares have been illustrated in the following order: cooking pots (Fabrics T2A, T2C and T6), bowls (T2A) and jugs (T2A and T2B). A few miscellaneous fabrics with forms of especial interest have followed.

FABRIC DESCRIPTION

CODE	PROVENANCE AND/OR TITLE	DATE
Local Calcareous Wares		
T2*	Kilns: Olney Hyde (Bucks) Lyveden (Northants) Stanion (Northants) ?Harrold (Beds)	*c* 1100-1400
	Lyveden type ware	*c* 1200-1400
T6	?Same kilns as T2	*c* 1200-1400
Calcareous and Sandy Wares		
V1	?	*c* 1100-1400
V2*	Potters Marston (Leics)	*c* 1200-1400
V3*	?	*c* 1200-1450
V7	?Potterspury	*c* 1100-1500
Sandy Wares		
$W7_1$	Oxford Area	*c* 1100-1400
$W7_2$	north Midlands 'Splashed ware'	*c* 1100-1400
$W7_4$*	?Bedfordshire	*c* 1100-1400
W8	?London/west Kent	*c* 1200-1400
W11	?west Midlands	*c* 1200-1500
W13	?Nottingham	*c* 1200-1500
W14	Brill type ware; kilns	*c* 1250-1500
W15	East Anglian 'Red ware'; Cambridgeshire and Essex	*c* 1200-1500
W16	'Midland Purple'; north Midlands	*c* 1350-1600
W18	Potterspury ware Kilns: Potterspury (Northants) Yardley Gobion (Northants)	*c* 1250-1500
W20	'east Midlands late medieval reduced ware'	*c* 1350-1600
	Kilns: ? Gt Brickhill (Bucks)	*c* 1350-1600
W21	'Surrey white ware'; southern England	*c* 1350-1600
W29	east Midlands	*c* 1350-1600
W34*	?	*c* 850-1100
W49*		Medieval
X1	Stamford ware (fabrics A - G)	*c* 850-1250
X2a	Cistercian ware	*c* 1470-1550
Imported Wares		
Y	?Pingsdorf type ware	*c* 1200-1400

*T2 The problems of identification and classification of fabrics within T2 have been discussed in connection with the St Peter's Street material (McCarthy forthcoming). Owing to strong similarities between the fabrics of several production centres, all the local calcareous wares were considered as one ceramic type. However, in the study of T2 wares from the Greyfriars excavation it seemed best to isolate three distinct groups (T2A, B and C). Since, however, the evidence is taken from a single site, the provisional nature of the classification must be emphasised and further research is clearly required.

T2A Fabric: soft to hard, smooth to rough surface texture and fracture, 5-10mm thick. Surfaces oxidised, red to reddish yellow (2.5YR 6/8-7.5YR 7/6), also brown, purple-red and occasionally reduced, dark grey. Core reduced, light to dark grey (2.5YR 6/0-2.5YR 8/0).
Inclusions: plentiful angular to sub-rounded and plate-like coarse limestone and shell, up to 3mm long axis; very rare oolitic limestone; very rare poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, 0.1-0.5 mm long axis; rare to common muscovite; rare hematite.
Forms: cooking pots, bowls, jugs, lamps, curfews (nos 1-32, 42-74).
Decoration: occasional rouletting.

T2B Fabric: very hard, smooth to rough surface texture and fracture 5-10mm thick. Internal surfaces pitted or 'corky', oxidised orange-red to brown (5YR 6/8-7.5YR 4/2), occasionally reduced, dark grey, as core (7.5YR 3/0).
Inclusions: plentiful ooliths, 0.2-1.5mm long axis; rare to common sub-angular limestone and shell, 0.5-2mm long axis; rare poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, 0.1-0.5mm long axis; common muscovite; rare hard black grog. 0.5-2mm long axis.
Forms: jugs (nos 75-7).
Decoration: external olive lead glaze, often combined with white slip and grid stamps. Jugs with this decoration are called 'Lyveden type' since there is no evidence to suggest that they were made exclusively at Lyveden.

T2C Fabric: fine, hard, smooth surface texture and fracture, 4-8mm thick. Surfaces and core oxidised red (2.5YR 6/8), core occasionally reduced light grey (7.5YR 7/0).
Inclusions: rare to common fine sub-rounded limestone fragments and ooliths, 0.2-0.5mm long axis; very rare plate-like shell, 0.2-1mm long axis; common well-sorted sub-rounded quartz, 0.1-0.5mm long axis; common muscovite; rare red-brown grog, 0.2-1.5mm long axis.
Forms: cooking pots (nos 33-37).
No apparent decoration.

*V2 Fabric: hard, rough texture and fracture, 8mm thick. Surfaces uneven and fingered, oxidised light red (5YR 7/6). Core laminated, reduced light grey (5YR 6/1).
Inclusions: common coarse shell and limestone, 0.5-3.5mm long axis; common poorly sorted angular to sub-angular quartz, 0.1-0.5mm long axis; and rounded lumps of granular quartz, up to 2mm diam; rare mica flakes.
Form: hand-built ?cooking pot.

*?V3/W7$_4$ Fabric: hard, sandy surface texture, rough fracture, 4-5mm thick. Surfaces and core black (10YR 3/1) — one sherd discoloured: surfaces buff (10YR 7/3) and core white (10YR 7/1).
Inclusions: frequent well sorted sub-angular quartz, 0-1-0.3mm long axis; rare rounded limestone, 0.1-0.5mm diam.
Form: wheel-thrown ?bowl (no 79).
Decoration: rouletting.

*?W34 Fabric: hard, smooth texture and fracture, 3-5mm thick. Surfaces fingered, black (5YR 2.5/1); margins light red (5YR 5/6); core light red to brown (5YR 5/6-5YR 4/3).
Inclusions: common poorly sorted sub-rounded to rounded quartz, 0.1-0.5mm diam (but also smaller and larger grains up to 1mm diam), high sphericity, iron-stained red; rare soft red-brown grog, 0.5-2mm long axis; common muscovite, which is untypical of fabric W34 (McCarthy forthcoming).
Form: wheel-thrown bowl with external flange and knife-trimmed base (no 78).

*W49 Fabric: hard, sandy surface texture and rough fracture, 3.5-6mm thick. Core laminated and 'glassy'. External surfaces buff to dark brown (5YR 6/3-5YR 3/1), internal surfaces grey (7.5YR 7/0), margins pale grey (7.5YR 8/0), core dark grey (7.5YR 5/0).
Inclusions: frequent well sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, 0.1-0.4mm long axis; common sub-angular to sub-rounded limestone, 0.1-1mm long axis; rare red hematite, 0.1-0.4mm long axis; rare hard black grog, up to 2mm long axis.
Form: wheel-thrown ?cooking pot.

TABLE 4: STRATIFIED POTTERY

THE CLAUSTRAL RANGE

Phase 1

L15, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 34, 36	*118*	*18*	T2 A*12*/C*8*/ABC*86* T6 ABC*1* V7 ABC*2* W14 C*1* ?W34 B*2* W*49* ABC*4* X1 C*2*	3-6, 10, 16, 18, 28, 52 78

Phase 2

L10, 14	*375*	*41*	T2 A*29*/C*21*/ABC*295*/E$_6$*1* T6 A*3*/ABC*14* ?V3/W7$_4$ BC*1* V7 ABC*1* W7$_1$ C*1* W7$_2$ C*1* W7$_4$ ABC*1* W11 C*3* W18 ABC*1* X1 C*3*	9, 11, 19-23, 29, 63-4, 75 38-9 79

Phase Pre-3

E60	*27*	*5*	T2 A*2*/ABC*21* T6 ABC*1* W7$_4$ ABC*1* X1 C*2*	

E42, 53, 58	*390*	*42*	T2 A*19*/B*6*/C*24*/ ABC*308*/D*1* T6 A*3*/ABC*12* V1 ABC*2* V2 ABC*2* ?V3/W7$_4$ BC*1* W18 ABC*2* W20 ABC*2* W29 ABC*1* X1 C*7*	15, 24, 34-5, 42, 44, 50-1, 54 79
E32	*51*	*7*	T2 A*3*/B*1*/ABC*42* T6 ABC*3* W15 C*1* X1 C*1*	14
E20	*37*	*4*	T2 A*3*/B*1*/C*1*/ABC*32*	43
F49, 50, 51, 52, 53	*146*	*16*	T2 A*6*/B*4*/C*8*/ABC*123* T6 ABC*3* W11 C*1* X1 C*1*	17, 21, 25, 45, 47, 53, 65 40
Phase Pre-3?				
E33	*34*	*3*	T2 ABC*30* T6 ABC*3* ?V3/W7$_4$ ABC*1*	
E34	*17*	*3*	T2 A*1*/ABC*14* V3 ABC*1* X1 C*1*	
E40	*7*	*2*	T2 C*1*/ABC*5* W15 C*1*	
E43	*2*	*1*	T2 ABC*2*	
Phase 3i				
E35, 36, 45, 46, 47, 56, 59, F15	*23*	*8*	T2 A*1*/B*2*/C*1*/ABC*15* W11 C*2* X1 C*1* X2a F$_2$*1*	76
Phase 3i/ii				
F31, 34, 39, 46, 47	*91*	*20*	T2 A*7*/B*2*/C*4*/ABC*63*/D*1* T6 ABC*4* W7$_2$ C*1* W14 C*1* W18 C*1*/ABC*1* *X1 C5* X2a F$_2$*1*	7, 30, 48, 72
Phase 3ii				
F29	*8*	*3*	T2 A*1*/ABC*5* T6 ABC*1* W11 C*1*	
Phase 3iii				
E21, F26, 27, F33, 38, 40, 42	*69*	*14*	T2 A*5*/B*1*/C*7*/ABC*50* T6 A*1* W15 C*4* W18 ABC*1*	8
Phase 4i				
E30, F22, 23, L6	*44*	*10*	T2 A*5*/C*4*/ABC*33* T6 ABC*1* W18 C*1*	56-7
E10	*13*	*3*	T2 A*1*/ABC*9* V3 ABC*2* W7^1 C*1*	

E15, 27/28	*41*	*6*	T2 C*1*/ABC*28* W15 C*6* W16 ABC*1* W18 ABC*3* W21 F*1* W29 ABC*1*	55
Phase Post-4				
L5	*140*	*15*	T2 A*1*/ABC*17* T6 ABC*1* W13 C*16* W18 C*13*/ABC*11* W21 F*1* ?W29 C*12* X1 C*1* X2a F_2*67*	80a and b 81
THE CHURCH				
Phase 1 or 2				
P15	*10*	*6*	T2 A*3*/ABC*3* T6 A*1* W11 C*1* W18 C*2*	12
Phase Post-1 Pre-2				
P16, 18, 22	*140*	*19*	T2 A*11*/B*1*/C*8*/ABC*115* T6 ABC*4* X1 C*1*	26-7, 61, 69-71
Phase Pre-2?				
Q29	*7*	*2*	T2 A*2*/ABC*5*	
Phase 2i (construction)				
P13, 14, Q14	*67*	*10*	T2 A*2*/B*2*/C*4*/ABC*52* T6 ABC*2* $W7_1$ C*2* W8 C*1*/F*1* ?X1 B*1*	13, 31, 46, 73
Phase 2i (contemporary with use)				
P2, 3, 24, Q9, 13, 19	*17*	*7*	T2 A*2*/C_1*1*/ABC*10* $W7_4$ ABC*1* W11 C*1* W18 ABC*1* X2a F_2*1*	
Phase 2ii				
M11, 24, 27	*11*	*2*	T2 C*4*/ABC*7*	74
TRENCH W				
Pre-Stone Phase				
W20, 23, 29, 32, 38	*622*	*60*	T2 A*40*/B*4*/C*11*/C_1*1*/ D*4*/ABC*542* T6 A*1*/ABC*11* W13 C*1* W18 ABC*2* X1 C*3* Y ABC*2*	32-3, 36, 49, 58-60, 62, 66-8 41
Stone Phase (construction)				
W15, 26, 28	*26*	*5*	T2 A*2*/C*2*/ABC*20* T6 ABC*1* X1 C*1*	37, 77
Stone Phase (floor)				
W12, 17, 22	*9*	*3*	T2 ABC*7* W18 C*1* X1 C*1*	
Stone or pre-Stone Phase				
W21, 35, 36	*35*	*2*	T2 A*1*/B*1*/ABC*33*	

TABLE 5

CERAMIC SPECTRUM

	Cloister										*Church*						*Trench W*				
Phase	*1*	*2*	*Pre-3*	*? Pre-3*	*3i*	*3i/ii*	*3ii*	*3iii*	*4i*	*Post-4*	*1 or 2*	*Post 1 Pre-2*	*? Pre-2*	*2i (construction)*	*2i (contemporary)*	*2ii*	*Pre-Stone*	*Stone (construction)*	*Stone (floor)*	*Stone or Post-Stone*	
No of sherds	118	375	651	60	23	91	8	69	98	140	10	140	7	67	17	11	622	26	9	35	257
Fabrics																					
T2	106	346	605	53	19	77	6	63	81	18	6	135	7	60	13	11	602	24	7	35	227
T6	1	17	22	3		4	1	1	1	1	1	4		2			12	1			7
V1			2																		
V2			2																		
V3				1					2												
(?V3/W74)		1	1	1																	
V7	2	1																			
W7[1]		1																			
W7[2]		1				1								2							
W7[4]		1	1												1						
W8														2							
W11		3	1		2		1				1				1						
W13										16							1				
W14	1					1															
W15			1	1				4	6												
W16									1												
W18		1	2			2		1	4	24	2				1		2		1		
W20			2							1											
W21									1	12											
W29			1						1												
(?W34)	2																				
W49	4																				
X1		3	11	1	1	5				1		1		1			3	1	1		
X2a	2				1	1				67					1						
Y																	2				

THE CLOISTER

Phase 1

90% of the material belongs to the local tradition of coarse calcareous wares (McCarthy forthcoming: T2), the remainder consisting of a few regional imports, chiefly from the east Midlands. Only a very general date of *c* 1200-1400 may be assigned to this phase with confidence. The rim forms of the T2 cooking pots point to a date post-*c* 1200 on account of a preference for 'upright' rims (nos 3-14) which appear to have superseded the 'everted' forms (nos 28-32) in the 13th century (McCarthy forthcoming: House 1 Pottery Phase Summary, Pit Groups 1 and 2). Among a total of 12 cooking pot rims in Phase 1, eight are upright with a squarish section and internal bead (nos 3-6), one of which has a deep groove in the upper surface (no 10); the 'curved' type which continues throughout the lifespan of the fabric (nos 15-27) is represented by three rims — these have a slightly angular external thickening (no 16) and in one case, a shallow internal cavetto (no 18); only one rim displays an everted profile (no 28). Bases tend to be plain and flat or slightly sagging; body profiles are globular (*cf* no 2), indicating a development from the earlier cylindrical form (*cf* no 1). No bowl rims are represented in T2. There are a simple unglazed jug rim (no 52) and a few glazed body sherds of Lyveden type (see Steane 1967; Bryant and Steane 1969, 1971; Steane and Bryant 1975).

A hard, sandy, slightly calcareous ware, V7, with oxidised surfaces and dark grey core is represented by a body sherd and a heavily fingered, flat base. The fabric has also appeared in small quantities on St Peter's Street and is thought to be a regional import of the 12th to 14th centuries. Although there are similarities in both fabric and form to the material from the Potterspury kilns, which flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries, a slightly earlier floruit for this fabric may be inferred from associated material (McCarthy forthcoming: V7).

No certain date or source may be attributed to an unusual bowl (no 78). The fabric bears close resemblance to the late Saxon type W34 (see Fabric Description; McCarthy forthcoming). However the form is not typical of late Saxon material and has more affinity with some late medieval bowls (eg Potterspury ware, W18; McCarthy forthcoming: nos 312-4) on account of the well thrown external flange and slightly sagging, knife-trimmed base.

A very distinctive fabric, W49 (see Fabric Description), is of uncertain origin and can only be given a general medieval date based on associated pottery. It is not represented among the St Peter's Street material, but has been found at Faxton (pers comm M McCarthy). The absence of Potterspury ware, W18, and the paucity of Brill type ware, W14 (one jug sherd), suggest a date for the assemblage within the 13th century before the floruit of these kilns. The Stamford ware jug (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric D) concurs with an early medieval context.

Phase 2

92% of the pottery is in the local T2 fabric. Among a total of 29 cooking pot rims in this tradition, there is only one example of the earlier everted form (no 29). This specific form occurred on St Peter's Street and was assigned a date within the range *c* 1100-1250 (McCarthy forthcoming: House 1 Phase 5, Pit Group 1; *cf* nos 62, 129). However, it was also occasionally witnessed in deposits dated *c* 1250-1400 (Phase 5-6A; *cf* no 144). Although there is much variation within the categories, the remaining cooking pots may be broadly classed as upright and curved (14 sherds of each). A tendency to angularity of form is evident in both classes and suggests that a late 13th to early 14th century date range may be appropriate for this assemblage. The upright forms display similar characteristics to those in Phase 1, the majority having a squarish section and internal bead (12 sherds — no 9; *cf* nos 4-5). Two rims have no beading but a sharp internal angle and a more rectangular section (no 11). The curved rims display varying degrees of angularity, some being sharply hooked (nos 22-3). Three rims are similar to an example in Phase 1 (*cf* no 18) but have a more pronounced internal cavetto (no 19). Decoration in the form of continuous thumbing along the internal surface of the rim is represented on two curved pots (nos 20-1). Bases are plain, generally flat and in the range 200-300mm diameter.

As in Phase 1, no bowls are present. Jugs in T2 are represented by 21 sherds with a minimum vessel count of three. These may be divided into two distinct groups (see Fabric Description). T2A, to which the majority of unglazed calcareous pottery from medieval Northampton belongs, incorporates a wide variety of characteristics and may have been drawn from a number of different kiln sites. In Phase 2 there are two jugs with slight external thickening (nos 63-4) and a plain flat base. Only four body sherds have any decoration and this consists of simple bands of square and triangular notched rouletting. The second group, T2B, is represented by a carinated jug rim (no 75) and 15 body sherds with a clear or olive glaze and sometimes Lyveden type slip and grid stamp decoration. Also in the local T2 fabric is a possible curfew fragment.

There is a slightly greater quantity (4½%) of the coarser calcareous local ware, T6, than in Phase 1 (1%). The fabric is dated no earlier than the 13th century (McCarthy forthcoming). The vessels appear to have been hand-built but finished on a wheel or turn-table. The two rims in this phase are curved (nos 38-9) and have been moulded slightly to give an angular finish. Both vessels have shallow throwing marks on the external surface above the shoulder. One has been decorated with faint finger tip impressions on the interior of the rim.

A fragment of a small vessel (no 79) is discussed in Phase Pre-3, in which a joining rim sherd came to light.

Phase 2 displays a much greater variety of regional imports than Phase 1, although these occur in very small quantities. One body sherd in a sandy, buff fabric resembles 12th and 13th century material from Oxford (McCarthy forthcoming: $W7_1$). However the red paint, traces of which can be seen beneath the yellow-olive glaze is evidently untypical of pottery from the immediate Oxford area, occurring rather in the later stages of Brill type wares (pers comm M Mellor). A sherd of very similar fabric, but with a reduced core and splashed olive glaze, is probably of north Midlands origin (McCarthy forthcoming: $W7_2$). A sandy, reduced and unglazed body sherd belongs to the fabric type $W7_4$ from possibly a Bedfordshire or Leicestershire kiln source. It occurred in 12th century contexts in St Peter's Street, Bedford and Gorefields Grange (Buckinghamshire), but may have continued in use until *c* 1400 (McCarthy forthcoming: $W7_4$). Three jug body sherds in a distinctive sandy white fabric with rich olive glazes belong to a group of fabrics believed to have been produced in the west Midlands in the 13th and 14th centuries (McCarthy forthcoming: W11). A single sherd of Potterspury ware, W18, dates the assemblage to the later 13th century at the earliest. As might be expected, a small quantity of Stamford ware is present (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabrics A and C).

Phase Pre-3

The proportion of local to imported wares is similar to that in Phase 2. Fabrics T2 and T6 account for 96% of the assemblage (651 sherds). The T2 cooking pots share many characteristics with those in Phase 2. All the rims are upright (12 sherds) or curved (19 sherds), there being no example of the everted form. Among the upright group, the majority have a squarish or rectangular section. The internal bead is pronounced on two vessels, slight on a further three, and absent on five, which have either an internal angle and outward sloping rim (*cf* no 11), or a flattened upper rim surface (no 14). The curved forms also portray the usual characteristics of T2 ware. The external angle of the curve varies from rounded (no 15) to angular (no 17) and in one case is deeply undercut (no 24). A thick-walled vessel (12mm) has a slightly hooked rim (no 25). One example has a small hole (3mm diam) in the vessel wall, 20mm below the rim, which had been made before firing. Decorative thumbing is rare, occurring only on one curved rim sherd (no 21), which is part of the same pot as an example in Phase 2. Two rims in a slightly different fabric (see Fabric Description: T2C) have a curved form and slight internal hollowing (nos 34-5). Only 11 cooking pots have a sufficient body profile to enable comment. However these clearly illustrate the preference for globular shape, in that only three display the earlier cylindrical form (*cf* nos 1-2). Most bases are plain, flat or slightly sagging and have a curved profile, although a few have sharply squared angles. There are 12 bowls in T2. Eight of these are of the plain, open variety (chiefly 300-400 mm diam) with a straight, rounded or slightly pointed rim, including two cases with a shallow internal hollow (nos 42-3). The inturned rims (nos 44-5) are reminiscent of the St Neots 'hammer-headed' bowl (McCarthy forthcoming: *cf* no 427). One has a square section and flat upper surface (no 47). Most notable among the jugs is one with a squarish, internally beaded rim and a very fine strap handle, with double thumb prints at the base (Fabric T2A; no 50). There is a small fragment of a jug rim of larger dimensions, but with the same flat exterior and pronounced internal bead (no 51). Two other jugs have square rims, one having a groove along the upper surface (nos 53-4) and a fourth has a sharp triangular flange (no 65). There are also two plain jug bases and a number of glazed sherds (fabric T2B). The base of a T2 pedestal lamp has an identical counterpart among the St Peter's Street material (McCarthy forthcoming; no 581).

Almost every layer in this phase contains a few sherds of the coarsely gritted calcareous ware T6. Three rims display the simple curved form, typical of cooking pots in this fabric (*cf* nos 38-9) and two examples have a shallow internal cavetto (no 40).

A fabric with very rough and sandy texture may belong under the heading V1, which has been attributed to a wide class of pottery of unknown origin, incorporating both quartz and calcareous inclusions and dated by stratigraphic associations on St Peter's Street to *c* 1100-1400 (McCarthy forthcoming: V1). There are two body sherds of pottery from Potters Marston, Leicestershire, V2. As this is the only example on Greyfriars of a fabric which was absent on the St Peter's Street excavation, it must be treated as a very minor regional import.

A single vessel of uncertain source (no 79) is represented by two rim sherds from Phases 2 and Pre-3 (see Fabric Description). The closest fabric types from Northampton are the black calcareous pottery V3, which has been found on St Peter's Street in Phases 5 and 6 and also in Bedford, Site 28, and a similar non-calcareous fabric $W7_4$ (see above Phases 2). However, neither fabric exactly resembles the sherds in question (see Fabric Description: $V3/W7_4$). The form also poses problems. It most likely represents a small bowl or jug; but the rim is unparallelled among V3 and $W7_4$ material, and among the products from Potterspury, which have strong affinities with V3 forms. The decoration, a line of square notched rouletting immediately below the rim, is also an unfamiliar feature in these fabrics.

There is a fine example of a large jug strap handle (45-50mm wide) in a sandy, white-firing fabric, bearing a rich green glaze with speckles of darker green and brown. A similar handle, but with an additional stabbed and incised decoration was found on St Peter's Street in House 1, Pit Group 2 (McCarthy forthcoming: W11; *cf* no 107). The source of the fabric is uncertain, but a Nuneaton or Coventry origin and a date within the 13th to 15th centuries have been suggested.

Among minor imports from the east Midlands are sherds of East Anglian 'Red ware', W15, bearing the typical curvilinear design in white slip, and the base sherds of a flat-bottomed cooking pot in 'east Midlands late medieval reduced ware', W20 (McCarthy forthcoming; Moorhouse 1974, 46-59). Also of late medieval date but unknown Midland source is a sherd of fabric W29 (McCarthy forthcoming). There are 11 jug sherds of Stamford ware (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabrics A — seven sherds, B — one sherd and D — two sherds).

Although no differences in the local T2 wares between Phases 2 and Pre-3 are apparent, this assemblage includes a small quantity of Potterspury ware and a slightly different range of regional imports. The presence of the fabrics W20 and W29 sets a *terminus post quem* for Phase 3 in the mid to late 14th century.

Phase Pre-3?

This small assemblage contains no different fabrics from Phase Pre-3 and a much narrower range.

Phase 3i

18 of 23 sherds belong to the T2 tradition. Only one cooking pot rim is present, which has a curved profile, rounded section and slight external groove below the rim. Two plain rims, one with an internal hollow, probably belonged to shallow dishes (*cf* nos 42-3). The rim of a small jug (fabric T2B) has a moulded carination below the lip and a spattered olive glaze (no 76).

Two moderately sandy sherds, in which the quartz is too coarse for Stamford ware, may be attributed to the broad class of fabrics within type W11 (McCarthy forthcoming). There is also an example of a fine Stamford ware jug (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric A). A body sherd of a Cistercian ware cup, which is not securely located, can only be used to date Phase 4 to post *c* 1470 and should not be regarded as dating the construction of Phase 3.

Phase 3i/ii

The local T2 wares account for 85% of the sherds. Although the production of T2 is believed to have ended *c* 1400, the association of these fabrics with finer, non-calcareous pottery in 15th century contexts on Greyfriars is consistent with the evidence from other excavations in the town (McCarthy forthcoming: Phase 6). This problem of residuality must always be borne in mind (see below Phase 4i).

Six cooking pots present a variety of rim forms. These include an everted rim with rounded section and very slight internal cavetto (no 30), three upright rims — two have a squarish section and internal bead (*cf* nos 4-5) and one has a rolled rim with external hook and slight internal bead (no 7) — and two curved examples with sharp external angles (*cf* nos 16-7). There are two simple bowl rims, both externally thickened and one with an internal groove and external thumbing (no 48). A jug rim in fabric T2A has a sharply carinated profile (no 72) and a base sherd in the same fabric has been pinched around the basal angle leaving the imprint of the potter's thumbnail on the underside. There are two glazed jug sherds in fabric T2B, one bearing Lyveden type slip and stamp decoration, the other traces of an applied circular strip of clay beneath the glaze. The rim of a small vessel probably comes from a cup-shaped or conical lamp (*cf* McCarthy forthcoming: nos 471 and 587). Fabric T6 is represented by a rim, closely resembling the example from Phase 2 (*cf* no 39).

The splashed and 'pin-holed' surface of a glazed sandy sherd (McCarthy forthcoming: $W7_2$) strongly suggests a north Midlands origin. A date continuing into the 15th century for this assemblage is suggested by the presence of a Brill type jug sherd, a Potterspury ware thumbed base and a Cistercian ware cup base (McCarthy forthcoming: *cf* no 677). A fine Stamford ware jug (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric G) must be residual.

Phase 3ii

The minute quantity of pottery precludes any useful comment.

Phase 3iii

The local T2 wares account for 91% of the fabrics (see Phase 4i on residuality). Four cooking pot rims are present; two have a simple curved profile with slight external angle and internal cavetto (*cf* no 18), the third has a pronounced hook (*cf* no 22), and the fourth an upright form, squarish section and internal bead (no 8). A bowl or shallow dish with flat, squarish, inturned rim is similar to an example in Phase Pre-3 (*cf* no 47; McCarthy forthcoming: no 36). There is a fine twisted rod handle of a jug (see Fabric Description: T2B) with an overall olive glaze (*cf* McCarthy forthcoming: no 133) together with a few glazed body sherds in the same fabric and bearing Lyveden type slip decoration. Fabric T6 is represented by a coarsely gritted cooking pot rim with sharp external hook (*cf* no 39). A few jug sherds of East Anglian 'Red ware' and Potterspury ware are consistent with a 15th century date for this assemblage.

Phase 4i

Although a variety of fabrics is present, the local T2 wares still account for a large proportion of the total (81%). Such a high percentage, although admittedly from a small sample size is interesting as further evidence for the high residual element present in many medieval pottery assemblages, or possibly as an indication of continuing production of T2 into the 15th century. Cooking pot rims are chiefly upright, angular and square in section (five sherds; *cf* nos 4-5). One rim has a curved profile, rounded section and internal cavetto (*cf* no 18). Six plain cooking pot bases are present, two of which are slightly sagging. Three jug rims are squarish in section (nos 55-7). A strap handle (Fabric T2A) and a single glazed body sherd (T2B) with Lyveden type decoration are also present.

Certain other fabrics, T6, V3, $W7_1$, the production of which is believed to have also ceased *c* 1400, are represented in small quantities. However, sherds of East Anglian 'Red ware', W15, 'Midland purple', W16, Potterspury ware, W18, 'Surrey White ware', W21, and fabric W29 are all appropriate within a late 15th to early 16th century context.

Phase Post-4

This pit group, as is to be expected in an assemblage dating later than *c* 1540, illustrates a dramatic fall in the proportion of local T2 wares to other fabrics, from 81% in Phase 4i to 13%.

W13, which is believed to be a Nottingham product of the 14th to 16th centuries (McCarthy forthcoming) is represented by 16 sherds of a single jug, which has a fully oxidised sandy fabric and rich olive glaze. The quantity of Potterspury ware, W18, is noticeably higher than in any previous phase of the site (17%), though still lower than in some St Peter's Street levels. A plain upright jug rim with pronounced external grooves has an exact counterpart among the St Peter's Street material (McCarthy forthcoming: no 676). Analysis of the fabric strongly suggests that this rim belongs to a sparsely glazed sherd from a globular jug with a flat base. The quartz varies greatly in quantity, size and sorting between vessels, but all surfaces are oxidised and most sherds have the distinctive, reduced grey core.

A fragment of a small green glazed rim (40mm diam) in a white fabric with slightly angular external thickening probably belongs to the general group of 'white wares' from southern England and may be part of a costrel, similar to those found at Farnborough Hill kilns (Hampshire) and dated to the 16th century (Holling 1977, 61-6; no 16).

The fabric of a jug (no 80a and b) bears close resemblance to type W29 (McCarthy forthcoming), containing fairly common rounded quartz (0.4-0.8mm long axis). All sherds are completely oxidised but have a distinctive dark grey core. The surfaces are consistently abraded, lending the jug an unusual appearance, and there are traces of a thin white slip on the exterior. The rim form has not been parallelled among W29 material, but the 'frilly foot' or continuous thumbing around the basal angle is an established feature of the fabric. The late medieval date range of W29 (*c* 1350-1600) agrees well with the post-Reformation character of the assemblage.

Residual Stamford ware is represented by a single sherd (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric G).

There is a great increase in the quantity of Cistercian wares, from two sherds in Phase 3, none at all in Phase 4i, to 67 in this phase (nearly 50% of the total assemblage). A cup rim, four bases and several body sherds with handles and springers, including a multi-handled tyg (no 81), are represented. The extent to which the pottery is glazed is extremely variable. Some cups have an overall glaze, others only an external and sparse application. Decoration with white slip is rare, occurring only on three body sherds.

Unstratified

Although from an unstratified context in trench A/B, the double-shelled lamp (no 82) deserves mention as an example of the form in Brill type ware (McCarthy forthcoming: W14). The form was fairly common in the later 13th and 14th centuries in the grey-buff sandy fabrics of the Oxford area, and is known from Nottingham. However the shallowness of the bowl, in which there are no traces of carbonised material, may be indicative of a late 14th or even 15th century date (Jope 1950, 58-9). The fabric is fully oxidised and the glaze, which covers the bowl and saucer, is a bright yellow with tinges of green.

THE CHURCH

Phase 1 or 2

Six sherds belong to the T2 tradition. One cooking pot rim has a simple curved profile (*cf* no 15) and two are upright in form, one with a rounded section and slight internal groove (*cf* no 7) and the other with a sharply squared lip (no 12). A typical T6 cooking pot rim closely resembles one from Phase Pre-3 of the cloister (*cf* no 40). Jugs in W11 and W18 are also present, the latter dating the assemblage to no earlier than *c* 1250.

Phase Post-1 Pre-2

97% of the material is in fabric T2. The cooking pot rims have generally well moulded profiles. The upright group are squarish and beaded (*cf* nos 3-5) or have a rectangular flange and internal angle (*cf* nos 11-12). There are four curved and pointed rims (*cf* nos 16-17), one more rounded example with an internal cavetto (*cf* no 18), one with an external hook (no 26), and a sharply angled rim with external groove and undercut lip (no 27). Three jug rims are carinated (nos 69-71); two of these bear a band of rouletting around the neck. A further rim is plain and rounded with a slight external thickening (no. 61). These rims, together with three rouletted body sherds, all belong to the fabric type T2A. There are three glazed jug body sherds in T2B. The small sample of T6 includes a cooking pot base with wide diameter and there is a sherd of Stamford ware (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric A).

Phase? Pre-2

All seven sherds are in fabric T2. One cooking pot rim is simple, curved and hooked (*cf* no 24). The other is upright, squarish and internally beaded (*cf* no 5).

Phase 2i (construction)

Fabric T2 accounts for 90% of the material, which includes an upright cooking pot rim with sharp rectangular section and internal angle (no 13), and the everted rim of a large pot with internal thumbed decoration (no 31). A plain rim and an inturned example with internal bead (no 46) represent T2 bowls. There is a single moulded jug rim with a deep carination in fabric T2A (no 73) and fabric T2B is represented by three jug sherds, including an unglazed base.

Besides a small quantity of T6, this assemblage contains jug sherds from the Oxford region ($W7_1$), two vessel bases possibly from south east England (W8) and a rim which may be Stamford ware (? Fabric B).

Phase 2i (contemporary with use)

The T2 content consists of two cooking pots with curved and hooked rims and the pod of a tripod pitcher (McCarthy forthcoming: *cf* no 666). The presence of Potterspury and Cistercian wares is consistent with continued occupation into the 16th century.

Phase 2ii

The minute assemblage consists of presumably residual T2 wares, including a sharply carinated jug rim (Fabric T2A; no 74).

TRENCH W

Pre-Stone Phase

The local calcareous tradition accounts for 97% of the pottery. Among 40 cooking pot rims, there is only one everted form (no 32). 22 rims are upright and 17 curved, both classes having generally angular profiles. Within the upright group, two sherds have a groove in the upper surface of the rim and a pronounced internal bead (*cf* no 10). 13 of the curved rims are plain and angular, three are rounded and internally hollowed and one has a rolled rim with deeply undercut hook (*cf* no 25). Two rims, one upright and one curved, belong to fabric type T2C (see Fabric Description: nos 33, 36).

There are only three bowls, two of the plain, open variety and one with a large external flange (no 49). Five jugs in T2A have plain rims with square to rounded external profiles (nos 58-60, 62). A further two are slightly inturned, one with an internal bead, and have rouletted decoration (nos 66-7). Only one rim has a slightly moulded exterior (no 68). Fabric T2B is represented by three sherds, only one of which is glazed. Among 48 T2 bases no jugs can be distinguished, although there is a single pitcher pod (McCarthy forthcoming: *cf* no 666). Four base sherds of two or three pedestal lamps are present (McCarthy forthcoming: *cf* no 581).

In fabric T6 (2%) there is an everted rim with rounded section (no 41). The minor regional import W13 occurs in the form of a thumbed jug base with splashes of green glaze. Although this fabric made no appearance in the claustral area before Phase Post-4, it was found in a 14th/15th century context on St Peter's Street (McCarthy forthcoming: House 1 Phase 6A). There are three glazed Stamford ware sherds (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric B). There are two body sherds in a very hard, sandy, over-fired, laminated fabric which bears affinities with Pingsdorf type ware.

The pottery suggests activity on this part of the site from the 14th century at the earliest. While accepting the need for caution with negative evidence, the paucity of glazed Lyveden type jugs and Potterspury wares (W18) perhaps indicates that the stone structure was erected before the end of the 14th century.

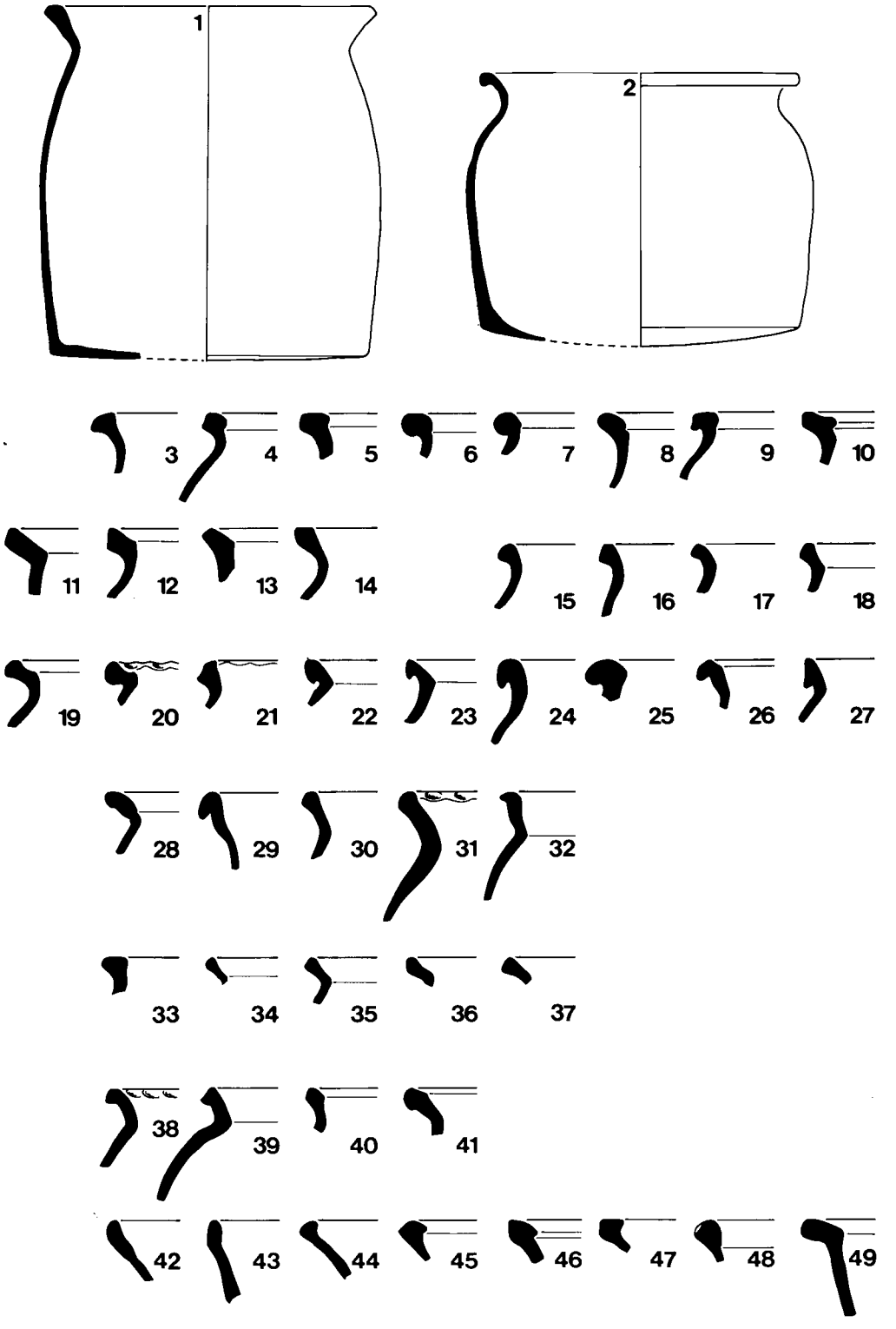


Fig 20 Greyfriars: pottery.

Stone Phase — construction

In an assemblage of 26 sherds, 24 are T2 ware. These include a simple curved cooking pot rim with slight internal cavetto (*cf* no 18) and a plain jug rim in fabric T2B (no 77). T2C (see Fabric Description) is represented by a curved cooking pot with slightly squared section (no 37). Fabric T6 and Stamford ware (Kilmurry forthcoming: X1 Fabric C) are also present.

Stone Phase

Seven body sherds of T2, one glazed jug sherd of Potterspury and a minute fragment of Stamford ware (Fabric G) constitute this assemblage.

Stone Phase or Pre-Stone Phase

The local T2 fabric is the sole constituent and the only distinguishable vessels are a cooking pot with curved and slightly hollowed rim (*cf* no 18), and a plain open bowl.

TABLE 6
CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED POTTERY (FIGS 20-21)

No.	*Phase*	*Layer*	*Fabric*	*Diam (mm)*	*Colour (Munsell Soil Chart)* *Exterior*	*Core*	*Interior*
Cooking Pots							
1	(St Peter's St: 5)	C121	T2	200	2.5YR 3/0	2.5YR 5/2	2.5YR 5/4
2	(St Peter's St: 5)	A436	T2	190	10YR 2/1—10YR 6/4	10YR 5/1	10YR 7/4
3	Cloister 1	L15	T2	220	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 6/0	7.5YR 6/4
4	„ 1	L29	T2	240	2.5YR 6/8	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/8
5	„ 1	L34	T2	200	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/8
6	„ 1	L36	T2	240	2.5 YR 5/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 5/6
7	„ 3i/ii	F46	T2	200	2.5YR 5/4	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
8	„ 3iii	F27	T2	280	2.5YR 6/8	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/8
9	„ 2	L10	T2	220	10YR 6/3	10YR 4/1	10YR 4/2
10	„ 1	L21	T2	260	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 5/6
11	„ 2	L10	T2	340	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 4/4
12	Church 1 or 2	P15	T2	200	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
13	„ 2i construction	P14	T2	180	5YR 4/1	5YR 5/1	5YR 6/6
14	Cloister Pre-3	E32	T2	200	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 5/0	5YR 6/6
15	„ Pre-3	E53	T2	240	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 6/0	7.5YR 6/4
16	„ 1	L15	T2	180	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 6/6
17	„ Pre-3	F49	T2	170	5YR 6/6	2.5YR 4/0	5YR 5/3
18	„ 1	L34	T2	200	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 6/0	7.5YR 7/6
19	„ 2	L10	T2	240	5YR 5/4	2.5YR 5/0	5YR 6/6
20	„ 2	L10	T2	200	2.5YR 5/6	5YR 5/1	2.5YR 5/6
21	„ 2 and Pre-3	L10, F51	T2	220	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 3/0	2.5YR 5/6
22	„ 2	L10	T2	220	2.5YR 4/4	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 5/4
23	„ 2	L10	T2	200	5YR 6/4	10YR 6/2	7.5YR 6/4
24	„ Pre-3	E53	T2	240	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 7/6
25	„ Pre-3	F51	T2	340	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 5/6
26	Church Post 1 Pre-2	P18	T2	220	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 5/6
27	„ „ 1 Pre-2	P18	T2	200	5YR 6/4	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 6/6
28	Cloister 1	L28	T2	220	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
29	„ 2	L10	T2	280	2.5YR 5/4	2.5YR 5/0	5YR 7/6
30	„ 3i/ii	F47	T2	200	2.5YR 6/6	5YR 5/1	2.5YR 6/6
31	Church 2i Construction	P13	T2	320	7.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 6/6
32	Trench W Pre-Stone	W20	T2	*c* 180	5YR 6/4	7.5YR 7/0	5YR 6/4
33	„ Pre-Stone	W20	T2	220	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 5/6
34	Cloister Pre-3	E53	T2	140	2.5YR 4/4	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 5/6
35	„ Pre-3	E58	T2	180	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
36	Trench W Pre-Stone	W20	T2	160	7.5YR 3/2	7.5YR 5/2	5YR 5/4
37	„ Stone construction	W15	T2	180	2.5YR 3/2	2.5YR 4/2	2.5YR 5/6
38	Cloister 2	L10	T6	240	2.5YR 4/4	2.5YR 3/0	2.5YR 4/4
39	„ 2	L10	T6	220	2.5YR 5/4	7.5YR 4/0	10YR 6/3
40	„ Pre-3	F50	T6	?	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 5/2
41	Trench W Pre-Stone	W20	T6	*c* 240	2.5YR 3/0	2.5YR 3/0	2.5YR 3/0

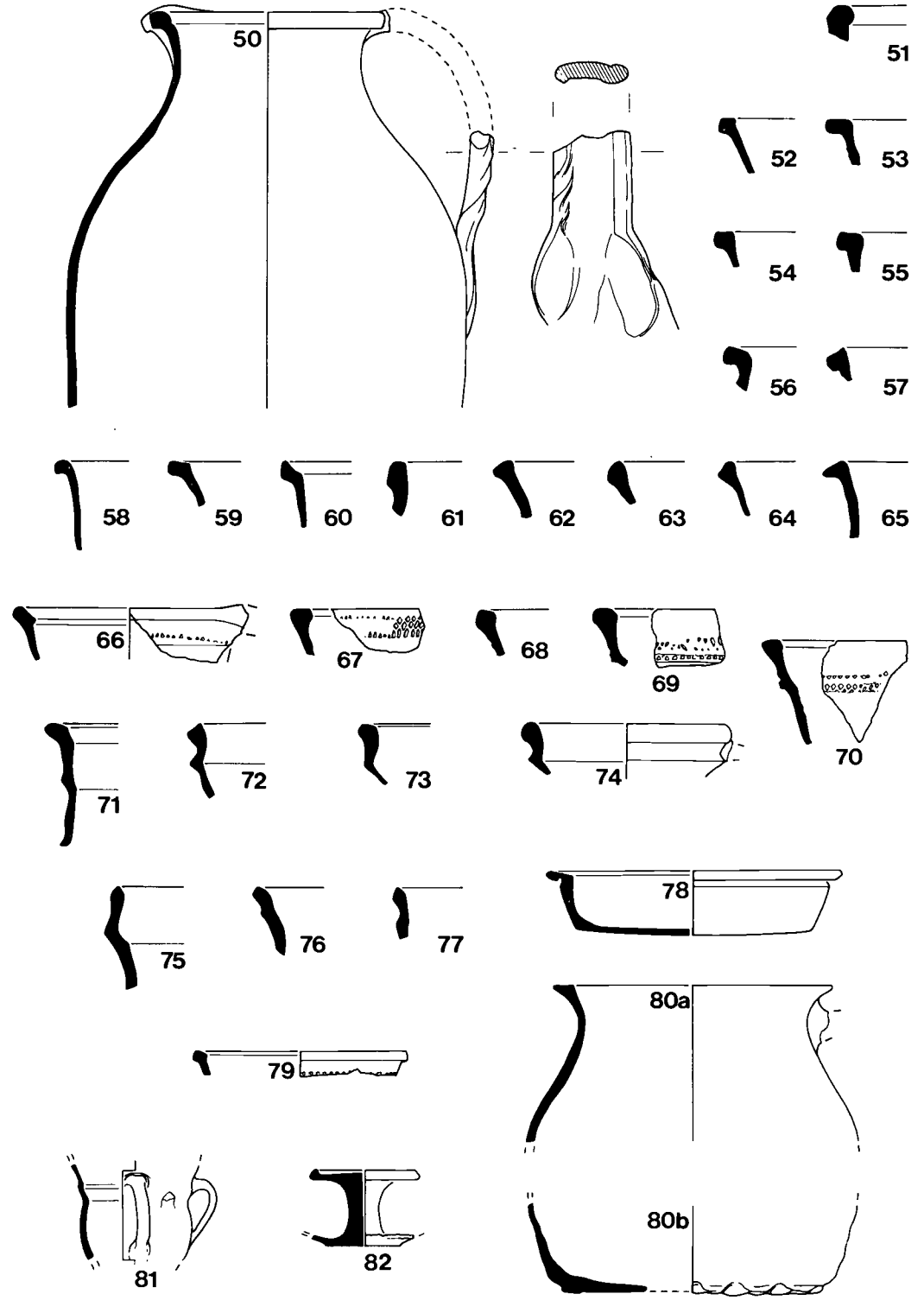


Fig 21 Greyfriars: pottery.

Bowls							
42	Cloister Pre-3	E53	T2	*c* 280	2.5YR 4/2	2.5YR 4/0	2.5YR 5/6
43	„ Pre-3	E20	T2	340	2.5YR 4/2	2.5YR 4/0	2.5YR 5/2
44	„ Pre-3	E58	T2	360	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
45	„ Pre-3	F51	T2	240	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
46	Church 2i Construction	Q14	T2	220	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
47	Cloister Pre-3	F51	T2	200	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
48	„ 3i/ii	F34	T2	200	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 7/6
49	Trench W Pre-Stone	W20	T2	300	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 6/6
Jugs							
50	Cloister Pre-3	E58	T2	140	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 5/0	5YR 7/6
51	„ Pre-3	E58	T2	180	5YR 8/4	7.5YR 5/0	5YR 8/4
52	„ 1	L15	T2	120	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
53	„ Pre-3	F51	T2	100	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 5/0
54	„ Pre-3	E58	T2	160	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
55	„ 4i	E15	T2	130	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 5/6
56	„ 4i	E30	T2	140	5YR 5/3	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 6/6
57	„ 4i	F22	T2	?	5YR 6/4	5YR 6/1	5YR 6/4
58	Trench W Pre-Stone	W32	T2	110	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 7/6
59	„ Pre-Stone	W20	T2	140	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 6/0	7.5YR 6/4
60	„ Pre-Stone	W20	T2	120	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
61	Church Post 1 Pre-2	P18	T2	?	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 5/0	5YR 7/6
62	Trench W Pre-Stone	W20	T2	140	2.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/4
63	Cloister 2	L10	T2	120	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
64	„ 2	L10	T2	120	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
65	„ Pre-3	F52	T2	130	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 5/0	2.5YR 6/8
66	Trench W Pre-Stone	W20	T2	130	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
67	„ Pre-Stone	W20	T2	140	5YR 6/4	7.5YR 5/0	5YR 6/4
68	„ Pre-Stone	W20	T2	140	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
69	Church Post 1 Pre-2	P16	T2	?	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 7/6
70	„ Post 1 Pre-2	P16	T2	130	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 7/6
71	„ Post 1 Pre-2	P16	T2	120	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 8/0	7.5YR 7/6
72	Cloister 3i/ii	F47	T2	?	2.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6
73	Church 2i Construction	P13	T2	140	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 7/6
74	Church 2ii	M27	T2	120	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 8/0	5YR 7/6
75	Cloister 2	L10	T2	?	5YR 5/3 Glaze:5Y 6/8	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 5/3
76	„ 3i	E47	T2	100	5YR 6/6 Glaze:5Y 5/4	7.5YR 7/0	5YR 6/6
77	Trench W Stone Construction	W26	T2	120	5YR 7/6 Glaze:5Y 6/4	10YR 6/1	5YR 7/6
Miscellaneous							
78	Cloister 1	L29	?W34	200	5YR 2.5/1	5YR 4/3	5YR 2.5/1
79	„ 2 and Pre-3	L10, E53	?V3/W7$_4$	130	10YR 3/1	10YR 3/1	10YR 5/1
80a, b	„ Post-4	Lu/s, L5	?W29	170	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 5/0	2.5YR 4/4
81	„ Post-4	L5	X2a	?	10Y 4/4 Glaze: 2.5YR 3/6	10YR 5/6	—
82	Unstratified	A/B	W14	60	5YR 7/6 Glaze: 10YR 7/8-5Y 6/6	5YR 7/6	5YR 7/6

THE COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS (FIGS 22-3; PL 13)

by S E Rigold (Cu 1), I H Goodall (Cu 2) and G E Oakley (Cu 3-30)

Cu 1. (PL 13) Pendant seal matrix, bronze or latten, with face diam 27mm; of a general shape with hexagonal conical shank which flourishes from the late 13th-15th century and ranges from broad armorial seals to small 'banal' seals (Rigold 1978). This example has no neck roll and the trefoil loop has a single boring which is rather devolved; these characteristics are not inconsistent with a date in the late 14th or very early 15th century. The execution and lettering are of high but not superb quality. The design shows a shield of arms in a trefoil with large foliated cusps arising from

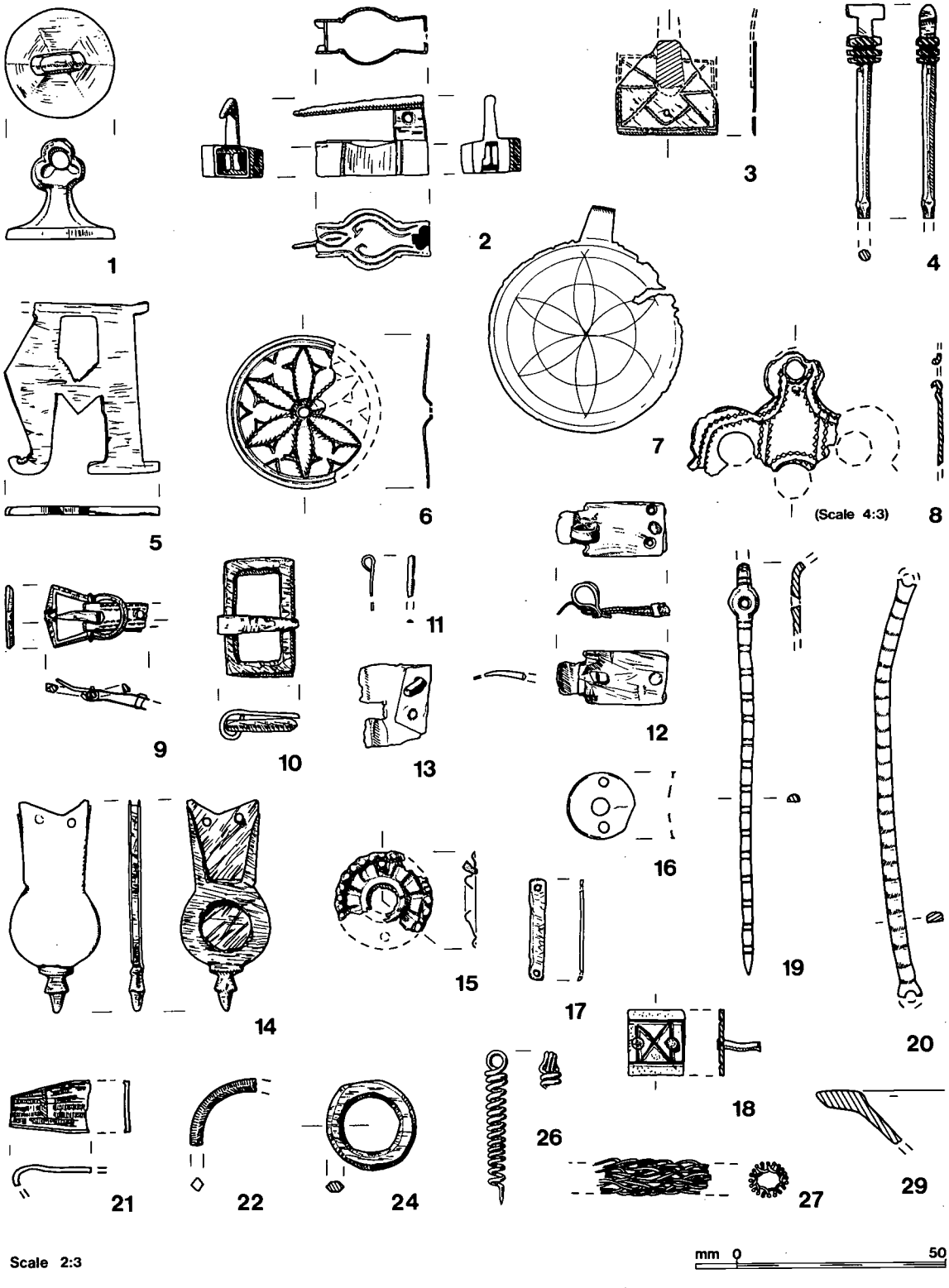


Fig 22 Greyfriars: copper alloy objects.

the intersections of the foils and a border of quatrefoils and small cusping on the inside of the foils. (Tonnochy 1952, nos 324, 339 and 353 for seals with the arms in trefoils; and no 36, dated 1393, for a comparable border ornament on the inside of the foils.) Black letter legend with one double crosslet stop before and leaf after the Christian name.

Sigillum / : mathis / boifchop

The arms: unclear, possibly defaced, (?) a saltire, or a bend sinister replacing a bend dexter which has been filled up with metals of different colours. There is no reason why it should not be English from the technical point of view but the name 'mathis' and spelling of 'boifchop' have a Flemish or north German appearance. Both name and arms are unhelpful for identification but it may be possible to identify the seal holder later. The date, however, is likely to be late 14th or very early 15th century.
D 6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF35.

Cu 2. Padlock, bolt missing, the shaped and decorated case having an inset bolt entry plate with two rectangular openings and an opposed L-shaped keyhole. Tapered locating arm, hole for chain in linking piece. Compare with other medieval examples from Goltho, Lincs (Beresford 1975, FIG 44, no 21), and elsewhere.
L: 33mm. W2 (post-Stone Phase).

Cu 3. Tweezer terminal plate. Wide square jaw once attached inside narrow sprung arm by solder (shaded area). Lower edge chamfered on outside. Single hole in centre. Surface decorated with punched lines of paired triangles probably after fixing to arm as design is not exactly symmetrical and avoids soldered area. Top corners broken and trimmed, may have had ornate outline. *Cf* pair from Pleshey Castle, Essex (Williams 1977, 185, FIG 42, no 9), also St Peter's Street, Northampton (Williams forthcoming).
L: 24.5mm. C unstratified, SF 74.

Cu 4. Stylus. Heavy head cut down from solid, using saw. T-shaped top is rounded over, for smoothing vellum? Three knops below have deeply incised diagonal grooves providing grip. Shaft octagonal with square knop near break. Exact parallel (complete) from Domburg, Zeeland, is 8th or early 9th century date (Roes 1963, 67, FIG 22).
L: 52mm. A13 unstratified, SF121.

Cu 5. Capital letter A in Gothic style, from inlaid inscription in stone? Flat metal casting, back rough, face bears marks from mould surface? Central hole and slot tooled on edges. Portion missing top left. No fixing pegs or holes. Probably 14th or 15th century.
L: 41.5mm. D unstratified, SF140.

Cu 6. Decorated disc attachment. Engraved symmetrical design of six petals, trefoils between, enclosed by two concentric circles. Petals are given serrated edge by swinging the tool to one side. Central hole in depression suggests fitting by rivet to book cover or belt?
Diam: 37mm. E15 (Claustral Range, Phase 4i), SF96.

Cu 7. Unfinished disc. Sheet metal partly cut and marked out for decoration as Cu 6. Finely scribed arcs and their compass point impressions at intersections. Outermost of four concentric circles marks perimeter, visible only across uncut portion, and innermost defines zone for trefoil infill. Back filed flat to remove edge burr from cutting out process.
Diam: 47mm. E unstratified, SF111.

Cu 8. Decorated attachment. Tiny sheet fragment with symmetrical design of cut out holes outlined by punched impressions of paired diamond and triangle. Edges of large holes carefully chamfered at back, small hole forced through from behind could be for attachment, to book cover or fabric? Shown twice actual size.
L: 12mm. H unstratified.

Cu 9. Buckle. Double buckle with semi-circular and trapezoidal loops, the latter with elaborate pin rest, and projections at central bar. Pin of sheet metal looks like replacement as it barely reaches loop. Thin sheet strap attachment with punched decoration of paired triangles along margins is possibly broken beyond single rivet. Tapering strap with similar decoration from Lyveden, Northants (Bryant and Steane 1971, FIG 12d).
L. of buckle: 20mm. F15 (Claustral Range, Phase 3i), SF108.

Cu 10. Buckle. Plain rectangular frame roughly tooled, edges chamfered. Pin is tapering strip wrapped around bar.
L: 28.5mm. E5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF59.

Cu 11. Brooch or buckle pin. Triangular section, point broken. Probably from small annular brooch, *cf* St Peter's Street, Northampton, SF2523 (Williams forthcoming).
L: 10mm. W1, (post-Stone Phase), SF241.

Cu 12. Strap-end attachment for hinge or buckle without pin. Two plates fastened by rivets, one a looped strip. Front plate has extended thin flap to wrap around hinge or buckle and three countersunk rivet holes at opposite end, only one of which is used. Back plate worn on either side of flap. Remains of strap material between plates, probably leather.
L: 26mm. D12 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF67.

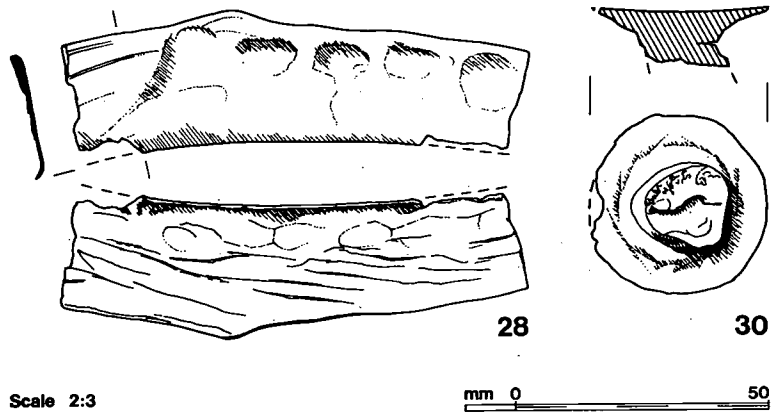


Fig 23 Greyfriars: copper alloy objects.

Cu 13. Buckle plate fragment, slot for pin, two rivet holes, one iron rivet 6mm long in position, end folded back.
W: 20mm. E12 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

Cu 14. Belt chape. Three pieces: heavy forked frame with projecting finial once soldered between thin plates. Inner surfaces of plates and frame scored to take solder. Outer faces plain. Leather strap, cut to fit gap in frame, was held by two rivets through side-plates only. *Cf* Fingerlin 1971, FIGS 205 and 206. First half of 14th century.
L: 51mm. E12 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF82.

Cu 15. Circular belt fitting? Thin sheet disc with repoussé design of beaded border, panelled zone and raised flange around central hole. One of probably two iron rivets remains. *Cf* belt hole embellishments (Fingerlin 1971, FIGS 410 and 415).
Diam: 23.5mm. D unstratified, SF109.

Cu 16. Circular belt fitting? Sheet disc, domed, roughly tooled across back, edge burred, three holes. *Cf* Cu 15 and Fingerlin 1971, FIG 402.
Diam: 16mm. H4, unstratified, SF144.

Cu 17. Belt fitting? Narrow rectangular stiffener? Hole for rivet at each end, remains of leather on back.
L: 24mm. S unstratified.

Cu 18. Riveted box fitting? Thick rectangular plate with deep V-section groove design. Flanks of grooves decorated with fine walked scorper to reflect light. Plate may be broken along groove on margin. Two rivets, one copper alloy with tooling on head, length 10mm, and the other iron, interrupt the design.
L: 16mm. D6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF32.

Cu 19. Decorative strap-work. D-section strap with pairs of transverse notches terminating in a point. Broken end bends over beyond expanded attachment point with countersunk hole. Many similar pieces in 12th and 13th century contexts supposedly once attached to wooden caskets or leather surfaces; close parallel at Wareham, Dorset (RCHM 1959, FIG 50, no 16; others listed by Jope and Threlfall (1959, 267-8). See also Cu 20.
L: 99mm. Q27 (Church, Phase 2i, possibly pre-2), SF191.

Cu 20. Decorative strap-work. D-section, edges filed flat, single transverse grooves, traces of gilding. Broken circular attachment point with hole at each end. *Cf* 12th century find from Ipswich, Suffolk (West 1963, FIG 56, no 5), and Cu 19.
L: 100mm. S unstratified.

Cu 21. Thick sheet object, bracelet or ring fragment? Tapering in width, ends broken and one curved, surface covered with marks of finely ridged roulette run lengthwise and parallel to edges leaving projecting flange. The narrow tracks overlap in places.
W: 7 to 12.5mm. D5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

Cu 22. Ring. One quarter of diamond section ring, toolmarks on all faces, edges sharp, no wear.
Diam: *c* 30mm. M25 (Church, Phase 2i), SF231.

Cu 23 (not ill). Ring. Just over half of thin ring made from very thin sheet rolled lengthwise and overlapping around the outside perimeter.
Diam of ring: 22mm; of wire: *c* 0.8mm.
E13 (Claustral Range, Phase 4i), SF92.

Plate 12 Greyfriars: drain in trench G, from the south.

Plate 13 Greyfriars: bronze seal.

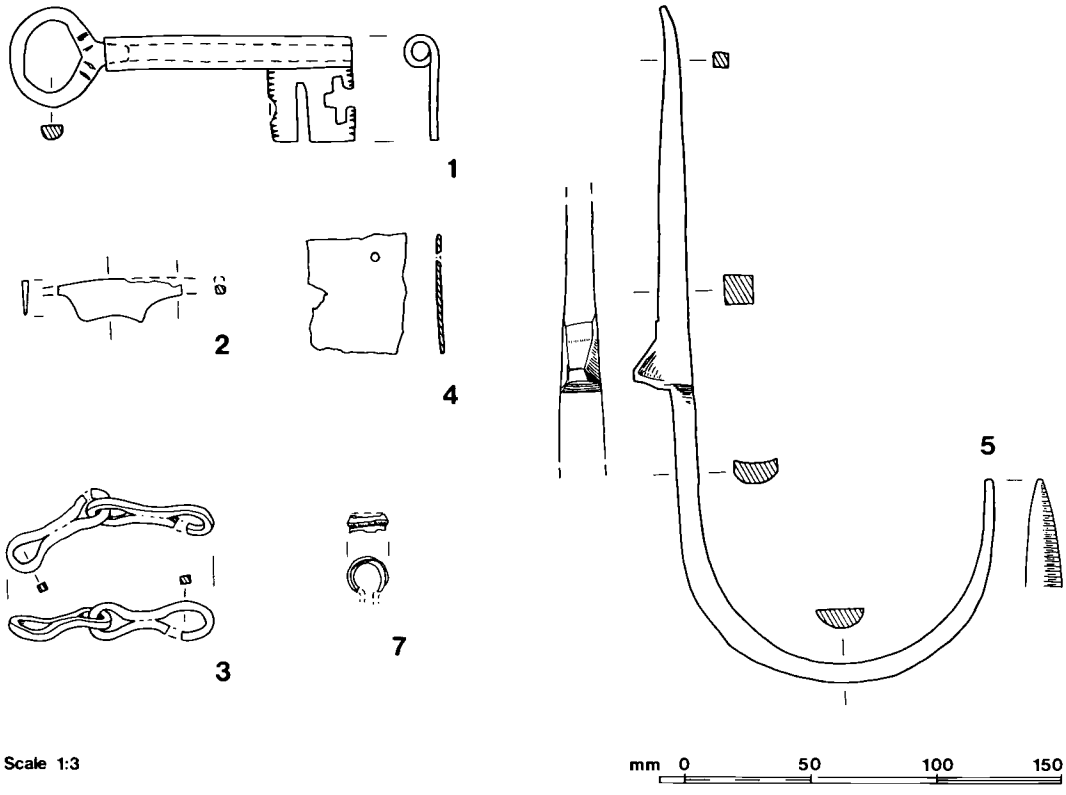


Fig 24 Greyfriars: iron-work.

Cu 24. Heavy ring. Both faces filed flat and edges, chamfered from both sides, are sharp and unworn. Similar rings from St Peter's Street (Williams forthcoming).
Diam: 21.5mm. D6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF78.

Cu 25 (not ill). S-shaped link.
L: 10mm; diam of wire: 1.2mm. D6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF63.

Cu 26. Spring. Wire spring of 15 turns tapering to point plus three turns set across top providing means of attachment. Medieval examples from King's Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977, FIG 130, no 32) and Beckery Chapel (Rahtz and Hirst 1974, FIG 23, no 1). Use unknown.
L: 37mm. H18 unstratified, SF146.

Cu 27. Wire rope. Short piece of rope made by intertwining a long length of thin wire by looping it over ten pegs set on a tubular frame. Repairs in two places using thinner wire. Intact sample length shown. Section shows smooth outer profile with all loops in core.
L: *c* 140mm; diam: 9mm; wire diam: 0.8mm. E5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF27.

Cu 28. Sheet vessel rim fragment. Probably flat rim of beaten or spun vessel, outer edge irregular because of varying thickness, tool marks on underside. Scrap for remelting?
Diam: *c* 380-400mm. W1 (post-Stone Phase), SF249.

Cu 29. Cast vessel rim fragment, interior smooth, exterior rough.
Diam: 260mm. W1 (post-Stone Phase), SF257.

Cu 30. Vessel foot? Heavy circular object with slightly concave face tapering to a rounded triangular section which is broken. Possibly soldered to base of cast vessel?
Diam: 35mm. Unstratified.

Five sheet objects (not ill) include two pieces of edge binding with rivet holes, two strips with holes, use unknown, and a tapering strip with chamfered edges, all from destruction levels or unstratified. 12 sheet offcuts, some with tool marks, two from Claustral Range Phases 3i and 4i, others from destruction levels, suggest some sheet metal-working during the life of the Friary, as does the unfinished disc Cu 7.

Six pieces of wire include one twisted to form a handle (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), two apparently made from thin sheet rolled lengthwise (*cf* ring Cu 23), and three drawn to round and square section (all from post-Stone Phase).

Pins (not ill).
23 pins found on the site include three from Church Phase 2i with globular moulded twisted wire heads (as Mynard 1976, FIG 6, no 82). Four from Claustral Range Phase 4i include one with a domed blue glass head set in paste in a metal cup. Most of the pins are short, 23 to 35mm long, with wire wound heads, only a few moulded. One pin with a solid pentagonal faceted head and slightly hipped shaft could pre-date the Friary.
Lace Tags (not ill).
17 lace tags were found, all of Type 1 (see discussion in Williams forthcoming): sheet rolled around lace, end closed, rivet through top (one has two rivets). One context pre-dates AD 1350 (Claustral Range, pre-Phase 3). Two come from final occupation in Church (Phase 2i) and Claustral Range (Phase 4i), the rest from destruction and later levels. Lengths range from 20 to 34mm.

THE SILVER OBJECT

by G E Oakley

Small plain annular brooch or buckle (not ill). D-section ring with rather heavy pin made from tapering flat strip. Often found in association with friars' burials though worn by lay folk, who were not buried in their everyday clothes (Russell-Smith 1956). More common in copper alloy, see Cu 11. Diam: 13.5mm, W: 1.5mm, Th: 1.5mm. J2 unstratified, SF81.

THE IRON-WORK (FIG 24)

by Ian H Goodall

IW 1. Iron key with bit rolled in one with hollow stem, separately inserted ring bow and incised decoration on bow and bit. Non-ferrous plating.
W10 (Stone Phase?), SF275.

IW 2. Iron ward from lock.
L36 (Claustral Range, Phase 1), SF165.

IW 3. Two figure-eight iron links from chain.
N6 (Church, Phase 2i?), SF173.

IW 4. Perforated rectangular iron sheet.
Q14 (Church, Phase 2i), SF180.

IW 5. Iron bracket with tapering, semi-circular section, U-shaped hook and rectangular section tang. The bracket, driven into timber by hammering against the expanded stop at the base of the tang, could have supported guttering. Salzman (1967, 266) notes mention in 1532 at Westminster of 'iij stiroppes of iron made for the assurance of a gutter of leade'.
E15 (Claustral Range, Phase 4i).

IW 6 (not ill). Four lengths of heavily burnt iron straps 39, 56, 73 and 90mm long, 20-26mm wide.
M11 (Church, Phase 2ii).

IW 7. Moulded iron shears bow, incomplete.
W unstratified, SF262.

LEAD OBJECTS (FIG 25)

by G E Oakley

Eight offcuts from lead sheet come from various levels. Sheet lead is recorded as having been used on the church roof and other buildings but could also be used for water channels and in wrapping iron fastenings set in stonework, to prevent cracking of the stone due to iron corrosion and consequent expansion (Pb 4).

Ten pieces of H-section window came, double-sided channelling for holding glass quarries, were found. Dimensions vary: width 3.5 to 6mm, thickness across channel 4.5 to 7.5mm.

Four melted and mis-shapen pieces of lead came from the area and fill of the lead melting kiln which also yielded quantities of vesicular grey slag, some of it heavy.

Pb 1. Pointed plumb line weight? — unfinished. Roughly triangular piece of lead sheet with converging edges rounded, centre-line marked and dent, perhaps marking intended perforation. L: 28mm; Wt: 5.4gm. D12 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF66.

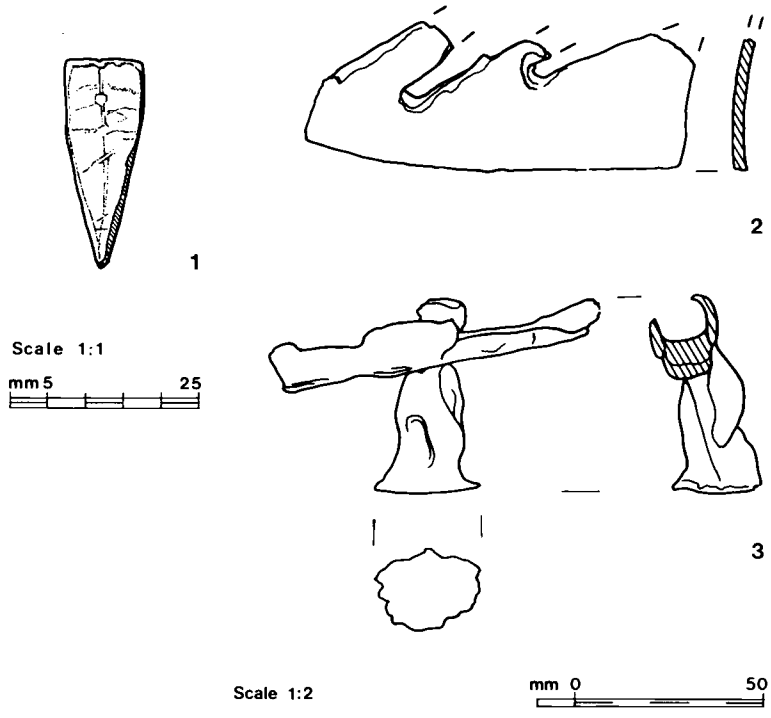


Fig. 25 Greyfriars: lead objects.

Pb 2. Sheet with three straight cut edges, the fourth with angled slots.
L: 100mm. A 13 unstratified.

Pb 3. Glazing bar? Rectangular bar supported by conical lump with flat base. Appears to have channel along top of bar but too wide to support glass as it stands.
L: 85mm. E6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SF48B.

Pb 4 (not ill). Lead plug, for insertion in stone socket, containing rectangular section iron object, possibly shank of hinge pivot.
L: 65mm; W: 23mm; Th: 19mm. Iron: W: 16mm; Th: 8mm. L6 (Claustral Range, Phase 4i), SF141.

THE WORKED BONE

by G E Oakley

WB 1 (not ill), Thin bone handle plate fragment from broad thin-tanged knife. End rounded with single copper alloy rivet in centre (4.5mm long).
L (incomplete): 44mm; W: 17mm; Th: 1.5mm. H18 unstratified, SF156.

THE VESSEL GLASS

by G E Oakley

Only four pieces of weathered medieval glass vessels were found (not ill).

Gl 1. Urinal rim fragment. *Cf* Charleston 1975, no 1555.
Diam: 70mm. K2 unstratified.

Gl 2. Conical neck fragment. Expands from internal diam 6.5mm, thickness 1.5mm, to diam 35mm, thickness 5mm, then turns outwards. Less than half circumference present and both ends broken. *Cf* vents and alembics in Moorhouse *et al* 1972, FIG 27.
L: 15mm. F5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

Gl 3. Large piece of glass with pontil mark on uneven surface, other side slightly convex, varying thickness.
L: 113mm, W: 75mm, Th: 5-15mm. E5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii).

Gl 4. Flat base fragment from bottle. Unstratified.

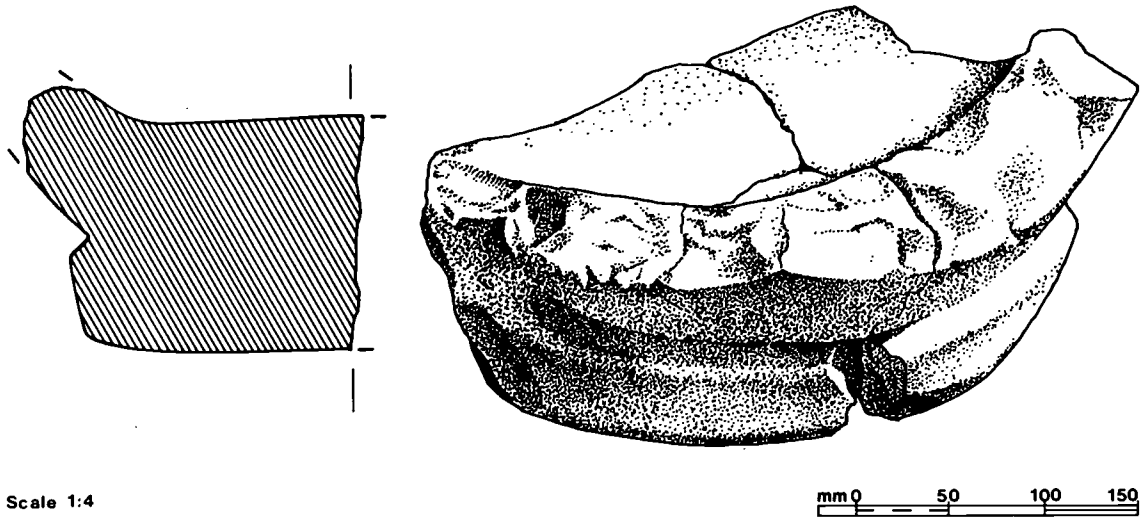


Fig 26 Greyfriars: the stone mortar.

THE STONE MORTAR (FIG 26)

by G C Dunning

Lower part of a mortar in Barnack Limestone (identified by F W Anderson). The sharply moulded edge of the base occurs on several mortars of insular stone, eg Burr-stone (Dunning 1961, 280-1, FIG 74 no 5 and FIG 75 no 3). The main interest of the mortar is that it is probably the first to be identified as Barnack Limestone.

E5 (Claustral Range, Phase 4ii), SFs 34, 46, 47.

OTHER STONE OBJECTS (FIG 27)

by G E Oakley

S 1. Coffin base cut from single piece of rock. Lid missing. Tapers in width from head to toe and slightly from top to bottom. Projecting side-wall on either side of head. Drainage gullies in base are V-section, 10 to 20 mm wide, 10 mm deep. They lead to four 20 mm square vertical holes through the bottom. Three slots about 10 mm square penetrate halfway through the side walls from the outside near the corners. These are probably for clamps securing the lid though it is curious that the fourth corner lacks one. A further narrow horizontal slot is near the centre of the left side. Chisel marks on the surface are coarse outside and finer inside.

The rock used is a dense well-cemented very shelly creamy limestone identified by Dr Diana Sutherland as Lincolnshire Limestone, probably Barnack Rag. Estimated total weight, based on a sample, is 274 kg (603 lb). Such an elaborate coffin from a non-local source presumably belonged to a wealthy benefactor buried in the church.

L: 2030 mm. P17 (Church, Phase 4ii).

S 2 (not ill). Chalk cube of irregular shape, each face divided into four squares by incised lines. One face has conical depression at intersection of lines. Gaming piece?

L: 22 mm; W: 20 mm; Th: 20 mm. A unstratified, SF4.

S 3 (not ill). Whetstone. Small fragment from a quartz-mica-schist whetstone of rectangular section probably of Eidsborg type. See discussion of large group from St Peter's Street, Northampton in Williams forthcoming.

L (incomplete): 38 mm. H unstratified.

S 4 (not ill). Worked flint. End of small struck blade, possibly utilised.

L: 16 mm, W: 8 mm. D8 unstratified.

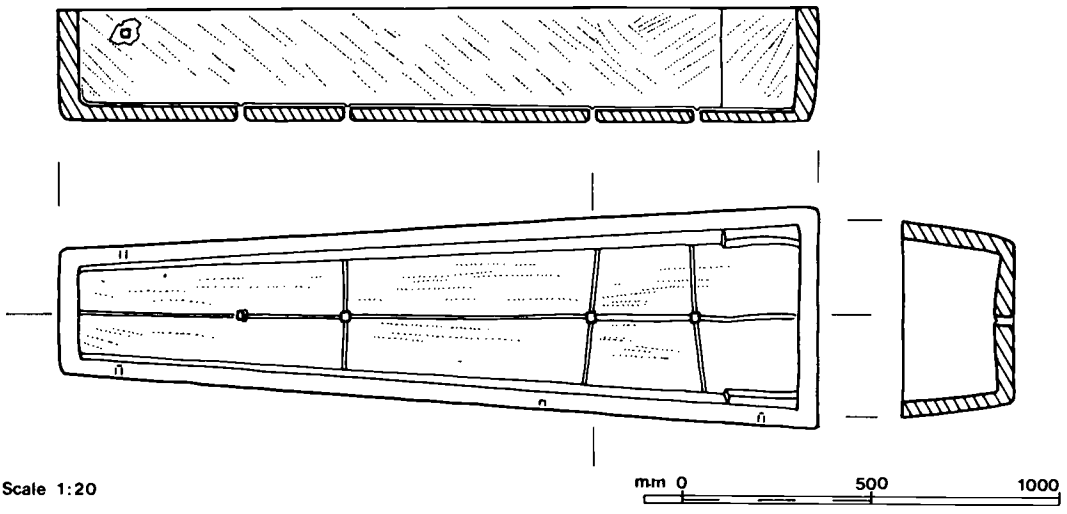


Fig 27 Greyfriars: the stone coffin.

THE CLAY PIPES (FIG 28)

by W R G Moore

A small collection of clay pipe fragments all unstratified was found. The 23 bowls belong mainly to the periods *c* 1640-80 and *c* 1810-40 (Oswald 1975, types 5, 6, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22/3, 24, 29).

Six bowls have makers' marks. One bowl of *c* 1660-80 (Oswald 1975, type G6) is marked WL in relief on the base (no 1). (It is the sixth example of this mark from the Northampton area, but the maker is unknown.) A bowl of *c* 1810-40 (Oswald 1975, type G24) has T/B in relief on the spur, a mark not hitherto recorded from Northamptonshire (no 2). The other four bowls (Oswald 1975, types G15, 24) are marked with the initials of Francis Street, a prolific Northampton pipemaker working *c* 1826-50.

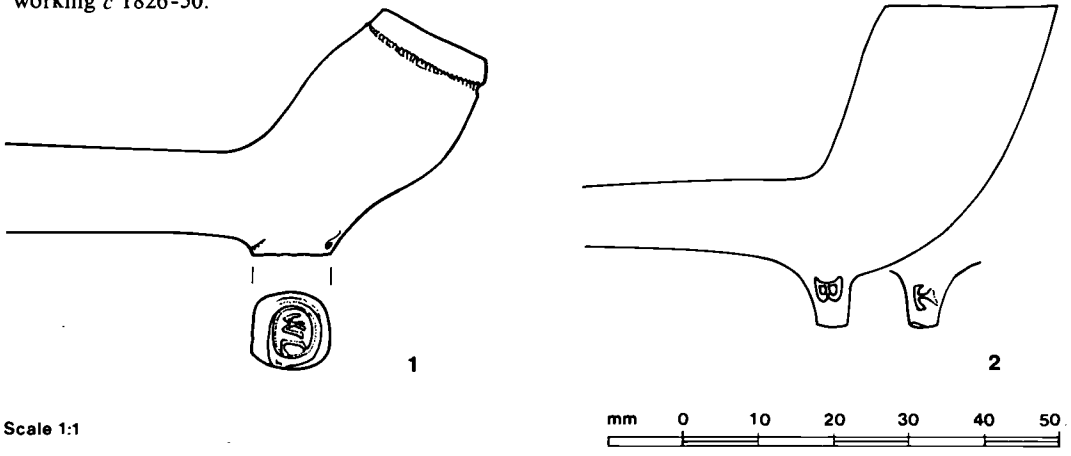


Fig 28 Greyfriars: clay pipes

THE HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

by Rachel Griffiths

The bone material is fragmentary and obviously considerably disturbed after death. There are no complete burials, and the periosteal bone of all the skeletons has been badly affected by post-mortem erosion in the soil.

The estimated number of individuals represented is 24. Of these, ten are male, four female, two juvenile, and the remaining eight are in too fragmentary a condition, and with too few areas of the body represented to give sufficient evidence for an estimate of sex to be made. Five of these eight were known to be present only through fragmentary remains mixed with more complete burials:

these burials which included disturbed bones from other graves were M32, P1, P9, Q10 and Q34. A further indication of considerable post-mortem disturbance is that several of the graves contained fragments of domestic animal bone: these graves were F46, F47, P1, P9 and P13.

The skeletons appear to be those of fairly well-nourished and healthy individuals. The series is too small for the distribution of age and sex to have any statistical value, but the range of age at death is well within normal bounds for any pre-modern population.

AGE AT DEATH AND SEX

No.	*Age*	*Sex*
F24	35-45	male
F46	25-35	male
F47	25-35	male
L13	18-22	male
M12	35-45	male
M13	35-45	female
M32	35-45	male
+	adult	—
P1	14-16	—
+	adult	—
P9	2 (± 9 mths)	—
+	adult	—
P12	adult	—
P14	adult	male
P17	adult	male
P24	adult	—
Q9	35-45	?female
Q10	35-45	?female
+	adult	—
Q18	adult	—
Q19	adult	?female
Q22	25-35	male
Q34	45+	male
+	adult	—

Estimated male stature ranges from about 5ft 3in to 6ft 0in, and female stature from about 4ft 10in to 5ft 5½in. (Stature has been calculated using the regression equations for whites supplied by Trotter and Gleser (1952; 1958).) These all fall well within a normal range for a small random sample. It must be emphasised that the statures given can only be estimates. The limits of 95% certainty in estimation are between 70 and 80mm on either side of estimates calculated from lower limb bones, and 80 to 90mm for estimates based on upper limb bone measurements.

ESTIMATED LIVING STATURE

No.	*Bone-length used (biometric symbol)*	*Stature*
	Male	
F46	FeL_1	1.76338 m
F47	TiL_1	1.69776 m
L13	UlL_1	1.60150 m
M12	FeL_1	1.60650 m
P17	FeL_1+FiL_1	1.72435 m
Q34	HuL_1+UlL_1	1.83036 m
	Female	
M13	RaL_1	1.47834 m
Q9	HuL_1	1.53394 m
Q19	TiL_1	1.66800 m

PATHOLOGY

This series contained comparatively little pathological material, and none of the bones available for examination showed any evidence of traumatic accident such as healed fractures.

Osteoarthritis

This is the commonest form of chronic, degenerative joint disease, and is found in many middle-aged and elderly bones. The incidence of severe osteoarthritis among these skeletons may well have been higher than it now appears, due to the preservation of so few vertebrae, which are common sites for the disease. Incidence of osteoarthritic symptoms from this site are as follows:

Male

F46: osteophytic lipping of the distal ends of both radii, and of the distal phalanges of the right foot.

F47: marked eburnation of both femur-heads and of the left acetabulum.

Q22: pronounced lipping and some central collapse of an isolated cervical vertebra (C3).

Q34: pronounced lipping of an isolated thoracic vertebra (T12).

Female

Q19: Slight lipping and grooving of the proximal end of the right ulna, iliac crest fragments, right and left metatarsal fragments, right and left calcanea and phalangeal fragments from both feet.

Other Pathology

Q18: the left femur-shaft shows pronounced bowing, and the periosteum is somewhat thinner than normal. The right leg and the rest of the skeleton have not survived, but the signs indicate some vitamin D deficiency.

Q19: the head of the right femur is almost completely destroyed, apparently from some form of tumour which may have begun in the epiphysis which has been completely destroyed. The head-shaft angle is very obtuse, perhaps suggesting a pathological fracture. The damaged area is partly covered with a thin shell of subperiosteal bone, laid down after the destruction of the true periosteum. This has given rise to a lobulated appearance which is compatible with a tentative diagnosis of a possible giant-cell tumour. The right acetabulum has not survived for examination.

Dental Pathology

The incidence of common forms of dental pathology, such as caries, abscess and tooth loss during life, is low. The following percentages are calculated on the basis of the number of sites actually affected compared with the number of available sites for potential disease or tooth loss. As in all archaeological material, the real frequency of abscesses may be slightly higher than noted. This is because post-mortem erosion frequently simulates abscess-destruction.

	Caries	*Abscesses*	*Ante-mortem tooth loss*
male	6.19%	1.13%	10.17%
female	4.65%	0	7.58%

Out of 21 male and ten female canines available for examination, all were single-rooted. 76.19% of possible male third molars ('wisdom teeth') have erupted normally, and 85.71% of possible female M3s. Periodontal disease of at least moderate severity was evident in all three available female specimens, and in five out of a possible eight males. A moderate degree of gross hypoplasia, indicating disease or faulty diet in childhood, was visible on the teeth of M12, M32 and Q22.

THE MAMMALIAN BONES

by Mary Harman

All the bones were examined. Their preservation was good, though most of them were broken, and the majority were identifiable. The quantity of bone found was small.

Tables 7 and 8 show respectively the number of bones of different species found in levels associated with the early occupation of the site (*c* 1240 to second half of 14th century) and from the later levels (second half of 14th century to *c* 1540) though the latter includes a few poorly dated deposits which may belong in the earlier period, together with some residual bone derived from earlier levels.

There are not enough bones for a useful assessment of the minimum number of animals present to be made, but the proportions suggested by the total numbers of bones are not unusual.

Most of the bones are from the meat bearing parts of the animals, rather than bones discarded as waste during butchering, indicating that they represent domestic refuse. Very few immature animals are represented.

TABLE 7. Number of bones of different species found in levels pre-dating second half of 14th century.

	Cattle			*Sheep*			*Pig*		
	L		R	L		R	L		R
Skull	1		1	1	2		1	1	2
Maxilla			1				1		1
Mandible	1			2		1	1		4
Scapula	3	3	4	8		10	1		1
Humerus	5		2	8		13	4		4
Radius	5		2	9	3	12	2		1
Metacarpal		3		4	3	1		4	
Pelvis	3		*4	16		11	1		1
Femur	3	2	2	5	21	2	4		
Tibia	1	1	1	17	2	20			1
Calcaneum				4		4	1		
Astragalus			1	3		3			1
Metatarsal	1			1	4	3		4	
Phalanx 1	6		4	4		2	1		1
Phalanx 2	2					1	1		
Phalanx 3	1		2	1		1			
Total no of bones	61			202			44		
	20%			66%			14%		

\+ Horse: splint bone.
Cat: mandible R, R metatarsal: 2
Red deer: metatarsal 1.

TABLE 8. Number of bones of different species found in levels deposited between second half of 14th century and *c* AD 1540.

	Cattle			*Sheep*			*Pig*		
	L		R	L		R	L		R
Skull							1		
Maxilla	1								
Mandible							2		
Scapula	1	1	1	4	1	1			1
Humerus	2		3	4		5	2		1
Radius			4	7	2	3			
Metacarpal	1	2		3	2			1	
Pelvis	1	1	2	2		4			
Femur	2	4	1	2	2	4	1		1
Tibia			1	2	2	6	1		
Calcaneum	2		1	3		1			
Astragalus			1	1		3			1
Metatarsal	1	1			1			1	
Phalanx 1	2		2	3					
Phalanx 2									
Phalanx 3									
Total no of bones	38			68			13		
	32%			57%			11%		

\+ Horse: phalanx 1.
Rabbit: tibia L, L.

THE BIRD BONES

by D Bramwell

Only a small number of bird bones was found on the site, nearly all of them from domestic birds, either fowl (*Gallus gallus*) or goose (*Anser* sp) though there may be doubt in the case of the goose bones as to whether they are those of the domestic form or the wild greylag. The total numbers of bones found in reasonably well dated contexts is given below.

TABLE 9. Numbers of bones of different bird species occurring in levels deposited in different phases.

Phase	*Fowl*	*Goose*	*Other*
c 1240 to second half of 14th century	37	32	Goose, probably pinkfoot *(Anser brachyrhynchus),* 4. Wood pigeon *(Columba palumbus)* 1.
second half of 14th century to *c* 1540	22	8	Goose, probably barnacle *(Branta leucopsis),* 1. Domestic duck *(Anas* sp*)* 1.

There are also single bones of a lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* and teal *(Anas crecca)* in a late 16th century context.

There are several interesting features in the earlier group of bones; the tarsometatarsus of a fowl with osteophytic growth at the proximal end, a distorted tibiotarsus from a goose and a goose femur showing a healed fracture which occurred in immaturity, and, among the bones of the pinkfoot goose, a carpometacarpus with signs of butchery on it.

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