

V.—AN EXCAVATION AT WARKWORTH CASTLE NORTHUMBERLAND, 1966

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Introduction

In April, 1966, on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, I investigated a small part of the southern defences of Warkworth Castle, and I am grateful to the Ministry for financing the excavation, for providing the labour and for the site plan (fig. 1). I would also like to thank Mr. C. D. Moffat for his assistance throughout the operation, the volunteers who came at weekends, all those who have patiently answered questions concerning the documentary evidence and the finds, and the custodian, Mr. H. Anderson, and his assistant, Mr. E. Duncan, for their kindness and hospitality. Finally, I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Gillam for reading the report and suggesting certain improvements.

The site of the excavation

Warkworth Castle (National Grid ref. NU/247057) is triangular in plan, the northern apex of the triangle being formed by the keep, and the base by the south curtain, which is split into two roughly equal portions by the gatehouse. The excavation took place immediately east of the gatehouse (see fig. 1), and its object was to determine the nature of the mound against the inner face of the curtain and to discover the original profile of the moat. At the same time the opportunity was taken to examine the footings of the curtain, and its relationship with an internal north-south wall.

Documentary evidence

Since the history of the castle has been told and its architecture described elsewhere,¹ it is necessary to recount only

¹ *N.C.H.* V, pp. 18-112; M.P.B.W. *Guide to Warkworth Castle.*

those facts which relate to the eastern half of the south curtain and the moat.

The earliest reference to the castle occurs in the reign of Henry II, when the king granted to Roger fitz Richard the *castellum de Werkewrda et manerium . . . sic Henricus Rex avus meus manerium illud . . . tenuit*. On the strength of the latter phrase it has been suggested that the castle must have been built in the reign of Stephen, possibly by Henry, son of David I of Scotland, during his tenure of the earldom of Northumberland.²

On the evidence of the earthworks which remain it is assumed that the castle was originally of motte and bailey type, and hence that the moat dates from this period.³ The castle was refortified in stone in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and it is believed that both the south curtain, and the internal building referred to above, were constructed in the time of Robert fitz Roger, 1191-1214 (see fig. 1). The eastern half of the south curtain was subsequently demolished and largely rebuilt in 1534,⁴ although its battlements were not added until four years later.⁵ This wall stands in the foreground of the Bucks' View of Warkworth Castle of 1728, where—though in a state of disrepair and once more without a parapet—it is shown with three prominent buttresses or

² *N.C.H.* V, p. 21n. It should be noted that this charter is not dated. The statement that it was issued in 1158 (*Guide, op. cit.*, p. 4) is based on the assumption that the grant to Roger, grandson of Eustace fitz John, was probably made at the same time as the confirmation of Eustace's barony of Alnwick to his son, William de Vesci, Roger's uncle, Eustace having been killed in 1157 (*N.C.H.* V, pp. 21-22). If this assumption is not accepted, then it is possible to say positively only that Roger's charter cannot be earlier than 1154, the year of Henry's accession, and cannot be later than 1164, when the king's brother and principal witness to the document, William of Anjou, died (R. W. Eyton, *Court Household and Itinerary of King Henry II* (London, 1878), p. 68). One can perhaps narrow this gap a little, since it is unlikely that Henry would have made this grant before 1157, when the earldom of Northumberland was surrendered to him by Malcolm IV, king of Scots (*Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II and Richard I*, Vol. I, ed. R. Howlett, (Rolls Series, 82, 1884), pp. 105-106). I am grateful to Professor G. W. S. Barrow for his comments on the dating of this charter.

³ C. H. Hunter Blair, *The Early Castles of Northumberland*, *A.A.* 4, XXII (1944), pp. 130-1; *Guide, op. cit.*, pp. 4 and 11.

⁴ *N.C.H.* V, p. 55.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 57-8; C. J. Bates, *Border Holds* (Newcastle, 1891), p. 155.

projecting turrets against its outer face. It has been stated that the internal structure was also destroyed in 1534,⁶ and this is possible in view of Clarkson's comment in 1567 that between the gatehouse and the tower in the south-east corner (the Amble or Montagu Tower) there was a new curtain but no building.⁷ In the middle of the eighteenth century the same stretch of curtain was destroyed a second time,⁸ only to be once again rebuilt at some point between c. 1752⁹ and c. 1850.¹⁰

Several of the features visible today in this area were revealed during earlier excavations. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, between the publication of Bates' first description of the castle in 1891¹¹ and his revised account of 1899,¹² Mr. G. Reavell, an Alnwick architect, uncovered the stable against the east curtain, and the stair at the junction of the south curtain and the Montagu Tower.¹³ The bases of the buttresses against the outer face and the remains of buildings along the inside of the south curtain were also excavated at this time,¹⁴ and, though this is not explicitly stated, it seems highly probable that these too were discovered by Reavell.¹⁵

The moat, which appears very silted up in a late nineteenth-century photograph,¹⁶ was cleaned out soon after 1922, when the castle was placed in the guardianship of the then Commissioners of H.M. Works.¹⁷ The piers of the

⁶ *Guide, op. cit.*, p. 22.

⁷ *N.C.H.* V, p. 62.

⁸ Bates, *op. cit.*, p. 419.

⁹ *N.C.H.* V, p. 101.

¹⁰ Bates, *op. cit.*, photo opp. p. 138. I am indebted to Mr. D. P. Graham for attempting to discover, among the Northumberland MSS. at Alnwick Castle, when and by whom this wall was constructed.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 81-166.

¹² *N.C.H.* V, p. 18n.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 99-100.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 101.

¹⁵ I am grateful to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Cahill for discussing Mr. Reavell's work with me. Unfortunately no drawings or photographs of his excavations appear to have survived.

¹⁶ *N.C.H.* V, photo opp. p. 84.

¹⁷ *Guide, op. cit.*, p. 10.

drawbridge were found and two gold buckles recovered in the course of this clearance.¹⁸

The Excavation

Trench 1 (see fig. 2 and plate XII, fig. 1)

The trench was sited across a grass-covered mound in the angle between the south curtain, here consisting of two bottom courses of ashlar beneath rubble core some 9 feet high, and the internal north-south wall, of which two dressed courses were visible. The trench was excavated in three stages in order to determine the nature of the mound, its relationship to both walls, and the relationship of the walls to one another.

No structures were found other than the footings of these walls. On its west side the internal wall had foundations 3 feet wide of rubble packed with clay and laid in a trench dug 12 inches into the clay subsoil. Immediately overlying these footings were small patches of yellow mortar, which in places lay under the lowest course of ashlar, and packed over the footings and against the ashlar there was brown clay. The wall itself was found to stand three courses high, and to be built of two types of masonry. The bottom course, and one stone above it at the south end were large well-dressed blocks, separated horizontally by a layer of shale. The remainder of the two upper courses consisted of rather smaller stones, slightly set in from those below, and obviously regouted with modern cement.

The curtain was found to stand on one course of rubble set in pinkish cement, and to be separated by about 6 inches of sandy soil from two lower courses of foundations. These had been laid 6 inches into the subsoil, were of long, roughly-dressed stones, the upper course being slightly chamfered, and had been bonded with off-white mortar and fragments of black shale. These footings did not have the same alignment as the curtain above them, and appeared to run over

¹⁸ I am indebted to Mr. R. Grey for showing me a newspaper cutting describing this work. Although without date or provenance, the cutting can be dated by internal evidence to c. 1925.

WARKWORTH CASTLE - 1966

TRENCH 1

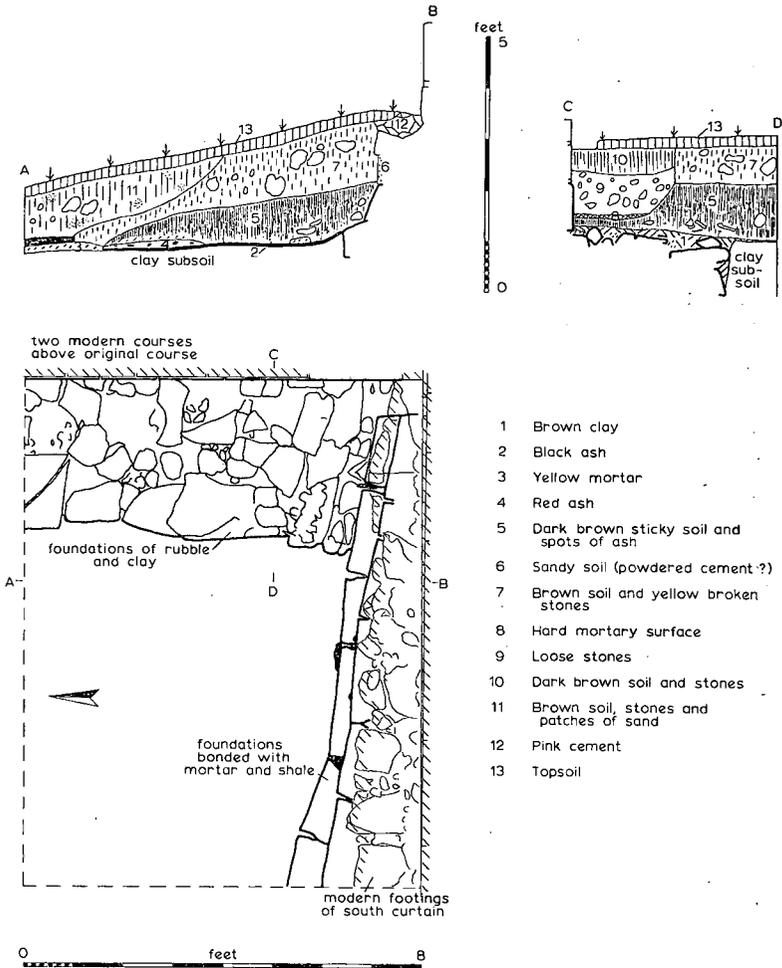


FIG 2

RBH, 1966

the extreme southern end of the foundations already described, ending in a straight edge against undisturbed clay some 8 inches short of the lowest ashlar course of the internal wall.

The subsoil was covered by a thin spread of patches of brown clay, black and red ash, and yellow mortar (deposits 1-4). Black ash lay against the upper edge of the lower course of footings beneath the curtain, and ash and mortar in small patches over the clay-covered footings of the internal wall. The only find from this mixed deposit was a fragment of yellow-glazed floor tile.

Layer 5, which consisted of dark brown soil with a few stones and flecks of ash, lay over the projecting foundations and up against the lowest ashlar course of the internal wall, and against both courses of footings below the curtain, but did not extend as far as the west or north sections of the trench. In it were found medieval potsherds, a coin of c. 1455, iron nails, a few animal bones, fragments of glazed floor tiles, and some broken clay and stone roof tiles.

All the layers above 5 (i.e. nos. 6-12) yielded modern pottery. Layer 7, which lay against the rubble and concrete foundations of the standing curtain, and 11, which had probably been deposited at the same time as 7, had been cut through in two places—along the west face of the internal wall, and along the west section of Trench 1. Layers 8, 9 and 10 formed the filling of the cut along the wall face, and stones, lumps of cement and soil the filling of the disturbance at the west end (see fig. 3, section, layer 12).

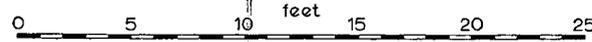
Trench 2 (see fig. 3,¹⁹ and plate XII, fig. 2)

This trench was excavated from the south edge of the stonework visible in the grass at the foot of the curtain and across the moat to the top of its outer slope. The excavation

¹⁹ I am indebted to Mr. F. Bettess and family for drawing the existing profile of the moat before excavation. It should, however, be pointed out that the drawn section of the silt in the ditch may not be entirely accurate owing to damage caused by water seepage both from half way down the outer slope and at the bottom.

WARKWORTH CASTLE - 1966

TRENCH 2

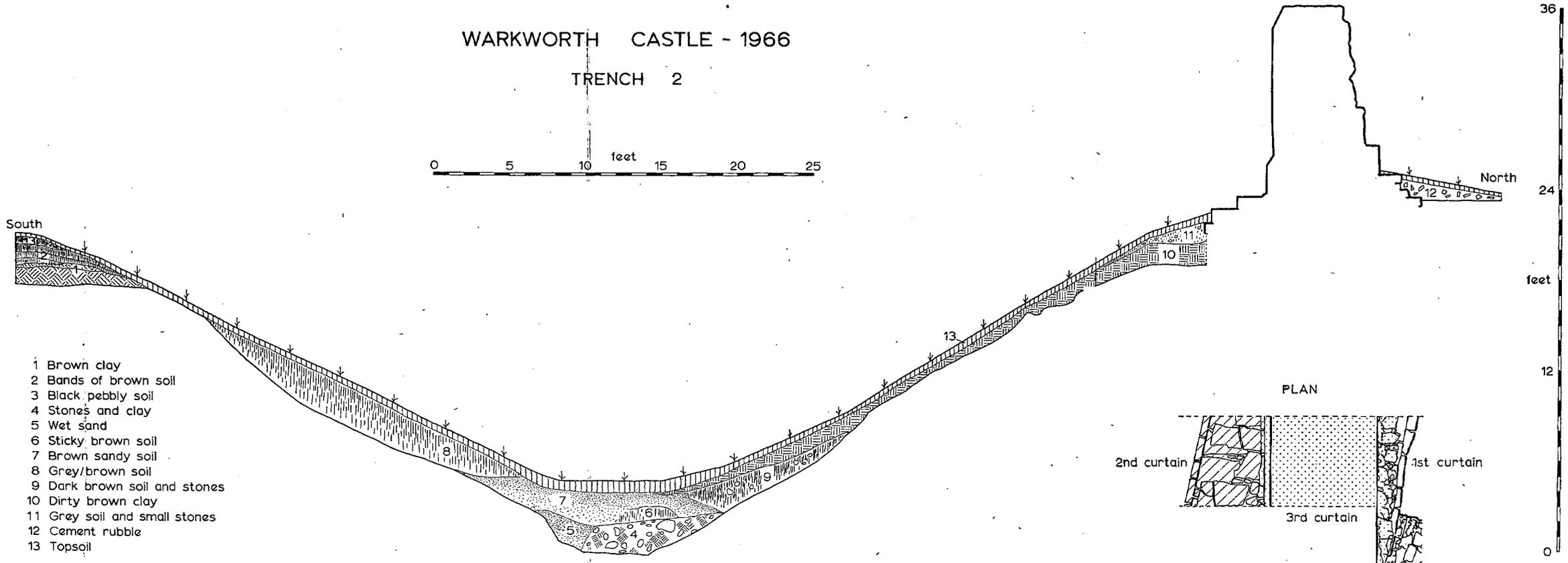


South

North



- 1 Brown clay
- 2 Bands of brown soil
- 3 Black pebbly soil
- 4 Stones and clay
- 5 Wet sand
- 6 Sticky brown soil
- 7 Brown sandy soil
- 8 Grey/brown soil
- 9 Dark brown soil and stones
- 10 Dirty brown clay
- 11 Grey soil and small stones
- 12 Cement rubble
- 13 Topsoil



PLAN

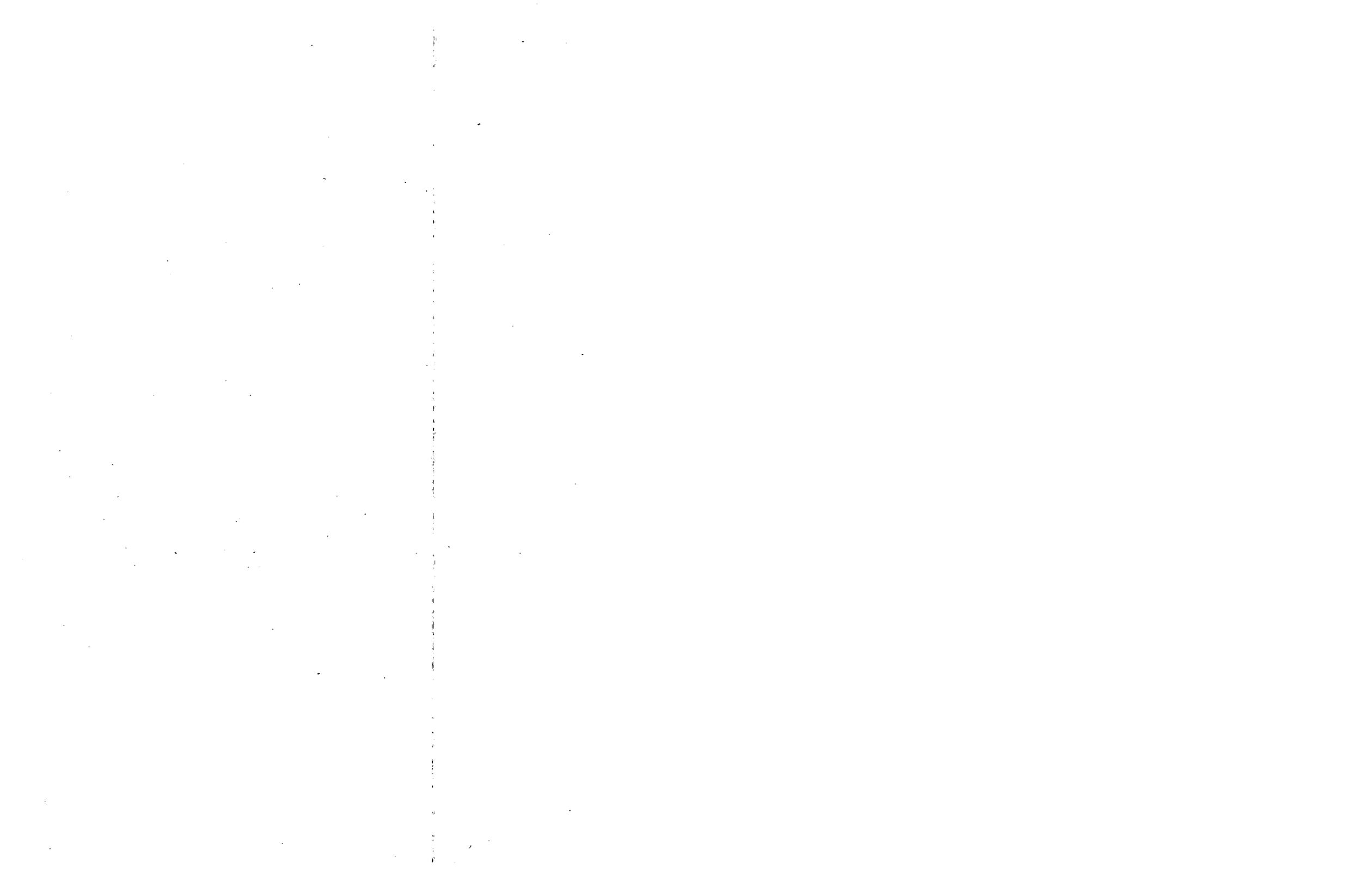
2nd curtain

3rd curtain

1st curtain

FIG. 3

RBH, FB et al. 1966/7



showed that there had been a rampart on either side of the moat, and it revealed the original profile of the ditch, and the full depth of the masonry beneath the curtain.

The outer rampart stands today some 3½ feet high above the subsoil, and was found to consist of a 15-inch deep layer of orange/brown clay (1), overlaid by bands of brown (2), and at the top, black pebbly (3), soil. A dozen pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from the clay forming the base of the rampart. There is now no evidence that any of the material in this bank had slipped, but it will be seen from the section that topsoil lies immediately above subsoil at the top of the outer slope of the moat, suggesting that its clearance in the 1920s had been particularly vigorous at this point.

The bottom of the moat was found to be roughly flat, 6 feet wide and some 21 feet below the top of the outer rampart. Across the bottom there was a deposit of stones mixed with wet clay (4), which tapered off into wet brown sand at the south side (5). Medium brown sandy soil (7) lay over this and a little way up the outer slope, and the equivalent position on the inner slope was occupied by dark brown soil and stones (9). Grey-brown clayey soil (8) separated topsoil from subsoil down the greater length of the outer slope, and covering the inner slope from top to bottom there was dirty brown clay (10), which appeared to have slipped from the inner rampart. The whole was overlaid by topsoil (13), which was thick and sludge-like at the bottom of the moat. Medieval pottery, metal objects and broken clay roof tiles were found in most of these layers.

The inner rampart, slightly less than 3 feet high, was composed of the dirty brown clay (10) already mentioned. It had been cut through twice—first for the insertion of two courses of foundations, and later by a trench dug along the face of these footings from the west to a point in the middle of Trench 2. This last cutting was filled with grey soil and small stones (11), and produced modern pottery and some fragments of expanded metal.

The stone foundations against the inner rampart were found to run across Trench 2 at an angle, veering south-eastwards away from the outer face of the standing curtain. The footings were faced with dressed stones, and consisted of two complete courses—the bottom one 9 inches high and projecting 5 inches from beneath the second course which was 10 inches in height—and the fragmentary remains of a third (recently repointed), the outer edge of which lay between 3 and 4½ feet south of the face of the curtain.

Discussion

The excavation provided little fresh information about the sequence and dates of the various features of the southern defences of Warkworth Castle. The construction of the moat was presumably the earliest event, and if it were possible to put a close date on the pottery then Nos. 15-16 from the base of the outer rampart would provide a *terminus post quem* for the earthworks. The ill-recorded clearance of the moat earlier this century has destroyed for ever the opportunity of discovering more about the rate and nature of silting in the ditch, and when this came to an end.

Even without the documentary evidence it was clear that the foundations of two walls survived beneath the standing curtain, for the footings on either side of it differed both in appearance and in depth. Those in Trench 1 were the base of the first (medieval) curtain since they were given a *terminus ante quem* by the coin of c. 1455 found in layer 5. This fact, together with the documentary evidence, showed that the foundations in Trench 2 could only be those of the second, sixteenth-century, curtain, even though no direct archaeological evidence for their date was discovered.

In Trench 1 the earliest event appeared to be the building of the internal wall, which was followed immediately by the construction of the first curtain. Although this sequence seems, on the face of it, improbable, it is impossible to explain in any other way the fact that the foundation trench for the curtain did not exist behind the south end of the internal



Fig. 1. Trench 1. Junction of curtain and internal wall



Fig. 2. Trench 2. Footings projecting from beneath south face of curtain

wall. Quite how the junction of these two walls had been contrived was not clear. Not only was it not possible to see the junction from above because of the projecting modern masonry, but it also appeared likely that one or two stones had been removed from this angle in the course of building the latest curtain. The interval between the construction of the two walls must, however, have been short since both were earlier than the deposit of ash and mortar at the bottom of the trench.

The medieval layers in Trench 1 appeared to lie outside, rather than inside, a building. Nowhere was there any trace of a laid floor, and it would seem likely from its nature and contents that layer 5 at least was an accumulation of rubbish. There can be little doubt that all these layers (i.e. 1-5) were deposited late in the medieval period. 5 cannot be earlier than c. 1455, and—since the coin shows some signs of wear—could well be later. Though 5 contained some recognisably residual material (e.g. pottery fragment No. 12) it also produced broken floor tiles of a type normally dated to the fifteenth century, and since a similar tile was recovered from deposit 4 it follows that these medieval layers were all roughly contemporary.

Now although it is obvious that both the first curtain and the internal wall were built before the deposition of layers 1-5, nothing was found to give these structures a *terminus post quem*. It does, however, seem odd that, if they were built in the thirteenth century (see p. 106 above), there was no stratification and no associated finds of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and one could perhaps argue that the ash and mortar deposits (1-4) were the result of building, and—if the floor tile in 4 is of any significance at all—of building in the fifteenth century. On the other hand it is impossible to believe that there was no stone curtain here before the fifteenth century, and no trace was found of another, earlier one. Without further evidence it would be misleading to come to a definite conclusion.

It would appear probable that the area of Trench 1 was

partially levelled as a preliminary to rebuilding the curtain for the last time. All the layers above 5 were later than the standing curtain, and since the castle was in intermittent use in the post-medieval period one would have expected remains of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but none were found. The sand (layer 6) was then used to make up the difference in height between the foundations of the first and second curtains, and the wall built over the top, its lowest courses being subsequently covered by layer 7. This last curtain apparently dates from between c. 1752 and c. 1850 (see p. 107), and the pottery in layer 7 would suggest a date in the nineteenth rather than the eighteenth century.

The latest disturbances, the trench along the west face of the internal wall, and that along the west side of Trench 1, were probably made during the consolidation of the castle in the twentieth century, since the first coincided in depth with the modern cement in the wall, and the second was almost certainly the result of rebuilding the east flight of stairs of the gatehouse.

THE FINDS

An asterisk indicates that the find is illustrated.

STONE ROOF TILE

Trench 1, layer 5

1. Fragment of a roof tile. As only part of one worked edge survives, its original dimensions are unknown, but it must have been larger than 11"×9", and its thickness varies from 0.4"—0.9". There is no trace of a peg-hole.

I am grateful to Professor T. S. Westoll, Head of the Department of Geology in the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, for the following comment:

"It is a flaggy bedded sandy siltstone of the type very widely spread and common in the Carboniferous rocks of Northumberland. Apart from being fairly sure that it does not come from a horizon higher than the Lower Coal Measures, it is impossible to say more about its provenance. There are several pieces of fossil plant material, very badly preserved, possible fragments

of bone or fish scale embedded in the piece, and a fragmentary brachiopod shell, an indication of marine conditions of accumulation of the sediment. The rock shows small scale irregular lamination, but an overall flaggy split. Very similar rocks may be found at intervals to 100 ft. or a little more throughout the Limestone Group, so-called Millstone Grit and the lowest part of the Coal Measures, and this slab could have come from within a few miles of Warkworth."

CLAY ROOF TILES

Trench 1, layer 5; Trench 2, layers 4, 7, 8 and 10

2. Fragments of a number of tiles of which one might be part of a ridge tile. The remainder are flat, approximately 0.5" thick, and have rough outer and smooth inner surfaces. A square peg-hole survives on one fragment, a nib and part of a peg-hole on a second. Cf. similar examples from Newminster Abbey.²⁰

CLAY FLOOR TILES

Trench, 1, layer 4

3. Fragment of a yellow-glazed tile, 1.9" thick and originally more than 7" long.

Trench 1, layer 5

4. One almost complete tile, 10" square and 1.6" thick. No traces of glaze remain.
5. Fragments of four tiles, all 1.2" thick. Two are glazed yellow, one green, and one a glossy dark greenish-brown.

These tiles are similar to, though thicker than, tiles found at Newminster Abbey,²¹ and it is unlikely that they were made earlier than the 15th C.²²

MEDIEVAL POTTERY (fig. 4)

J. E. Parsons

Trench 1, layer 5

- 6.*Lower part of wall of jug, in dark grey fabric with orange-buff

²⁰ Barbara Harbottle and Peter Salway, Excavations at Newminster Abbey, Northumberland, 1961-1963, *A.A.* 4, XLII (1964), p. 156 no. 24.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 156, nos. 22-23.

²² *London Museum Medieval Catalogue* (1954), p. 229. I am grateful to Miss N. R. Whitcomb of the Sunderland Museum for discussing these tiles with me.

inner, and outer surface except where covered by patchy light green glaze. Faint trace of handle junction. Glaze and fabric typical of late medieval jugs.

- 7.*Upper part of a Nottingham/Scarborough-type jug (?), in dark grey fabric, with both surfaces covered by shiny green glaze, streaked with brown, over a thin white skin. Two other fragments of the same vessel were also found in this layer.

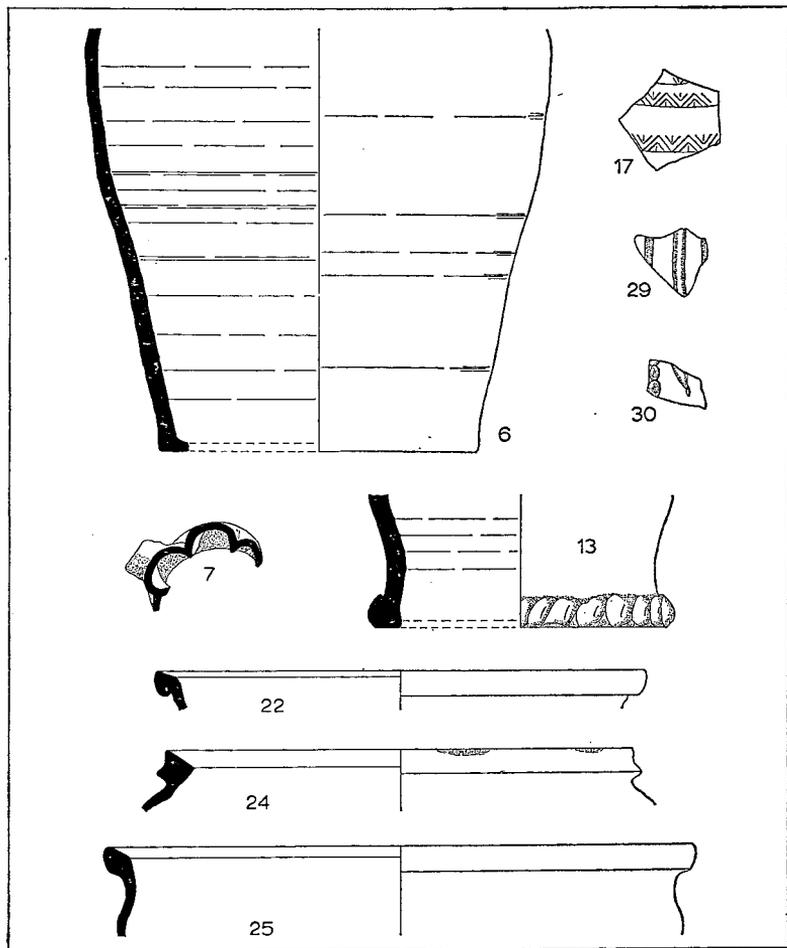


FIG. 4. MEDIEVAL POTTERY (†)

8. Fragment of wall of jug, see No. 13 below.
9. Fragment of wall of jug, 1 cm. thick, in orange-buff fabric, with brown outer surface (the colour being the result of heat) marked with spots of brownish-green glaze.
10. Two conjoined fragments (one from the modern layers in Trench 1) in smooth cream-coloured fabric, with light orange-buff surfaces. Flask ? Cf. *Finchale* 137.²³
11. Fragment of wall of jug, in hard fabric with dark grey core fired to orange-buff inside. The off-white surface of the exterior is covered by dark green-brown glaze.
12. Wall sherd similar to No. 15.
Trench 1, modern layers 7-11
- 13.*Lower part of wall of jug, in dark grey fabric with orange-brown inner surface except where covered by green glaze and green-glazed exterior. At the external junction of base and wall there is badly-formed frilled decoration made by thumb-jabbings. Late 14th/15th C.
14. Small sherd of type similar to No. 10, but with grey core.
Trench 2, layer 1
15. Ten fragments of cooking pot, in grey fabric and with pinkish-buff inner surface which includes quartz grit. Some of the pieces show soot-blackening on exterior, and one is part of a base with traces of brownish glaze, which is probably accidental. Two form a join with a fragment from layer 7.
16. Fragment of wall, with grey core, creamy-buff rather gritty inner surface, exterior buff except where covered with patchy light green glaze, and decorated with three rows of small square stab-marks.
Trench 2, layer 4
The pottery from this layer included a number of fragments of cooking pots, and parts of three ribbed rod handles of jugs.
- 17.*Four fragments (three conjoined) of the wall of a jug, in grey fabric, with brown interior, and green-glazed exterior decorated with horizontally applied complex geometric rouletted pattern, repeated in varying interspersed bands. This form of decoration, rare in the north-east of England, is similar to though lacks the curvilinear character of that on pottery from White Castle, Monmouthshire,²⁴ and thus suggests another possible regional variation.
18. Two conjoined fragments (one from layer 10) of the wall of a

²³ Michael G. Jarrett and B. J. N. Edwards, *Medieval and other pottery from Finchale Priory, County Durham, A.A. 4, XXXIX (1961)*, pp. 263-4, 278.

²⁴ J. G. Hurst, *White Castle and the Dating of Medieval Pottery, Med. Archaeol.*, Vol. VI-VII (1962-3), p. 153, fig. 53, no. 10, and p. 154, n. 125.

vessel with carinated angle, in smooth yellow-buff fabric with smooth yellow-brown exterior glaze.

19. Fragment of wall of jug, in pinkish-brown fabric, the exterior covered by very smooth dark green glaze of Scarborough type.
Trench 2, layer 5
20. Fragment of wall of jug, in light grey-white fabric, with smooth greenish-brown external glaze over raised horizontal strip.
21. Fragment of wall of cooking pot, in gritty fabric with grey core, orange-brown interior, and purplish brown unglazed exterior. Though less gritty, the fabric is reminiscent of No. 25.
Trench 2, layer 7
- 22.*Rim of cooking pot, with grey gritty core, reddish-purple surfaces and soot-blackened exterior.
23. Fragment of the wall of a vessel in cream-coloured fabric, and with reddish-brown exterior and light green glaze. Reminiscent of a type of pottery found in south-east Durham.
Trench 2, layer 8
In general this group consisted of sherds of late medieval green-glazed jugs. It also included:
- 24.*Rim of cooking pot, core of rim dark grey and of wall buff, and with orange surfaces. Shallow thumb impression on outer edge of rim. Derived 12th-C. form, but the date at which this type of rim went out of use is not yet known. Cf. *Nafferton 10*.²⁵
- 25.*Rim of cooking pot, in grey fabric containing substantial quantities of quartz grit, and with light brown surfaces, the outer somewhat blackened. Fabric similar to No. 15.
26. Fragment of plain rim, in dark grey fabric and with green-glazed exterior.
27. Two conjoined wall fragments, with yellowish core and unglazed exterior, light grey inner surface.
28. Part of the rim of a vessel, in grey fabric, and with reddish-brown internal and pinkish-buff external surfaces. There is the trace of a pinched spout, and the rim bears a groove along its top.

Trench 2, layer 10

- 29.*Fragment of jug wall, in smooth brownish-buff fabric, the exterior covered with smooth yellow-brown glaze, and decorated with three vertical strips, the centre one raised and dark green, the others probably brownish-red though the glaze has now disappeared. Cf. No. 30 below, *NCC 150, 164, 170*,²⁶ and fragments from Whitefriars, Newcastle (report forthcoming).

²⁵ Barbara Harbottle, Peter Salway and B. J. N. Edwards, *Nafferton Castle: second report, A.A. 4, XXXIX* (1961), p. 176 and fig. 7.

²⁶ Barbara Harbottle, *Excavations at the South Curtain Wall of the Castle, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1960-61, A.A. 4, XLIV* (1966), pp. 126-9 and fig. 13.

- 30.*Fragment of jug wall in smooth pinkish-buff fabric, the exterior covered with yellow glaze and decorated with three scales, applied vertically and glazed dark brown, and traces of a green blob.
- 31. Polychrome fragment—to be published separately.
Trench 2, layer 13
In general this group consisted of fragments of green-glazed jugs, including parts of seven strap handles, of 14th/15th C. date.
- 32. Fragments of flask, in smooth, dark cream-coloured fabric.

IRON²⁷ (fig. 5)

Trench 1, layer 5

- 33.*Flat round head and part of the square shank of a nail.
- 34.*Nail, 2½" long, with flat round head and square shank.

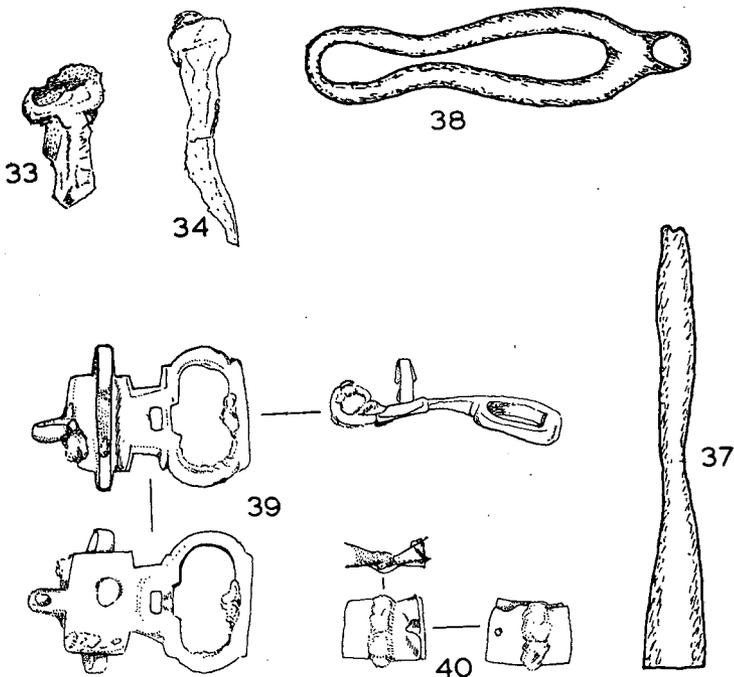


FIG. 5. IRON AND BRONZE OBJECTS (½)

²⁷ I am grateful to Mr. W. Dodds for drawing most of the metal objects, and to the International Research and Development Co. Ltd. for X-rays of the iron fragments.

35. Fragments of the shanks of two nails, with wood attached.
 36. Two fragments, c. 2½" long, probably nail shanks.
Trench 2, layer 4
 37.*Bar, 4½" long, roughly round in section at the thicker end, square at the thinner end, which has been broken. Shown by X-ray to taper from both ends to the middle. Original purpose unknown. Drawn from the X-ray.
 38.*Door hasp, 4-2" long, in the form of a figure-of-eight, with a small knob at the end of the larger loop, and slightly curved in section. Drawn from the X-ray. A similar though not identical object was found at Clough Castle, Co. Down.²⁸

BRONZE (fig. 5)

Trench 2, layer 8

- 39.*Buckle, showing slight traces of gilding, and with the pin missing. The vertical loop bears an integral rivet, which has been passed through a hole in the plate of the buckle and hammered flat on the underside. The little hook at the "strap" end of the buckle shows that the buckle cannot have been immediately attached to leather, but presumably to a metal link of some kind. Perhaps a harness fitting.
 40.*Hinge, consisting of two small bronze plates attached by a piece of corroded iron sandwiched between them. There is a pair of small holes, one above the other, at one end only of this object, and an iron pin survives in the upper hole.

SILVER

Trench 1, layer 5

41. York penny, Class VIII, of Henry VI, c. 1455.²⁹

ANIMAL BONES³⁰*Trench 1, layer 5*

42. Horse or ox: lumba vertebra.
 43. Sheep: lower jaws (2), tibia, radius.

Trench 2, layer 4

²⁸ D. M. Waterman, Excavations at Clough Castle, Co. Down, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 17 (1954), p. 140 and fig. 12 no. 6.

²⁹ I am grateful to Dr. J. P. C. Kent of the British Museum for this identification.

³⁰ I am indebted to Mrs. K. Rowell for identifying these bones.

44. Dog: skull (lower jaw missing).
Trench 2, layer 8
45. Horse: calcaneum, tibia.
46. Sheep: lower jaw.

SHELLS

- Trench 1, layer 5*
47. Oyster shells.

