

**Excavations in The Riding, Northampton,
in the area of the Gobion Manor, 1981-2**

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Microfiche Section

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The Riding Sequence Diagram

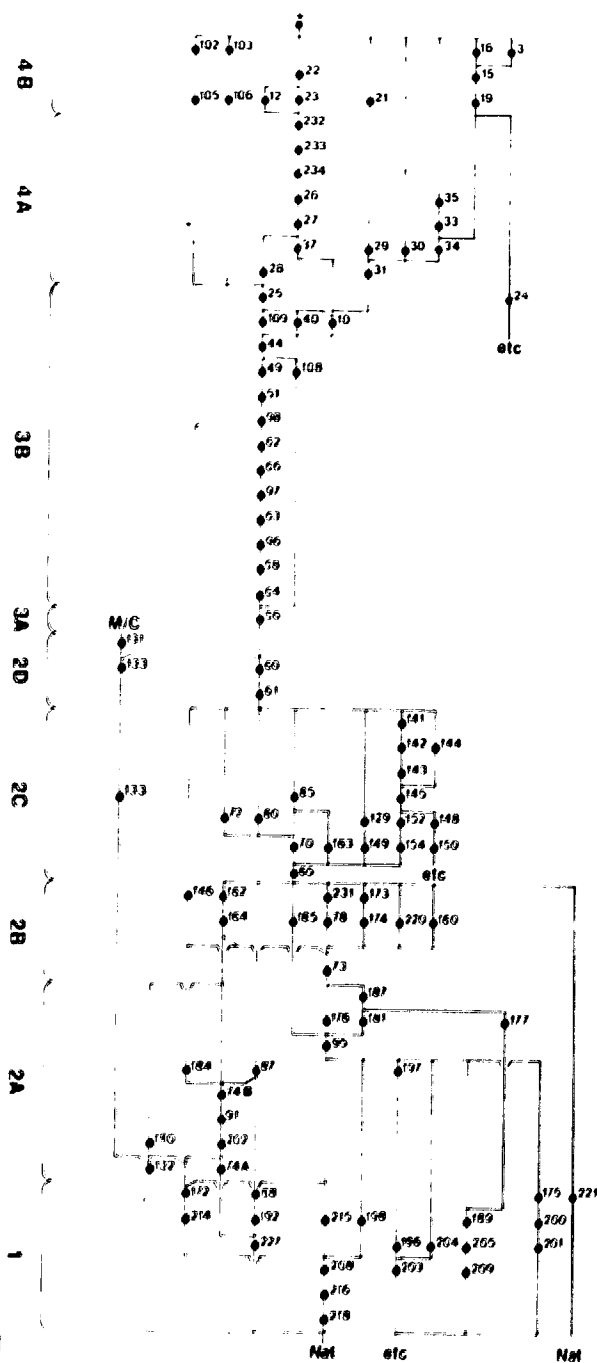


Fig M1

Phase 2B_i

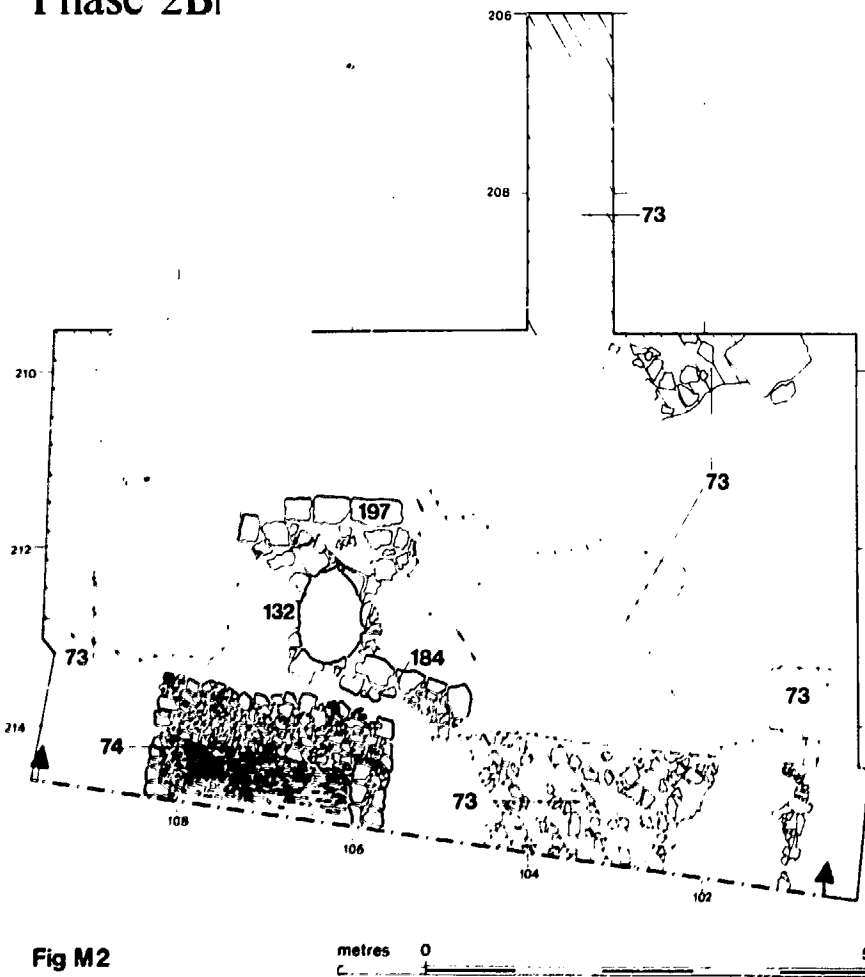


Fig M2

metres 0 5

Phase 2C₁

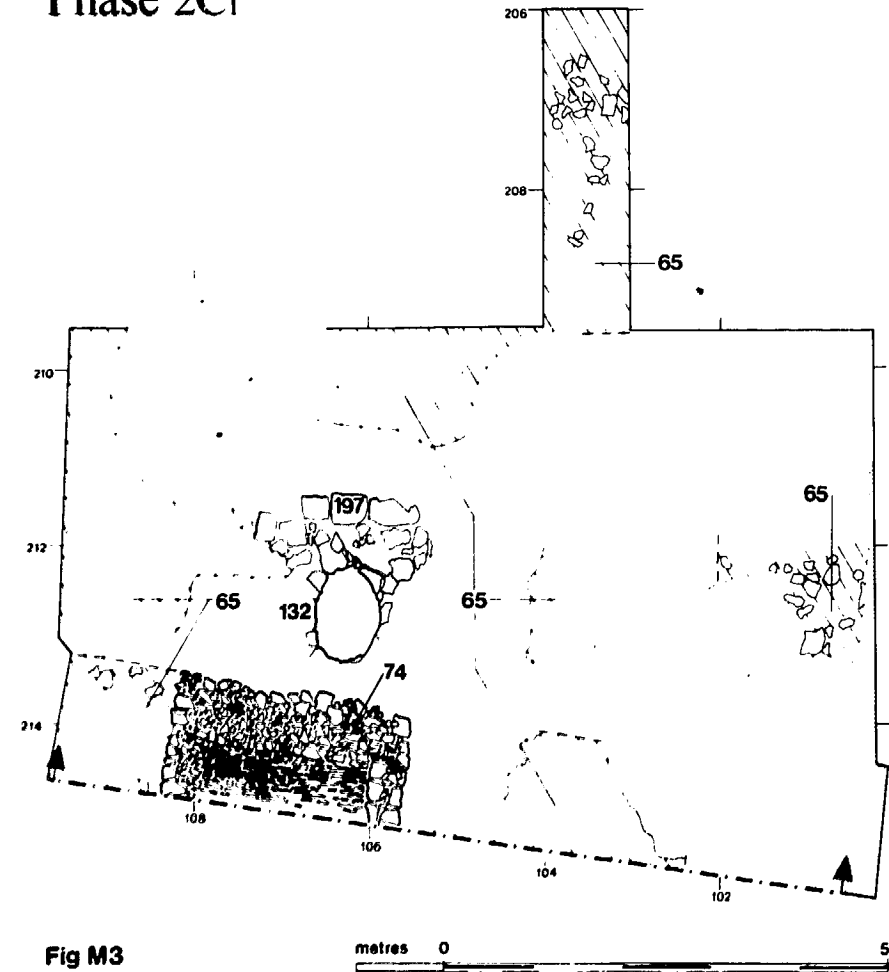


Fig M3

Phase 2D₁

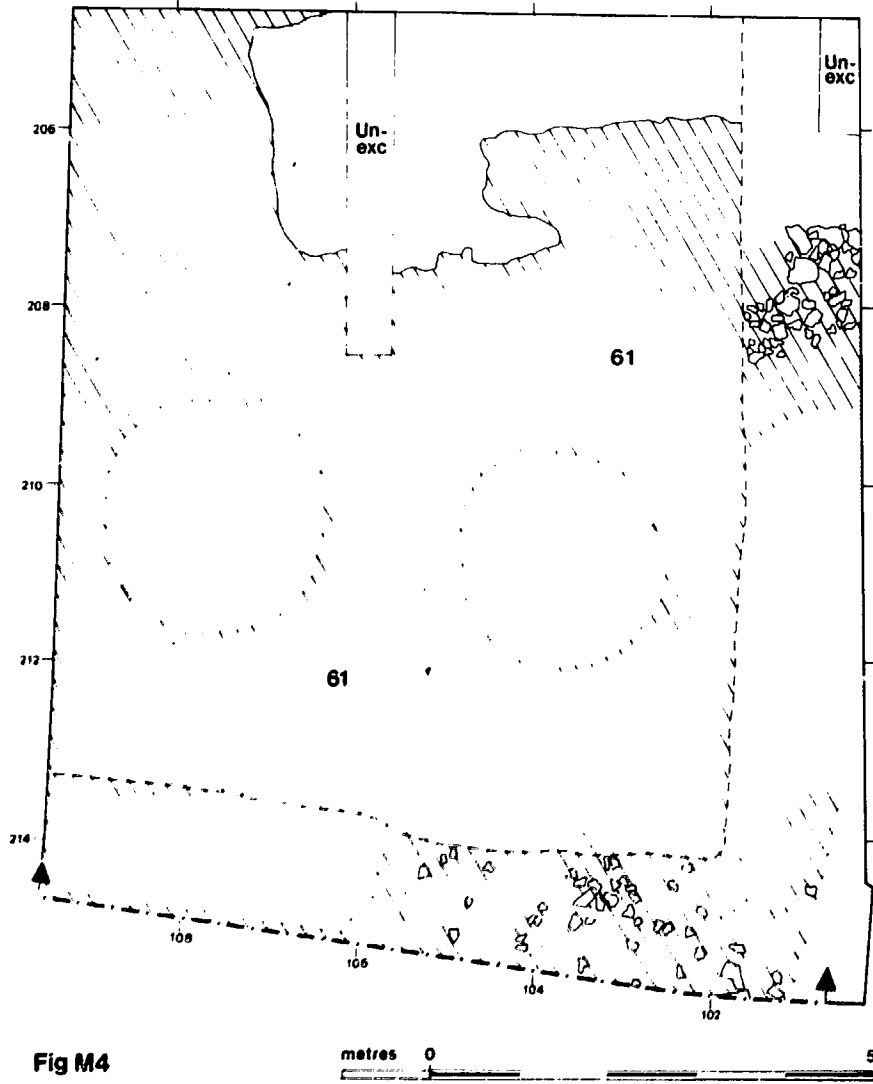


Fig M4

Phase 4A

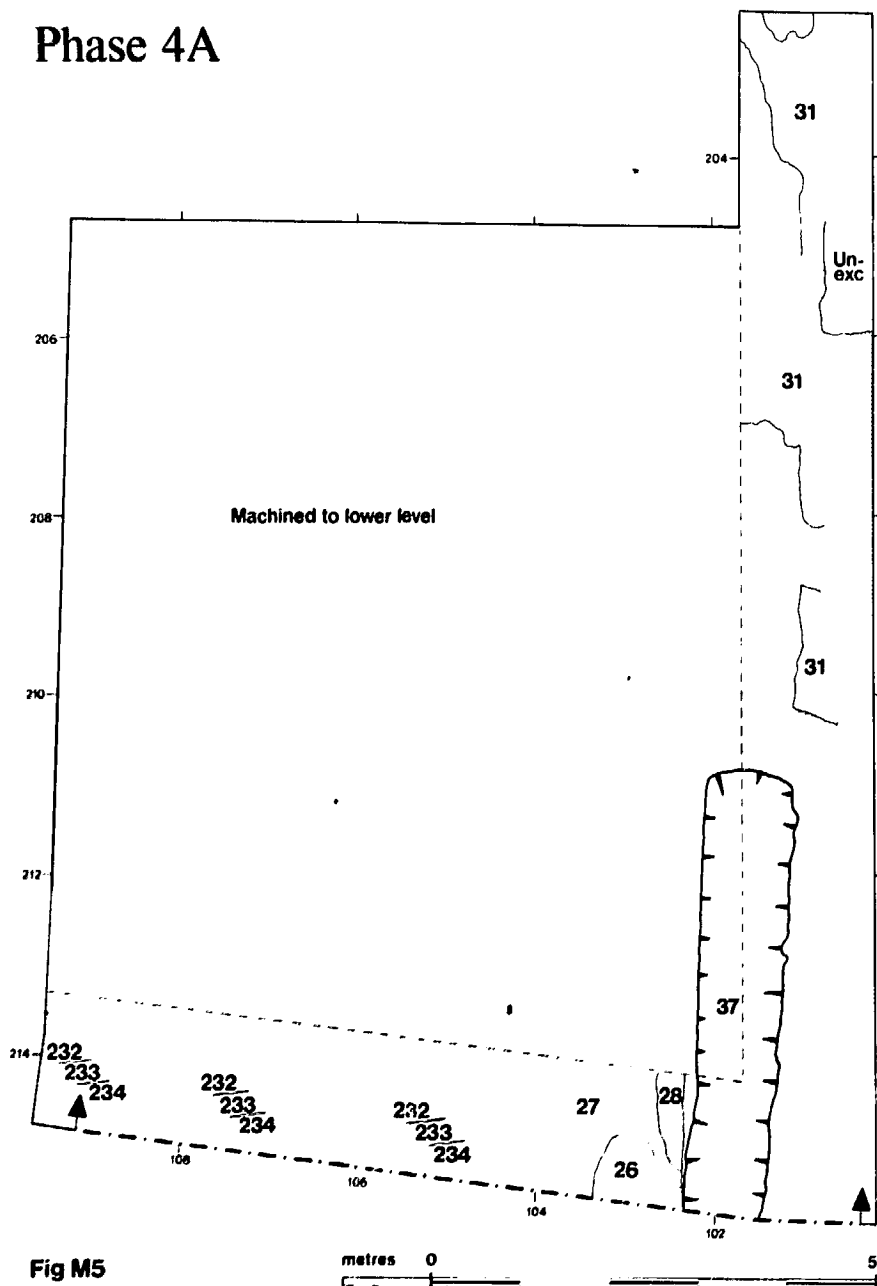


Fig M5

LAYER LIST

ABBREVIATIONS

Layer Description

CF	Charcoal flecks/fragments	MF	Mortar flecks/fragments
E	East	NOP	Not on plan
IF	Ironstone fragments	PH	Post-hole
LF	Limestone fragments	SD	Surviving depth
(M)	Munsell colour	W	West

The Finds

CP	clay pipe (see fiche 00)	GL	glass (see fiche 00-00)
cp	" " " " "	Nu	coin or counter
Cu	copper alloy object	Pb	lead alloy object
Fe	iron object	St	stone object
fs	forging slag 100gm	WB	worked bone object

Layer no	Phase	Description	Finds
A3	4Bii	Fill of stone-lined pit; mixed clay loam numerous CF, IF and brick frags.	CP4,6;cp;GL
A10	3Bi	=(43,46,48). Yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (M) sandy clay loam, clay patches, ironstone rubble, IF, CF, MF.	Cu18,53; GL.
A12	4Bi	Ironstone wall, mortar bonded, on flagstone foundation.	
A15	4Bi	Single width brick wall dividing stone-lined pit 19/19a.	
A16	4Bii	Fill of stone-lined pit; mixed grey clay loam, charcoal lenses at top and bottom; fairly numerous small IF, CF, occasional brick frags, MF.	CP10;cp
A19/19a	4Bi	Ironstone wall, clay matrix, forming edge of stone-lined pit.	
A21	4Bi	Ironstone drain, slate bottomed; some sand and brick frags in channel.	
A22	4Bi	Ironstone wall, mortar bonding.	

Layer no	Phase	Description	Finds
A23	4Bi	Ironstone wall, mortar bonding.	
A24	pre-4Bi	Pit, SD.0.35m; dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, fairly numerous CF, small IF, some clay flecks. NOP.	
A25	3Bii	=(104). Dark yellowish brown (M) sandy loam, numerous IF, CF, MF, some brick and tile frags. CP1-3; cp; Fe8; Nul2.	
A26	4A	Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam, occasional CF.	
A27	4A	Yellowish brown clay loam, fairly numerous IF.	
A28	4A	Dark yellowish brown clayey sand, numerous small IF, gravel, CF.	
A29	4A	Yellowish brown (M) clayey sand, small blue and cream clay lenses, CF. NOP.	
A30	4A	Dark yellowish brown (M) sandy clay loam, CF, occasional IF. NOP.	
A31	4A	=(32,36,45). Mixed light brownish grey to yellowish brown (M) clay and clay loam, fairly numerous IF, CF, some clay flecks. Possible floor deposit.	
A33	4A	Yellowish brown (M) clay loam, occasional MF, CF. NOP.	CP 1
A34	4A	Dark brown (M) clay loam, many CF, occasional brick frags. NOP.	
A35	4A	Thin charcoal and ash strip. NOP.	
A37	4A	=(38,39,41,42,47,52). Robber trench. Various deposits of brown to dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam to loose sandy loam, IF, CF, clay flecks.	Fe3,16; GL.
A40	3Bi	^a =(100). Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, IF, CF, MF, occasional brick and tile frags. NOP.	
A44	3Bi	=(107, 110-13). Yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (M) mixed clay loam, mortar patches, CF, IF, some brick and tile frags. NOP.	cp; Cu3; GL; Pb5
A49	3Bi	=(50). Yellowish brown to brownish yellow (M) sand, fairly numerous IF. NOP.	

Layer no	Phase	Description	Findings
A51	3Bi	=(53,57,117). Brown to dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, sand lenses, clay and mortar flecks, CF, small IF, brick and tile frags. NOP.	cp;Cu51; Fe15,25; St2.
A56	3A	=(59,67,114-6,118-22,124-7,130,135-8). Brown, yellowish brown and dark brown (M) silty clay loam, CF, some patches of IF. NOP.	cp;Cu1,2, 10,11,13, 15,19, 44-50,58, 60,64,65; Fe13,19,21 24;fs;GL, Nu4,6,10; Pb4.
A58	3Bi	Dark yellowish brown clay loam, fairly numerous small IF and gravel, occasional LF, CF, some clay flecks. NOP.	Cu21,66; GL.
A60	2Dii	=(68,79,99). Dark brown to yellowish brown (M) very clayey loam, patches of very pale brown (M) fine clay sand, fairly numerous IF, occasional LF, brick/tile and CF. NOP.	cp;Cu9, 14,17, 33-43,56, 63; Fe6, 13-15,26; fs;St.4; WB1.
A61	2Di	=(69,81-2,84,123,128,134,139,140,158). Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam with numerous small IF, forming a metallised surface, CF, yellow sand lenses.	cp;Cu20, 31,32,55, 59; Fe9, 13,22,27; GL;Nu7-9; Pb1;St5.
A62	3Bi	Dark yellowish brown (M) loam, IF, CF, tile frags. NOP.	Cu57.
A63	3Bi	Brown (M) silty clay loam, fairly numerous CF, occasional IF. NOP.	Cu68;GL.
A64	3Bi	Brown (M) clay loam, patches and flecks of grey clay, numerous small IF and CF. NOP.	
A65	2Ci	=(71,151,159,167,169,171). Metallising composed of mixed IF, limestone pieces, occasional tile frags, fairly numerous CF, in dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam matrix.	Fe2,4,13, 14;Nu2.

Layer no	Phase	Description	Finds
A66	3Bi	Dark brown (M) silty clay loam, fairly numerous CF and occasional small IF. NOP.	Cu52;GL
A70	2Cii	= (83,86) Yellowish brown/dark yellowish brown (M) mixed clay loam, IF, CF, NOP.	fs;GL
A72	2Cii	Dark greyish brown (M) clay loam, numerous CF.NOP.	
A73	2Bi	=(93,161,170,178,223) Ironstone and limestone slabs and fragments in dark yellowish brown (M) loam, forming compact metalling layer	Cu23
A74	2Ai	=(75-7,101,147,165-6,168,194-5,206-7) Stone foundations surviving 1m + deep, set into presumed earlier pit. Lower 0.5m (194,206) is ironstone and limestone blocks, set in yellowish brown (M) clayey loam, MF, clay flecks. Above this the outside wall (74-6, 94, 165-6, 168,207) 0.5m-1.0m thick, of ironstone and limestone in yellowish brown - dark yellowish brown (M) sandy clay loam, with occasional blue grey clay, some mortar. The central area between the walls (97,195) formed of limestone slabs set on end in courses, in hard mortar.	
A78	2Bii	Yellowish brown (M) loam, numerous lenses and flecks of grey blue clay, occasional small IF, CF. NOP	
A80	2Cii	Pit, SD 0.8m; fills: .1, yellowish brown (M) silty clay, very occasional mortar/sand flecks, CF,IF; .2 as .1 but more numerous IF	Cu7,8,16 24-27;fs.
A85	2Cii	=(90,155-7) Brown to dark brown (M) soft clay loam, numerous CF, occasional small IF, some brick/tile fragments, NOP	cp;Cu28, 29,54,61, 62;Fe11, 28;GL; Nu5;Pb3
A87	2Ai	Yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (M) clayey loam, MF,CF,IF, blue grey clay flecks Construction trench for foundation 74 on E side	
A88	1	=(92) Dark yellowish brown clayey loam, numerous small IF, occasional clay and MF. Probably destruction level or robber of wall 192. NOP.	Fe13.
A91	2Ai	=(94) Yellowish brown (M) clayey loam, IF, LF, with numerous mortar lumps and flecks. Associated with construction of 74 into which it penetrates i.e. construction deposit which spreads from the wall outwards. NOP.	

Layer no	Phase	Description	Finds
A95	2Ai	=(186,199,213,225) Ironstone metalling layer in yellowish brown to dark brown (M) loam.	Cu22,Fe10,12; St6.
A96	3Bi	Dark brown (M) clay loam, numerous CF, some IF, (Dug as 63). NOP	
A97	3Bi	Dark yellowish brown (M) loam, IF, occasional larger ironstone pieces, CF, tile frags. (Dug as 62). NOP	
A98	3Bi	Dark brown silty clay loam, occasional CF. (Dug as part of 56). NOP	
A102	4Bii	Fill of well 105: mixed mortar, brick, tile, slate and IF, loosely packed with mortary sandy loam.	
A103	4Bii	Fill of well 106: mixed loose mortary loam, ash lenses, numerous brick, tile, slate and IF, some charcoal deposits.	cp; CP5;Cu4-6 GL
A105	4Bi	Ironstone wall of (?) well with remains of brick and ironstone capping; large stones for inner face backed by loose fill of small IF with dark brown sandy loam matrix.	cp
A106	4Bi	Ironstone wall as 105	cp;CP9;GL
A108	3Bi	Brown to yellowish brown (M) mixed clay loam, numerous mortar and sand flecks, fairly numerous CF, IF, occasional tile/brick frags. NOP	cp;GL;Null
A109	3Bi	Yellowish brown (M) mixed clay loam, numerous MF, sand flecks, CF, brick/tile frags. NOP.	cp;Fe17;GL
A129	2Cii	Squared ironstone blocks, straight W face, set in loose IF. Possibly remains of a wall, alternatively paving - cf. 184 and 197.	
A131	2Dii?	Fill of well 132; exposed by machine clearance but perhaps 2D levels subsiding in.	cp;GL
A132	2Ai	Ironstone blocks forming stone lining of well	
A133	2Dii?	Mixed cream/light yellowish brown clay with occasional small IF, capping stone lining 132. NOP.	cp;Nu3

Layer no	Phase	Description	Finds
A141	prob 2Cii	Very dark grey-black (M) charcoally loam, occasional small IF.	
A142	prob 2Cii	Dark brown (M) clay loam occasional MF, CF, patches of ironstone and limestone rubble	cp;Cu12,30,67; Fe5,20;fs;Pb2
A143	prob 2Cii	Dark brown clay loam, MF, IF, rubble	
A144	prob 2Cii	Brown (M) mixed clay loam, numerous CF, ash patches, some IF and MF.	cp;Fe1.
A145	prob 2Cii	Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, small IF, some MF.	
A146	2B/C	=(183) Medium sized IF, occasional LF, in dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam.	
A148	2Cii?	Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, IF CF.	GL
A149	2Cii	Yellowish brown (M) clay loam, some blue/grey clay flecks, IF, occasional CF, NOP	
A150	2Cii?	Dark yellowish brown (M) soft clay loam, IF, CF.	Fe 7
A152	2Cii	=(153) Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, fairly numerous IF, CF, occasional blue/grey clay flecks. NOP.	Nu 1
A154	2Cii	Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, occasional MF, CF, NOP.	
A160	2Bii	Yellowish brown (M) clay loam, occasional CF, MF	St1.
A162	2Bii	Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, occasional small IF, CF	
A163	2Cii	Dark brown clay loam, occasional CF, rare IF, NOP.	
A164	2Bii	PH, SD 0.45m; dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, limestone and ironstone packing at base.	
A 172	1	Yellowish brown (M) clay loam, crushed IF and gravel, occasional cream clay patches. Also fill of pit 214 into which it subsides.	
A173	2Bii	Dark yellowish brown (M) loam, occasional CF, IF.	

Layer no	Phase	Description	Findings
A 174	2Bii	Brown to dark yellowish brown (M) very clayey loam, grey, blue and yellow clay flecks, occasional CF, IF	
A 175	1	Brown (M) very clayey loam, occasional MF. NOP.	Fe23
A 176	2Aii	Brown (M) clay loam, occasional tile frags, IF, LF. NOP	
A 177	2Aii	=(179,188,190,211-2,217,224,230). Pit, SD 0.8m +; brown to yellowish brown (M) mixed clay loam, sand and clay with ironstone blocks, rubble and fragments, MF, CF.	GL
A 180	2Ai	Construction trench for well 132: 180.1 - yellowish brown (M) loose clay loam, numerous IF, occasional LF, CF, grey/cream clay patch; 180.2 - (on E side) clay loam, crushed IF and gravel.	GL
A 181	2Aii	Dark brown to dark yellowish brown clay loam, occasional small IF, CF.	
A 184	2Ai	Large squared ironstone blocks, probably forming (?) paving round well 132; cf also 197.	
A 185	2Bii ?	Ironstone blocks set in yellowish brown (M) clay loam.	
A 187	2Aii	Wall formed of limestone slabs in a matrix of greyish brown /grey/white (M) clay.	
A 189	1	Dark brown (M) loam, occasional IF, CF.	Fe 18
A 192	1	Ironstone wall foundation in yellowish brown (M) clayey loam matrix.	
A 196	1	Dark yellowish brown clay loam, numerous IF, occasional limestone, fairly numerous CF, NOP.	
A 197	2A1	Area of large ironstone blocks, probably paving around well.	
A 198	1	=(210)Pit,SD,0.54m.:fills .1, dark yellowish brown (M) loam, fairly numerous IF;.2 yellowish brown (M) clay loam, small IF grey/blue clay flecks, occasional CF.	

Layer no	Phase	Description	Finds
A 200	1	Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, fairly numerous IF, CF.	
A 201	1	Dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, occasional IF, LF, fairly numerous CF.	
A 202	2Ai	=(222) Yellowish brown (M) clayey loam, numerous patches and flecks of mortar. Probably construction deposit associated with 74.	
A 203	1	Pit, SD c.0.43m.; yellowish brown (M) clay loam, numerous large IF.	
A 204	1	Pit, SD c 0.33 m.; yellowish brown - dark yellowish brown (M) loam, occasional CF and clay flecks, fairly numerous IF.	
A 205	1	Wall formed of ironstone blocks set in dark brown (M) clay loam, fairly numerous CF.	
A 208	1	Yellowish brown (M) very mixed sandy loam, numerous blue grey clay patches and flecks, MF, CF, IF.	
A 209	1	=(226) Yellowish brown (M) clay loam, fairly numerous CF, occasional small IF.	
A 214	1	Pit, SD 0.7m.+; see also 172.	
A 215	1	=(219) Pit, SD 0.28m; dark yellowish brown clay loam, fairly numerous grey blue clay flecks, MF, occasional CF, IF.	
A 216	1	Dark yellowish brown (M) loam, fairly numerous CF, MF, IF, occasional blue/grey/cream clay flecks.	
A 218	1	Dark yellowish brown (M) loam, CF, IF, MF, blue grey clay flecks.	
A 220	2Bii	Yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, occasional CF, fairly numerous IF.	
A 221	1//2B	PH, SD 0.2m.; dark yellowish brown (M) clay loam, CF, MF, IF.	
A 227	1	Pit, SD 0.4 m.; mixed blue, grey and cream clays with some yellowish brown clay (M) loam.	

Layer no.	Phase	Description	Finds
A 231	2Bii	Dark greyish brown (M) clay loam, numerous CF. NOP	
A 232	4A	Very dark ashy loam with much charcoal	
A 233	4A	Loam with IF	
A 234	4A	Very dark ashy loam with much charcoal.	
Natural		=(89,193) Yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (M) with lighter orange and blue grey mottling, clay to clayey loam.	

(i) CODIFIED SUMMARY OF POTTERY

Example:

J37 43 T1 A 2 / B 4 / AB 36 92
 W1 AB 1

Layer J37, 43 sherds

Fabric T1 : 2 cooking pot, 4 bowl, 36 body sherds : see illustration no 92

Fabric W1 : 1 body sherd

Code of vessel forms :

A cooking pots

A₁ bifidsA₂ pipkins

B bowls

Bs spouted bowls

B₁ skillets

C jugs

C₁ tripod pitchersC₂ bottlesC₃ bungholesC₄ pitchersC₅ Bellarmine

D lamps

E miscellaneous

E₁ lidsE₂ platesE₈ storage jarsE₉ pancheonsE₁₀ albarellosE₁₁ butter pots

F cups

F₂ CistercianF₃ drinking vesselsF₄ tankardsF₅ stoneware drinking vessels

- G chamber pots
- M miscellaneous (for undiagnostic Post-Medieval sherds which could derive from a wide variety of forms)
- U unknown

Combinations AB, AE₈ etc indicate uncertainty as to vessel type.

Phase 1

88	<u>5</u>	T1	Bs <u>1</u>
		V1 ₁	ABC <u>1</u>
		W14	ABC <u>2</u>
172	<u>1</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>
175	<u>7</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>
		W11	C <u>1</u>
		W29	U <u>1</u>
		X2a	M <u>4</u>
189	<u>16</u>	T2	AC <u>1</u> /ABC <u>4</u>
		T2 ₂	C <u>6</u>
		T6	ABC <u>2</u>
		V9	U <u>2</u>
		W18	B <u>1</u>
196	<u>1</u>	W11	C <u>1</u>
198	<u>17</u>	T2	C <u>1</u> /ABC <u>12</u>
		T2 ₂	C <u>2</u>
		V6	ABC <u>1</u>
		W18	ABC <u>5</u>
		Q	<u>3</u>
201	<u>1</u>	X2a	F2 <u>1</u>
203	<u>4</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>
		T2 ₂	C <u>3</u>
204	<u>2</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>
		W11	C <u>1</u>
208	<u>13</u>	T1/2	ABC <u>8</u>
		T2	ABC <u>4</u>
		Q	<u>1</u>

215 2 T1/2 ABC 2
 T2 ABC 2

216 9 T2 ABC 6
 T2₂ C 1
 V1₁ ABC 1
 W29 ABC 1

Phase 2Ai

74 18 T1 AB 1
 T2 ABC 6 13
 T2₂ C 4
 T6 ABC 1
 V1₁ B 1
 W14 ABC 1
 W17 U 1
 W18 ABC 3

87 6 T2 ABC 2
 T2₂ C 1
 V6 ABC 1
 W18 B 1
 W15/
 W29 ABC 1

91 2 T1 B 1
 W18 B 1 30

95 18 T2 ABC 7/AE₈ 1 5
 T2₂ C 4/AE₃ 1
 W16 AE₉ 1/U 1 17
 W18 ABC 2
 Q 1

180 2 T2 ABC 1
 W16 F₄ 1

Phase 2Aii

177 9 T2 A 1
 T2₂ C 4
 W11 B 1
 YF C₂C₅F₅ 1

Phase 2Bi

73 2 W29 C₃ 1/ABC 1

Phase 2Bii

78 4 T1 AB
 T2 ABC 1
 W14 ABC 1
 W18 ABC 1

160 4 T2 C 1
 X2a/ F₄ 1/U 1
 X2b
 W29/ U 1
 Z7

162 4 T2 ABC 3
 Q 1

173 2 T2 A 1
 W18 ABC 1

174 2 T2₂ C 1
 W14 C 1

185 T2 ABC 8

Phase 2Ci

65	<u>66</u>	T1	AB <u>2</u>	
		T2	A <u>1</u> /C <u>3</u> /ABC <u>17</u>	6
		T2 ₂	C <u>4</u>	
		T6	ABC <u>1</u>	
		V6	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W11	C <u>2</u>	
		W14	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W16	E ₉ <u>1</u> /U <u>1</u>	
		W17	B <u>1</u> /ABC <u>1</u> /U <u>1</u>	
		W18	A <u>2</u> <u>1</u> /B <u>1</u> /ABC <u>2</u>	32
		W21	U <u>2</u>	
		W20	ABC <u>2</u>	
		W29	B <u>1</u>	
		W49	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W50	U <u>1</u>	
		X2a	F ₂ <u>1</u> /M <u>23</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ <u>2</u> /C ₂ C ₅ F ₅ <u>5</u>	41
		Z4	U <u>1</u>	
		Z7	M <u>4</u>	

Phase 2Cii

70	<u>32</u>	T1/2	ABC <u>1</u>	
		T2	ABC <u>6</u>	
		T2 ₂	C <u>2</u>	
		T6	ABC <u>1</u>	14
		W14	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W16	A <u>1</u> /ABC <u>3</u>	18
		W18	A ₁ <u>1</u> /ABC <u>1</u>	28
		W29	A <u>1</u> /ABC <u>1</u>	
		X2a	U <u>6</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ F ₅ <u>5</u>	
		Z7	U <u>1</u>	
		Q	<u>1</u>	

80	<u>18</u>	T1/2	AB	<u>1</u>	
		T2	ABC	<u>1</u>	
		W14	ABC	<u>1</u>	
		W16	U	<u>1</u>	
		W18	ABC	<u>4</u>	
		W29	ABC	<u>1</u>	
		Z3	E ₂	<u>1</u>	
		Z5	M	<u>5</u>	
		Z7	U	<u>1</u>	
		Q		<u>2</u>	
85	<u>68</u>	T1/2		<u>4</u>	
		T2	ABC	<u>7</u>	
		W16	ABC	<u>2/U 7</u>	
		W17	E ₉	<u>1/F 4 3/M 10</u>	
		W21	U	<u>2</u>	
		X2a	F ₂	<u>4/M 6</u>	
		X2b	F ₃	<u>1</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅	<u>4/C₂C₅F₅ 4</u>	40
		Z4	F ₃	<u>5</u>	
		Z5	E ₉	<u>5/U 1</u>	
		Z7	E ₉	<u>4</u>	
		Z9 ₁	U	<u>3</u>	
141	<u>8</u>	T2	ABC	<u>1</u>	
		W17	U	<u>1</u>	
		X2a	U	<u>1</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ F ₅	<u>1</u>	
		Z5	E ₉	<u>3</u>	
		Z9 ₁	U	<u>1</u>	
142	<u>12</u>	T2	C	<u>1</u>	
		W17	U	<u>3</u>	
		X2b	U	<u>3</u>	
		Z5	M	<u>4</u>	
		Z9 ₁	U	<u>1</u>	
143	<u>6</u>	W17	U	<u>1</u>	
		W21	U	<u>2</u>	
		Z5	U	<u>1</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ F ₅	<u>2</u>	

144	<u>32</u>	W16	M <u>4</u>	
		W17	M <u>11</u>	
		W17	U <u>2</u>	
		W21	U <u>1</u>	
		W29	U <u>1</u>	
		W50	U <u>3</u>	
		X2a	F ₂ <u>2</u>	36
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ F ₅ <u>1</u>	
		Z5	E ₉ <u>5</u>	
		Z7	U <u>2</u>	
145	<u>1</u>	W17	U <u>1</u>	
149	<u>2</u>	W16	U <u>1</u>	
		Z5	U <u>1</u>	
152	<u>3</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W17	U <u>1</u>	
		W21	B <u>1</u>	33
154	<u>1</u>	W17	B <u>1</u>	
163	<u>1</u>	W17	U <u>1</u>	
<u>Phase 2Di</u>				
61	<u>251</u>	T1/2	ABC <u>1</u>	
		T2	A <u>3</u> /C <u>2</u> /ABC <u>12</u>	
		T2 ₂	C <u>10</u>	
		T6	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W16	M <u>15</u>	
		W17	B <u>2</u> /E ₁ <u>1</u> /C <u>2</u> / BE ₂ <u>1</u> /A ₂ B ₁ <u>1</u>	25, 26
			F ₄ <u>3</u> /CF ₄ <u>1</u> /BF ₄ <u>1</u> /11 <u>44</u>	
		W18	ABC <u>3</u>	
		W21	U <u>8</u>	
		W29	ABC <u>2</u> /U <u>2</u>	
		X2a	F ₂ <u>3</u> /M <u>10</u> /U <u>4</u>	
		X2b	F ₄ <u>2</u> /U <u>2</u>	
		YF	C ₅ <u>1</u> /C ₂ C ₅ <u>5</u> /C ₂ C ₅ F ₅ <u>28</u>	40, 42
		YW	U <u>1</u>	44

61	<u>251</u>	Z1 ₁	U <u>1</u>	
		Z4	F ₃ <u>3</u>	51
		Z5	E ₉ <u>1/M 17/U 3</u>	
		Z5/ Z7	M <u>36</u>	
		Z9 ₁	E ₁₀ <u>4/U 15/B 1</u>	59, 60
		Z11	U <u>1</u>	

Phase 2Dii

60	<u>95</u>	T1/2	A <u>1</u>	3
		T2	A <u>1/C 1/ABC 23</u>	
		T2 ₂	C <u>7</u>	
		W16	A <u>1/ABC 8/AC 1</u>	19, 23
		W17	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W18	C1/ABC <u>7</u>	31
		W29	C <u>1/ABC/ 8</u>	
		X2a	ABC <u>1</u>	
		X2b	ABC <u>2</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ F ₅ <u>15</u>	
		Z5	ABC <u>8</u>	
		Z7	ABC <u>4</u>	
		Z9 ₁	E ₁₀ <u>1/U 1</u>	

Phase 3A

56	<u>444</u>	T2	AC <u>1/ABC 11</u>	
		T2 ₂	C <u>2</u>	
		T6	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W7 ₄	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W16	A2/B <u>1/F₄ 1/ABC F 22/U 341</u>	20, 22
		W17	B <u>3/F₃ 1/F₄ 1/U 5/M 12</u>	27
		W18	A <u>1/C 1/ABC 5</u>	
		W21	ABC <u>2</u>	
		W29	ABC <u>14</u>	
		X2a	F ₂ <u>7/U 10</u>	
		X2b	M <u>27</u>	
		YF	C ₂ C ₅ <u>1/C₂C₅F₅ 17</u>	43
		YW	U <u>1</u>	45

56	<u>398</u>	Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>26/M 18</u>	46
		Z1 ₂	F ₄ <u>26/U 25</u>	
		Z2	F ₄ <u>3/M 7</u>	48
		Z3	E ₁ <u>1/AU 9/U 5/B 1/E₂ 2</u>	49
		Z5	E ₉ <u>1 M43</u>	
		Z5 ₂	M <u>5</u>	
		Z5/	E11 <u>1</u>	
		Z11		
		Z7	M <u>13</u>	
		Z9 ₂	E ₂ <u>2/U 13</u>	
		Z11	M <u>31</u>	
		Z13	U <u>4</u>	
		Z15	ABC <u>3/U 1</u>	
		Z50 ₄	U <u>1</u>	
		Q	<u>1</u>	

Phase 3B;

10	<u>138</u>	T1/2	ABC <u>8/AB 1</u>	
		T2	A1/C <u>1/ABC 40</u>	7, 8, 9, 12
		T2 ₂	C <u>2</u>	
		T6	ABC <u>1</u>	
		V1 ₁	ABC <u>6</u>	15
		V3	A <u>1</u>	16
		W7 ₁	ABC <u>2</u>	
		W11/	F ₃ <u>1</u>	
		W21		
		W16	A1/F ₄ <u>6/U 2</u>	21, 24
		W18	C1/BC <u>1/ABC 3</u>	29
		W21	U <u>2</u>	
		W29	C ₃ <u>1/C 1</u>	34, 35
		X1 ₁	ABC <u>1</u>	
		X2a	ABC <u>1</u>	
		YFC ₂	C ₅ <u>1/C₂C₅F₅ 1</u>	
		Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>2</u>	
		Z1 ₂	F ₄ <u>9/U 1</u>	
		Z5	M <u>9</u>	
		Z7	B <u>5/M 13</u>	

10	<u>138</u>	Z7 ₂	M <u>6</u>	
		Z9 ₂	E ₁₀ <u>1/U 1</u>	61
		Z13	ABC <u>1</u>	
		Z15 ₃	U <u>1</u>	
		Z17	U <u>3</u>	
40	<u>10</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>	
		Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>1</u>	
		Z5	U <u>2</u>	
		Z7	U <u>1</u>	
		Z15	U <u>1</u>	
		Z15 ₃	U <u>2</u>	
		Z17	U <u>2</u>	
44	204	T1	B <u>1</u> /AB <u>4</u> /BS C ₄ <u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
		T1/2	ABC <u>17</u>	
		T2	A2/ABC <u>35</u>	
		T2 ₂	C <u>4</u>	
		T6	A <u>1</u> /ABC <u>1</u>	
		V1 ₁	A <u>1</u> /ABC <u>1</u>	
		W7 ₁	ABC <u>1</u>	
		W7 ₄	ABC <u>2</u>	
		W16	A <u>1</u> /ABC F <u>5</u> /U <u>1</u>	
		W17	U <u>1</u>	
		W21	U <u>1</u>	
		W29	C3 <u>6</u> ABC <u>2</u>	
		X1 ₁	ABC <u>1</u>	
		X2b	F ₄ <u>1</u> /U <u>1</u>	
		Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>3</u> E ₉ <u>6</u>	
		Z1 ₂	U <u>2</u> M <u>12</u>	
		Z3	U <u>2</u>	
		Z4	M <u>4</u>	
		Z5	M <u>29</u>	

		Z5 ₂	C <u>1</u>
		Z7	M <u>39</u>
		Z9 ₂	U <u>3</u>
		Z13	F ₄ <u>1</u>
		Z15	M <u>9</u>
		Z15 ₃	A <u>1</u>
49	<u>5</u>	T2 ₂	C <u>1</u>
		Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>1</u>
		Z1 ₂	M <u>1</u>
		Z5 ₂	U <u>1</u>
		Z7	U <u>1</u>
51	<u>31</u>	T1	AB <u>1</u>
		T2	ABC <u>8</u>
		T2 ₂	C <u>2</u>
		V3	ABC <u>1</u>
		W14	C <u>1</u>
		W17	ABC <u>1</u>
		W18	ABC <u>2</u>
		X2b	ABC <u>1</u>
		Z1 ₂	U <u>2</u>
108	<u>38</u>	T2	ABC <u>1</u>
		W11 ₁	U <u>1</u>
		W17	U <u>1</u>
		W29	E ₉ <u>4</u>
		Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>2</u>
		Z2	F ₄ <u>1</u> U <u>1</u>
		Z7	M <u>22</u>
		Z13	U <u>1</u>
		Z15	U <u>1</u>

109 8 Z1₂ E₂ 3
 Z5 E₉ 4
 Z7 U 1

Phase 3Bii

25	<u>208</u>	T2	ABC <u>4</u>	
		W16	U <u>2</u>	
		W17	U <u>1</u>	
		X2a	M <u>4</u>	
		X2b	F ₄ <u>1/M</u> <u>5</u>	38
		YCh	BF <u>1</u>	
		Z1 ₁	E ₂ <u>3</u>	
		Z1 ₂	M <u>12</u>	
		Z3	E ₂ <u>1</u>	
		Z5	M <u>33</u>	
		X5 ₂	M <u>4</u>	
		Z7	E ₈ <u>2/E</u> ₉ <u>1/M</u> <u>14</u>	55, 56, 58
		Z9	M <u>3</u>	
		Z11	M <u>3</u>	
		Z13	M <u>6</u>	
		Z15	M <u>5</u>	
		Z15 ₂	M <u>11</u>	
		Z15 ₃	M <u>10</u>	
		Z17	M <u>54</u>	
		Z17 ₂	M <u>11</u>	
		Z19	BF <u>4</u>	
		Z23	M <u>11</u>	
		Q	<u>2</u>	

51 31 Z5 U 3
 Z7 AB 1/U 1
 Z11 U 4
 Z15₂ U 1
 Z29 B 2

58 9 T2 ABC 1
 W16 F 1
 W18 ABC 2
 Z1₁ F 1
 Z5 U 1
 Z9₂ U 1
 Z13 U 1
 Q 1

62 11 T1/2 ABC 2
 T2₂ C 9

63 15 T2₂ C 1
 W17 B 1
 W18 ABC 1
 W29 U 2
 X2b F4 1
 Z1₂/ U 2
 Z7
 Z9₂ E2 3
 Z15₃ 4

62

66 5 Z3 U 2
 Z11 U 3

Phase 4A

26 3 X2b U 1
 Z13 U 1
 Z17 U 1

27 1 Z1₂ U 1

31	<u>38</u>	T1/2 A <u>1</u> /ABC <u>2</u>	4
		T2 ABC <u>4</u>	
		T2 ₂ C <u>3</u>	
		V1 ₁ ABC <u>1</u>	
		V3 ABC <u>1</u>	
		W4 ?D <u>1</u>	
		W18 C <u>1</u> /ABC <u>14</u>	
		W21 U <u>3</u>	
		W50 U <u>2</u>	
		X1 ₁ ?C <u>1</u>	
		Z1 ₁ E ₂ <u>1</u>	
		Z5 U <u>1</u>	
		Z17 U <u>1</u>	
		Z50 ₁ E ₂ <u>1</u>	
33	<u>1</u>	Z19 ₂ EF <u>1</u>	
37	<u>60</u>	T1/2 ABC <u>2</u>	
		T2 ABC <u>2</u>	
		W7 ₁ ABC <u>1</u>	
		W16 ABC <u>1</u> /U <u>1</u>	
		W18 ABC <u>3</u>	
		W29 ABC <u>1</u>	
		X1 ₁ ABC <u>2</u>	
		X2b F ₄ <u>4</u>	39
		Z1 ₁ E ₂ <u>1</u>	
		Z1 ₂ U <u>1</u>	
		Z3 U <u>2</u> /E ₂ <u>3</u>	
		Z5 M <u>6</u>	
		Z5 ₂ E ₈ <u>1</u> /M <u>4</u>	54
		Z7 U <u>3</u>	
		Z9 ₂ U <u>2</u>	
		Z13 U <u>1</u>	
		Z15 U <u>3</u>	
		Z17 E ₂ <u>1</u> /B <u>1</u> /M <u>11</u>	
		Z50 ₄ E ₂ <u>3</u>	

Phase 4Bi

19 9 T2 ABC 2
 W16 ABC 1
 Z1₂ U 1
 Z5 U 1
 Z7 U 1
 Z11 U 1
 Z17 U 1
 Z25 BCG 1

105 9 T2₂ C 1
 W16 F₄ 1
 Z5 U 1
 Z17 U 1
 Z19₂ B 1
 Z23 U 1
 Z25 U 1
 Z50₁ E₂ 1
 Z50₄ U 1

106 17 Z23 F₃ 16
 Z25 F₃ 1

Phase 4Bii

5 390 W29 U 2
 Z1₁ U 2
 Z1₂ F₄ 2
 Z5 U 2
 Z7 E₉ 1/E₈ 9 57
 Z9₂ U 1
 Z11 C 43 63
 Z15 M 10
 Z17 U 3
 Z19 U 1
 Z25 GCB 140
 Z50₁ M 25

- 3 390 Z50₄ M 46
 Z50₅ M 5
- 16 105 W16 U 2
 Z1₁ E₂ 1
 Z5 M 1
 Z7 M 7
 Z11 U 2
 Z15 C 1 U 2
 Z50₁ M 27
 Z50₃ M 10
 Z50₄ M 51
 Z50₅ U 1
- 102 9 YCL E₂ 1
 YFC C₂C₅F₅ 1
 Z5 E₉ 1
 Z7 E₉ 1
 Z9₂ U 1
 Z17₂ U 1
 Z17₂ U 2
 Z25 BCG 1
- 103 41 Z1₁ E₂ 1
 Z5 U 1
 Z7₂ E₈ 1 U 1
 Z9₁ U 1
 Z13 U 1
 Z15 U 1
 Z17 M 10
 Z23 F₂ 10 U 1
 Z25 BCG 2
 Z50₁ M 10
 Z50₄ U 1

Unstratified

A1 10 Z9 U 1
 Z25 U 1
 Z50 M 8

A2 8 W14 ABC 1
 Z23 U 1
 Z25 U 1
 Z50 M 5

4 7 Z25 U 1
 Z50₃ U 1
 Z50₄ M 5

5 138 Z1₁ E2 1
 Z1₂ U 1
 Z5 M5/E9 1 52
 Z7 E₉ 2/B 1/M 6
 Z11 M 3
 Z15₃ M 7
 Z23 U 1
 Z25₃ U 24
 Z50₁ M 25
 Z50₃ M 22
 Z50₄ M 39

6 12 W16 ABC 1
 Z17 U 2
 Z25 G 2
 Z50₁ U 2
 Z50₃ M 3
 Z50₄ U 2

7 94 Z7₂ U 1
 Z25 GBC 56
 Z50₁ M 26

8	<u>56</u>	W18 C <u>3</u>
		Z1 ₁ E ₂ <u>1</u>
		Z1 ₂ U <u>1</u>
		Z5 ₂ U <u>2</u>
		Z7 E ₉ <u>6</u>
		Z25 BCG <u>11</u>
		Z50 ₁ M <u>8</u>
		Z50 ₃ M <u>9</u>
		Z50 ₄ M <u>15</u>
9	<u>2</u>	Z7 U <u>1</u>
		Z50 ₁ U <u>1</u>
17	<u>8</u>	Z13 U <u>1</u>
		Z15 ₃ U <u>1</u>
		Z17 U <u>2</u>
		Z19 U <u>1</u>
		Z25 BCG <u>2</u>
		Z50 ₁ U <u>1</u>
18	<u>17</u>	Z1 ₁ E ₉ <u>1</u>
		Z13 U <u>1</u>
		Z17 U <u>1</u>
		Z7 U <u>2</u>
		Z23 U <u>1</u>
		Z25 U <u>1</u>
		Z50 M <u>10</u>
20	<u>5</u>	Z25 BCG <u>2</u>
		Z17/ U <u>1</u>
		Z50
		Z50 M <u>2</u>

(ii) NOTES ON SPECIFIC FABRICS

YW Westerwald Stoneware 17th and 18th centuries

Grey or cream-coloured stoneware decorated in cobalt blue and sometimes manganese purple, on the exterior. Decoration can be of stamps in the form of lozenges, hearts, ovals, dots, flowers, buds and classical figures, or incised curvilinear decoration with abstract foliage, zig-zag, chevrons or circles, or a combination of stamps and incision. It is possible that the pieces with incised decoration may be a little later than those with stamped decoration. (Clark A, 1979, p. 38). Only small squat tankards with rilled necks have been identified in Northampton, but jugs, chamber pots and seltzer bottles were also imported.

YCh Chinese Porcelain Late 17th to 18th century

Small handleless cups, and bowls characterised by large footrings are the only forms of Chinese Porcelain so far identified in Northampton. These are most frequently decorated in underglaze blue. The rims often have "ferrouerie" type diaper or honeycomb border patterns and the exteriors are usually decorated with landscape 'willow pattern' schemes. Some porcelains decorated in enamels, with orange-red, gold, and green painted floral designs have also been found. It has not been possible yet to assign a closer dating to imports of Chinese Porcelain found in Northampton due to the paucity, and small size of the sherds recovered.

YF Frechen Stoneware

Late 16th to mid 17th century

Fine, hard stoneware of light to dark grey, pink or buff fabric with grey to brown orange peel textured salt glaze, and a thin internal glaze which varies from grey to pink. Bellarmine bottles with rilled necks, small oval section handles from neck to shoulder, and low wide bellies on a small foot, are the most common vessels in this fabric found in Northampton. Decorative face masks on the neck, and medallions on the belly containing stylised floral decoration, rosettes and small figures have been recovered, although 16th century oak leaf and acorn decorated sherds, and coat of arms have not been identified. Between c.1500 and 1575 the Frechen potters moved their kilns to Cologne (A Clark, 1979, p. 32). Most Bellarmine stonewares found in Northampton date to the last quarter of the 16th century or the first half of the 17th century and are likely to have been manufactured at Frechen.

(iii) CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED POTTERY

For reference code see page

No	Reference Drawing	Fabric	Form	Sherd	Diam (mm)		Colour (Munsell)			Comments	Layer	Phase
					Rim	Base	Ext	Core	Int			
1	M115 205	T1	B	Base		220	5YR 5/2	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 6/4	Sooted on exterior	131	? 2D
2	M139 71	T1	B _s		-	-	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 5/2		44	3B
3	*	T1/2	A	Rim	220		5YR 6/3	7.5YR 6/0	7.5YR 6/2		60	2Dii
4	*	T1/2	A	Rim	180		5YR 5/3	5YR 5/1	5YR 5/4	Sooted on exterior	31	4A
5	*	T2	AE ₈	Rim	320		5YR 6/4	5YR 5/1	5YR 4/2		95	2Ai
6	M115 87	T2	A	Rim	200		5YR 7/3	5YR 6/1	5YR 7/3		65	2Ci
7	M115 53	T2	A	Rim	140		7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 6/4		44	3B
8	M115 53	T2	ABC	Rim	300		5YR 5/4	5YR 5/1	5YR 5/4		10	3B
9	M115 53	T2	ABC	Rim	200		5YR 5/4	5YR 6/1	5YR 5/4		10	3B
10	M115 322	T2	A	Rim	180		2.5YR 6/2	5YR 5/1	5YR 6/3	Sooted around rim	24	?
11	M115 321	T2	A	Rim	210		5YR 6/4	5YR 6/1	5YR 6/4		24	?
12	*	T2	C	Rim Handle	100		5YR 5/6	5YR 5/1	5YR 5/6		10	3B
13	M115 359	T2	ABC	Decorated	-	-	5YR 6/6	5YR 6/4	5YR 6/6		74	2Ai

Northamptonshire Archaeology 19, 1984

No	Reference Drawing	Fabric	Form	Sherd	Diam (mm)		Colour (Munsell)			Comments	Layer	Phase
					Rim	Base	Ext	Core	Int			
14	*	T6	A	Rim	200		5YR 4/1	5YR 3/1	5YR 3/1	Thumbing on rim	70	2Cii
15	*	V1 ₁	A	Rim	170		5YR 4/4	5YR 4/1	5YR 4/4	Thumb imprint on rim	44	3B
16	*	V3	A	Rim	200		5YR 2.5/1	5YR 3/1	5YR 2.5/1		10	3B
17	M178 140	W16	AE ₉	Rim	170		10YR 5/3	2.5YR 4/4	2.5YR 2.5/4	Patchy internal glaze	95	2Ai
18	*	W16	A	Rim	180		5YR 5/1	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 3/2		70	2Cii
19	*	W16	A	Rim	180		5YR 4/2	2.5YR 3/4	2.5YR 2.5/4	'Almost' stone-ware	60	2Dii
20	*	W16	A	Rim	180		10R 4/2	10R 3/2	10R 2.5/2	'Almost' stone-ware	56	3A
21	*	W16	A	Rim	220		10YR 5/1	2.5YR 4/4	7.5YR 6/2	'Almost' stone-ware	10	3B
22	M178 13	W16	AC	Base		180	2.5YR 3/2	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 2.5/2	Full internal glaze	56	3A
23	*	W16	AC	Base		120	5YR 4/2	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 4/0	Patchy black glaze 2.5YR 2.5/0	60	2Dii
24	*	W16	F ₄	Handle + Rim	180		10YR 2/1	2.5YR 2.5/4	10YR 2/1	Fully glazed. Very close to Midland Black	10	3B
25	M178 141	W17	B/E ₂	Base	340		10YR 8/6	10YR 8/2	2.5YR 8/8	Internal glaze	61	2Di
26	*	W17	A ₂ B ₁	Foot	-	-	10YR 8/3	10YR 8/4	2.5YR 8/6	Internal glaze	61	2Di
27	M115 476 <i>Northamptonshire Archaeology 19, 1984</i>	W17	F ₃	Base		60	2.5YR 8/6	7.5YR 8/2	7.5YR 8/2	Patchy external and internal glaze	56	3A

No	Reference Drawing	Fabric	Form	Sherd	Diam (mm)		Colour (Munsell)			Comments	Layer	Phase
					Rim	Base	Ext	Core	Int			
28	M115 410	W18	A ₁	Rim	160		5YR 6/8	5YR 6/1	5YR 6/6	Patchy external glaze 5Y 5/4	70	2Cii
29	M115 388	W18	BC	Rim	180		7.5YR 7/4	7.5YR 4/0	7.5YR 7/2	Patchy external glaze 5Y 6/6	10	3B
30	M178 101	W18	B	Rim	410		7.5YR 8/4	7.5YR 2/0	7.5YR 8/4		91	2Ai
31	*	W18	ABC	Decorated	-	-	5Y 4/3	7.5YR 4/0	7.5YR 3/4	Patchy external glaze	60	2Dii
32	M178 5	W18	A ₂ C ₁	Foot	-		10YR 5/2	10YR 7/4	-	Traces of olive green glaze	65	2Ci
33	*	W21	B	Rim	120		5YR 8/2	7.5YR 6/4	-	Internal olive glaze. External weak glaze	152	2Cii
34	*	W29	C	Rim + lip	120		5YR 5/8	2.5YR 6/0	5YR 5/8		10	3B
35	*	W29	C ₃	Base	230		5YR 6/6	10YR 6/1	5YR 6/6	Bunghole	10	3B
36	*	X2a	F ₂	Rim	80		2.5YR 3/2	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 3/2	Full external and internal glaze	144	2Cii
37	*	X2a	F ₂	Rim	100		5YR 2.5/2	5YR 4/4	5YR 2.5/2	Full external and internal glaze	148	?
38	M115 481	X2b	F ₄	Base		75	10YR 2/1 Glaze 10YR 2/1	2.5YR 5/6	5YR 2.5/1	Full external and internal glaze	63	3B
39	*	X2b	F ₄	Base		75	2.5YR 2.5/4	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 2.5/4	Patchy internal full external glaze	37	4A
40	* Northamptonshire	YF	CC	Handle + rim	60		7.5YR 5/4	7.5YR 6/0	7.5YR 6/6	Weak salt glaze	61+ 86	2Di+ 2Cii

No	Reference Drawing	Fabric	Form	Sherd	Diam (mm)		Colour (Munsell)			Comments	Layer	Phase
					Rim	Base	Ext	Core	Int			
41	*	YF	C ₂ C ₅	Rim	65		7.5YR 4/4	5YR 6/1	5YR 6/4	Salt glaze	65	2Ci
42	*	YF	C ₅	Body	-	-	10R 4/3	10R 5/1	10R 6/1	Beard of Bellamine mask	61	2Di
43	*	YF	C ₂ C ₅ F ₅	Body	-	-	10YR 3/6	10YR 6/1	10YR 8/1	Salt glaze	56	3A
44	*	YW	U	Body	-	-	Cobalt blue	2.5Y 7.0	2.5Y 7/0	External cobalt blue & grey glaze. Internal salt glaze	61	2Di
45	*	YW	U	Body	-	-	Cobalt blue	2.5Y 7/0	2.5Y 7/0	External blue & grey glaze. Internal salt glaze	56	3A
46	*	Z1 ₁	E ₂	Rim	320		7.5YR 8/2	7.5YR 8/2	2.5Y 8/6 7.5YR 4/4	Internal glaze	56	3A
47	*	Z1 ₂	F ₄	Base		90	7.5YR 3/2	7.5YR 8/2	7.5YR 3/2	Full external & internal glaze	131	2D?
48	*	Z2	F ₄	Base		75	10YR 5/8	10YR 7/2	10YR 7/4	External salt glaze. Weak internal glaze	56	3A
49	*	Z3	E ₂	Rim	140		10R 5/6	10R 5/4	Glaze 10YR 3/3	Full internal glaze. Cream & black on green.	56	3A
50	*	Z3	B	Rim	280		5YR 6/4	5YR 6/4	Glaze 2.5YR 3/4 10YR 7/6		U/S	U/S
51	*	Z4	F ₃	Base + Rim	80	80	5YR 3/4	5YR 7/3	5YR 3/4	Full external & internal glaze	68 61	2Cii 2Di

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No	Reference Drawing	Fabric	Form	Sherd	Diam (mm)		Colour (Munsell)			Comments	Layer	Phase
					Rim	Base	Ext	Core	Int			
52	*	Z5	E ₉	Rim	360		5YR 5/4	2.5YR 4/8	Glaze 5YR 2.5/1	Internal glaze	5/8	U/S
53	*	Z5	E ₉	Rim	440		2.5YR 5/8	5YR 7/6	Glaze 2.5YR 2.5/0	Internal glaze	U/S	U/S
54	M115 618	Z5 ₂	E ₈	Base		240	5YR 5/4	5YR 4/4	Glaze 5YR 2.5/1	Internal glaze	37	4A
55	M115 615	27	E ₈	Complete vessel	120		5YR 7/4	7.5YR 8/4	Glaze 10YR 7/8	Full internal & half external glaze	25	3B
56	*	Z7	E ₈	Rim	130		5YR 5/4	2.5YR 5/6	2.5YR 3/6	Partial internal & external glaze	25	3B
57	M178 154	Z7	E ₉	Rim	?		2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/8	5YR 5/6	Internal glaze	3	4Bii
58	*	Z7	E ₉	Rim + Base	350	280	5YR 5/4	5YR 6/6	2.5YR 4/4	Internal glaze	25	3B
59	*	Z9 ₁	E ₁₀	Rim	100		2.5Y 8/0	5YR 8/3	2.5Y 8/0	External & internal glaze	61	2Di
60	*	Z9 ₁	E ₁₀	Base		55	2.5Y 8/0	5YR 8/3	2.5Y 8/0	External & internal glaze	61	2Di
61	M115 623	Z9 ₂	E ₁₀	Base		85	2.5Y 8/0	2.5Y 8/2	2.5Y 8/0	Full external & internal glaze	10	3B
62	*	Z9 ₂	E ₂	Rim	200		2.5Y 8/0	2.5Y 8/4	2.5Y 8/0	Full internal & external glaze	63	3B
63	*	Z11	C ₄	Complete Vessel	40		5YR 3/2	5YR 8/2	5YR 3/2	Full external & patchy internal glaze	3	4Bii

(IV) GAZETTEER OF POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY IN NORTHAMPTON

Descriptions in the gazetteer represent only the range of forms and variations within fabric in each ware which have been noted from finds made in Northampton.

References to standard descriptions of a more complete range of each ware are cited at the end of each gazetteer entry.

Z1₁ Staffordshire slipwares 1680 - 1750
Staffordshire.

Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze. Chiefly press moulded flat wares, with some hollow wares, notably honey pots, posset pots, small bowls and mugs. Pie crust rims are usual on flat ware dishes and plates, and there is occasional embossed decoration. Most common decoration is monochrome feathering in 'black' slip (or brown) on a cream base; more rarely monochrome marbling or polychrome with green and/or brown. Jewelled ware and naturalistic slip trailed decoration is rare in Northampton. Hollow wares are generally decorated with black on cream applied slip (blobs, bands, wavy lines and trellis motifs) and infrequently as cream on black. A Staffordshire origin is likely for most of the slip wares of cream fabric found in Northampton, locally produced wares firing to a red earthenware body.

Z1₂ Manganese glazed wares: 1680 - 1750
Staffordshire.

Pale buff earthenware fabric with streaky brown lead and manganese glaze. Chiefly straight sided tankards with reeding and ribbed or plain handles which can be both pulled and applied. Mugs which are more squat in style tend to be plainer and lack reeded decoration. Small bowls, possibly handled, are found in the same fabric. It is probable that the majority of these wares were imported from Staffordshire, although a local green glazed variety (see fabric Z4) was being produced at Potterspury in the 17th century (Mayes 1968).

Greaves SJ, 1976. A Post-Medieval excavation in Woodbank Street, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

City Stoke-on-Trent Archaeol Soc Rep no 10.

Kelly JH, 1975. Post-Medieval pottery from Newcastle Street, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

City Stoke-on-Trent Archaeol Soc Rep no 8, 11-20.

Weatherill L, 1971. The pottery trade in North Staffordshire, 1660-1760.

- 22 English Stoneware Late 17th-18th century.
? Staffordshire. ? Local. ? Nottingham

Pale buff to grey fire stoneware with brown, pale tan or clear glaze, frequently mottled. Generally in the form of mugs with ribbed handles and bases, and reeding or rilling at foot, or rim. The wares are lathe turned and can bear applied stamps (e.g. AR surmounted by a crown), and range in size from half a pint to one quart.

Oswald A and Hughes RG, 1974. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Stoneware. Trans Engl Ceram Circle, 9 Part 2, 140-189.

Pryor S and Blockley K, 1978. A 17th century kiln site at Woolwich. Post-Medieval Archaeol. 12, 30-85.

- 23 Slipped and Marbled Coarsewares. 17th to early 18th century
Local ? Brill ? Potterspury.

A fine hard red earthenware fabric with pale yellow or clear lead glaze. Predominantly monochrome with cream slip; occasionally polychrome with brown and/or green. Decorative motifs include wavy lines, naturalistic motifs (leaf/fern skeuomorphs) chains and feathering. Press moulded flatwares with pie crust rims are common, and dishes and bowls with flanged rims occur. A Potterspury origin is likely for many of these wares (Mayes 1968) although it is possible that the polychrome examples may be coming from Brill (Farley 1979).

Mayes P, 1968. A 17th century kiln site at Potterspury, Northants. Post-Medieval Archaeol. 2, 55-82.

Farley M, 1979. Pottery and pottery kilns of the Post-Medieval period at Brill, Buckinghamshire. Post-Medieval Archaeol. 13, 127-152.

- 24 Local glazed finewares 17th to early 18th century
? Potterspury

Pale cream earthenware fabric with light brown streaky glaze, tending to pale olive. Only one example has been found in Northampton and this is a squat full bellied tankard, which would date, on stylistic grounds, to the first half of the 17th century (Fig. 9, no 51). The closest parallels to the fabric lie in the streaky green glazed Post-Medieval wares of Potterspury (Mayes 1968).

Mayes P, 1968. see above, fabric Z3, frame 42

- 25 Iron glazed local coarsewares 17th to early 18th century
? Potterspury

Pink or cream fabric with thin iron slip and heavy opaque glaze, chiefly in the form of pancheons, butter pots, dishes and bowls. Rims are straight, flanged or rolled and some examples have lid seatings. Bases are flat. Glaze and slip can be applied externally or internally either to the whole or parts of the body.

Z5₂: A coarser variety of fabric Z5 with large ironstone and grog inclusions and frequent striations in a light cream vesicular core. Most sherds appear to derive from large storage vessels, and bear a thick black opaque glaze. An 18th century date is probable on stylistic grounds.

Mayes P, 1978 see above, fabric Z3, frame 42

Farley M, 1979. see above fabric Z3, frame 42

- 27 Miscellaneous local coarsewares. 17th and 18th century

Fine sandy red earthenware fabric, occasionally with lead or copper glaze, in a wide range of forms including pancheons, butter pots, small bowls, etc. It is probable that, like the more decorative coarsewares and the iron glazed wares, the plainer vessels were being produced at Potterspury.

Z7₂ A coarse variant of Z7₁ with a buff coloured core, in a

comparable range of forms. An 18th century date is possible on stylistic grounds.

Brears PCD, 1971. The English country pottery: its history and techniques.

Mayes P, 1978. see above, fabric Z3, frame 42

Z9 Tin glazed earthenware. Late 16th to 18th century
British. ?London.

Fine white earthenware, occasionally with pinkish buff or yellow tinge to core, and thickly applied tin glaze, which is inclined to splinter and flake at edges. Chiefly small ointment pots, jars, albarellos and plates. Decoration principally in cobalt blue with occasional manganese purple and ochre, as wavy lines, blobs, triangle and lozenge motifs. Some floral and naturalistic decoration, and, more rarely, inscriptions in large bold Roman script.

Z9₁ 16th to 17th century wares; generally small albarellos with blurred polychrome decoration, and occasionally waisted ointment pots.

Z9₂ 17th to 18th century wares; whiter glaze, often with a pinkish tinge; less decoration, cross hatching common, particularly on plates.

Bloice BJ, 1971. Norfolk House, Lambeth: excavations at a Delftware kiln site, 1968.

Post-Medieval Archaeol. 5, 99-159.

Garner FH, 1958. English Delftware.

Z11 Iron glazed local finewares 17th and 18th centuries

A fine red iron bearing earthenware, hard fired, with a thin opaque black lead glaze. Small cups and bowls with sharply flanged or upright rims, and delicate handles are the only forms recognised. Occasional cream slip decoration of trellises around the rim, or applied blobs around the girth of vessels, is found, and is similar in character to Staffordshire white on black slip ware.

Brears PCD, 1968. see above, fabric Z7, frame 43

Mayes P, 1968. see above, fabric Z3, frame 42

Z13 Staffordshire salt glazed stoneware 18th century

A fine white stoneware with a hard, slightly pitted orange peel salt glaze. Moulded flatwares, dishes and plates, with heavily flanged wavy rims and impressed decorations, are common, and small cups, mugs and bowls also occur.

Z13₂ Blue and brown tinged wares, which are generally characterised by a band of colour around the rim, normally restricted to mugs in Northampton, occur, but on the whole examples found have been undecorated.

Mountford A, 1971. The illustrated guide to Staffordshire salt glazed stoneware.

Weatherill L, 1971. see above, fabric Z1, frame 41

Z15 Nottingham salt glazed stoneware 18th Century
Nottingham. ?Derby

A brown salt-glazed stoneware with a buff to dark grey fabric characterised by very fine potting, and precise turning. The pottery is usually thin in section and light in weight with a lustrous bronze-like sheen to the glaze giving the pieces a definite metallic character. The shape of some of the vessels suggests that they were inspired by equivalent objects in bronze and pewter. The glaze can vary from light honey brown to dark chocolate brown depending on the amount of iron present in the clay slip. Incising and rouletting, particularly in bands, is the most common decoration, press moulding coming into use by the end of the 18th century. Flower pots, cups, bowls, jars and chamber pots have all been recognised in Northampton.

Z15₂ Wares probably dating from the 18th to 19th century bearing a duller, less lustrous glaze, and moulded decoration, usually in the form of kitchen wares, vases or chamber pots, frequently with an internal green glaze. These may originate either from Derbyshire or Staffordshire.

Z15₃ Wares dating to the 18th and 19th centuries usually in the form of flagons, bottles, ink pots, and drain pipes. A local, Derbyshire, or Staffordshire origin is likely.

Oswald A and Hughes RG, 1974. see above, fabric Z2, frame 43

Woods PJ, 1980. "Made at Nottingham". An introduction to Nottingham Salt Glazed stoneware.

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Z17 Creamware 18th century
Staffordshire

A light weight, fine bodied, cream coloured earthenware with a clear glaze. A full range of wares have been recovered, notably table wares; small cups, bowls, and plates with characteristically flanged, fluted and embossed rims. Some early examples are hand painted with naturalistic motifs. By the middle of the 18th century creamware replaces salt and tin glazed wares as the standard pottery body.

Z17₂ Late 18th to 19th century creamwares exhibiting a gradual colour change from dark cream to a whiter body, pieces often being decorated by embossed decoration in blue on rims.

Walton P, 1976. Creamware and other English pottery at Temple Newson House, Leeds.

Weatherill L, 1971. see above, fabric Z1, frame 41

Z19 Hand painted pearlware 18th - 19th century
Staffordshire.

Extremely fine vessels of earthenware (a late version of creamware) with a bluish lustre to the glaze, particularly noticeable at the base. Table wares such as small bowls, cups and plates are common. Under-glaze decoration is in indigo or cobalt and features naturalistic motifs and scenes in an oriental style, with common loop or cross hatch ("Chinese fence") friezes around the interior or exterior of the rim.

Z19₂ Comprises slipped and miscellaneous pearlware.

Godden G, 1974. British pottery: and illustrated guide.

Rackham B and Road H, 1924. English pottery

Z21 Basalt Ware (occasionally known as Mid 18th to 19th century
Egyptian Black ware).
Staffordshire.

This is a fine black biscuit fired porcelain produced by Elers, Adams and Wedgewood, amongst others, from the 1760's into the 19th century. Decoration is frequently in the form of fluting and reeding around the body of the vessel. The ware was popular for tea pots, table wares, *Northamptonshire Archaeology 19, 1984*

vases, urns and relief moulded plaques. Only fragmentary table wares have been recovered in Northampton.

Godden G, 1974. see above, fabric Z19, frame 46

- Z23 Transfer printed pearlware. Late 18th-19th century
Staffordshire.

A fine greyish white earthenware fabric with a blue-white glaze printed either under or over glaze in royal to cobalt blue with orientally inspired, or landscape scenes, most commonly in the willow pattern style. A wide range of forms, notably plates, jugs and mugs, have been found in Northampton.

Godden G, 1974. see above, fabric Z19, frame 46

Rackham B and Read H, 1924. see above, fabric Z19, frame 46

- Z25 Mocha Ware Early 19th century onwards
Staffordshire.

An earthenware with off-white to pale brown glaze with characteristic dendritic black mocha decoration, bordered by brown or blue lines. This is the most common domestic pottery in the mid 19th century in Northampton and is commonly found as mugs, jugs, ewers, bowls and chamber pots.

Z25₂ 'Orange' Mocha ware. Finer vessels, (? vases) usually in grey on an orange background, with characteristic dendritic motif, or blob decoration.

Z25₃ 'Developed' mocha ware. Dark cream earthenware with blue stripes of mocha ware but lacking further decoration, chiefly in the form of bedroom wares, ewers, bowls and chamber pots.

Godden G, 1974. see above, fabric Z19, frame 46

- Z50 Umbrella category for post 1850 wares.
- Z50₁ Blue willow pattern earthenware; tablewares.
- Z50₂ Willow pattern earthenware in various colours; tablewares.
- Z50₃ Plain white earthenware; tablewares.
- Z50₄ Coloured and decorated earthenware; tablewares.
- Z50₅ Brown earthenware; chiefly tea pots and mugs.

THE COINS AND COUNTERS

by M M Archibald

- Nu1 Nuremberg jetton, Hans Schultes, c.1550-96
 Obv. : HANS SCHVTES (--)MI (sic no L)
 Reichsapfel in cartouche
 Rev. : Nonsense legend in Roman letters XFLVDXFICVQXF
 Three crowns and three lis alternately around rosette; three annulets above each crown.
 Wt. : 1.29g (19-9gr) Diameter : 25mm
 (A153) = A152. Phase 2Cii. SFNu13.
- Nu2 Nuremberg jetton, Hans Krauwinkel, c.1580-1610
 Obv. : Nonsense legend in Roman letters () KVXBCOB ()
 Reichsapfel in cartouche with a pellet in the six outer angles
 Rev. : ♀HANVS ♂(KRA)VWINCKEL ♂DO
 Three crowns and three lis alternately around rosette
 Wt. : 0.91g (14.0gr) Diameter : 24mm
 DO seems curious; one finds GOTTES or contraction after the name is found sometimes eg. GO, but this is definitely a D. In view of nonsense obverse legend it is probably just an error for GO.
 (A15)=A65. Phase 2Ci. SFNu12.
- Nu3 Nuremberg jetton, Hans Krauwinkel, c.1580-1610
 Obv. : +GOTES REICH : BLIBT . EWICK
 Reichsapfel in cartouche
 Rev. : HANNS . KRAVWINCKEL . IN . NV
 Three crowns and three lis alternately around rosette
 Wt. : 0.94g (14.5gr) Diameter : 21mm
 A133. Phase ?2Ci. SFNu11.
- Nu4 Nuremberg jetton, Hans Krauwinkel, c.1580-1610
 Obv. : ♂GOTES . SEGEN . MACHT . REICH
 Reichsapfel in cartouche
 Rev. : ♀HANNS . KRAVWINCKEL . IN . NVR
 Three crowns and three lis alternately around rosette
 Wt. : 1.04g (16.1gr) Diameter : 22mm
 Ref. : Barnard, pl. XXXIII, 84
 (A59)=A56. Phase 3A. SFNu3.
- Nu5 Nuremberg jetton, Krauwinkel type, c.1580-1610
 The jetton is bent double and only one side is visible
 Obv. : Nonsense legend in 'Lombardic' lettering () BCAMIB ()
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Reichsapfel in cartouche

- Wt. : 0.93g (14.3gr) Diameter : 22mm
A85. Phase 2Cii. SFNu4.
- Nu6 Elizabeth I
Threepence, date and initial mark illegible
Wt. : 0.39g (6.0gr)
(A138)=A56. Phase 3A. SFNu6.
- Nu7 James I
Lennox farthing, 1614-25
Initial Mark, triangle, type 3d
Ref. : Peck 110
Wt. : 0.42g (6.5gr)
(A134)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFNu8.
- Nu8 James I
Lennox farthing, 1614-25
Initial Mark, trefoil, type 3d
Wt. : 0.59g (9.1gr)
Ref. : Peck 109
(A134)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFNu9.
- Nu9 James I
Lennox farthing, 1614-25
Initial Mark, double rose, type 3c
Wt. : 0.44g (6.8gr)
Ref. : Peck 85
(A134)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFNu10.
- Nu10 William III
Halfpenny, 1700
Wt. : 9.66g (149.0gr)
(A138)=A56. Phase 3A. SFNu7.
- Nu11 William III
Halfpenny, 1700
Wt. : 9.08g (140.1gr)
A108. Phase 3Bi. SFNu5.
- Nu12 Contemporary forgery of halfpenny of George III
Wt. : 7.81g (120.5gr)
Note the low weight despite little loss by wear; also, the
lettering is very irregular and the style of the bust is poor.
A25. Phase 3Bii. SFNu2.

Nu13 ?Victoria

Halfpenny, date illegible

Wt. : 5.35g (82.5gr)

The designs on both sides of this coin are completely obliterated but the weight and diameter are consistent with halfpennies of Victoria of the 'Bun' issue, post 1860. It has been defaced on both sides by roughly applied hatched stamping. The other possibility is that it is a 'medley' halfpenny, a contemporary forgery of the 1st coinage halfpennies of George III but this is less likely.

Unstratified. SFNu1.

THE IRON OBJECTS

by Ian Goodall

(FIG 11: no 5, FIG 12: nos 1, 7, 18-20, 24, 25, FIGS 6-8: nos 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 11-17, 21, 23, 26-28; not ill: 10, 22).

- Fe 1. Anvil swage with tapering shank made to fit into the tool hole on the face of a blacksmith's anvil. Anvil tools provided another working area on an anvil, and swages such as this were used as forming or shaping tools. (Smith 1966, 121-23, pl. 1). Contemporary examples are rare but they include a hardy found with 17th-century pottery in a well at Whitefriars, Coventry (information from Mrs C Woodfield). A144. Phase prob. 2Cii. SFFe98.
- Fe 2. Whittle tang knife. (A169)=A65. Phase 2Ci. SFFe105.
- Fe 3, 4. Scale tang knives, 3 probably residual, 4 with inlaid cutler's mark. (A42)=A37. Phase 4A. SFFe1; A65. Phase 2Ci. SFFe34.
- Fe 5. Knife with bolster between blade and whittle tang. The ivory handle is shaped in imitation of an animal's head, its outer end decorated and set with two apparently copper eyes enriched with a green pigment, presumably malachite to impart a vivid and enduring green. The octagonal sectioned bolster is inlaid with silver wire in geometric patterns, and the blade has a cutler's mark, not inlaid, in the form of an incomplete circle. The silver enrichment recalls the silver encrustation on other iron objects of the first half of the 17th century, including a knife from Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire (Goodall 1983, 242, fig. 6.76), various knives made in London, two dated 1638 and 1639 (Hayward 1957, 6-7, 14-15, pls. VI-VIII), a spur from Kettleby Thorpe, Lincs, and a spur, belt buckle and several sword hilts in the Tower of London Armouries (Ellis 1974, 34, fig. 19.40, pl. 1a, b). A142. Phase 4Bii. SFFe96.
- Fe 6. Knife with bolster between blade and scale tang, the latter unusually set at right angles to the plane of the blade. A60. Phase 2Dii. SFFe27.
- Fe 7. Knife with broken blade and solid iron handle with terminal knob. Similar knives include those from Basing House, Hants. (Moorhouse and Goodall 1975, 36-8, fig. 17.6-7) which have slightly more shaping and are debased copies of types current on the continent during the first half of the 17th century. On the better types of knife the handle ~~Northamptonshire Archaeology, 1984~~ ^{Northamptonshire Archaeology, 1984} were often pierced and possessed finials (Bailey 1927, 11, figs. 17, 19, 20, fig. 18). A150. Phase 2Cii? SFFe99.

- Fe 8. Cleaver with whittle tang and thickened back. A25. Phase 3Bii. SFFe81.
- Fe 9. Distorted U-shaped staple. (A69)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFFe46.
- Fe 10, 11. Two lengths of strap, 10 being 24 by 70+mm. (A186)=A95. Phase 2Ai. SFFe110; A85. Phase 2Cii. SFFe73.
- Fe 12. Circular collar. (A186)=A95. Phase 2Ai. SFFe111.
- Fe 13-15. Timber nails of three types equivalent to Types 7, 11 and 12 at Chingley, Kent. (Goodall 1975, 85-89, fig. 45). 13 has a flat rectangular head, sometimes with rounded corners, 14 a circular domed head, and 15 a square head with chamfered corners. Ten nails similar to 13 were found ((A88. Phase 1. SFFe77; A65. Phase 2Ci. SFFe37, 38; (A69)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFFe45; (A82)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFFe65; A60. Phase 2Dii. SFFe15, 16; (A68)=A60. Phase 2Dii. SFFe43; (A59)=A56. Phase 3A. SFFe5; (A121)=A56. Phase 3A. SFFe89)), three to 14 ((A65. Phase 2Ci. SFFe33, 35; A60. Phase 2Dii. SFFe28)), two to 15 ((A53)=A51. Phase 3Bi. SFFe2; A60. Phase 2Dii. SFFe21).
- Fe 16. Padlock bolt and spring, perhaps residual. (A47)=A37. Phase 4A. SFFe79.
- Fe 17. Part of the mechanism of a fixed lock(?). A109. Phase 3Bi. SFFe82.
- Fe 18. Key with ring bow and solid stem with broken projecting tip. A189. Phase 1. SFFe114.
- Fe 19. Key with oval bow and solid stem bored at the tip. (A138)=A56. Phase 3A. SFFe93.
- Fe 20. Stapled hasp with upper loop from a pinned hinge mount. A142. Phase prob. 2Cii. SFFe97.
- Fe 21. Candleholder with angled broken stem. (A59)=A56. Phase 3A. SFFe4.
- Fe 22. Swivel ring. (A134)=A61. Phase 2Dii. SFFe94.
- Fe 23-25. Horseshoes with plain edges and rectangular nailholes, those of 22 set in a fullered groove. 23 is late medieval, the others post-medieval. A175. Phase 1. SFFe109; (A59)=A56. Phase 3A. SFFe6; (A53)=A51. Phase

- Fe 26. Link and looped fitting from harness. A60. Phase 2Dii. SFFe10.
- Fe 27. Rowel spur with empty rowel box and broken straight sides. An X-radiograph reveals traces of inlaid grooved decoration, probably tinnign, around the rowel box and on a side. (A134)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFFe95.
- Fe 28. Arrowhead. A85. Phase 2Cii. SF 70.

Iron work

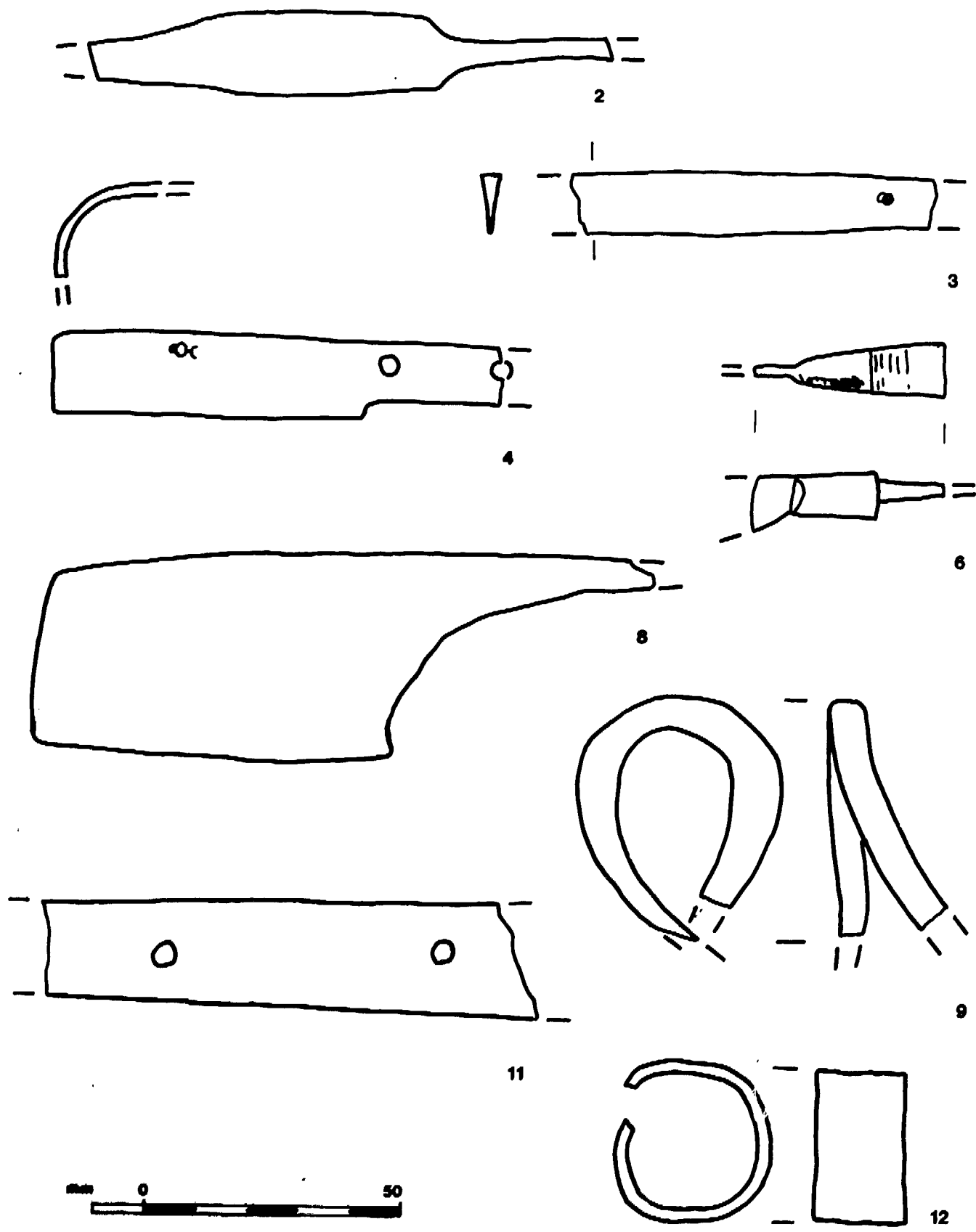


Fig 106

Iron work

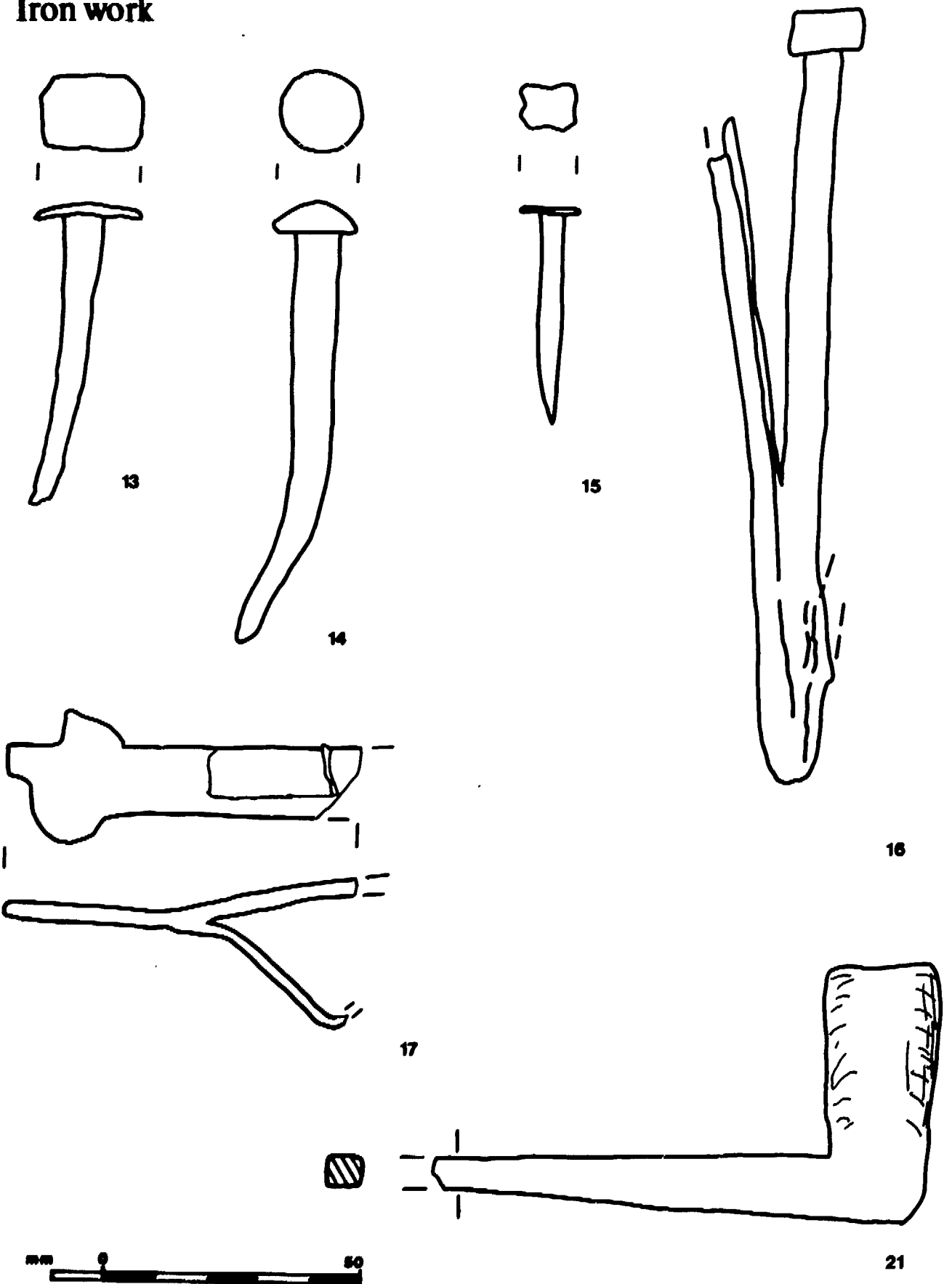
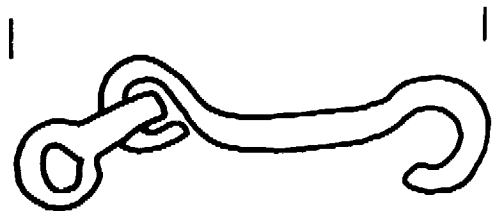
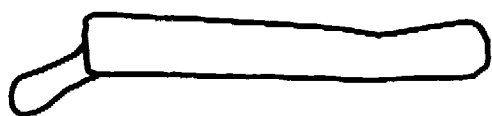
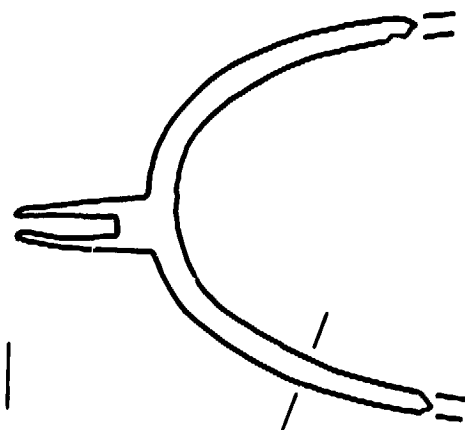


Fig M7

Iron work



26



27



28



Fig M8

THE NON-FERROUS METAL OBJECTS

by Alison R Goodall

(FIG 13 : nos 1-6, 13-15, 18, 20, 21, 56, 58; other objects not ill.)

Copper alloy objects

Cu1-3 Buckles. 1 and 2 are incomplete double-looped buckles; 2 is moulded and elaborately decorated with traced lines and stamped circles. 3 is probably an incomplete shoe buckle.

1, SFCu24. (A59)=A56. Phase 3A; 2, SFCu26. (A67)=A56. Phase 3A;

3, SFCu43. (A112)=A44. Phase 3Bi.

Cu4 Mass of at least nine similar buttons corroded together. All have raised edges and four stitching holes and range in diameter from 15 to 18mm. SFCu42. A103. Phase 4Bii.

Cu5-6 Buttons with looped backs. SFCu44. A103. Phase 4Bii.

Cu7-12 Lace-ends. 7 and 8 are of rolled sheet metal and 7 has two rivets in it. 9-12 are of folded sheet and are not riveted.

7, SFCu30. A80. Phase 2Cii; 8, SFCu31. A80. Phase 2Cii; 9, SFCu25. A60.

Phase 2Dii; 10, SFCu50. (A121)=A56. Phase 3A; 11, SFCu51. (A138)=A56. Phase 3A; 12, SFCu56. A142. Phase prob. 2Cii.

Cu13 Small cast rumbler bell with maker's initials 'C.L.'

SFCu54. (A138)=A56. Phase 3A.

Cu14 Thimble with small regular pits and incised lines round the lower part. SFCu18. A60. Phase 2Dii.

Cu15 Possibly a spoon with a small bowl and a strip handle broadening in the middle and tapering to a point at the end. SFCu52. (A138)=A56. Phase 3A.

Cu16-19 Studs. 16 and 17 are heads and 19 is a shank. 18 is a complete stud with a rectangular head. 16, SFCu32. A80. Phase 2Cii; 17, SFCu20. A60. Phase 2Dii; 18, SFCu1. (A48)=A10. Phase 3Bi; 19, SFCu5 (A59)=A56. Phase 3A.

Cu20 Wire spring. SFCu58. (A158)=A61. Phase 2Di.

Cu21 Several strands of fine wire with white metal plating, loosely plaited together and formed into a ring. SFCu23. A58. Phase 3Bi.

Cu22-53 Pins. Most have heads made of coiled wire. The head of 24 consists of four turns of fine wire; 31 has a large globular head. 22, SFCu59. (A186)=A95. Phase 2Ai; 23, SFCu35. A73. Phase 2Bi; 24-27, SFCu28-30. A80. Phase 2Cii; 28-29, SFCu39-40. A85. Phase 2Cii; 30, SFCu56. A142. Phase prob. 2Cii; 31, SFCu27. (A69)=A61. Phase 2Di; 32, SF34. (A82)=A61. Phase 2Di; 33-34, SFCu10-11. A60. Phase 2Dii; 35-40, SFCu13-17. A60. Phase 2Dii;

41-43, SFCu25. A60. Phase 2Dii; 44, SFCu4. (A59)=A56. Phase 3A;

45-47, SFCu6-8. (A59)=A56. Phase 3A; 48, SFCu45. (A115)=A56. Phase 3A;
 49, SFCu48. (A120)=A56. Phase 3A; 50, SFCu49. (A118)=A56. Phase 3A;
 51, SFCu3. (A57)=A51. Phase 3Bi; 52, SFCu22. A66. Phase 3Bi;
 53, SFCu4L (A48)=A10. Phase 3Bi.

Cu54-57 Strips. 54 and 55 are perforated and 54 retains a rivet made from rolled sheet metal. 56 has incised lines along its edges. It is drawn unrolled. 54, SFCu37. A85. Phase 2Cii; 55, SFCu33. (A82)=A61. Phase 2Di; 56, SFCu12. A60. Phase 2Dii; 57, SFCu9. A62. Phase 3Bi.

Cu58 Tack made from rolled sheet metal, pointed at one end and flattened at the head. SFCu47. (A115)=A56. Phase 3A.

Cu59 Disc or washer with small perforation, slightly convex. SFCu55. (A134)=A61. Phase 2Di.

Cu60 Part of thin disc. SFCu50. (A121)=A56. Phase 3A.

Cu61-66 Sheet fragments and offcuts, 61, SFCu57. (A157)=A85. Phase 2Cii; 62, SFCu36. A85. Phase 2Cii; 63, SFCu19. A60. Phase 2Dii; 64, SFCu46. (A115)=A56. Phase 3A; 65, SF53 (A138)=A56. Phase 3A; 66, SFCu2. A58. Phase 3Bi.

Cu67-68 Slag and casting waste. 67, SFCu56. A142. Phase prob. 2Cii; 68, SFCu21. A63. Phase 3Bi.

Lead Objects

Pb1 Plug or caulking originally filling a shallow round depression. SFPb1. (A82)=A61. Phase 2Di.

Pb2-4 Pieces of fused metal. 2, SFPb5. A142. Phase 2Cii; 3, SFPb2. A85. Phase 2Cii. 4, SFPb4. (A121)=A56. Phase 3A.

Pb5 Offcut of thin sheet. SFPb3. (A111)=A44. Phase 3B.

THE METALLURGICAL DEBRIS

by H Cleere

A total of 202 gms of forging slag was recovered from Phases 2Cii to 3A

Phase 2Cii (A70, 80, 142)	119 gm
Phase 2Dii (A60)	13 gm
Phase 3A ((A59, 118, 121)=A56)	70 gm

There is no real evidence to suggest metallurgical activity in the area.

THE GLASS

by Gwynne Oakley

Glass bottles, which can be very useful for dating, are here represented by small fragments difficult to identify precisely, except for some almost intact 19th century vessels. A number of drinking vessel sherds, though small, indicate some affluence in the 16th and 17th centuries. The finds are reviewed by phase. On-site small find numbers are retained, e.g. SF GL43.

- Phase 2Ai Single piece of olive, 1.3mm thick, window glass. SF GL43, A180.
- Phase 2Aii Quarry fragment, 70° corner with two grozed edges, weathered ?green glass from 16th century window. SF GL42, A177.
- Phase 2Cii Wineglass stem with knop, colourless, ?mid 17th century, GL38,A80; beaker with horizontal trail and applied footring decorated by rigaree, blue-green, 16th century, SF GL41,(A157)=A85; fragment of blue-green 2.7mm window (possibly medieval). SF GL44, A70.
- Phase 2Cii? Sherds from ?three drinking vessels: ?ale glass/beaker with pushed-in pedestal foot, blue-green flaky iridescent, late 16th century; beaker of similar glass (or just possibly part of the first vessel); beaker with close vertical corrugations and horizontal trails, colourless, possibly late 16th or early 17th century. SF GL40, A148.
- Phase 2Di Two-piece goblet decorated with 15 applied vertical trails on the bowl with separate pedestal base attached around the periphery by upward drawn spikes intended to match the trails, colourless iridescent (cf. similar fragment from St Peter's Street, Northampton (Oakley 1979a, 300, GL75) from context of second half 16th/first half 17th century date), probably 16th century. SF GL39, A(134)=A61.
- Phase 2Dii Wineglass, folded foot, thin colourless (greyish), second half 17th century; possibly drinking glass or bowl, clear colourless, thick ?moulded decoration of ?lozenge with diagonal depression, could be early 18th century or later; small bottle sherds of uncertain type, one possibly from some 'onion' type (late 17th/early 18th century) wine bottle which is ?residual in Phases 3A and 3B; blue-green window fragment with cut edge. SF GL45, A60 and SF GL46, A(68)=60.

- Phase 2Dii? Wine bottle of Hume's type 4, green; mid to late 17th century (Hume 1961). SF GL36, A131.
- Phase 3A A minimum of eight wine bottles: one ?mallet shape, two plus ?two onion shape; three uncertain. Phial with round shoulder, pale blue-green; wide-mouthed phial or small jar with horizontal fluting, colourless. These could all be early 18th century. Beaker with group of three horizontal trails, colourless iridescent, probably early 17th century (residual). Eleven window fragments, mostly 1-3mm thickness, some with cut edges, blue-green, pale blue-green and uncertain colour. SF GL31-35, 39, 49, 50. A(59, 67, 115, 118, 120, 121, 136)=A56.
- Phase 3Bi A minimum of eleven wine bottles: two ?cylindrical, one and ?two mallet shape; one oval continental (Hume's type 25) (Hume 1961), pale amber with iridescent flaky surface; one and ?another onion shape; three uncertain. Sherds of the same bottles occur in several contexts assigned to this phase. One onion type, distinguished by its badly weathered condition, may also occur in Phase 3A, being possibly residual in both. None of the bottles in Phase 3B need be later than mid 18th century (onion types residual). Other vessels: phial and globular flask, pale blue-green; wide-mouthed phial or jar with vertical fluting, colourless iridescent; possible spout or piece of tubing, greyish colourless; wineglass with ?trumpet bowl, colourless. All could be early or mid 18th century. Fourteen window-fragments between 1 and 2mm thick in pale olive, blue-green (residual) and uncertain colours. One molten fragment SF GL13, 19-21, 23-30, 47, 48, 51. (A43)=A10, A44=(A111,113), (A48)=A10, A58, 63, 66, 108, 109.
- Phase 4A Probably cylindrical bottle base, mis-shapen in mould, amber, early 19th century; wineglass, folded foot, greyish colourless, second half 17th century (residual); pale blue-green window, cut edge. SF GL14, A(39)=37.
- Phase 4Bi Wine bottle, ?cylindrical hand blown, second half 18th century (residual). SF GL18, A106.

- Phase 4Bii Two egg soda bottles, one marked W CHAMBERS & COS/KING STREET/NORTHAMPTON, two-piece moulded: both have deep blob lip, probably c. 1870's (Talbot 1974). Lemonade/soda cylindrical bottle marked WILLANS//DURHAM (altered two-piece mould), second half 19th century. Two oval two-piece moulded bottles, one with oval seal of J. STARTIN/WINE & SPIRIT MERCH^T/57/YORK ROAD/LAMBETH, second half 19th century. Cylindrical hand blown wine bottle late 18th century (residual). Square-bodied fancy jar with octagonal shoulder and round upstanding rim, two-part moulded, late 19th century; three-piece moulded colourless phial, early 19th century; cordial glass with spirally fluted bowl and knop, clear colourless, late 18th or 19th century; ?lamp glass with contracted opening, colourless, flaky. SF GL4-7, 9, 10, 12, A3; GL22, A103.
- Phase + Marble from 'Codd' type soda bottle showing file marks; ?egg soda bottle neck; octagonal medicine bottle; two phials, one hand blown, one moulded. SF GL1-3, 8, 11; A U/S; (2),(4),(7),(11), all = +

Table M1 Distribution of glass types

Type	Phase	2Ai	2Aii	2Cii	2Cii?	2Di	2Dii	2Dii?	3A	3B	4A	4Bi	4Bii	+
<u>Moulded bottles</u>														
Codd soda														1
Egg soda													2	1
Cylindrical											?1		1	
Oval													2	
Octag. medicine														1
<u>Hand-blown wine bottles</u>														
cylindrical										?2		1	1	
mallet shape									?1	1+?2				
onion shape							?1		2+?2	1+?				
Hume type 25- oval continental										1				
Hume type 4								1						
Uncertain bottle							1		3	3				
Jar, moulded													1	
Globular flask										1				
Phial-moulded													1	1
Phial-hand blown									1	1				1
Wide-mouthed phial or small jar									1	1				
<u>Drinking vessels</u>														
Wine glass				1			1+?1			1	1		1	
Beaker				1	2				1					
Beaker+pedestal foot					1									
2-piece goblet						1								
?Lamp glass													1	
Spout or tubing										1				
Total no. of vessels				2	3	1	4	1	11	16	2	1	10	5
No. of vessel sherds				2	4	1	5	1	21	46	2	1	40	6
<u>Window - blue-green</u>														
olive		1		1			1		7	3				
pale b-g, ol, ?		1								1+?2				
No. of window frags	1	1	1				1		11	14	1			

THE CLAY PIPES (FIG M9)

by W R G Moore

A number of clay pipe fragments were found, with small quantities coming from many different contexts between Phases 2 and 4. The pipe material consists of bowls, plain stem fragments, several examples of makers' marks and some probable waste from local manufacture.

The bowls from numbered contexts are classified in the table below. Bowls not sufficiently complete for attributing to a particular type are excluded. Reference is made to Oswald's general typology (Oswald, 1975, 37-41) and to Atkinson and Oswald's London typology (Atkinson and Oswald, 1969, 177-9).

<u>Approximate date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Contexts</u>
1600-40	G4	2	A85 - Phase 2Cii; A142 - Phase prob 2Cii.
1640-60	G5	1	A133 - Phase 2Dii?
1640-70	G17	3	A16 - Phase 4Bii; A25 - Phase 3Bii; (A68)=A60 - Phase 2Dii.
1640-80	G5/6	2	A25 - Phase 3Bii; (A112)=A44 - Phase 3Bi.
1660-80	G6	2	(A59)=A56 - Phase 3A; (A124)=A56 - Phase 3A
1660-80	G7	1	(A68)=A60 - Phase 2Dii
1660-80	G18	6	A44 - Phase 3Bi; (A68)=A60 (3) - Phase 2Dii; A109 - Phase 3Bi; (A110)=A44 - Phase 3Bi;
1680-1710	G8/9	12	(A59)=A56 (3) - Phase 3A; (A124)=A56 (2) - Phase 3A; A131 (7) - Phase 2Dii?
1680-1710	L21	1	A131 - Phase 2Dii?
1690-1710	G19	11	(A53)=A51 - Phase 3Bi; (A59)=A56 (4) - Phase 3A; A61 - Phase 2Di ; (A124)=A56 (2) - Phase 3A; A133 - Phase 2Dii?; (A138)=A56 - Phase 3A; A144 - Phase prob 2Cii.
1700-40	G10	1	A105 - Phase 4Bi.
1700-70	L25	3	A25 - Phase 3Bii; (A113)=A44 - Phase 3Bi; (A138)=A56 - Phase 3A.
1730-1800	G23	2	A108 - Phase 3Bi; (A110)=A44 - Phase 3Bi.
1780-1820	G13	5	A25 (5) - Phase 3Bii.
1820-60	-	15	A3 - Phase 4Bii; A5 (2) = +; A7 (5) = +; A8 = +; A25 (2) - Phase 3Bii; A60 - Phase 2Dii; A103 (2) - Phase 4Bii; A106 - Phase 4Bi
1860-1920	-	6	A2 = +; A16 (4) - Phase 4Bii; A103 - Phase 4Bii.

Makers' marks

1. (ill.) Mark in relief resembling an open flower with eight petals on each side of the base of two bowls. The more complete bowl from A25 is of type L25, c. 1700-70. A25. Phase 3Bii, A33. Phase 4A.
2. (ill.) Bowl of type G5/6, c. 1640-80, has WR in relief in a heart-shaped panel beneath the foot. A25. Phase 3Bii.
3. Large letters R/R in relief on large, square spurs of c. 1780-1820. Probably made by Robert Roberts (1), working in Northampton 1760-1818 and in nearby Fish Lane 1774-1818 (Moore, 1980, 25). It could also relate to his son, with the same name, recorded in Dychurch Lane 1815-18 and Fish Lane 1819-20. (A few thick stem-like pieces, though unpierced, from A25 probably represent workshop waste). A25 (5). Phase 3Bii; unstrat (2).
4. (ill.) The name BRADLEY in relief in a rectangular panel along a thin stem; a line below the name and a possible second word below. Probably from Broseley, Shropshire. Late 18th or early 19th century. A3. Phase 4Bii.
5. Letters F/S in relief on the spur. Francis Street was a prolific Northampton manufacturer working 1826-50 (Moore, 1980). A7= +; unstrat; probably another, A103. Phase 4Bii.
6. Letters probably JS/CK in relief on spur. Date: c. 1820-60. A3. Phase 4Bii.
7. Spur with letters ?/T in relief. Date: c. 1820-60. A6 = +.
8. Spur with letters J/C in relief. Date: c. 1830-80. A5 = +.
9. Bowl with spur having G/L in relief. The bowl style is of c. 1820-60. The mark is probably that of George Longstaff working in Stamford, Lincs, 1847-75 (Wells, 1979, 161). A106. Phase 4Bi.
10. (ill.) Incuse stem mark BROOKS/HUGHES, the bowl with basket-type decoration. My Northamptonshire type 35, the bowl style previously unknown (Moore, 1980). A partnership working in Northampton 1864-77. A16. Phase 4Bii.

The Clay Pipes

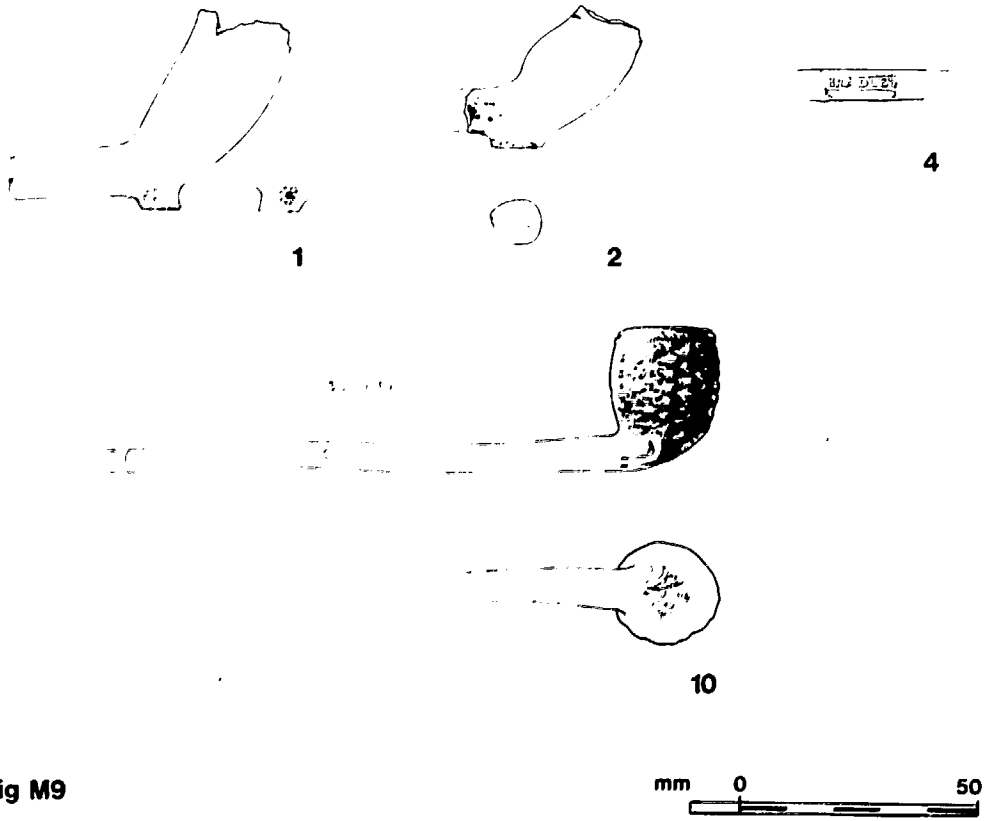
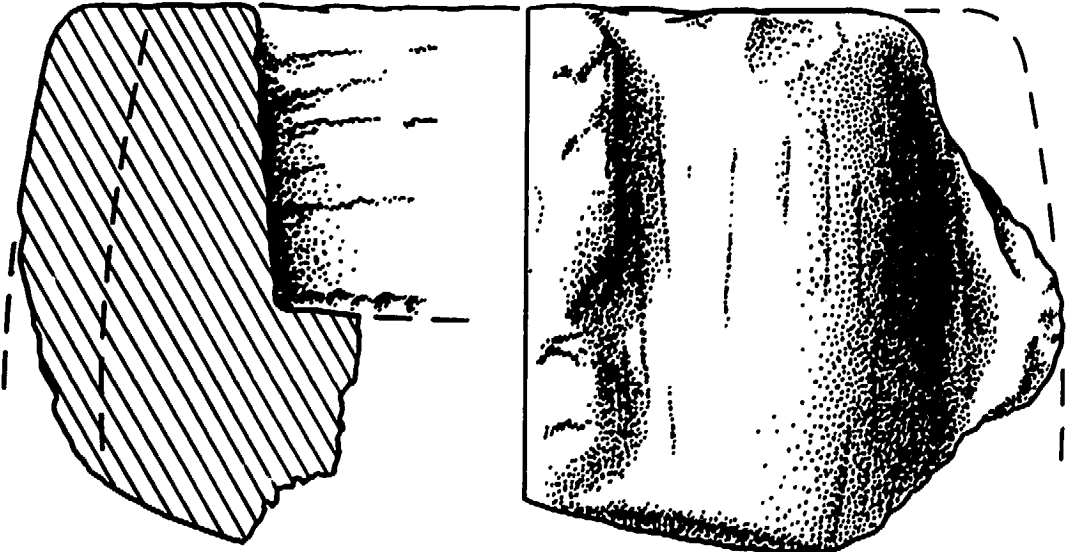


Fig M9

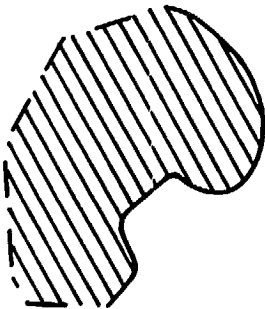
THE STONE MORTAR, ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS AND ROOF "TILE" (FIG M10)
by H Richmond, with stone identification by D Sutherland.

1. Fragment of mortar, diameter c. 0.30m.
Sandy ironstone with robust ferruginous cement; possibly Northampton Sands.
A160. Phase 2Bii. SFSt6.
2. Fragment of roll and hollow moulded label. 14th century. Very shelly, oyster rich limestone with placunopsis. Upper Estuarine limestone or possibly Blisworth Clay limestone.
(A53)=A51. Phase 3Bi. SFSt1.
3. Small roll moulded fragment, straight edge, traces of plaster. Possibly 13th-14th century. Sandy limestone, fairly fine grained; unknown provenance, possibly S.W. Northamptonshire.
A unstrat. SFSt4.
4. Roof tile fragment 0.11-0.17m thick; circular hole 0.09m across. Shelly oyster rich oolitic limestone, ferruginous cement. Possibly Northampton Sands.
A60. Phase 2Dii. SFSt2.
5. Roof tile fragment 0.09-0.14m thick; circular hole 0.08m across. Brown ferruginous, oolitic limestone, sandy, with crinoids. Possibly Northampton Sands.
(A134)=A61. Phase 2Di. SFSt5.
6. Roof tile fragment 0.12-0.16m thick; circular hole 0.09 across, noticeably countersunk but less so on others. Calcareous ferruginous sandstone. Northampton Sands.
(A186)=A95. Phase 2Ai.

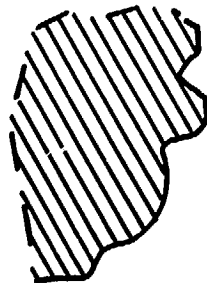
The Stone Objects



1



2



3

Fig M10



THE TILES AND BRICKS (Fig 10)

By V. Denham

i. Introduction

A total of 726 tile and brick fragments was found, occurring mainly in Late Medieval and Post-Medieval contexts. These were sorted into fabric groups in hand sample with the aid of a binocular microscope (x 20). Counts were taken for each fabric in each context under the following headings: peg, nib, curved, rectangular roof tile, indeterminate (or fragmentary) roof tile, indeterminate roof/floor tile, floor tile and brick.

Peg and nib tiles were conclusively identified only when the diagnostic features of the peg holes or nib were present. Curved tiles were identified on the basis of form and it is likely that all were ridge tiles, although no crests or other distinctive features were present. Rectangular roof tile was identified on the presence of 90° corners, straight edges and flat sections. There was no evidence for bat or flanged tiles or pantiles. Floor tile was identified by fabric difference, tapered section and dimension. Brick was isolated by fabric difference and dimension.

The comparatively large size of the sample has allowed refinement and extension of the fabric typology as described in the St Peter's Street report (Williams & Williams 1979, 322) and supports many of the hypotheses proposed in the Derngate report (Denham 1984)

ii. Table (M2) : Key to fabrics

References to previously published fabric definitions and discussion are cited in the third column. The prefix (M) indicates microfiche section.

Report code M100: Greyfriars report
(Eames 1978)
M115: St Peter's Street report
(Williams and Williams 1979)
M351: Derngate report (M) 45-50
(Denham 1984)

Code	Type	References	Origin	Date
M1 ₁	Roof tile	M115:322 M351:(M)	?Potterspurgy	Medieval
M1 ₂	Roof tile	M351:(M)	?Potterspurgy	Medieval
M2	Roof tile	M115:324 M351:(M)	?Lyveden N.Northants	Medieval
M3	Curved roof and floor tile	M115:324	?Local	Medieval
M4 ₁	Roof and floor tile	M115:324 M351:(M)	?Lyveden N.Northants	Late Medieval
M4 ₂	Roof tile	M351:(M)	?Lyveden N.Northants	Late/Post Medieval
M5 ₁	Floor tile	M351:(M)	?Local	Medieval
M5 ₃	Roof and floor tile	M351:(M)	?Local	Late/Post Medieval
M8	Roof and floor tile	M351:(M)	?Local	Medieval
MD	Floor tile	M100:125	Netherlands	Medieval
MS	Wall tile		Spain	Post-Medieval
MB ₁	Brick	M115:326	?Local	Medieval
MB ₂	Brick	M351:(M)	?Local	Medieval
MB ₃	Brick	M351:(M)	-	19th/20th C
MB ₄	Brick		?Local	Late/Post Medieval

iii. Gazetteer of brick and tile fabrics found in Northampton

M1₁ Date: Medieval Source: ?Potterspurgy

See Fabric 1 in the St Peter's Street report (Williams and Williams 1979, 322).

Rare to common rounded to sub-rounded quartz grains and muscovite flakes, red, black, or reddish brown fragment of iron ore are, very rare white calcareous fragments. Unglazed surfaces reddish yellow (5YR 5/8), but can be light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with grey core (7.5 YR 6/1). Hard, smooth to rough texture and fracture. Glazes generally olive (5Y 5/4) or clear. Tiles show light sanding with fine well sorted quartz on under surface, with smoothing on upper face, and are generally 10-11mm thick. Ridge, peg, and other roof tiles occur in this fabric. The fabric is almost identical to pottery fabric W18 (McCarthy 1979, 162) and a Potterspurgy origin is likely.

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M1₂ Date: Medieval Source: ?Potterspurry

Similar to M1₁, but contains larger, less well sorted quartz grains. Roof tiles, particularly curved tiles, are present in this fabric which probably represents a coarser, thicker variant of M1₁. Flat tiles are between 10 and 12mm thick, and curved tiles are usually 15-20mm thick, and bear an olive glaze. (5Y 5/4).

M2 Date: Medieval Source: ?Local ?Lyveden

See fabric 2 in the St Peter's Street report (Williams and Williams 1979, 324). Rare, well sorted, occasionally ferruginous, quartz, mica, and infrequent calcite and ironstone inclusions. Unglazed surface of pale to strong reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) with massive, infrequently laminated grey core (2.5YR 4/0). Hard smooth texture and fracture. Ridge and peg tiles occur in this fabric, generally c. 13mm thick, with an occasional olive glaze (5Y 5/4), and a sanding on the under surface of coarse quartz sand. This fabric is probably a higher fired, glazed variety of fabric M4. Maker's marks, FIG 9, ill. T1 occur infrequently on peg tiles.

M3 Date: Medieval Source: ?Local

See fabric 3 in the St Peter's Street report (Williams and Williams 1979, 324). Inner and outer margins reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), core grey (10YR 5/1). Glaze olive (5Y 4/4). Muscovite and quartz inclusions, frequent calcite and rare magnetite. Vesicular core with voids due to burning out of ?organic ?calcitic inclusions. Peg tiles, curved tiles and floor tiles have all been identified in this fabric.

M4₁ Date: Late Medieval. Source: ?Lyveden

See fabric 4 in the St Peter's Street Report (Williams and Williams 1979, 324). Common poorly sorted quartz inclusions, and infrequent ironstone fragments. Reddish yellow throughout (5YR 5/8). Hard smoothish surface, with smooth to rough fracture, showing occasional lamination and voids. Sanding of opaque sub-angular quartz on underface. Peg and nib tiles, with only faint trace of glaze, were present in this fabric, and measured approximately 13-14mm in thickness. The material bears a close resemblance to products of the Lyveden tile kiln (Stean and Bryant 1975), but the 1475-1500 AD date range is rather limited. It is possible that coarser examples within the M4₁ range came from an earlier kiln in the same area.

M4₂ Date: Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval Source: ?Lyveden

Similar to M4₁ but containing less frequent quartz grains; a finer variety of M4₁, and probably slightly later in date. Peg and nib tiles occur in this fabric with only rare traces of splashed glaze.

M4₁ and M4₂ are probably lower fired unglazed varieties of M2.

It is likely that the nib tiles post-date 1700 and may come from a kiln in the same area.

M5₁ Date: Medieval Source: ?Local

Plentiful very fine white, red and grey sub-rounded quartz, rare to common muscovite flakes. Unglazed surfaces reddish yellow (5YR 5/8) with light grey occasionally massive core. (2.5YR 4/0). A sandy close textured fabric with smooth or laminated (at margins) fracture. Glazes generally clear or infrequently olive (5Y 5/4). Tiles show light sanding of under-surface with coarse quartz sand and are generally 20-25mm thick. Roof tiles have been found in this fabric, but floor tiles are more common.

M5₂ Date: Medieval Source: ?Local

See fabric 5 in the St Peter's Street Report. (Williams and Williams 1979, 324). No examples of this fabric have since been found. Surface reddish yellow (5YR 7/8), grey core (5YR 5/1) and olive glaze (5Y 4/3) plentiful white, grey, red sub-rounded quartz and some muscovite. Peg tiles and crested ridge tiles have been identified.

M5₃ Date: Late Medieval/Post Medieval. Source: ?Local

Plentiful coarse white, red and grey sub rounded quartz, rare to common muscovite flakes. Unglazed surfaces red (5R 6/8) or reddish yellow. (5YR 5/8). Surface smooth with rough to hackly fracture. Sanding of coarse quartz on underface. Glazes either olive (5Y 4/4) or clear. Generally floor tiles occur in this fabric (20-25mm thick) but glazed ridge tiles have been found.

M6 Date: Medieval Source: ?NE Northants.

Medium fine common ferruginous and opaque quartz, common to rare white calcite inclusions, some of which are ooliths, with rare red and black ironstone fragments. Reddish yellow (5YR 5/8) throughout, with smooth surface and irregular fracture. Surface shows traces of a wiped iron slip and ?olive glaze. Only two fragments of floor tiles have been

found in this fabric, and they measure c. 18mm thick and have a sanding
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of coarse quartz on the underside. M6 may be a lower fired variety of M3 but lacks the characteristic voids caused by the burning out of calcitic inclusions.

M7 Date: Medieval. Source: ?Olney Hyde.

Common to rare well sorted quartz and infrequent ironstone fragments. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) surfaces, where unglazed, and dark grey core (5YR 4/1) with distinctive buff margins. Smooth surfaces and smooth to rough fracture. Spots of olive or clear glaze, and sanding of underside with coarse quartz. Only roof tiles have been found in this fabric. There is a similarity with the Potterspury tile (fabrics M1 and M2) although the distinctive buff margins to the core may indicate an Olney Hyde origin. (See fabric V4, Gryspeerdt, 1979, 59).

M8 Date: Medieval. Source: ?Local

Very fine, very rare quartz and limestone inclusions. Reddish yellow surface (5YR 6/6) with massive grey core. Hard very smooth surface and smooth or laminated fracture. Peg tiles have been identified. Fragments are of considerable variation in thickness, between 11 and 20mm.

MD Date: 14th/15th Century. Source: Netherlands

See Group 3, in Greyfriars Report (Eames 1979, 125).

Plain glazed tiles, with a sandy fabric, with well sorted medium quartz inclusions. They are approximately 20mm thick and occur in 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, where tiles were traditionally held on to a trimming board by projecting nails. Netherlandish tiles can be glazed yellow, black, brown and occasionally green but only black/brown examples have been found in Northampton.

Brick Fabrics

MB₁ Date: Medieval Source: ?Local

See St Peter's Street, Medieval Bricks (Williams and Williams 1979, 326) Margins yellowish red (5YR 5/6), core grey (5YR 5/1). Well fired bricks, with a sandy surface and common calcite, with rare subangular to sub-rounded quartz and muscovite. The most complete examples found measure 45mm by 90mm by 235mm, and 50mm by 110mm by 235mm. Bricks in this Northamptonshire Archaeology 19, 1984

fabric have only been found on St Peter's Street.

MB₂ Date: Medieval Source: ?Local.

Abundant fine well sorted ferruginous quartz, fine calcitic fragments and mica. Red throughout (2.5YR 5/8). Soft friable fabric with rough surface and hackly fracture. Fragments are all too small to allow determination of dimension.

MB₃ Date: 19th/20th century. Source: ?Local

Abundant fossil shell and oolites with infrequent quartz and ironstone. Pinkish red to buff throughout (5YR 8/2) with hard rough surface and hackly fracture. All bricks in this fabric are pressure moulded, not fired.

MB₄ Date: Late Medieval/Post Medieval Source?

Rare, poorly sorted quartz and ironstone inclusions. Massive, frequently laminated grey core (7.5YR 6/1) and red surfaces (5YR 6/8), with sanding of coarse quartz. No size determination was possible.

iv. Table (M3) : Occurrence of different forms by fabric () = glazed pieces

	Nib	Peg	Curved	Rectan- gular roof	Indetermi- nate roof	Indetermi- nate roof/floor	Floor	Brick	Total
M1 ₁			6(6)	6(1)	12(9)				24(16)
M1 ₂			9(6)	2(2)	3(3)				14(14)
M2		9(0)	3(1)	42(26)	131(47)				185(70)
M4 ₁		18(0)	2(0)	129(0)	72(0)		6(6)		227(6)
M4 ₂		7(0)	2(0)	32(0)	50(0)				91(0)
M8	1(1)	3(0)	4(1)	66(8)	25(2)		1(1)		100(13)
M3			12(9)				12(5)		24(17)
M5 ₃						3(1)	3(2)		6(3)
M5 ₁							19(17)		19(17)
MD							8(7)		8(7)
U			1(1)		3(2)				4(3)
MB ₁								2(0)	2(0)
MB ₂								1(0)	1(0)
MB ₃								1(0)	1(0)
MB ₄								20(0)	20(0)
	1(1)	37(0)	39(30)	277(37)	296(59)	3(1)	49(38)	24(0)	726(166)

v. Table (M4) : Occurrence of different fabrics by phase
() = glazed pieces

Fabric Phase	M1 ₁	M1 ₂	M2	M4 _i	M4 ₂	M8	M3	M5 ₃	M5	MD	U	MB ₁	MB ₂	MB ₃	MB ₄	Total
1	2(2)		11(4)	2(0)		4(4)				2(2)						21(12)
2A		2(2)	13(3)	3(0)	1(0)	1(0)	10(10)	1(0)		1(1)						32(16)
2B	1(1)		8(2)		1(0)											10(3)
2Ci	1(0)	1(1)	47(13)	54(0)	1(0)	6(0)	3(0)		3(3)	4(4)						120(21)
2Cii	4(3)		25(10)	35(0)	1(0)	15(5)	5(3)	2(2)	3(3)			1(0)	1(0)			92(25)
2Di	3(2)		6(1)	22(0)		5(0)	1(1)	1(0)				1(0)			4(0)	43(4)
2Dii	3(0)	1(1)	5(2)	17(0)	47(0)	23(1)	4(2)		3(3)	1(0)				1(0)		105(9)
3A	7(6)	4(4)	8(3)	46(0)	12(0)	8(1)		1(0)	2(1)						5(0)	93(15)
3B	3(2)	5(5)	48(25)	47(6)	27(0)	38(2)		1(1)	7(7)		4(3)				1(10)	191(51)
4A			1(0)													1(0)
4B					1(0)				1(1)							2(1)
Unstrat		1(1)	13(7)	1(0)			1(1)									16(9)
	24	14	185	227	91	100	24	6	19	8	4	2	1	1	20	726
	(16)	(14)	(70)	(6)	(0)	(13)	(17)	(3)	(17)	(7)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(166)

vi. Table (M5) : Occurrence of different forms by phase
() = glazed pieces

Form Phase	Nib	Peg	Curved	Rectangu- lar roof tile	Indeter- minate roof tile	Indeter- minate roof/floor	Floor tile	Brick	Total
1			1(1)	4(4)	14(5)		2(2)		21(12)
2A		2(0)	11(10)	4(4)	14(1)		1(1)		32(16)
2B		4(0)			6(3)				10(3)
2Ci		8(0)	1(1)	69(5)	36(9)		6(6)		120(21)
2Cii		5(0)	3(2)	21(4)	46(8)		15(11)	2(0)	92(25)
2Di		2(0)		16(0)	16(1)		4(3)	5(0)	43(4)
2Dii		3(0)	3(3)	59(2)	32(0)		7(4)	1(0)	105(9)
3A		5(0)	5(5)	24(2)	50(7)	1(0)	3(1)	5(0)	93(15)
3B	1(1)	7(0)	11(6)	80(16)	69(18)	1(0)	11(10)	11(0)	191(51)
4A			1(0)						1(0)
4B			1(0)			1(1)			2(1)
Unstrat		1(0)	2(2)		13(7)				16(9)
	1	37	39	277	296	3	49	24	726
	(1)	(0)	(30)	(37)	(59)	(1)	(38)	(0)	(166)

vii. Synthesis

Roof tile:

All tiles (excluding curved ridges) were rectangular although an insufficient number of large pieces survived to allow estimation of dimensions. The thickness of the tiles was fairly constant, dependent on fabric, as follows:

M1₁ average thickness : 10-11mm

M1₂ average thickness : 10-12mm

M2 average thickness : 13-14mm

M4₁ average thickness : 13-14mm

M4₂ average thickness : 12-14mm

M8 average thickness : 12-15mm, although this group showed great variation, between 11-20mm.

M3 average thickness: curved roof tile, 20-25mm
flat roof tile, 12-15mm

Peg tiles occur in fabrics M2, M4₁, M4₂ and M8. It is likely that M2, M4 and M4₂ were manufactured at the same kiln. All were double pegged with an average peg diameter of 13-14mm, and many bear a maker's mark; an incised line running diagonally below the right hand peg.

(FIG.9, ill. T1). The maker's mark occurs on ten tile fragments from Phases 1 to 3B although this does not necessarily demonstrate a long lived kiln tradition, but is more likely to reflect a variable roof-life and hence time of deposition. No peg tile fragments were glazed, but as it is probable that only the lower, and hence peg-less, portion of the tile would receive glaze, the extremely fragmentary nature of most of the pieces would make it unlikely that both pegged and glazed portions of a tile would occur in one piece. It is likely that fabric M2 represents a glazed higher fired variety of fabric M4, and M4₂. The peg tiles in fabric M8 did not carry makers' marks, had a larger peg diameter (approx 15mm) and were not found after Phase 2Dii although it should be noted that fabric M8 did continue and indeed only three peg tiles were recovered in that fabric.

Only one nib tile was found and this occurred in Phase 3B; this is in keeping with the suggestion in the Derngate report that nib tiles post-date peg tiles and are not found in contexts before 1700AD (Denham . 1984).

Of the 39 identifiable fragments of curved tile, ³⁰ bore glaze, which was generally olive in colour, but infrequently clear. It is likely that all were used as ridges. Curved tiles occur in all roof tile fabrics, and were also manufactured in fabric M3, which was more commonly a floor tile fabric. Many of the curved tiles were extremely thick, in excess of 30mm on occasion, usually between 20 and 25mm, and must have provided ridges to sizable roofs.

Floor tiles:

Floor tiles were mainly manufactured in fabrics M5₁, M5₃, M3 and MD, although rare examples have been found in fabrics M4₁ and M8. Most of the floor tiles have an average thickness of 20mm, and are rectangular. There were no indications of triangular pieces, all corners measuring about 90°. More than 75% of the tiles bore traces of glaze, generally olive in colour, and this is frequently extremely worn. The Dutch tiles (MD) have a dark brown/black glaze worn matt by use, and the characteristic nail holes are present. No decorated floor tiles were found.

Brick:

Only 24 fragments of brick were found. Fabrics MB₁MB₂ and MB₄ are likely to be Medieval in date as all faces were sanded. (pers.comm. I.Betts). The bulk of the brick is in an undistinctive massive cored, red sanded fabric, in forms of unknown dimensions, and probably dates to the late Medieval period. Fabric MB₃ is 19th or 20th century in date and one piece occurring in Phase 2Dii must be regarded as intrusive.

Discussion:

There are many arguments in favour of a Medieval date for most of the brick and tile found on the Riding. Fabrics M1₁ and M1₂ are comparable to pottery fabric W18 (McCarthy 1979, 162) which would suggest a Potterspurty origin and 1250-1600 AD date, and this is supported by their occurrence on Derngate (Denham 1984). If this is indeed the case, more than 90% of the M1₁ and M1₂ tile from the Riding is likely to have had a long roof life, or to have been redeposited. Fabric M2 also occurs in mainly Medieval contexts on Derngate. Nib tiles, which occur there only in post 1700 levels, are absent from the Riding, while peg tiles, which again predominate on Derngate during the Medieval period, are common. The uniform character of the tile, in particular the occurrence of the maker's mark on pieces from Phases 2A to 3B, would again suggest that a high percentage of the material was

contemporary in origin if not in deposition, unless one proposes considerable conservation in manufacture between the latter part of the 15th century and the end of the 18th century. The only suggestion of any refinement in production is within fabric type M4. M4₂ is not found in quantity on the Riding until Phase 2Dii and it is probable that this is an early Post-Medieval fabric and could represent late tiles put on in maintenance of a tiled building of earlier construction. Given a roof life of in excess of 50 years its rare appearance from c. 1550, and common occurrence from c. 1600 in the archaeological record probably suggests a 1450-1550 period of manufacture, which would be quite in keeping with its interpretation as a later variety of M4₁, which was probably produced during the latter part of the 15th century.

A similar picture is presented by the occurrence of the floor tiles. Dutch tiles which are paralleled by examples from Greyfriars in a Medieval context (Eames 1978, 125) first occur in Phase 1, but joining fragments are also found as late as Phase 3B. Other floor tile fabrics show no variation in time and first occur in Phase 2a, and are frequently paralleled by Medieval floor tile fragments on Derngate (Denham 1984)

In conclusion it would appear that a high percentage of the ceramic building material is likely to be Medieval in date, although it did not find its way into the archaeological record until the Post-Medieval period. The appearance of a considerable amount of tile from Phase 2Cii onwards and its continued frequency occurrence until Phase 3B would suggest the dereliction and destruction of a building or buildings of some size and quality, which were Medieval in origin, and it is only reasonable to relate them to the Gobion Manor House and associated buildings. The lack of any material post-dating 1700 AD would suggest that subsequent buildings in the area were not tiled.

THE WORKED BONE

by Mary Harman

WB1. Probably part of a handle. Part of a shaft from a large animal, of oval section, surviving length 33mm, tapering from 16 x 8mm to 10 x 7mm, with iron rod (? tang) down centre. A60. Phase 2Dii.

SFWB2.

WB2 Sawn-off end of antler tine. Length 58mm. A5=unstrat. SFWB1.

THE MAMMALIAN REMAINS

by Mary Harman

Table M6 Numbers of Bones from Different Species in Phase 2C & D

	Cattle		Sheep			Pig	
	L	R	L	R	L	R	
Skull	1	3	1	1	3	1	1
Maxilla			1			1	
Mandible	3	1	3	1	1		
Tooth		12		15			4
Vertebra		6		10			2
Rib		29		30			
Scapula	3		2	4		1	
Humerus	2		2	8		5	
Radius+ulna			1	5		3	
Metacarpal	1		5	2	3	1	
Pelvis			1	3	1	3	1
Femur	1	5	1	4	11	6	1
Tibia	5		1	6	4	12	2
Astragalus				2			
Calcaneum	2		1			3	
Scapho-cuboid							
Metatarsal	1	4		4	2	1	
Phalanx 1	1		1				
Phalanx 2	1		2				
Phalanx 3							
Total	56		101			11	
(excluding T, V, R)	33.3%		60.1%			6.6%	
Minimum no of animals	7 31.8%		12 54.6%			3 13.6%	

Also: Horse: humerus L, radius R, tibia L, calcaneum R, splint bone 2,
phalanx 1, 1

Goat: skull, part

Cat: radius 1, ulna 1, femur 2L, tibia L,R, 1, metatarsal 1

Red Deer: tibia R

Table M7 Numbers of Bones from Different Species in Phase 3

	Cattle		Sheep			Pig	
	L	R	L	R	L	R	
Skull			2	2	1	1	
Maxilla		1	1		1		
Mandible	1	3	5		2		
Tooth		15		15		5	
Vertebra		13		13		1	
Rib		45		64			
Scapula	3	5	1	1	2	1	2
Humerus	2	2	2	4	1	6	1
Radius+ulna	1	5	9	2	5	2	3
Metacarpal		3	2	5	2	5	1
Pelvis	6	2	1	8		3	1
Femur		9	3	6	12	2	1
Tibia	2			11	4	13	
Astragalus			1	1		1	2
Calcaneum			2	2		2	1
Scapho-cuboid				1			
Metatarsal	1	5		3	6	8	
Phalanx 1	2	3				1	
Phalanx 2	1	2				1	
Phalanx 3	2	3					
Total	76		142			20	
(excluding T, V, R)	31.9%		59.7%			8.4%	
Minimum no of animals	6 27.3%		13 59.1%			3 13.6%	

Also: Horse: metacarpal R, splint bone 1, phalanx 1, 1

Dog: vertebra 1

Cat: skull, part, mandible L, R

Rabbit/Hare: tibia L

THE BIRD BONES

by D Bramwell and Mary Harman

The bones were identified initially by MH and checked by DB. The numbers of bones from different birds found in the major phases of the site are shown in Table M8. Most of them are probably domestic birds, though the small duck in Phase 3 is a wild bird and some of the goose bones may be from wild birds.

Table M8. Numbers of bones from different species found in major phases

Phase	Fowl	Other
1	1	Goose: 1
2 C & D	10	Goose: 2, Duck: 1, Dove sp.: 1
3	9	Goose: 3, Small duck: 1
4		Goose: 1

THE SHELLFISH

by Gwynne Oakley

Table M9.

The number of shellfish found at The Riding is small compared with previously reported sites in Northampton which however represent longer timescales of occupation at Marefair (Oakley 1979c) and St Peter's Street (Oakley 1979b). The species are again dominated by oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) with occasional marine mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). Compared with oysters examined from the other sites mentioned, those from The Riding are small in size (74 per cent less than about 5cm across) with only two large adult specimens.

Although numbers of oysters from each phase are small there may be significant differences between phases. A frequency plot shows a peak in Phase 2Cii (early to mid 17th century) and increasing numbers through the 18th century. At both Marefair and St Peter's Street there appears to have been a somewhat earlier increase in shellfish consumption, in the 16th century, compared with low numbers from medieval contexts.

Table M9. Shellfish

Phase	Context	Marine Mussel (<i>Mytilus</i> <i>edulus</i>)	Whelk (<i>Buccinum</i> <i>undatum</i>)	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulus</i>)		Minimum number of oysters					
				Upper	Lower	Large (≥ 9cm)	Medium	Small (< 5cm)	Context Total	Phase Total	
1	A88				1 frag.			?1	1	1	
2Ai	(A194)=A74			1s				1	1)	?2	
2Ai?	A133	1 right		1s				1	1)		
2Ci	A65				1s			1	1	1	
2Cii	A70			1m+7s	3s		1	7	8)	?31	
	A80.1			1	1s			1	1)		
	A80.2			?2				?2	?2)		
	A85			3s+2	3s+6?			?9	?9)		
	(A86)=A70 (+1 land snail)			1s	1s			1	1)		
	(A90)=A85			1s				1	1)		
	A142	1 frag.		8s	1m+1		1	8	9)		
2Di	(A69)=A61			1m			1		1)	3	
	(A82)=A61		1 frag.	1m+1	1m+1s		1	1	2)		
2Dii	A60			3m+4s	2s		3	4	7)	10	
	(A68)=A60			1m+1s	1m+2s		1	2	3)		
3A	(A59)=A56			1s	3m		3	1	4)	9	
	(A118)=A56				1m		1	1	1)		
	(A120)=A56				1s			1	1)		
	(A121)=A56			2s	1m		1	2	3)		
3B	A44			11+4s	1s	1		4	5)	17	
	(A48)=A10			2s	3s			3	3)		
	(A57)=A51			1s	1s			1	1)		
	A58				1m		1	1	1)		
	A63			1s	3m		3	1	4)		
	(A113)=A44			11+2s		1		2	3)		
Total		2	1	55	40		2	17	?55	74	74