



The area of the 1965 excavation before demolition:  
19, Forth Street, from the north-west, in 1964

*Photograph by J. M. Fleming*

## IX.—EXCAVATIONS AT THE CARMELITE FRIARY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, 1965 AND 1967

*Barbara Harbottle*

### *Introduction* (plate XI, and fig. 1)

In the interim between the clearance and redevelopment of an area on the south side of the east end of Forth Street it was possible to carry out two seasons of excavation on the site of the Carmelite friary (National Grid ref. NZ/248637). The ground available in 1965 was a restricted space in the angle between Forth Street and Clavering Place, and this was investigated fairly thoroughly over a period of six weeks in May and June of that year (trenches 1-8). Later, a much larger area immediately to the west was cleared of 8 to 10 feet of overburden, and a small part of this was available for excavation for two weeks in April/May, 1967 (trenches 9-14).

I am grateful to the landowners, the Northern Clubs' Federation Brewery Limited, for permission to excavate, and to their architect, Mr. J. T. Angus, for inviting me on to the site in the second season, after redevelopment had begun. I am indebted to the Ministry of Public Building and Works for financing both seasons' work, to the Newcastle City Engineer's Department for providing labour in 1965 and the C.W.S. in 1967, and to the C.W.S. site agent, Mr. T. Brown, for much kindness. I am grateful to the acting City Archivist, Mr. W. Young, and Mr. B. Beckingsale for providing and commenting on some of the documentary sources, to Mr. J. M. Fleming for lending me photographs of the site before demolition and for allowing me to reproduce one of them, to Professor G. W. S. Barrow and Mr. J. P. Gillam for read-

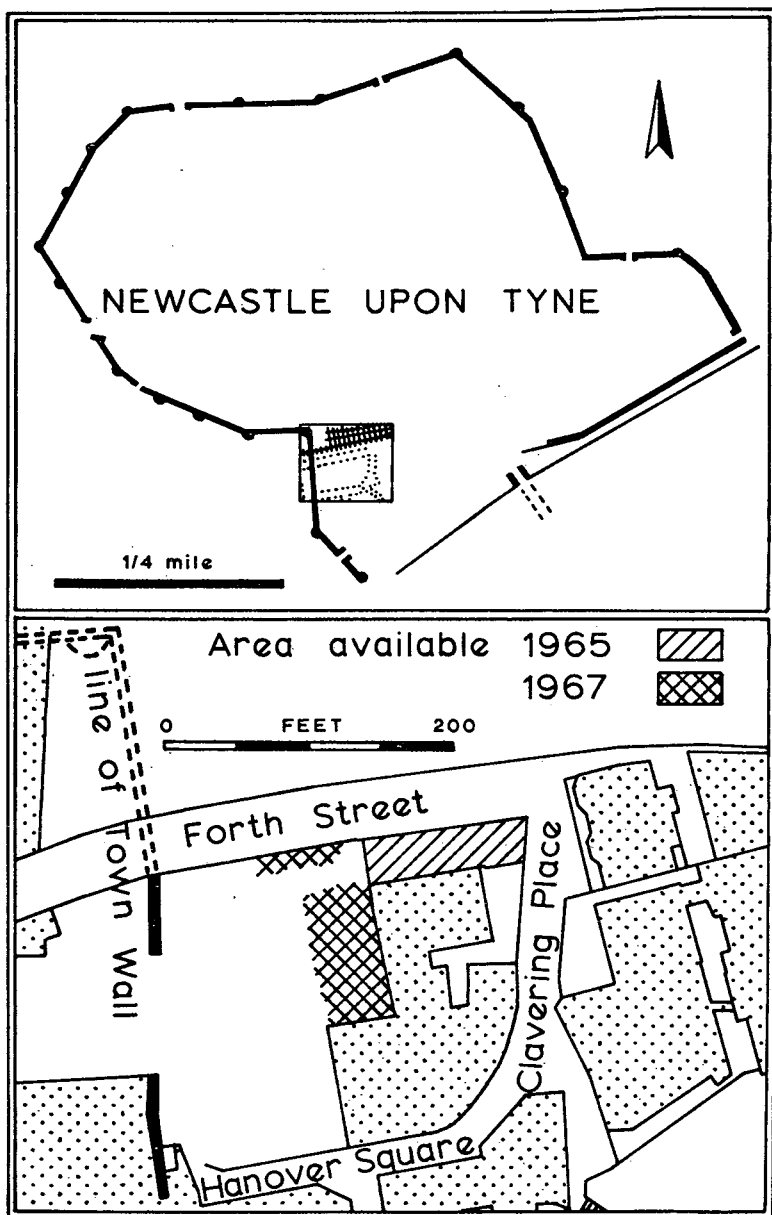


FIG. 1

ing parts of the text, to those named below who have reported on the finds, and to Mrs. M. Daniels, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Slade who have drawn the finds. Finally, I acknowledge with gratitude the ungrudging help of a number of volunteers, in particular Mr. C. D. Moffat in 1965 and Miss H. M. Wheeler in 1967.

*The site and its history (fig. 2)*

In reporting what is known of the history of the site it would seem sensible to consider an area wider than that of the excavation, in other words the area which one may assume once contained the whole precinct of the friary. Since its boundaries have been increasingly obscured by rebuilding from the mid-nineteenth century onwards, they can best be defined by reference to Thomas Oliver's map of Newcastle in 1830. The area to be considered, therefore, lies south of the street called the Postern, west of Clavering Place, north of the boundary between the White Friars Tower and the head of the Tuthill Stairs, and immediately east of, and within, the town wall. While the ground in the greater part of this precinct is fairly level, from the south side of Hanover Square it begins a steep fall to the Close and River Tyne.

Since this area is situated south of Hadrian's Wall it is not surprising that it has in the past produced evidence of Roman occupation. Altars, coins, pottery and roofing tiles were recovered south of Hanover Square,<sup>1</sup> an inscription, more pottery, two stone coffins (one containing human bones and a castor-ware urn) and other human skeletons from Clavering Place.<sup>2</sup> The discovery of the burials has led earlier writers to suggest that this was the site of the cemetery of the Roman fort in Newcastle.<sup>3</sup>

After the Roman period nothing is known of this neighbourhood until the foundation of the house of the Friars of

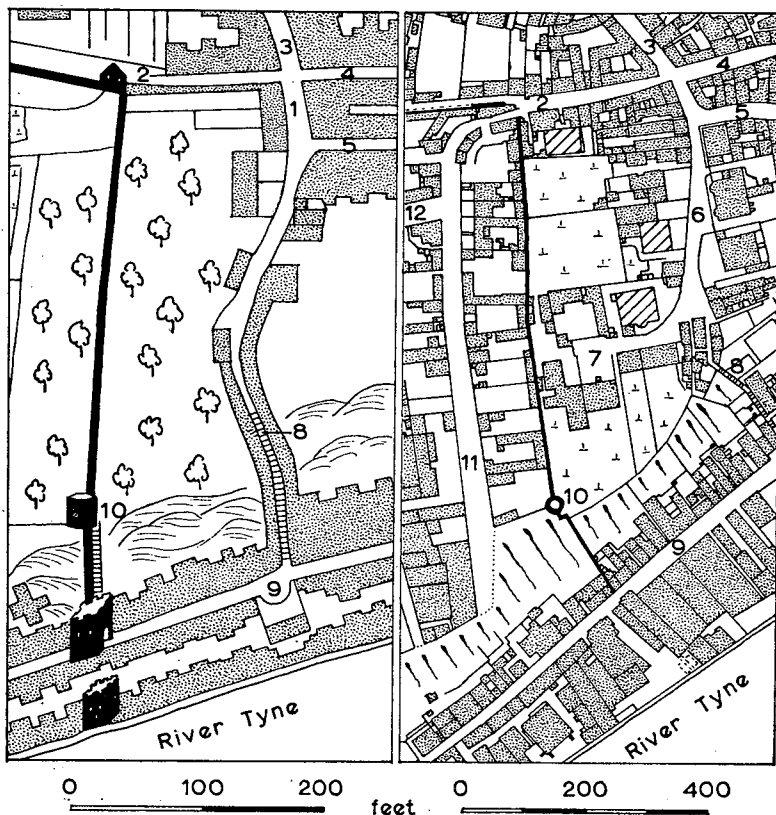
<sup>1</sup> A.A. 1. III, (1844), 148-9.

<sup>2</sup> A.A. 2. VI, (1861-65), 231-2; XXV, (1902-03), 147-9.

<sup>3</sup> N.C.H. XIII, 506-7.

After James Corbridge, 1723

After Thomas Oliver, 1830



- 1 Keel Head
- 2 The Postern
- 3 Westgate Street
- 4 Back Row
- 5 Bailiff Gate
- 6 Clavering Place

- 7 Hanover Square
- 8 Tuthill Stairs
- 9 The Close
- 10 White Friars Tower
- 11 Orchard Street
- 12 Forth Street



Chapels

RBH, 1968

FIG. 2

the Sack. The earliest reference is in 1266 when, at the instance of Robert de Bruce, Henry III granted the friars a piece of land called *Cunstable-galgarthe* for the enlargement of their close.<sup>4</sup>

One can only speculate as to their reasons for acquiring this particular site. The location of their other houses in England<sup>5</sup> suggests that the Friars of the Sack resembled the Dominicans and Franciscans in choosing to settle in large towns,<sup>6</sup> and their arrival in this part of Newcastle may have been determined merely by a large enough piece of open ground being made available to them. Such a space would only have existed on the fringe of the built-up area, and the position of the friary can thus be assumed to define part of the south-western edge of the town as it was in the third quarter of the thirteenth century. The four other houses of friars in Newcastle occupied similar positions on the north-western, northern and south-eastern outskirts, and it is virtually certain that all five friaries were established before the town wall was built. This is certainly true of the Friars of the Sack (see p. 170) and so, whatever physical constraints there may have been to their buildings, the town wall was not one of them, nor was it initially available for use as part of the precinct boundary. It seems possible, therefore, that the orders of friars acquired less constricted sites in Newcastle than in certain other English towns.<sup>7</sup>

Apart from its receipt of a pittance at the time of Edward I's visit to Newcastle in 1300 (N.S.)<sup>8</sup> when it apparently housed only three friars,<sup>9</sup> there is no further reference to the house of the Friars of the Sack until it was acquired by the Carmelites in 1307 (see p. 169). In common with its sister

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1266-1272*, 10. J. Brand, *History of Newcastle upon Tyne*, I (1789), 58-9n., suggests the alternative *Stable Garth*. It seems probable that if the Newcastle house of the Friars of the Sack had not subsequently been acquired by the Carmelites its precise location would still be unknown.

<sup>5</sup> David Knowles and R. Neville Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses—England and Wales* (1953), 206-7.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 36, 183-195.

<sup>7</sup> R. Gilyard-Beer, *Abbeys* (1958), 44.

<sup>8</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 59.

<sup>9</sup> Knowles and Hadcock, *op. cit.*, 206n.

houses, its short life was the result of a command issued by the Council of Lyons in 1274 that the order should gradually be disbanded, and its fate was shared by the friaries at Berwick and Norwich, which were taken over by the Dominicans, and at Oxford, acquired by the Franciscans.<sup>10</sup>

While the friary was almost certainly still incomplete at the time it changed hands, it is impossible to say just how much was standing in 1307. It cannot be denied that the ban by the Council of Lyons on the recruitment of new members and the acquisition of new property<sup>11</sup> would be a deterrent to further building, though it is impossible to say how soon it would have an effect. On the other hand, forty years had passed since the arrival of the Friars of the Sack, and as the first permanent building to be constructed was usually the church it would be reasonable to suggest that this at least might have been nearing completion, perhaps even finished. Knowles believed that he had found architectural fragments of this period, and of these the four capitals, and the moulded string course on the north face of his east-west wall, almost certainly belonged to the church.<sup>12</sup> The recent excavation provided some support for his view, and there is documentary evidence that, by the time of their disappearance in the early fourteenth century, the Friars of the Sack had built churches or chapels at London,<sup>13</sup> Lincoln,<sup>14</sup> Bristol<sup>15</sup> and Cambridge.<sup>16</sup>

With regard to the claustral buildings, the east range of the Newcastle house was certainly later than the church, and therefore probably the work of the Carmelites, and it seems likely that the other houses of the Friars of the Sack would often, if not always, have been incomplete when they were

<sup>10</sup> Richard W. Emery, *The Friars of the Sack, Speculum*, XVIII, (1943), 327, 331n.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 327.

<sup>12</sup> W. H. Knowles, *Recent Excavations on the site of the Carmelites, or White Friars, at Newcastle, A.A.* 2, XIII, (1889), 346-350.

<sup>13</sup> *V.C.H. London*, 1, 514.

<sup>14</sup> *V.C.H. Lincoln*, 2, 225.

<sup>15</sup> *V.C.H. Gloucester*, 2, 111.

<sup>16</sup> *V.C.H. Cambridge*, 2, 290.

abandoned. How incomplete it is impossible to say since nothing appears to have survived except for one building at their house in Rye;<sup>17</sup> even at Norwich, where it has been claimed that the claustral ranges of the Dominican house can be attributed to the Friars of the Sack<sup>18</sup> a more recent account states merely that the buildings are fourteenth-century in date.<sup>19</sup>

There had been a Carmelite friary in Newcastle for forty five years before its removal to the house of the Friars of the Sack in 1307. On their arrival in the town in 1262 the White Friars had settled at Wallknoll in the south-eastern suburb of Pandon on land acquired from John de Byker.<sup>20</sup> This cramped site was later enlarged by the gift of an adjacent plot from Philip de Crawden,<sup>21</sup> and here they flourished until the turn of the century when the community numbered twenty seven.<sup>22</sup> By 1300, however, the mayor and bailiffs were contemplating the construction of the next sector of the town wall, which they planned should pass through the Carmelites' close with a tower on the site of the church, and they suggested to the king that the friars should be transferred to the house of the Friars of the Sack where Walter de Carleton was living by himself.<sup>23</sup> Permission for the move was not given until 1307, by which time the wall (but presumably not the tower) had actually been built, hard by the church and cutting the close in two.<sup>24</sup> The collectors of the murage were subsequently ordered to pay the friars nineteen marks as compensation for this inconvenience.<sup>25</sup>

This move to a new friary was not, however, the end of change for the Carmelites. Apart from their assumed need

<sup>17</sup> *V.C.H. Sussex*, 9, 43.

<sup>18</sup> Percy A. Nash, *The Sackfriars' and Blackfriars' Conventual Buildings in the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Peter Hungate, Norwich*, *Norfolk Archaeology*, XXII, (1925), 371.

<sup>19</sup> F. C. Elliston Erwood, *The Norwich Blackfriars*, *A.J.* 106, (1949), 90-94.

<sup>20</sup> *N.C.H.* XIII, 266.

<sup>21</sup> *Northumbrian Petitions*, ed. C. M. Fraser, *S.S.* 176, (1961), 5.

<sup>22</sup> Knowles and Hadcock, *op. cit.*, 198.

<sup>23</sup> *Northumbrian Petitions*, *op. cit.*, 19-20.

<sup>24</sup> *Cal. Chancery Warrants* I, 263; *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1301-1307*, 533.

<sup>25</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls 1307-1313*, 40-41.



to complete the buildings, perhaps even all the claustral ranges, they were confronted almost immediately with the problem of the south-west sector of the town wall, which had not been started at the time of their arrival. In 1311 the king ordered an enquiry concerning this stretch after he had heard from various unnamed people that it would be better for the safety of the town and less of a nuisance to the inhabitants if the proposed line were altered so that the wall passed by the mill of the hospital of St. Mary, Westgate.<sup>26</sup> At the inquisition, held by the sheriff of Northumberland, the suggested alteration was found to possess these advantages, and in August of the same year the king directed the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle to construct the wall and ditch without delay from the mill direct to the Tyne.<sup>27</sup> While the town wall, as it now survives outside the friary, would seem to represent the second alignment, it is not clear from the rather ambiguous conclusion to the document as to whether the first would have included or excluded the Carmelites' house.<sup>28</sup> If exclusion appears the more probable interpretation, perhaps one reason for it was because the mayor and bailiffs wanted to avoid a repetition of their earlier experience at Wallknoll. While it is unknown whether the friars were among the anonymous complainants, and perhaps hoping to obtain inclusion, it is certain that in 1304, when negotiations for their removal were in progress, the king expected the mayor and bailiffs to provide them with a suitable site within the walls.<sup>29</sup>

Construction of this stretch of the wall and ditch duly followed, the ditch at least being completed by 1316,<sup>30</sup> and the wall by 1334 at the latest.<sup>31</sup> The wall passed the friary some 40 feet west of the west range, and though it cannot

<sup>26</sup> *Cal. Chancery Warrants* I, 341.

<sup>27</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls 1307-1313*, 369.

<sup>28</sup> By realignment "the wall and ditch would include less space and would include a great part of the town that was previously altogether excluded, by which exclusion danger to the town might arise".

<sup>29</sup> *Cal. Chancery Warrants* I, 243-4.

<sup>30</sup> *Northumbrian Petitions*, *op. cit.*, 180-1.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, 198.

have been as near their church as at Wallknoll it was certainly built on the Carmelites' land, and it possibly shut them off from some of their property outside.<sup>32</sup> Together with the hospital of St. Mary, Westgate, and nine burgesses of Newcastle, the White Friars petitioned the king in ? 1333 for compensation for the loss of property now occupied by the wall and ditch.<sup>33</sup> As the width of ground lost was the same for all parties—6 perches—it can perhaps be assumed that this was the width of the area required for the defences. The length lost varied from as much as 80 perches to as little as 8, the Carmelites having been deprived of 18. The friars were perhaps somewhat consoled in 1336 when their precinct was enlarged by the gift of a garden from Adam Page, one of the nine aggrieved burgesses.<sup>34</sup>

Together with the other friaries in Newcastle, the Carmelite house was dissolved in 1539, the deed of surrender being signed in their chapter house by the prior and nine friars, two of whom were novices.<sup>35</sup> There have been published two documents concerning the house at the time of dissolution, a short statement of its value,<sup>36</sup> and a rather longer inventory of its contents.<sup>37</sup> For our present purpose the inventory is interesting principally for its list of buildings—the quire, containing four altars, two lecterns and stalls, the vestry, kitchen, cloister with a lavatory of tin and lead, frater, brewhouse, buttery, dorter and partitions within it, and the lady chapel. Also mentioned are a rood chapel, and a chapel “next the dore”, both presumably somewhere in the church.

Before proceeding to outline the post-medieval history of

<sup>32</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 65n.g. Cf. Dominicans in Newcastle, W. H. Knowles, *The Monastery of the Black Friars, Newcastle upon Tyne*, A.A. 3, XVII, (1920), 317-318.

<sup>33</sup> *Northumbrian Petitions, op. cit.*, 197-8

<sup>34</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1334-1338*, 336.

<sup>35</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 63-4n.c., *Calendar of Letters and Papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII*, XIV, (1), 22. (Hereafter referred to as *L. and P.*).

<sup>36</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 64n.d.

<sup>37</sup> W. H. St. John Hope, *Inventory of the parish church of St. Mary, Scarborough, 1434*; and that of the White Friars or Carmelites of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1538, *Archaeologia* 51, (1888), 68-72.

the site, it is necessary to give the reasons for believing its boundaries to have been as described on p. 165. As a western limit the town wall requires no further comment, though it is interesting to see on Corbridge's map of 1723 a hint of the existence of the friars' gardens outside, and to note that, unlike the position at the Dominican and Austin friaries, there is no suggestion on any map of a lane along the inside of this sector of the wall.

Although Leland reported that the White Friars' garth came almost to Tyneside,<sup>38</sup> it seems probable that the southern boundary of their precinct was the wall sited half-way down the bank between the White Friars Tower and the head of the Tuthill Stairs. Not only does this wall appear on many, though not all, of the views and maps of the area from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century,<sup>39</sup> but it would seem to be the one referred to in four documents dated between 1682 and 1747. A garden lying on the west side of the head of the Tuthill Stairs had, as its northern limit, "an antient wall heretofore belonging to the late desolved Monastery of Carmalyte Fryars".<sup>40</sup>

The evidence for the eastern and northern limits of the friary is more circumstantial, but since major changes in the street system of any town were rare before the nineteenth century,<sup>41</sup> and a comparison of Oliver's map of 1830 with Speed's of 1610 shows the eighteenth-century Hanover Square to be the only addition in this area, it seems probable that Clavering Place<sup>42</sup> and the Postern were streets of some anti-

<sup>38</sup> *The Itinerary of John Leland*, ed. L. Toulmin Smith, V (1910), 126.

<sup>39</sup> E.g. view of 1590 (*A.A.* 1, III, (1844), opp. 124), Hutton's map of 1770, Beilby's map and Bailey's sketch (frontispieces of Brand, *op. cit.*, I and II), Wood's map of 1827, Oliver's map of 1830.

<sup>40</sup> *Newcastle City Archives* (hereafter referred to as *N.C.A.*) DD 19/1; also DD 19/2, 6-7, 10.

<sup>41</sup> M. R. G. Conzen, *Historical Townscapes in Britain, a Problem in Applied Geography*, in *Northern Geographical Essays* (1966), 64.

<sup>42</sup> This name, though convenient in this context, is an anachronism since it dates from the late eighteenth century. It would appear that this was the street called the Hill, or Finkle Street, in the early seventeenth century (*N.C.A.* 201/1/52), and Tuthill Street or Finkle Street in the eighteenth century (*N.C.A.* DD 19/3-4, Bourne's map of 1736, Armstrong's map of 1769). The north end of this street had the name Keel Head on Corbridge's map of 1723.

quity. While it is unknown whether they predated or postdated the friary, it is likely that the Postern at least was in existence before the town wall was built. Not only would it have given the public a way to the church,<sup>43</sup> but the postern gate at its west end,<sup>44</sup> sited to allow access through the wall, could be regarded as the recognition of a street already there. Finally, it is now known that the friars' church and cloister lay within these bounds, and indeed far enough south of the Postern to provide room for a preaching yard between it and the church.<sup>45</sup>

While the site changed hands several times between the mid-sixteenth and the mid-seventeenth century, the evidence suggests that it remained one as regards ownership. The keeper of the friary immediately after the Dissolution was Sir George Lawson,<sup>46</sup> and in June, 1539, the site of the house, with the buildings and an acre of garden belonging to it, was leased to Sir James Lawson for twenty one years.<sup>47</sup> Although Sir George begged Cromwell on three occasions, 1539-1540, to be allowed to keep the property<sup>48</sup> he was unsuccessful for, in 1545, the Carmelite and Trinitarian houses in Newcastle, and monastic property elsewhere in the country, were granted to Sir Richard Gresham, an alderman of London, and Richard Billingsford.<sup>49</sup> There is then a gap in the evidence until 1647, when Ralph Delaval the elder, of London, and Ralph Delaval the younger, of Seaton Delaval, sold to Robert Jennison, D.D., for £300 "All that Messuage or Tenement and Close or parcel of ground thereunto adjoining with the appurtenances commonly called or known by the name of the Whitefryers . . . and all the scite precinct and compass of the same", together with a piece of waste ground

<sup>43</sup> A. W. Clapham, *The Architecture of the Friars in England*, *The Antiquary*, XLVI, (1910), 228.

<sup>44</sup> Although this postern gate has also been termed the White Friar Gate (H. Bourne, *History of Newcastle upon Tyne* (1736), 11) there is no reason to suppose it was exclusively for the friars' use.

<sup>45</sup> Clapham, *op. cit.*, 250.

<sup>46</sup> *L. and P.*, XIV (1), 150.

<sup>47</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 64-65n.d.

<sup>48</sup> *L. and P.*, XIV (1), 449, (2), 111, XV, 193.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, XX (1), 520.

"before" the White Friars.<sup>50</sup> This last plot, on which there had once been five burgages, had been acquired by Sir Ralph Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, at some point after 1615,<sup>51</sup> and it appears to have lain east of and outside the friars' precinct.

Jennison, vicar of Newcastle from 1644, died in 1652,<sup>52</sup> and for nearly seventy years there is no certain information about the history of the site. Some hearsay evidence is reported by Brand to the effect that the remains of the friary had at one time belonged to a Mrs. Jennison,<sup>53</sup> presumably before 1740 (see below), but whether or not she was a relative of the vicar is unknown. Although his second wife outlived him she subsequently remarried.

It is difficult to determine with any accuracy the changes in the appearance of this part of Newcastle in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, though the overall impression, admittedly vague, is one of stagnation, if not decay. It is true that Speed's map of 1610 shows houses on both sides of Clavering Place and the Postern, but no documentary evidence has been found to show whether they were medieval, in which case those south of the Postern and west of Clavering Place perhaps backed up against the boundary of the friars' precinct, or whether they had been built on friary ground after the Dissolution. On the whole it seems more probable that these houses were medieval in origin and hence outside the precinct, since there appears to have been just enough room for them (a recent measurement shows there were 42 feet between the east end of the church and the inner edge of the pavement on the west side of Clavering Place), and if they were sited on the friars' property it seems odd that they were not mentioned in the sale of 1647. If this view is accepted then we have here no speedy post-medieval redevelopment.

<sup>50</sup> *N.C.A.* 29/1/52. Although this document bears the date 33 Charles at the beginning, it is dated 1647 at the end, and in view of other evidence (e.g. Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 65) it appears that 33 was written in error for 23.

<sup>51</sup> *N.C.A.* 201/3/52; and for its history before 1615 201/1/52.

<sup>52</sup> For his biography see R. Welford, *Men of Mark twixt Tyne and Tweed* (1895), II, 629-35.

<sup>53</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 65n.g.

This friary, like so many others in towns, was not to survive in a recognizable form,<sup>54</sup> but although there is evidence for some destruction of the buildings in the sixteenth century there was no wholesale demolition and clearance until the seventeenth. Speed indicates the site of the house, and seventeenth-century pottery was found in the robber trenches. Whether some of the buildings stood in a condition to be used after the Dissolution, and if so what for, is unknown, and without this information one can suggest only tentatively that there may have been little immediate demand for either land or building materials in this part of Newcastle. When demolition did occur in the seventeenth century it was not total. The church, except probably the west end of the south wall of the quire,<sup>55</sup> the south range, the cloister walls and probably the west range, were wholly destroyed; of the east range, at least the north part of the east wall was removed, but a considerable amount of the west wall was left standing. Work in 1965 and 1967 suggested that the lower courses probably survived for the full length of the wall, and it may well have stood to a fair height, Mr. Hall noting traces of a blocked window at first floor level near the north end in 1934.<sup>56</sup>

At some point in the seventeenth century part at least of the east range was reconstructed for use as a private house, pottery of this period being found in association with a fireplace which was cut into the south face of the south wall of the quire. It is now impossible to determine the full extent of the house, or to know how much of it dated from the seventeenth and how much from the eighteenth century and later. Nor can one say whether the rebuilding was carried out by Dr. Jennison. Brand's eye-witness reported that, by the time of Mrs. Jennison's ownership, the building had been reconstructed for use as a gardener's house.<sup>57</sup> All that seems

<sup>54</sup> Clapham, *op. cit.*, 225-227.

<sup>54</sup> Knowles, *White Friars*, *op. cit.*, 348 and plate XXIa.

<sup>56</sup> K. G. Hall, *The Buildings of the Carmelites or White Friars of Newcastle*, *P.S.A.N.*, 4, VI, (1933-4), 314.

<sup>57</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 65n.g.

certain is that from this time onwards it was in continuous occupation, while the area of the nave of the church, the cloister, and the south and west ranges remained open, much of it in the seventeenth century becoming covered with a deposit of purple ash.

Rather clearer evidence for stagnation in this part of Newcastle in the early seventeenth century is provided by the fate of the one-time burgages also acquired by Jennison in 1647. These were sited south of Bailiffgate and east of Clavering Place, and though they belonged to a succession of merchants they had apparently been leased to rather less well-to-do porters and labourers.<sup>58</sup> In 1614 three of the burgages were described as ruinous, and by 1647 the ground was waste and all five had disappeared.

By early in the eighteenth century all this had changed. The Carmelites' precinct had been or was being split up, new buildings were being erected and the area was becoming the respectable, largely residential, quarter it was to remain until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1724 and 1725 there are records of purchases of ground which had once belonged to the friars,<sup>59</sup> and as early as c. 1720 the followers of the Reverend Benjamin Bennett bought part of the precinct for the site of a Unitarian Chapel and a square of houses for themselves.<sup>60</sup> This, to be named Hanover Square "in testimony of their attachment to the reigning family and the principles of the Revolution", was apparently never completed as they had wished, and is not shown on a map until Thompson's survey of 1746. The surviving remnant of the friary buildings was bought by Dr. Adam Askew, a wealthy landowner and physician to the infirmary,<sup>61</sup> and incorporated in a handsome house he built here in 1740.<sup>62</sup> The house south of his was converted into a chapel for the United Secession Presbyterians in the early nineteenth century,

<sup>58</sup> *N.C.A.* 201/1/52.

<sup>59</sup> *N.C.A.* 29/12-13/52 (see also 29/6/52), DD 19/3-4.

<sup>60</sup> E. Mackenzie, *Newcastle upon Tyne* (1827), 169-170n.

<sup>61</sup> Welford, *op. cit.*, I, 111-115.

<sup>62</sup> Brand, *op. cit.*, I, 65-6 and n.h.

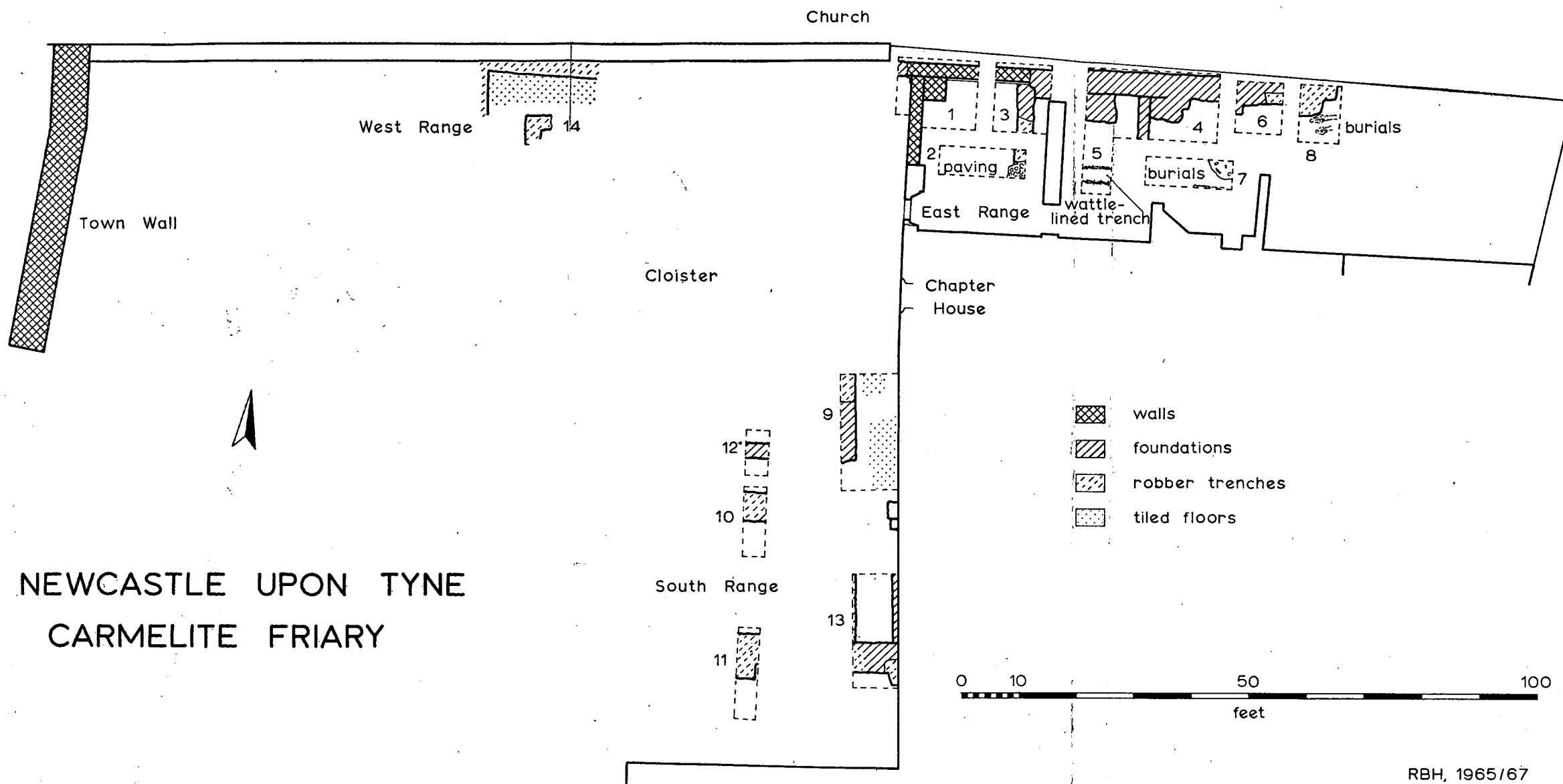


FIG. 3. PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS

RBH, 1965/67





the same sect having a second chapel in the Postern.<sup>63</sup>

This development, though random, produced an attractive neighbourhood and Mackenzie approved of it—"The Postern is a little, narrow but well-built street . . . there is a beautiful continuation of Westgate called Clavering Place. . . . It now contains two neat Dissenting chapels, and several genteel and well-built houses, which, however, are very irregularly disposed".<sup>64</sup> One of these, Clavering House, survives today on the east side of the street, and was built in or after 1784 when the site came by marriage to Sir Thomas Clavering, after whom Clavering Place was re-named.<sup>65</sup>

While there had been considerable development outside the town wall to the west between 1788, when fields and gardens came right up to the wall, and 1827, when Orchard Street, South Street and the west end of Forth Street were in existence,<sup>66</sup> there was little or no change in the Clavering Place neighbourhood before the 1840s. Then, between 1840 and 1850, the town wall was breached and the White Friars Tower demolished for the construction of Hanover Street from Hanover Square to the Close,<sup>67</sup> and the railway viaduct built from the High Level Bridge to the Central Station, obliterating Bailiffgate and the Postern.<sup>68</sup> There was a pause for some years, and then in the early 1890s the railway tracks were widened, and Forth Street extended eastwards to Clavering Place to complete the street plan as it is today.<sup>69</sup>

The changes in the lay-out of this area were followed, inevitably, by changes in its character. From being largely residential it became wholly commercial, the site of the friars' cloister, for example, after many years as gardens be-

<sup>63</sup> Mackenzie, *op. cit.*, 395-6.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 169.

<sup>65</sup> Information, via Miss Ursula Clark, from the archives of British Railways Eastern Region, York. Photograph in *Historic Architecture of Newcastle upon Tyne*, ed. Bruce Allsopp (1967), 30.

<sup>66</sup> Cf. Beilby's map of 1788 with Wood's of 1827.

<sup>67</sup> Oliver's map of 1844; *A.A.* 1, III, 148.

<sup>68</sup> W. W. Tomlinson, *The North Eastern Railway* (1914), 455, 492, 506, and O.S. map of 1859.

<sup>69</sup> O.S. map of 1900.

coming a tanner's yard,<sup>70</sup> and much of the property in the vicinity of Forth Street was acquired by the railway company. In recent years the biggest alteration has been the expansion of the Federation Brewery from its base in Hanover Square northwards to Forth Street.<sup>71</sup>

### *The Excavation*

#### *Roman* (figs. 4, 9, 10, 11)

Since the excavation was planned to reveal the medieval structures the Roman finds were made by accident, and in the second season there was not time to explore them fully. Hence, though Roman stratification and pottery were found in several trenches the work shed no fresh light on the history of Newcastle in this period.

Over most of the excavated area there was a layer of brown clay which contained Roman pottery (Nos. 8-14). This clay lay immediately above, or filled hollows in, the subsoil in trenches 1-8, although only one of these hollows, the ? construction trench in 8, appeared to have any possible structural significance. In 1967 only trenches 10-12 were excavated to the Roman level, and here brown clay was found to overlie a pile of large cobbles at least three courses deep at the south end of 10, and to be mixed with small cobbles in a spread over the whole of 12. In view of their depth, and situation beneath the overall black clay, it is possible that the drain at the north end of 11 and pile of stones at the north end of 10 were also Roman in date.

From these sparse and random discoveries there are just two statements which can be made with any certainty. No Roman burials were found, and all the pottery dated from the second and early third centuries. This area does not,

<sup>70</sup> O.S. map of 1859.

<sup>71</sup> Although the Federation Brewery kindly gave permission for the inspection of the deeds relating to the property acquired from British Railways, the C.W.S. Bank was unable to make these available before this article went to press.

# 1-8: SOUTH WALL OF QUIRE ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL REMAINS

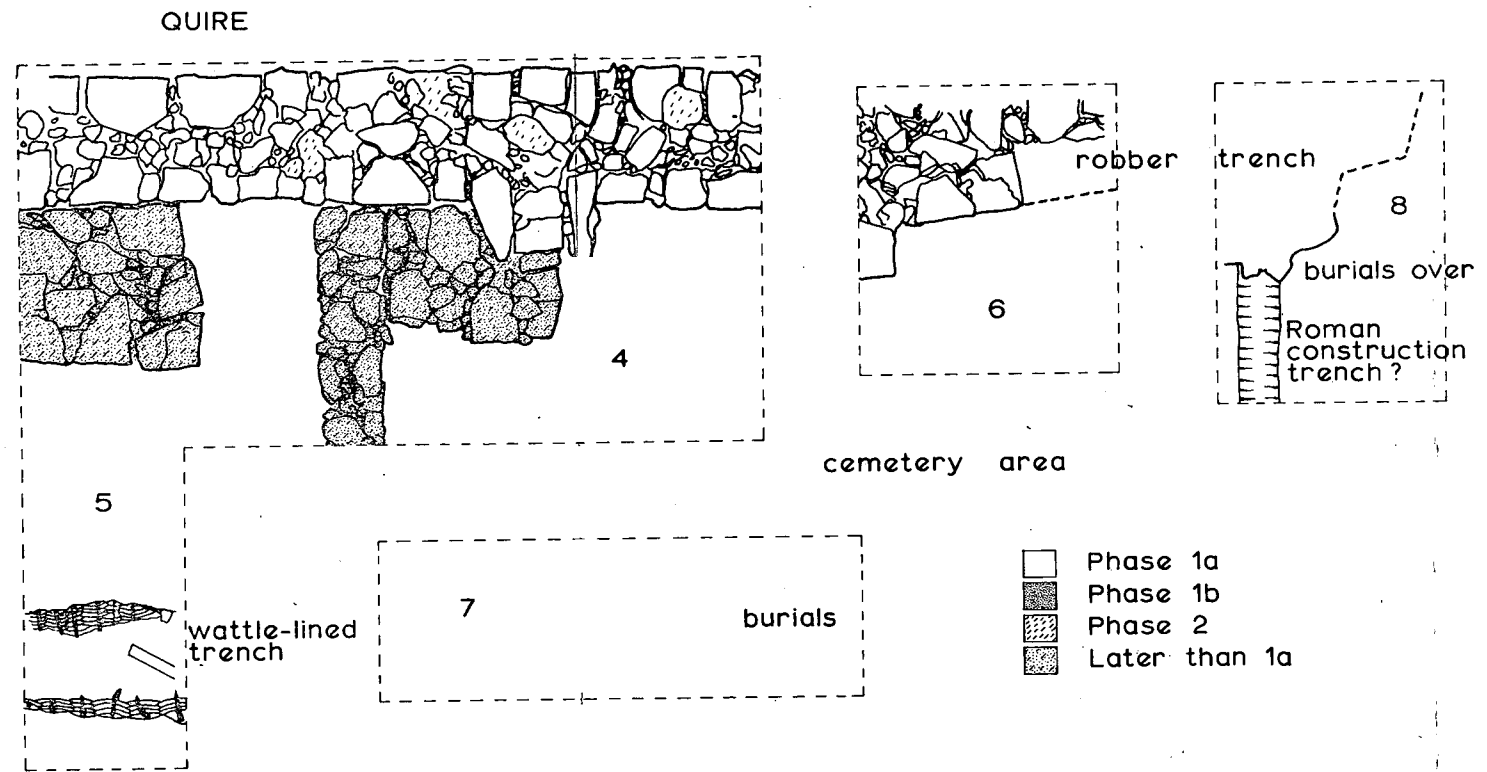
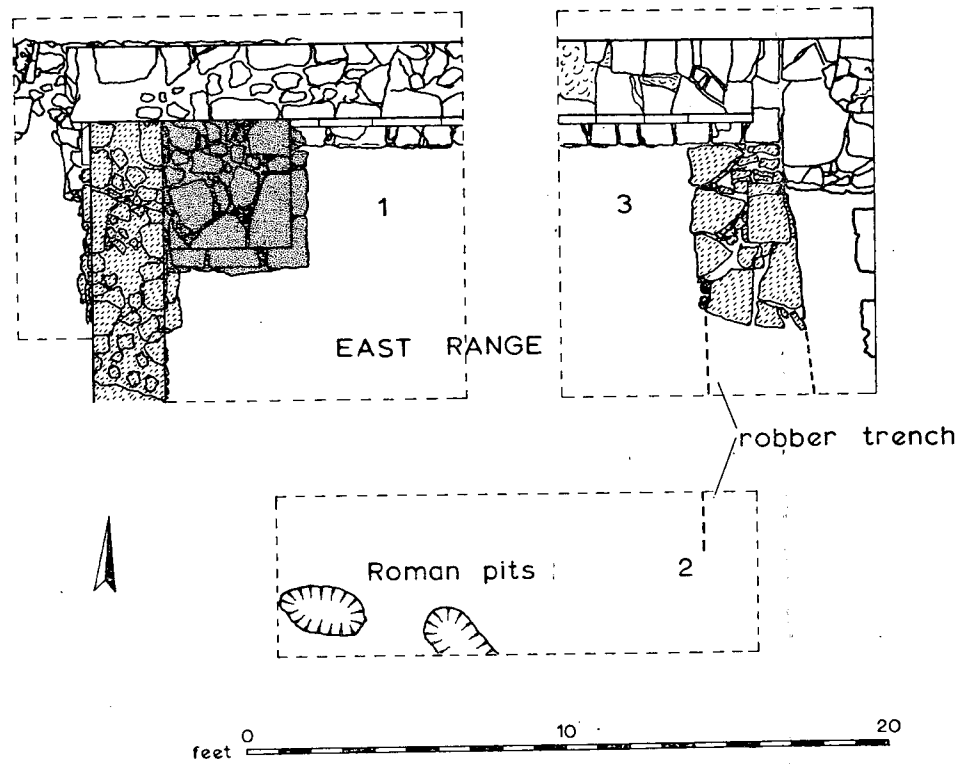


FIG. 4



therefore, appear to have been part of the cemetery, and it had a curiously short period of occupation by comparison with the nearby site of the castle.<sup>72</sup>

### *Medieval*

#### *The Church* (Plates XII-XIV, figs. 4-6)

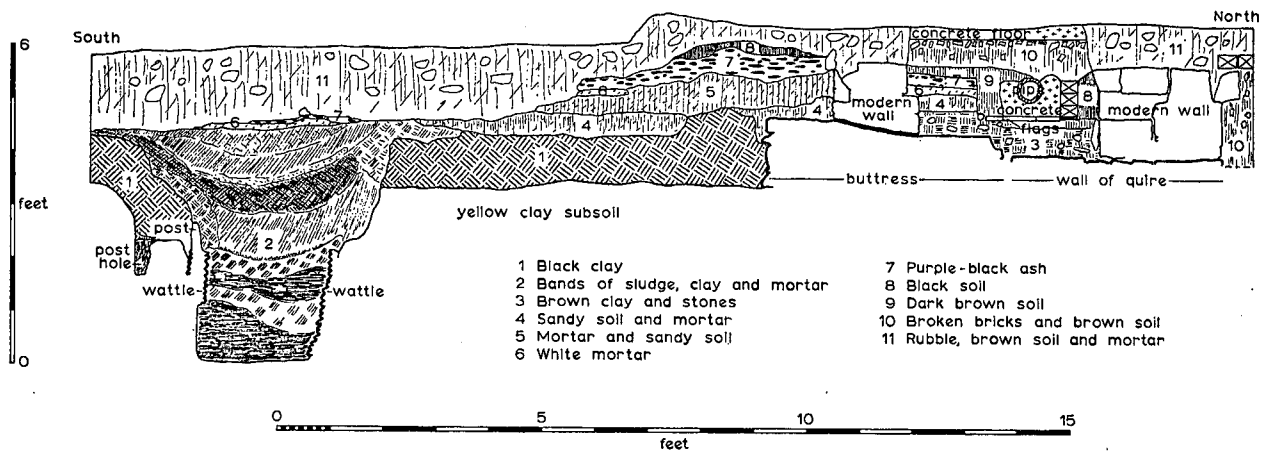
An unbroken stretch of wall some 74 feet long, and with a south outer face, was found to run from a point in trench 8 westwards through 6, 4/5, 3 and 1, and was assumed to be the south wall of the quire. This was confirmed by the discovery of the cloister and the southern edge of the robber trench of the south wall of the nave in 1967. It was thus clear that almost the whole of the friars' church lay under Forth Street and was irrecoverable.

The earliest medieval layer was the black clay overlying either the subsoil or traces of Roman occupation in every trench. The foundations of the quire wall had been laid in, and against the sides of, a trench cut through this black clay into the subsoil. The condition of this wall varied; it had been wholly robbed away in trench 8 and partially in 6, but the footings survived in 6, 4/5 and 3, and one or two courses of ashlar in 3 and 1. The foundations consisted of rough sandstone blocks bonded with clay, c. 2 feet deep, 4 feet across in trench 4/5, though only some 3 feet 3 inches wide in 3 and 1, and bearing traces of mortar on the top course. The wall above was 2 feet 7 inches wide at its base and had a well-dressed chamfered plinth as its lowest course on the south side.

Of the buttresses against the south face of this wall, five (probably six) appeared to be part of the original lay-out since their footings bonded with those of the wall. The outline of one showed clearly in trench 8, but since the quire wall did

<sup>72</sup> A.A. 4. XLIV, (1966), 101-104.

# 4-5: SOUTH WALL OF QUIRE



RBH, PH, 1965/68

FIG. 5

not go beyond this point it would be fair to suggest that there had been two buttresses here, one against each side of the south-east angle of the church. Footings for two small buttresses survived in trenches 6 and 3, and traces of two others amid later alterations in 4 and 1. In trench 4 the early buttress appeared to have been incorporated in a later, larger one, and in trench 1 the original buttress was almost entirely covered, only the chamfer on its west face showing beneath the west wall of the east range.

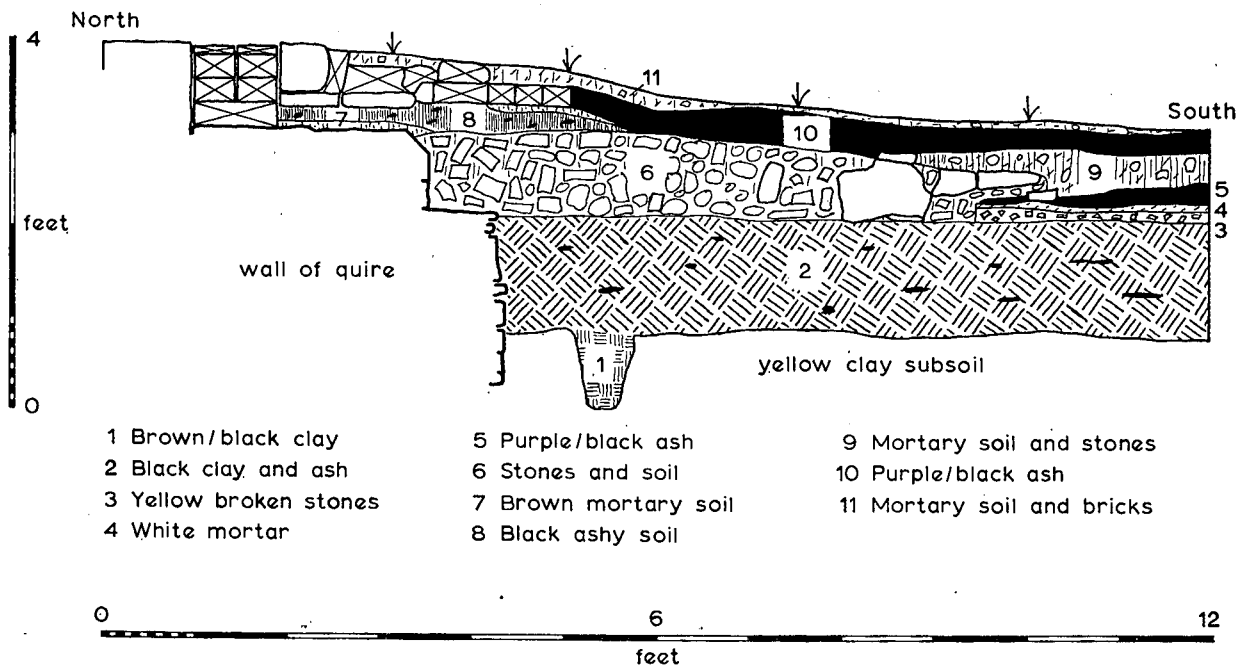
The large buttresses in trenches 1 and 4 were later additions, but no evidence was found to show either when they were built, or whether they were contemporary with one another. That in trench 1 clearly post-dated the quire because it abutted the wall and rode over the chamfer, but cannot have been added much later since it was very similar to the church wall in appearance and was partly demolished to make way for the west wall of the east range.

Immediately outside the west range in trench 1, and again in 14, there was evidence for the south wall of the nave. In 1 it survived as fragmentary foundations, but in 14 it was not possible to do more than locate the edge of its robber trench. The fact that the most substantial remains of the south wall of the church were found in trenches 1 and 3, i.e. on the known line of a wall in the post-medieval house, together with the discovery of a fragment of seventeenth-century pottery in the robber trench in trench 4, suggests that this portion was retained for re-use when the rest of the church was demolished, and lends support to Knowles' view that medieval masonry survived *in situ* and to a considerable height at this point.

Although nothing was found to date the later buttresses, there is some evidence, if rather conflicting, to show when the quire was built. The latest pottery recovered from the black clay provided a *terminus post quem* for all the friary buildings, and in the area of the quire this is early fourteenth-century on present reckoning (Nos. 30-41). It is possible that this estimate is slightly too late, since some of the architectural



# 1: SOUTH WALL OF QUIRE



RBH, 1965/8

FIG. 6

fragments recorded by Knowles (whether *in situ* or not),<sup>73</sup> the plain chamfer and small buttresses of the quire wall, and most of the window glass (Nos. 138-141) recovered during the excavation appear to be late thirteenth-century. The possibility that the Friars of the Sack built a church before their disappearance has already been discussed.

### *The Cemetery*

The ground south of the quire and east of the middle of trench 5 had been very much disturbed by the digging of a number of pits. While there was no obvious reason for some of these, and most were undateable, several of those east of the small north-south wall in trench 4 were clearly graves. Two skeletons were discovered in trench 8 (Nos. 160-161), one in the south section of trench 7, and a jumble of bones in the north-east corner of 7. It seems possible, therefore, that the small wall formed the western boundary of the cemetery.<sup>74</sup>

### *The East Range* (plates XIII-XV, fig. 2; figs. 4, 6-8)

Remains of the east wall of the range were found in trench 3, and consisted of rubble footings 3 feet wide, bonded with clay and laid in a trench cut into, but not completely through, the black clay. These footings abutted the foundations of the south wall of the quire in the angle formed by that wall and one of its original buttresses, and were covered by the debris of stone robbing, here more compact and containing less stone and more clay than elsewhere. This robber trench extended into trench 2, where much of it had been removed by the digging of a post-Dissolution pit.

The west wall of the range was discovered in trenches 1,

<sup>73</sup> Knowles, *White Friars*, *op. cit.*, 346, 348 and plate XXIa.

<sup>74</sup> The skeletons found in the course of digging a cable trench along Forth Street in 1965 were clearly interments within the quire itself.

9 and 13, and at points between 1 and 13 where the builders had dug a hole against, and removed modern masonry and brickwork from, its west face. Its full width and depth were seen only in trench 1, and here the rubble and clay footings were set into the subsoil with their east face against the black clay to the south, and over and against the remains of the secondary buttress to the north, finally abutting the wall of the church. That this wall post-dated the buttress was clear not only because no large stones survived to form the west face of the buttress, but also because partial demolition at the end of the excavation showed that the eastern half of the wall actually rested on the foundations of the buttress. West of the wall the black clay was covered by a band of stones topped by brown clay, presumably both to fill up the raggy edge of the foundation trench and to level up the ground here.

Although no actual floor survived in this part of the east range the stratification in trenches 1-3 showed where, though not what, it had been. In this area the black clay had a level upper surface which was covered by a thin deposit of small yellow broken stones (masons' chippings?) overlaid by a smear of white mortar, presumably the base for the floor itself.

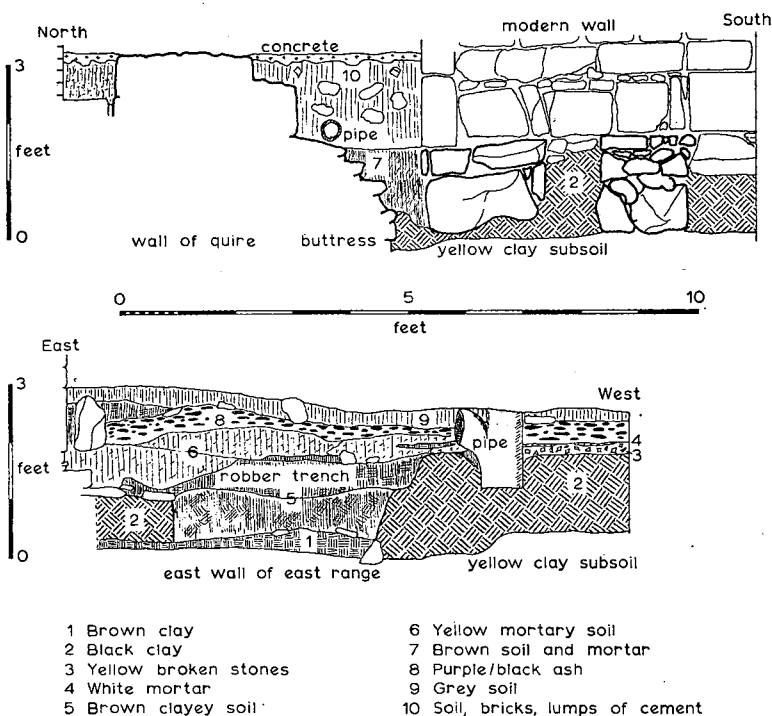
Where the west wall was seen above medieval ground level in and to the south of trench 1 it was found to be approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and to be built of roughly-dressed stones set in mortar, good ashlar being used only for the two doorways. The evidence for the first was part of its south jamb, standing almost 3 feet high, and with an external chamfer and internal rebate. The second doorway was some 10 feet further south, and here parts of both jambs survived to a maximum height of 3 feet 2 inches on either side of an opening 4 feet 3 inches wide, and filled with a later blocking. This was a more elaborate entrance than the first, since the jambs were of two orders, an outer hollow moulding and an inner plain chamfer.

This same wall was also revealed in trench 9, in a hole dug by the builders at its junction with the north wall of the

south range, and in trench 13, where it joined the south wall of the south range. Between these last two points it existed only as foundations, built with at least two wide offsets, and at this level merely abutting the footings of the walls of the south range.

Two features found in trenches 3 and 5 east of the east range perhaps relate to this range rather than to the church. In the east section of 3, and barely projecting from the post-medieval wall above, were the butt ends of two small walls (fig. 7). They did not abut the east wall of the range, the

### 3: SOUTH WALL OF QUIRE; EAST WALL OF EAST RANGE



RBH, 1965/8

FIG. 7

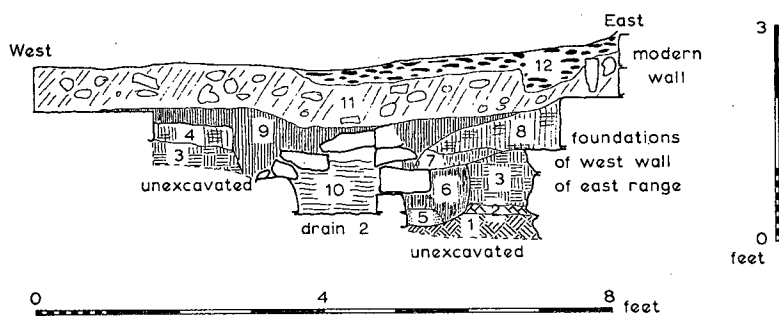
space between them was filled with undisturbed black clay, and their purpose is obscure.

While the wattle-lined trench in 5 (plate XV, and fig. 5) was not a reredorter in the accepted sense, it seems possible that it was used for latrine purposes for a time. It had been dug more than 4 feet deep through the black clay and the subsoil, and tapered from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide at the top to 2 feet at the bottom. The lower half of the trench was then lined with wattle woven round small stakes, and this lining had subsequently been heightened by the insertion of planks above the wattle, one of the planks being held in position by a post driven vertically into the trench filling (Nos. 157-159). The filling, which was slimy in the extreme, yielded fifteen sherds of pottery ranging in date from the late thirteenth to the late fourteenth century (No. 50), a few animal bones (No. 162), and slight evidence of straw.<sup>75</sup>

There is little which can usefully be said about the arrangement and function of rooms in the east range, although it would seem reasonable to suggest that the second doorway, in view of its roughly central position and comparatively decorative character, was the entrance to the chapter house. It is impossible to state with certainty that there were two rooms between the chapter house and the church since no partition wall was found in the area excavated, but an undivided space 25 feet long is perhaps unlikely in this position. If an internal wall did exist south of trench 2 there would hardly have been space for anything more than a slype between it and the chapter house, and since the first doorway described above must have been very close to the north wall of the chapter house it seems probable that it was the entrance to a passage rather than into the extreme corner of a large room. Whether or not there was such a slype, the north end of this range could well have been used as a sacristy although no evidence survived for a door to it

<sup>75</sup> A possible parallel, though obviously on a much larger scale, is the deep, timber-lined cesspit, organized on deep litter principles, found by Philip Barker at Hen Domen, *Current Archaeology*, 5 (Nov. 1967), 134.

# 13: SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH RANGE



- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Dark grey clay               | 7 Dark brown soil              |
| 2 Green/brown clay             | 8 Brown clayey soil and mortar |
| 3 Dark brown clay              | 9 Black soil                   |
| 4 Brown clayey soil and mortar | 10 Black silt                  |
| 5 Orange/brown sand            | 11 Yellow rubble               |
| 6 Loose dark soil (drain 1)    | 12 Purple ash                  |

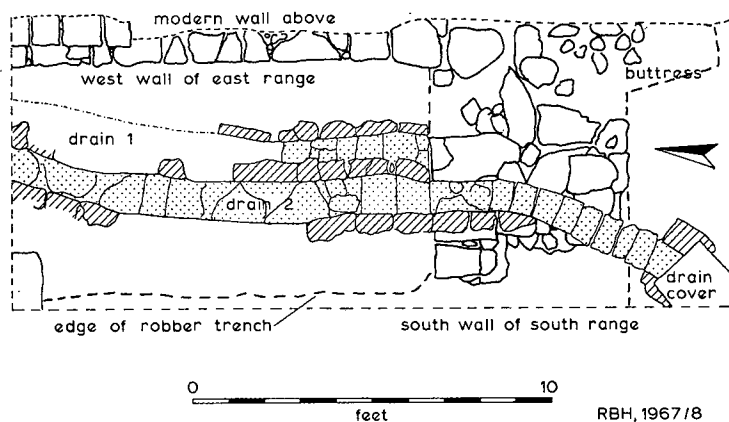


FIG. 8

from the cloister. The arch recorded by Knowles would appear to be part of the post-medieval reconstruction (see p. 196).

On the whole it seems probable that this range of the claustral buildings dates from the fourteenth century, and was built by the Carmelites. It was certainly later than both the church and some subsequent rebuttressing of the south wall of the quire, and even if the church is accepted as late thirteenth-century it is unlikely that the Friars of the Sack would have had either the time or the resources to do much more. This view is supported by the pottery evidence, for what it is worth, since sherds found in the mixed clay against the foundations of the west wall of the range in trench 9 (Nos. 63-64), and dark brown clay in a similar position in trench 13 (No. 69), appear to be more definitely fourteenth-century than those which pre-dated the church (see p. 181).

### *The South Range* (figs. 8-10)

Evidence for the north wall of this range was found in the builders' hole at its east end and in trench 10, and for the south wall in trenches 11 and 13. The internal width of the range was found to be more than 20 feet, but it was not possible to determine its length.

In 10 and 11 the walls survived only as 5-foot wide robber trenches, with the outline of a buttress showing against the south face of the wall in 13. The robbing had destroyed the relationship of the layers to the walls, but within the range it seems likely that the black clay pre-dated the building. The higher bands of clay may have done so, or may have been added after the walls, but even in the latter case they were earlier than the floor, no trace of which was found. The brown clay outside the south wall was certainly deposited after the building was standing since it contained fragments of roof tiles (No. 5).

# 10: NORTH WALL OF SOUTH RANGE

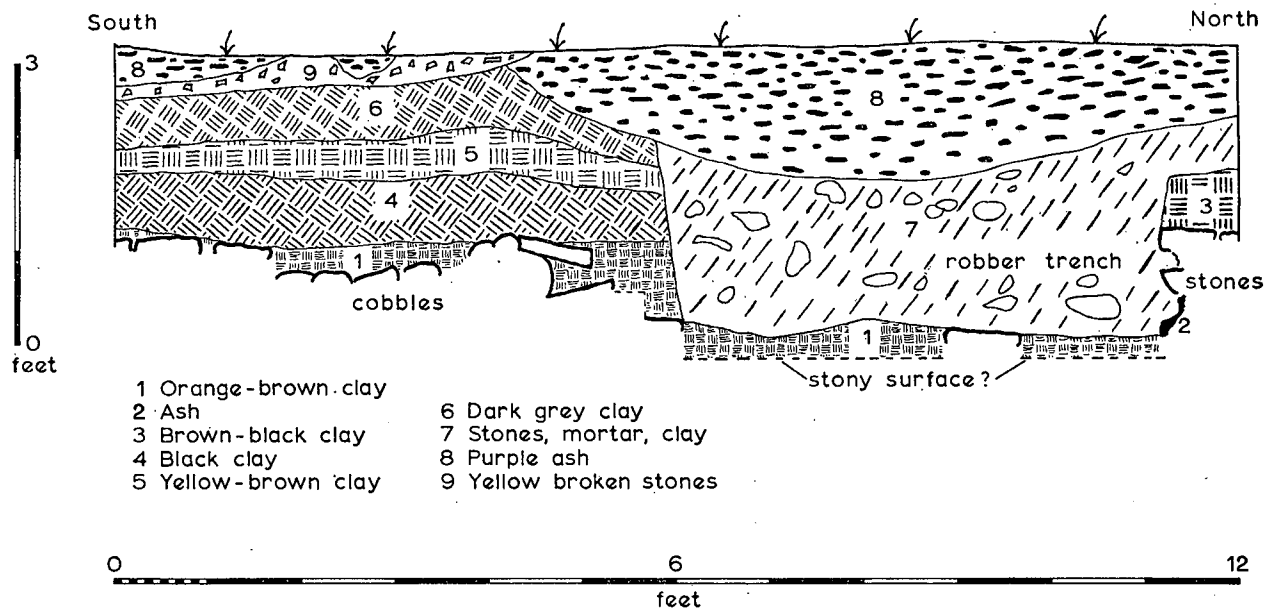


FIG. 9

RBH, 1967/8



In 13 there were substantial, though incomplete, remains of the foundations of the south wall and a buttress beneath the rubble of a robber trench. As noted above these footings did not bond with those of the west wall of the east range, and since they continued eastwards under the standing building they must here have formed the south wall of the east range. Apart from the drains (see pp. 192, 194) the only other feature in 13 was a cut in the black clay just inside the west section suggesting the edge of another robber trench. It seems possible that this represented the west wall of a passage through the range.

From the discoveries in trench 13 and the builders' hole it would appear that the foundations of the outer walls of the east and south ranges were laid at the same time, and hence that the buildings were probably contemporary. Certainly the pottery from the medieval layers above the black clay in 10 and 11 (Nos. 67-68) appears to be similar in date to that associated with the east range.

### *The West Range*

The whole of this was inaccessible except for the extreme north end (14) where a limited area was excavated mechanically to medieval ground level. The work revealed the eastern edge of the robber trench over the east wall, and possible traces of steps, which suggested a door into the north end of the range close to its junction with the church.

### *The Cloister (fig. 11)*

Evidence for the cloister walls was found in trenches 9, 12 and 14. In 9, where its full width was not uncovered, there were partial remains of the foundations of the east wall set in a trench cut into, but not through, the black clay to a maximum depth of 1 foot 5 inches below the floor. In 12

# 11: SOUTH WALL OF SOUTH RANGE

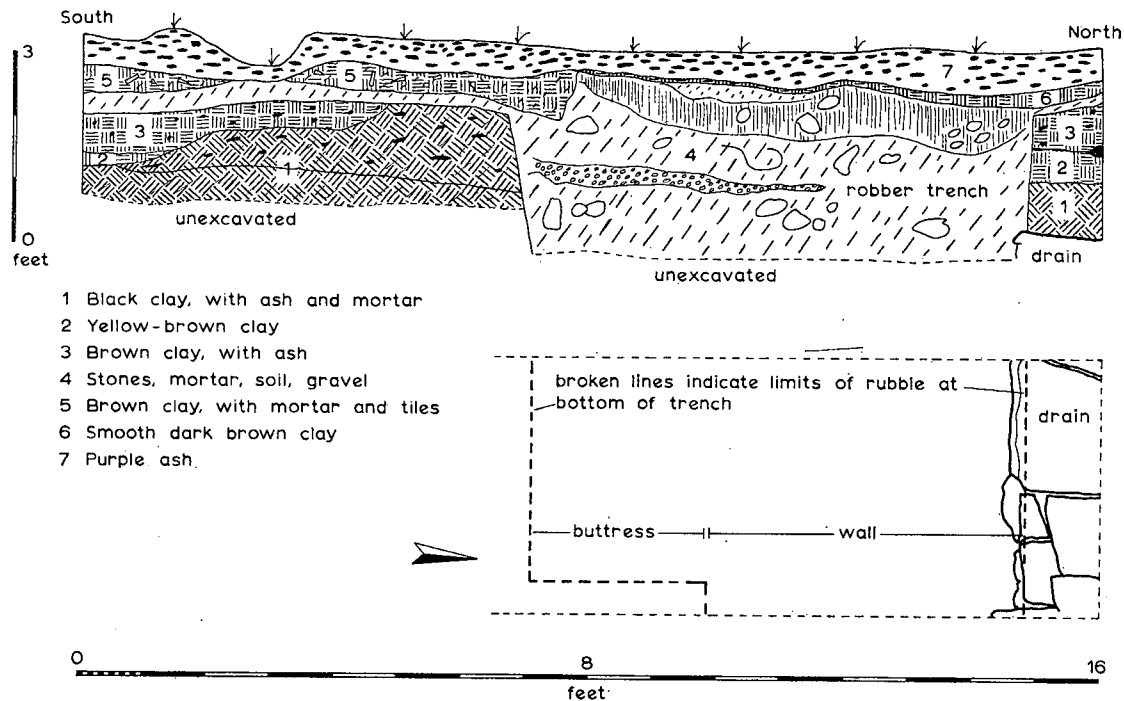


FIG. 10

RBH, 1967/8

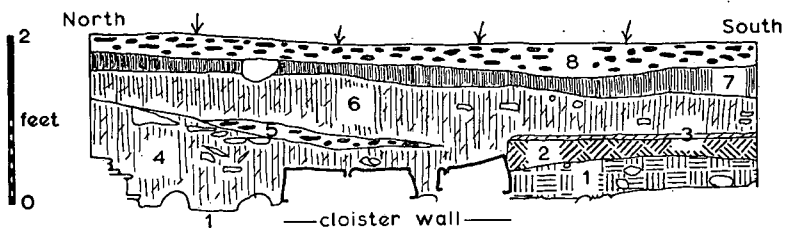
the footings of the south wall were 2 feet 8 inches wide, and laid on the Roman clay and cobble layer some 10 inches below the estimated position of the floor, and a shallow robber trench of similar width was found forming the north-west angle of the cloister wall in 14.

It was not possible to determine the width of the cloister walks with any accuracy in 12 and 14, but in 9 the east walk was found to be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. In all three areas traces remained of the white mortar bed for the floor, the mortar having been spread directly on to the black clay, and—in 9—over the mixed clay filling of the foundation trench. Patches of floor tiles survived *in situ* in 9 and 14, and all the tiles were of the same size, 5 inches square and 1 inch thick, except where half tiles had been used to fit against the west wall of the east range. The tiles had been laid diagonally to the line of the cloister wall in the east and north walks, and parallel to it at the north end of the west walk, although whether the latter arrangement represented a re-laying it is impossible to say. Very little glaze survived on the red tiles, but where it did exist it suggested a chequered pattern of black and yellow.

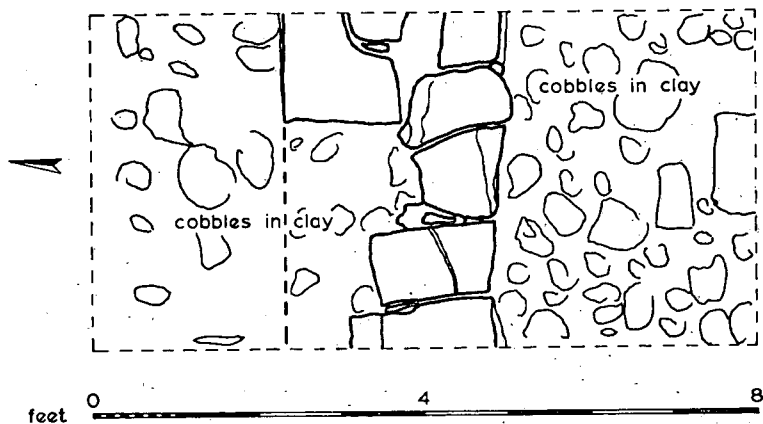
A complicated system of small stone drains was found under the east cloister walk and the east end of the south range, but there was not time to investigate these fully. There is evidence to suggest that drains had been laid prior and without regard to the final design of the buildings, since two stretches were found that could not have functioned once the east and south ranges were erected. The first lay across the cloister walk in 9, but did not run under the range, and in trench 13 the earlier of the two appeared to have been destroyed by the construction of the south wall. There is, however, no reason to suppose that they were not medieval.

Two other drains seem to have been contemporary with the buildings. Evidence for the first was found in a hole dug by the builders between trenches 1 and 9, and in 9 itself. This showed that a drain had run along the cloister walk close to the wall of the range, and in 9—where it turned and went eastwards under the range—it had been joined by a

## 12: SOUTH WALL OF CLOISTER



- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Cobbles in brown clay      | 5 Purple ash                        |
| 2 Black clay                 | 6 Mortary soil, stones, floor tiles |
| 3 White mortar               | 7 Brown clayey soil                 |
| 4 Mortary soil & stone tiles | 8 Purple ash                        |



RBH, 1967/8

FIG. 11

branch from the cloister. This latter stretch had been wholly destroyed, only the cut through the black clay indicating its original position. Remains of the north end of the second drain were found at the south end of trench 9, presumably running from the cloister garth though destruction of the cloister wall had removed the evidence for this. It went through the north wall of the south range, and then through its south wall as the later of the two drains found in 13.

In interpreting the finds in the cloister there are two matters to be considered—whether any of the cloister walks had been undershot, and whether there had been a lane between the nave and north cloister walk. To determine the first on purely archaeological evidence is not easy, but the criteria would seem to be a substantial load-bearing wall fronting the cloister garth, and a subsidiary wall within the range dividing it longitudinally into two parts more nearly equal in width than the wide range and narrow lean-to cloister walk of the older monastic orders. On applying these criteria it appears reasonably certain that none of the cloister walks of the Newcastle Carmelite friary were undershot. All the walls round the cloister garth were demonstrably narrower and shallower than the walls parallel to them, and there was a difference in width between the south walk and range of c. 1 : 3, and between the east walk and range of c. 1 : 2.

It also seems unlikely that there was a lane between the south wall of the nave and the north walk of the cloister. In those houses where there were buttresses at regular intervals against the wall of the church such a space was necessary to accommodate the buttresses so that they did not interrupt the cloister walk. There was no evidence for such an arrangement in the Carmelite priory in Newcastle, and indeed the right-angled robber trench in 14 showed that there was no division between the north and west walks. It is also worth noting that most friary cloisters are approximately square in plan if the lane is excluded, and unless there was an oblong cloister here there would be no room for a lane, since the north walk, and the east walk from the south wall of the



Fig. 1. Foundations of quire wall and buttress in trench 6

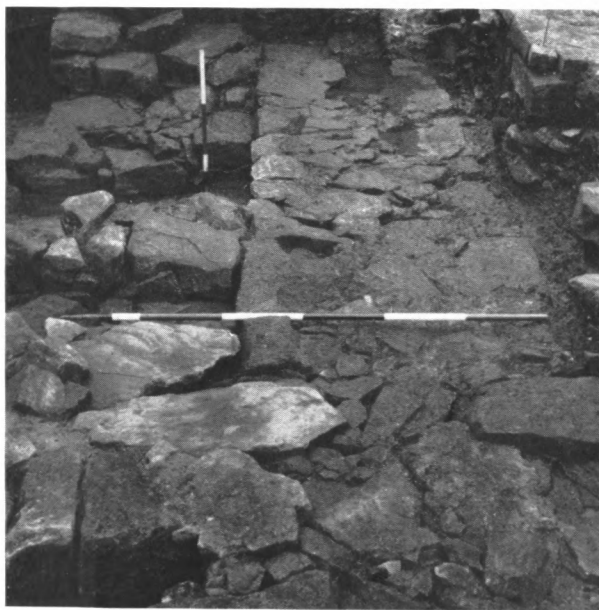


Fig. 2. Foundations of quire wall and buttresses from the east, in trench 4/5



nave to the north wall of the south range were both some 73 feet in length.

### *Post-Medieval*

While the documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that there was no wholesale demolition of the friary until the seventeenth century, finds made in trenches 2 and 3 show that partial dismantling occurred in the sixteenth century. The robber trench of the east wall of the east range had been cut through in 2 by a pit which had been given a bottom of very thin flags. Some sixteenth-century sherds were recovered from this pit (Nos. 86-91), and its filling of rubble and ash had spilled over on to the mortar bed for the missing floor of the east range.

Then, at some point after 1600, and with the exception of part of the west wall of the east range and perhaps part of the quire wall at the end of the range, the area was finally cleared. The cloister walls were partly or wholly removed, the south and west ranges destroyed (even their footings being robbed away in some places), and the church levelled. This much is clear from the seventeenth-century pottery found in the robber trenches and in the rubble over the cloister walks, but precisely when demolition occurred is not known. It is tempting, but no doubt misleading, to interpret "the messuage or tenement" bought by Jennison in 1647 as the converted east range, though the seventeenth-century pottery found in the purple/black ash (Nos. 108-128), which lay over so much of the site and post-dated the robbing, perhaps lends support to a date in the first half of the century for these alterations. It is, however, certain from the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps that the area of the church, the cloister and south and west ranges remained open and in use as gardens until the railway was built.

While it seems clear that the east range was converted into a dwelling house in the seventeenth century, it is not now



possible to be precise about the nature or date of subsequent alterations and additions. In the first phase what survived of the west wall of the medieval east range was heightened, a new east wall was built (standing between trenches 3 and 4/5 in 1965) and a narrow passage built out to the east (see the two modern walls in fig. 5). The building appears to have stood two storeys high, and to have been of stone, much of it probably re-used.

The fireplace and arched entrance, both previously regarded as medieval and *in situ*,<sup>76</sup> were almost certainly seventeenth-century reconstructions. The heavy stone footings of the fireplace overlay the traces of the medieval floor in trenches 1 and 3, a recess had been cut into the south face of the quire wall for the hearth, and a fragment of seventeenth-century pottery (No. 107) was found under the flagging of the fireplace (plate XIV, fig. 1). Sherds of similar date (No. 106) were found beneath the flags which covered the secondary buttress in trench 1 immediately within the arched doorway. This arch, which appears too ornate for an entrance in this position, was apparently associated with the steps and tiled floor found outside it at the west side of trench 1, and it is doubtful if either of these features was medieval. The tiles, neatly fitted round the bottom step, were curiously unworn by comparison with those found elsewhere in the cloister, they were not arranged in the alternate black and yellow pattern, and were based on ash not black clay. It is unfortunate that no pottery was recovered from this ash. Knowles recorded more tiles on the same level to the north, and it is hard to believe that there were steps up into the medieval east range and not into the church.

It is possible that, even in the seventeenth century, this house extended north and east of the east range. Knowles found traces of walls under what is now Forth Street, and conceivably the wall running from south to north through trenches 7 and 4 belonged to this first phase. It went over

<sup>76</sup> Knowles, *White Friars*, *op. cit.*, 348-9, plates XXI, XXIb, XXIc; Hall, *op. cit.*, 313-315.



Fig. 1. Secondary buttress abutting the  
quire wall in trench 1



Fig. 2. Remains of original buttress beneath  
the west wall of the east range in trench 1



the top of a pit containing seventeenth-century pottery in 7 (Nos. 99-105), but nothing was found to date it more precisely.

The major alterations of the nineteenth century conclude its history. Early in the century the Clavering Place chapel was built on to the east face of the southern part of the house (now probably split between several owners), and in the 1890s the construction of Forth Street must have resulted in the demolition of any structure remaining to the north,<sup>77</sup> and been followed by the building of the brick wall along the street line. The house itself was given a third room to the east (see the wall running north to trench 6) and a third storey of brick. Thus it stood until its demolition in 1965.

### *Conclusion* (fig. 12)

Although only an incomplete outline resulted from the excavation, enough was found to show that in plan this friary resembled the majority of the houses of the mendicant orders in having the claustral ranges laid out around three sides of a square cloister on the south side of the nave of the church.<sup>78</sup> The church perhaps dated from the late thirteenth century, and the remainder of the buildings from the fourteenth.

Since the south wall of the nave and quire were more or less in a straight line there are two possibilities with regard to the plan of this part of the church—either that there was no south aisle, or that there was a continuous south aisle. Aisled quires were, however, so rare in friars' churches<sup>79</sup> that it may be assumed there was not one here, and hence that the nave had no south aisle. Measured from the east face of the west wall of the east range to the western edge of trench 8,

<sup>77</sup> This end of the house does not appear on Oliver's map of 1830, and had probably been destroyed before that date.

<sup>78</sup> A. R. Martin, *Franciscan Architecture in England* (1937), 29.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, 16-17; Clapham, *op. cit.*, 249. The principal exceptions were the London churches of the Franciscans (Martin, *op. cit.*, 195) and the Dominicans (William Martin and Sidney Toy, *The Black Friars in London*, *Trans. London and Middlesex Archaeological Soc.*, new series, V, (1923-8), plan opp. 372).

the quire was 65 feet long internally, and it thus corresponds closely in length with the thirteenth-century quires of the Carmelites at Hulne,<sup>80</sup> Sandwich and Aylesford,<sup>81</sup> and the Dominicans at Brecon.<sup>82</sup> The spacing of the buttresses was erratic but, if interpreted correctly, they suggest a quire of four unequal bays.

While it is now too late to determine the plan of the nave with any accuracy, it is yet possible to postulate a theoretical layout on the basis of first, the likelihood that it had no south aisle, and secondly Knowles' discovery of four capitals to the north-west of trench 1,<sup>83</sup> i.e. in the area of what is now Forth Street. Found in that position it seems probable that these capitals were once part of a north aisle to the nave, which—if this were so—must have been a minimum of five bays long, or—if measured from trench 1 westwards to the east wall of the west range—at least 75 feet. To be more precise is impossible since there may have been more than five bays and the spacing of the piers is unknown.

It does not appear that any friars' church was originally built with a one-aisled nave, and where a single aisle does occur on the side of the church away from the cloister it is assumed to be an afterthought to provide more space for preaching.<sup>84</sup> At Sandwich the nave with north aisle was built in the course of the first enlargement of the house at the end of the thirteenth century,<sup>85</sup> and it is thought that the same thing happened at Brecon in the fourteenth century.<sup>86</sup> One can therefore argue, though only from a very few comparative examples, that the nave of the Carmelites in Newcastle was probably aisleless when first designed, (and hence that the church may originally have resembled, though been

<sup>80</sup> W. H. St. John Hope, On the Whitefriars or Carmelites of Hulne, Northumberland, *Archaeological Journal*, XLVII, (1890), plan opp. 104.

<sup>81</sup> S. E. Rigold, Two Kentish Carmelite Houses—Aylesford and Sandwich, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, LXXX, (1965), 9, 15, and plans opp. 9 and 14.

<sup>82</sup> A. W. Clapham, The Architectural Remains of the Mendicant Orders in Wales, *Archaeological Journal*, LXXXIV, (1927), 92 and plan.

<sup>83</sup> Knowles, White Friars, *op. cit.*, 349 and plate XX1a.

<sup>84</sup> Martin, *op. cit.*, 16.

<sup>85</sup> Rigold, *op. cit.*, 15.

<sup>86</sup> Clapham, Mendicant Orders in Wales, *op. cit.*, 93.

# NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE CARMELITE FRIARY

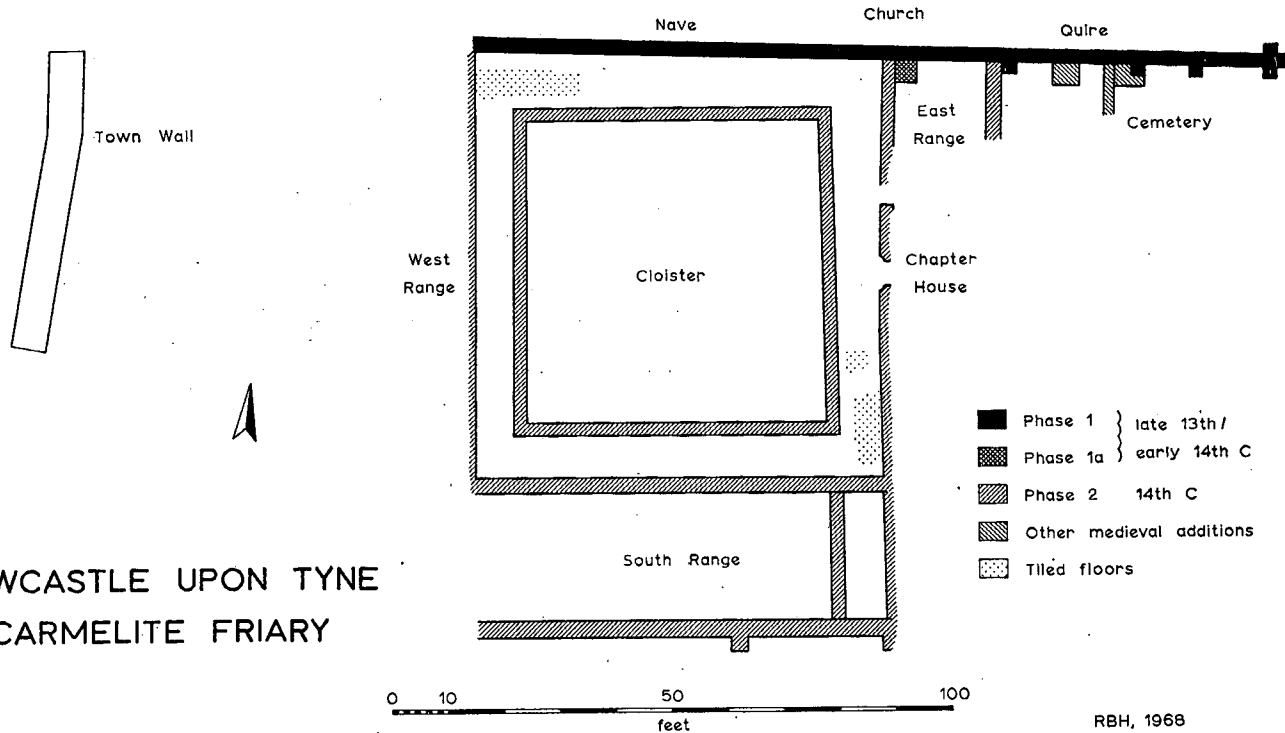


FIG. 12. RECONSTRUCTED PLAN

RBH, 1968

longer than, that at Hulne), and that the north aisle was a later addition. When the aisle was added is a matter for speculation; although Knowles believed that the capitals were early, i.e. thirteenth-century and dating from the period of the Friars of the Sack, it is perhaps more likely that the Carmelites were responsible for this rebuilding.

The size of the cloister would seem to be near the average for friaries, and certainly for Carmelite houses; it was slightly smaller than those at Hulne and Aylesford, but slightly larger than the cloister at Sandwich. It was not unique in not being separated from the nave by a lane or in being without undershot walks. There was no lane at Hulne, or at the Dominican houses in Newcastle<sup>87</sup> and Cardiff,<sup>88</sup> and there is no evidence for undershot walks at the Newcastle Black Friars.<sup>89</sup> It has been stated on a number of occasions that undershot walks were designed for reasons of economy, both of money and space,<sup>90</sup> and while one would assume that no friary was wealthy it is hard to believe that at a rural site such as Hulne there was not enough room for lean-to walks if the friars had wished to have them. Why there were no undershot walks at the Dominican and Carmelite houses in Newcastle must remain unexplained, though possible reasons could perhaps be purely local fashion, better endowments or uncramped sites (see p. 167).

There is little to say about the claustral ranges. It is reasonable to suggest that the door in the centre of the east range gave access to the chapter house since in those friaries where this room has been definitely identified it was always

<sup>87</sup> Knowles, Black Friars, *op. cit.*, plan opp. 326.

<sup>88</sup> Clapham, Mendicant Orders in Wales, *op. cit.*, plan opp. 97.

<sup>89</sup> In spite of Martin, *op. cit.*, 30. The claustral ranges, with modern alterations, still stand on the west, south and southern two-thirds of the east sides of the cloister; and their plan shows no trace of this feature. The corbels for the roof of a lean-to west cloister walk survive (see Knowles, Black Friars, *op. cit.*, fig. 4) and when the cloister was mechanically levelled in 1957-8 evidence for a small cloister wall, and some buttresses, was found on all four sides of the garth, in very much the position indicated on Knowles' plan.

<sup>90</sup> Clapham, Architecture of the Friars, *op. cit.*, 251; Martin, *op. cit.*, 30; Gilyard-Beer, *op. cit.*, 45.



Fig. 1. Trench 1 from the south, before the removal of the footings and jamb of the 17th-c. fireplace



Fig. 2. Trench 1 from the south, showing the quire wall and secondary buttress





in the east range, as in the Dominican houses of Norwich<sup>91</sup> and Newcastle, the Franciscan house at Walsingham,<sup>92</sup> and the Carmelite house at Hulne, but not always centrally placed. The chapter house of the Dominicans at Cardiff, for instance, was at the north end of the east range. As considered above, the space between the chapter house and quire in the Carmelite friary at Newcastle could have contained either one room, or a room and a passage; in either case the room could perhaps have been a sacristy or vestry. If the narrow walled space through the east end of the south range was not a passage, another possible function would be the day stairs, as at the Dominican house in Newcastle.

### THE FINDS

An asterisk indicates that the find is illustrated.

#### STONE

1. Fragment of filletted hood-mould, 8" long. Re-used in the secondary buttress in trench 1.
2. Fragment of an attached, filletted shaft, c. 9" long, 4" in diam. Re-used in the post-medieval, north-south, wall in trench 4.
3. Part of a circular column, c. 8" long, 4½" in diam. From the rubble of the demolition, at the east end of the south range in trench 13.
4. Part of a roof tile, with peg hole, 9" wide, more than 8½" long and 0.95" thick. From the rubble over the east cloister walk. Other sandstone tiles were found outside the south cloister walk at the north end of trench 12.

#### CLAY ROOF TILES

5. Twenty fragments of roof and ridge tiles, glazed varying shades of green or purplish-brown, were recovered from the rubble in the robber trenches of the south wall of the quire and the east wall of the east range, and in layer 3 outside the south range in trench 11.

<sup>91</sup> F. C. Elliston Erwood, *op. cit.*, plan opp. 90.

<sup>92</sup> Martin, *op. cit.*, plan opp. 136.

## FLOOR TILES

Two sizes of plain glazed floor tiles were found:

6. Five inches square and 1" thick, usually yellow or black, although there is one fragment glazed a mottled brown. Probably 14th C. These were *in situ* in the cloister walks, and were also found in the rubble of the demolition levels over the walks, in the robber trench of the north wall of the south range, in the east range and outside it to the east.
7. Fragments of one, the complete side measuring 8.6", 1.25" thick, and glazed bright green. Probably 15th C. From the top layer in trench 1.

## ROMAN COARSE POTTERY (fig. 13)

*J. P. Gillam*

*Stratified:* in the brown clay overlying the subsoil in trenches 1, 3, 7, 8.

- 8.\*Rim and shoulder fragment from cavetto-rim cooking-pot in black fabric, probably once burnished and of category 2.
9. Fragment of wall and base of bowl in black-burnished fabric, category 2, with a small chamfer at the junction of base and wall. *Cf.* No. 26.
- 10.\*Straight everted rim of cooking-pot in grey fabric with pinkish core; possibly originally black-burnished fabric category 2. Late 2nd C.
- 11.\*Fragment from cavetto-rim of small beaker in matt grey fabric. Late 2nd C.
12. Fragment of colander.
13. Fragment of rouletted Rhenish ware.
14. Large fragment of the base of a cooking-pot in black-burnished ware, category indeterminable.

*Unstratified:* in black clay (medieval), and robber trenches etc. (post-medieval), in trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14.

- 15.\*Mortarium in off-white fabric with a little brick-coloured grit. Late 2nd C.
- 16.\*Fragment of small mortarium in whitish-buff fabric, with sparse traces of small chocolate-coloured grit. This rim cannot be

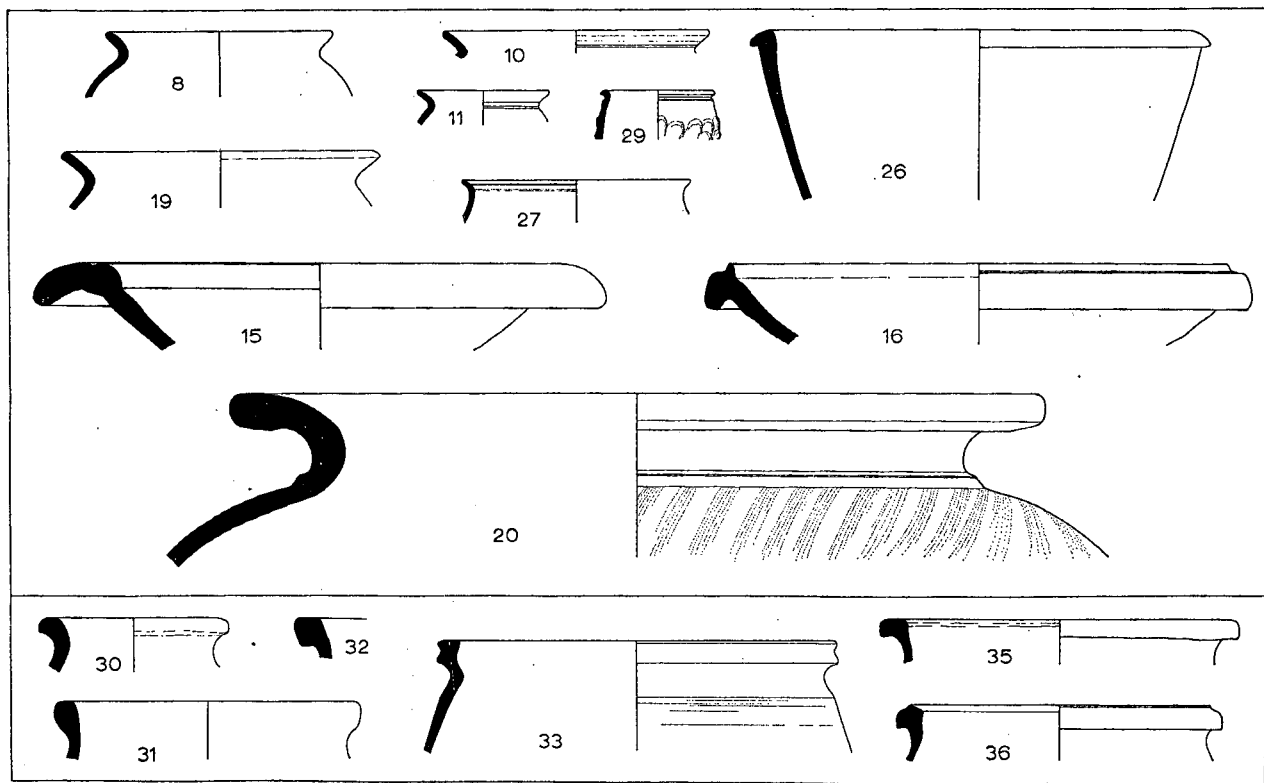


FIG. 13. ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY (4)

- precisely paralleled in the north; short bunched-up rims were common in the late 2nd C.
17. Part of the base of a cooking-pot. Late 2nd C.
  18. Three conjoined pieces of a cooking-pot, with early cross-hatching.
  - 19.\*Fragment from the straight everted rim of a jar or cooking-pot in light grey matt fabric. Late 2nd C.
  - 20.\*Rim of a large storage jar in grey fabric, with a cordon at the base of the neck and combing below. There are no known parallels in the north, but it resembles certain late 1st C. vessels in S.E. Britain. The tradition was, however, long-lived.
  21. Rim of colour-coated vessel of unknown type.
  22. Six wall fragments from a fine-bodied calcite gritted jar; the grits have entirely disappeared leaving the usual rash of pits. The vessel was probably not of the Huntcliff type, and may have been an import from Yorkshire well before the late 4th C.
  23. Rim fragment of a small rounded-rim bowl in grey fabric with a matt brownish-orange surface. Late 2nd C.
  24. Fragment of the everted rim of a cooking-pot, the black fabric being orange in places. Late 2nd C.
  25. Fragment of Rhenish ware. Late 2nd/3rd C.
  - 26.\*Bowl with down-turned rim and traces of cross-hatched decoration on the body. Now in a matt light grey fabric with traces of orange coating, but doubtless originally in black-burnished fabric, category 2. 170-200.
  - 27.\*High curved upright rim in white fabric with colour-coating and part of neck of the same vessel. Cf. Gillam types 91 or 94.<sup>93</sup> Late 2nd/early 3rd C.
  28. A rim similar to but thicker than No. 27, in the same fabric.
  - 29.\*Small beaker with cornice rim and scale pattern decoration, in cream fabric with orange and dark brown coating. 3rd C.

Among both the above, and other undescribed fragments of amphorae, black-burnished, grey and colour-coated wares, there is no pottery which would not be at home in the 2nd and early 3rd C.

### SAMIAN POTTERY

I am indebted to Professor Eric Birley for commenting on this group.

<sup>93</sup> J. P. Gillam, Types of Roman coarse pottery in Northern Britain, *A.A.* 4, XXXV, (1957), 191 and fig. 10.



Fig. 1. Wattle-lined trench, in trench 5, showing the planks and post used to raise its sides

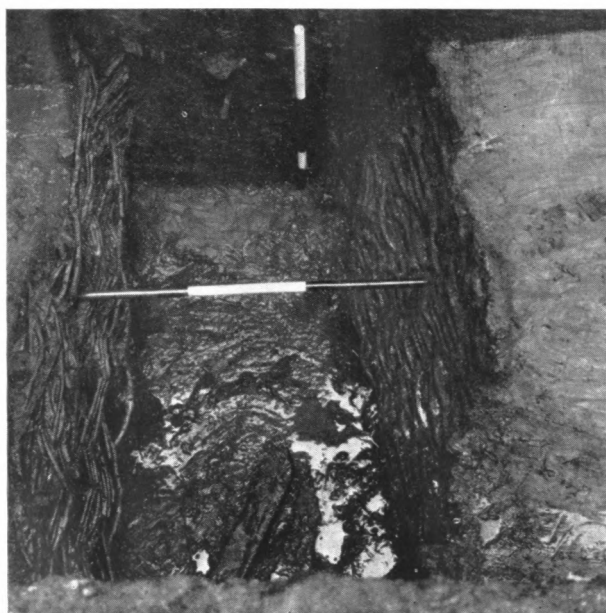


Fig. 2. Wattle-lined trench, fully excavated



About forty fragments of samian were recovered, of which eight were figured, and one showed traces of having been burnt in a wood fire. The stamp *ADVOCISIO* survived on form 31. Almost all may be dated between 160 and 200, though there is one fragment of c. 140.

Only six were found in a Roman context, i.e. in the filling of the ? construction trench in trench 8, in the brown clay over the cobbles in 10, and in the clay and cobbles at the bottom of 12.

## MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (figs. 13-16)

*J. E. Parsons*

*Group 1*, from the black clay which pre-dates the friary buildings. The pottery in this layer appears to date from the late 13th and early 14th C.

### *Trench 3*

- 30.\*Everted rim of cooking-pot in medium hard fabric with light grey core and buff surfaces. 14th C.
- 31.\*Club rim of a cooking-pot in smooth light buff fabric.
- 32.\*Slightly abraded rim in softish fabric with dark grey core and external buff surfaces. There is a slight internal bevel, and traces of thumbing on the upper surface of the rim.

### *Trench 4*

- 33.\*Square rim of a cooking-pot in hard, slightly gritty fabric with grey core and dirty buff surfaces. The rim has a reasonably pronounced internal bevel and external groove. This type is common in the North-East.
- 34. Club rim of cooking-pot in medium hard gritty fabric, with grey core and reddish-buff surfaces. This type is reasonably common in the northern part of this region.
- 35.\*Flanged rim of cooking-pot in hard gritty fabric. There is a slight roll to the outline of the rim, and the internal edge is almost beaded in profile. Although the fabric is 12th-C. in character, the shape of the rim suggests a 13th-C. date for this pot.

### *Trench 4/5*

- 36.\*Rim of cooking-pot, of angular club form, in hard gritty fabric with mid-grey core and dirty buff surfaces. There is an internal bevel to the rim, and a line of thin light green glaze under the shoulder of the rim and glaze spots on its upper surface, which shows as a bead edge. 13th C.

### *Trench 6*



37. Wall sherd of jug in fabric as Nos. 38 and 83, with light yellowish-green external glaze. Terminals of vertical ribbing are evident on the fragment, which appears to be part of the late 13th-C. type of jug which normally has maximum decoration.

- 38.\*Fragment of rim and pinch spout of jug in fabric as No. 83, with smooth thick dark green glaze covering the exterior and top of the rim. This jug is characteristic of vessels of Scarborough type. Late 13th C.

*Trench 7*

39. Wall sherd of Scarborough type jug, in good quality buff fabric with external dark green glaze over raised rib decoration.
40. Shoulder and neck sherd of large, heavy jug (?), in soft pinkish fabric with light grey core, which contains a little added quartz grit.

*Trench 8*

- 41.\*Rim of cooking-pot in hard, smoothish fabric with medium grey core and buff surfaces. The character of the rim suggests it is a 14th-C. version of an earlier form.

*Trench 9*

42. Damaged fragment of the flanged rim of a cooking-pot, in medium hard pinkish-buff fabric with a trace of yellow-green glaze on the exterior. Probably 14th C.

*Trench 11*

43. Sherd, of Scarborough type ware, in medium hard pinkish-buff fabric with external bright green glaze. Traces of horizontal raised decoration. Late 13th/early 14th C.

*Trench 13*

44. Flanged rim of cooking-pot, in medium hard off-white to light buff fabric. Late 13th/14th C.

*Group 2*, from layers which post-date the construction, but are contemporary with the occupation, of the friary.

*Trench 1*: grey-black clay overlying the top course of the foundation of the secondary buttress.

- 45.\*Rim of jug, in medium hard fabric fired buff on the inside, light grey on the outside beneath thin olive green glaze. The rim has a slight bevel on the inside edge, and a more accentuated bevel forms a swelling cordon on the outside. Early 14th C.

*Trench 4*: light brown sandy soil and stones.

- 46.\*Everted rim of cooking-pot in hard, smoothish fabric with a dark grey core and buff surfaces. There are splashes of light green glaze both inside and outside the vessel. The internal angle could have provided a lid seat. 14th C.

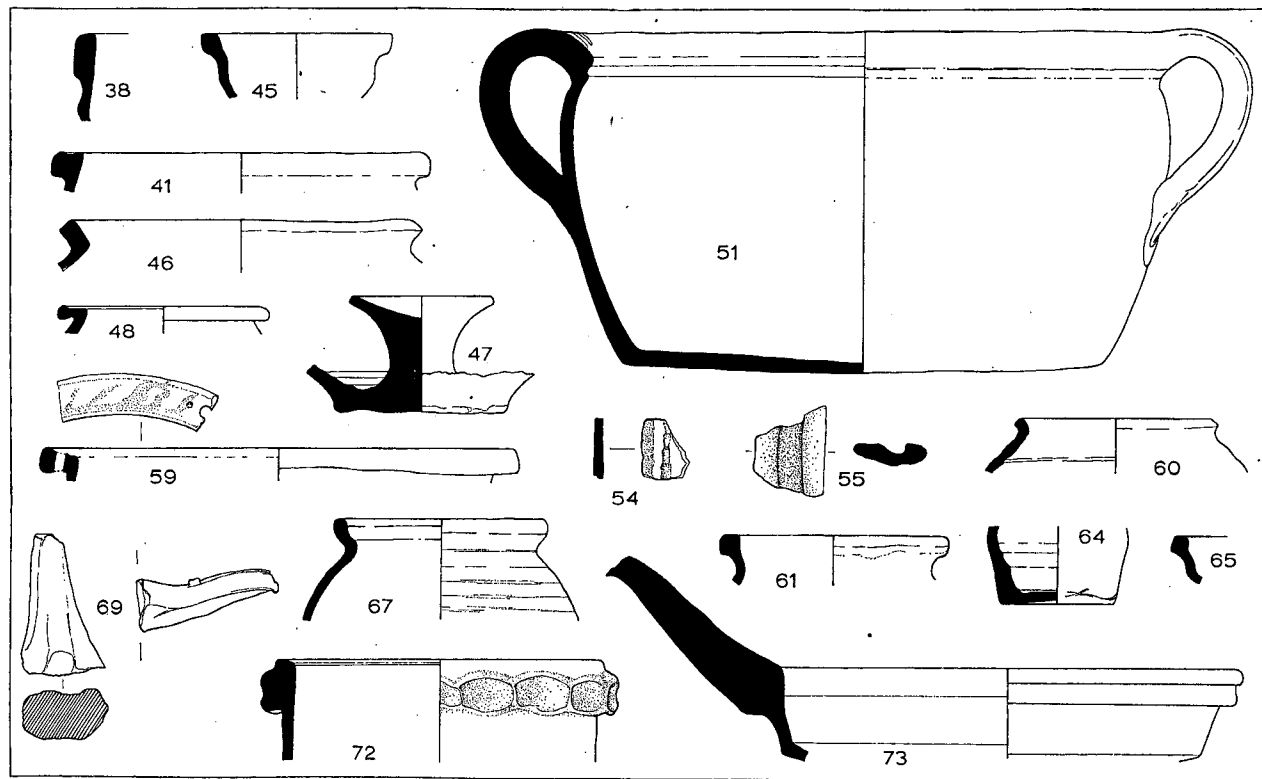


FIG. 14. MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

*Trench 4:* dirty brown clay (immediately under modern concrete floor).

- 47.\*The greater part of a candlestick, in hard gritty fabric with dark grey core oxydised except on the inner surfaces which are covered with an even mid green glaze. Although wheel-finished, the candlestick shows signs of rather crude handling. Early 14th C.

- 48.\*Rim of cooking-pot in thin, friable, buff fabric with sharply everted flange. Slight traces of light galena spots on the under-side of the rim. Early 14th C.

*Trench 5:* filling at the back of the wattle on the north side.

49. Wall sherd of largish jug in medium hard buff fabric with external brownish-green glaze. There are remains of a horizontal line of scale decoration, and evidence of either additional decoration or a handle junction. Cf. No. 37 for fabric and style. Late 13th C.

The base of a jug found in the same context was perhaps a little later in date.

*Trench 5:* filling of the wattle-lined trench (layer 2).

50. Fifteen sherds, including a fragment of Scarborough type ware and pieces of reduced jugs, ranging in date from the late 13th into the mid to late 14th C.

*Trenches 5 and 6:* on the top of the black clay, immediately below post-Dissolution disturbances.

- 51.\*A restorable pancheon-type vessel in medium hard grey fabric with pinkish external surface, and patchy sage/copper green glaze, mainly on the inside, with glaze tears on the rim edge. The chamfered rim has a slight, but sharp, internal bevel. The two small ribbed rod handles, which have incised marks where they join the rim, are well-thumbed at the base but potted askew. They appear somewhat inadequate for the capacity of the vessel. On general characteristics this could be late 14th or 15th C.

52. Shoulder sherd of jug similar to No. 62.

53. Wall sherd of a vessel in thick gritty fabric, with dark grey core and oxydised surfaces. The fabric suggests a 13th-C. date.

- 54.\*Wall sherd of jug in smooth, medium hard, buff fabric, with external applied strip (dark green) and scale (brownish-red) decoration and light yellow glazed background. This alternating form of decoration can be paralleled elsewhere, e.g. south curtain wall of the castle of Newcastle, Nos. 150, 164, 170,<sup>94</sup> and Warkworth Castle, Nos. 29, 30.<sup>95</sup> Late 13th C.

<sup>94</sup> A.A. 4, XLIV, (1966), 126, 127, 129 and fig. 13.

<sup>95</sup> A.A. 4, XLV, (1967), 118-119, and fig. 4.

- 55.\*Part of a stylised strap handle with a single deep central groove. Thin light green glaze covers most of the sherd. 14th C.
56. Wall sherd of a jug in hard, gritty, dark grey fabric, and external olive green glaze covering part of the wavy line decoration. 14th C.
57. Small plain rim of a jug in hard, slightly gritty fabric with dark grey core and oxydised surfaces. Probably 14th C.  
*Trench 7:* sandy soil and stones filling the graves at the east end.
58. Two conjoined fragments of the body of a large jug in hard, smooth, medium grey fabric with external even green glaze. 14th/early 15th C.
- 59.\*Flanged rim of a cooking-pot in fairly smooth, light pinkish-tinged, buff fabric. The rim is dished by the upturning of the outside edge. There is evidence for one large and one small hole pierced from the upper surface of the rim. The smaller barely penetrates through the rim, the larger may have been intended for a form of suspension. The yellow glaze runs on the outside of the pot appear to be accidental. 14th C.
- 60.\*Rim of a comparatively narrow-necked, small to medium-sized, vessel in hard grey fabric with oxydised surfaces, the outer covered with patchy green glaze. These smallish constricted vessels are usually found in a late medieval context in the North-East.
- 61.\*Squarish rim of a medium-sized cooking-pot in slightly gritty buff fabric. The rim has an internal bevel and slight thumbing on the outside upper edge. 13th C.  
*Trench 7:* dark brown soil and stones immediately below modern levels.
62. Shoulder sherd of a jug in slightly gritty grey-buff fabric with a raised rib round the shoulder covered by light green glaze with copper speckles. This form of single ribbing of the shoulder angle is reasonably rare on medieval pots in the North-East. 14th C.  
*Trench 9:* the mixed clay filling the foundation trench of the west wall of the east range produced a group of sherds of the late 13th or early 14th C., the later date being the more probable.
63. Five fragments of a small pot in hard, thin, sandy fabric (2 mm.) with brownish-red external surface. The fabric is distinctive.
- 64.\*Base of a bottle, in hard, dark grey, gritty fabric with oxydised outer surface, which has been knife-trimmed. It shows the pronounced internal rilling characteristic of this type of vessel.  
*Trench 9:* in the bottom of the abandoned drain.
- 65.\*Fragment of the rim of a jug (?) in medium hard fabric with

a grey core and dirty buff surfaces. There are splashes of light green glaze on the top of the rim, which finishes in an unusually sharp edge. 14th C.

*Trench 9:* clay filling along the side of the drain against the west wall of the east range.

66. Small oval rod handle, probably from a jug, in pinkish-buff fabric with some coarse grit and a darkened heat skin on the surface. It bears one spot of purplish glaze and traces of having been knife-trimmed. 14th C.

*Trench 10:* brown clay (layers 3 and 5) on both sides of the north wall of the south range. The pottery suggests a 14th-C. date.

- 67.\*Part of the rim of a medium-sized cooking-pot in hard buff fabric with slight traces of glaze on the outside. The vessel has a short everted rolled rim with an internal hollowed surface.

Three other fragments, including part of a rim and part of a base, were found which might also belong to this pot.

68. Part of the rod handle of a jug in medium hard off-white fabric with added grit, but with no traces of glaze.

*Trench 11:* brown clay (layers 2 and 3) on both sides of the south wall of the south range produced five sherds, three being fragments of jugs or jars, and none later than the 14th C.

*Trench 13:* dark brown clay (layer 3) against second and third courses of the foundations of the west wall of the east range.

- 69.\*Skillet handle, in medium hard, pinkish-buff fabric with traces of green glaze on the upper surface and soot-marked underneath. 14th C.

*Trench 13:* clay against foundations of south wall of south range.

70. Rod handle of a jug with traces of mid green glaze. 14th C.

*Trench 13:* under the sandy gravel (layer 5) which indicated the missing bottom of drain 1.

71. Wall sherd of a cooking-pot. For fabric *cf.* No. 67. 14th C.

*Group 3:* unstratified medieval and post-medieval sherds.

- 72.\*Rim of jug in medium hard fabric, reduced where it is covered by even, dirty green glaze. The plain rim is bordered by an applied thumbled strip. 15th/16th C.

- 73.\*Section of a shallow skillet, with a complete handle, in medium hard creamy buff fabric, the interior covered with good quality bright green glaze. The upper part of the handle has been formed by folding the two edges inwards. 16th C.?

- 74.\*Fragment of Cistercian ware, type 1, covered with brown glaze and plain trail slip decoration. Late 15th/early 16th C.
- 75.\*Base of a jug in hard, mid-grey, gritty fabric with thick external purple-black glaze. The interior has a similar, but thinner, glaze covered by some deposit during use. There is a blunt projection to the basal angle. The fabric and glaze have a Cistercian type character. 16th C.?
- 76.\*Neck and shoulder sherd of a vessel of which the fabric and glaze are similar to No. 75. There are traces of a small strap handle which can have been used only to steady the vessel. 16th C.?
- 77.\*Part of the flanged rim of a cooking-pot in creamy buff fabric, with a darker heat skin. Late 13th/14th C.
- 78.\*Large basal sherd of a bung-hole cistern/jar, in thick mid-grey fabric with external dirty green-brown glaze. The bung-hole has a pronounced flange, and is one of the less common varieties in the North-East.
- 79.\*Complete base of a jug, with a slightly extended basal angle and concave basal surface, in medium hard orange-buff fabric with external yellowish-green glaze. The character of the fabric and glaze suggests a transitional date of 15th or 16th C.
- 80.\*Part of the base and wall of a small money box (?), in hard light grey fabric with even dark green glaze over the whole of the exterior.
- 81.\*Rim of a typical 12th/13th-C. form of cooking-pot in hard gritty fabric, with a dark grey core and grey-buff surfaces. This well-known early form of cooking-pot had a wide distribution in the north of England.
82. Body sherd of a fairly large jug, in very light grey hardish fabric. The exterior is covered with smooth yellowish-green glaze, and shows traces of interval scale decoration. The almost off-white colour of the fabric suggests an individual source of clay.
- 83.\*Plain collared rim of jug (?), in light grey fabric with overall dirty olive green glaze. The vessel has a pronounced shoulder of "bottle" form. This somewhat unusual shape has not previously been noted in the North-East. Date?
- 84.\*Fragment of stoneware, with light grey external glaze over a band of floral decoration in relief. Cologne/Frechen? Early 17th C.
- 85.\*Rim of vessel in reddish-buff fabric with internal light brown glaze. The rim, which is grooved, has clear glaze on its outer edge. 17th C.?

*Group 4*, from layers deposited at the time of the destruction of the friary.

*Trench 2*: from the rubble and ash filling of a pit, with flagged bottom.

- 86.\*Frilled base of stoneware jug, in grey fabric with overall light grey glaze. Raeren? 16th C.
87. Four fragments, two conjoined, of a flask in reddish-buff fabric with a lighter brown internal surface. The exterior has a continuous (?) pattern of wavy lines partly covered by mid-brown glaze. 16th C.
88. Two fragments of a large jug/jar in smooth slate-grey fabric with external olive green glaze. One piece has the bottom half of a strap handle, the other is decorated with terminated vertical ribbing. The vessel may have had more than one handle. 15th/16th C.
89. Wall sherd of a large stoneware jug, in grey fabric with an oxydised interior and mid-brown external glaze. Raeren. 16th C.?
- 90.\*Plain inward-chamfered rim of a vessel in off-white gritty fabric with external buff surface. The sherd has a pale green glaze spot on the edge of the rim, and two sharp rilling marks on the outside. The inward chamfer suggests a lid-seating. 15th/16th C.
91. Strap handle and rim of a medium-sized vessel in medium-hard buff fabric with darker surfaces, except where covered by good quality mid-green glaze. The junction of handle and rim suggests a late medieval date.

*Trench 9*: from the rubble in the robber trench of the east cloister wall and over the east cloister walk.

- 92.\*Fragment of Weser slipware platter, with light brown concentric panels and alternate purplish-black and light brown vertical lines on a cream background. 17th C.

*Trench 10*: robber trench of north wall of south range.

93. Rim of vessel similar to No. 119, but with a slightly more elongated profile. 17th C.

*Trench 11*: robber trench of south wall of south range.

- 94.\*Rim of cooking-pot, squarish in section and with a pronounced everted curve to the neck. It has a medium-grey core, with dark grey to black surfaces, which have a sandy texture containing some mica.

*Trench 13*: robber trench of south wall of south range.

95. Fragment of decorated stoneware—to be published separately.
- 96.\*Low Countries slip dish. J. G. Hurst writes:

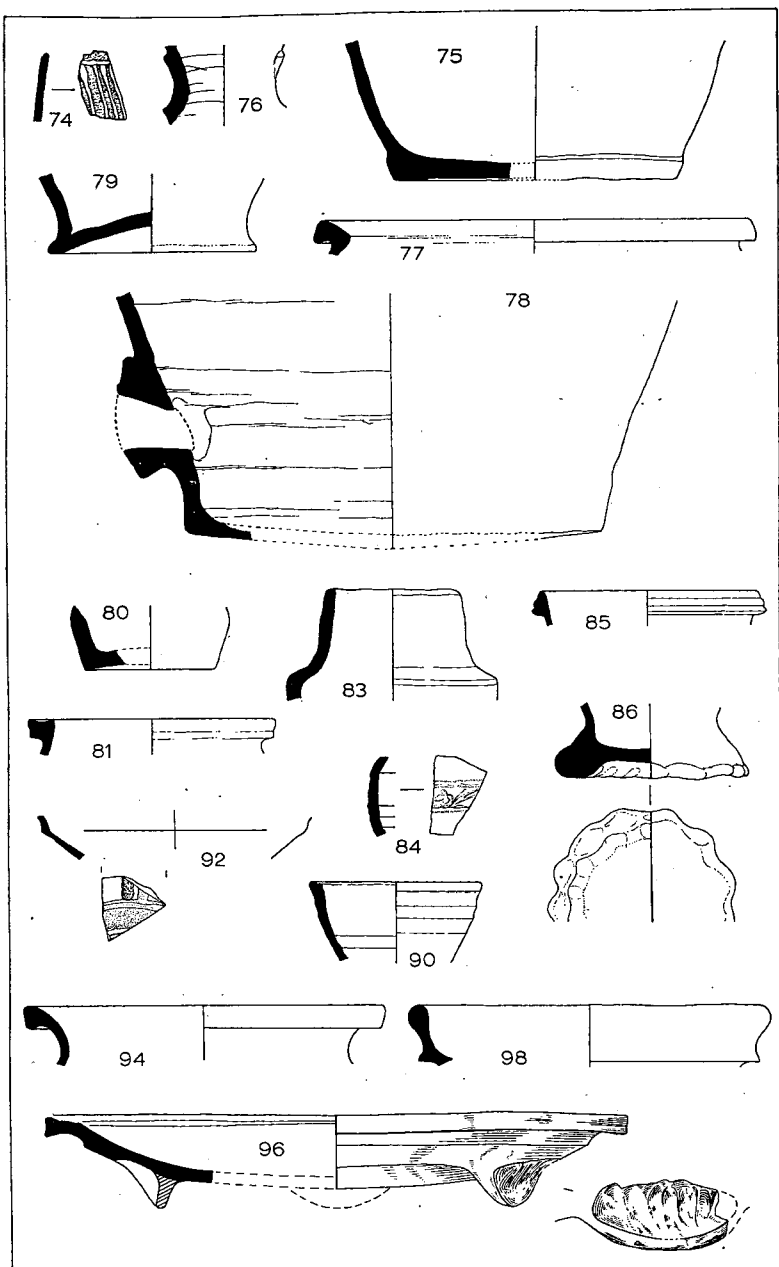


FIG. 15. MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )



"Fragment of a dish, red-brown sandy fabric, flanged rim, sagging base and flanged feet. White slip on the inside as far as the flange, glazed inside only, producing a dark brown on the flange and yellow green over the slip with flecks of brown.

This dish is typical of a group of dishes in this distinctive rather granular fabric, with flanges of varying widths and flanged feet, and a thick internal slip which is often incised through to form a sgraffito pattern. The kiln source is unknown but it is thought that they were made at various centres in the Low Countries.

Dr. J. G. N. Renaud has described examples from thirteen sites in the Netherlands,<sup>96</sup> and there are other examples in Belgium at Antwerp and in northern France at Lille.<sup>97</sup> In England most of the examples are sgraffito decorated and are known from twelve sites from Scotland, along the east coast as far south as Lewes in Sussex.

In the Netherlands several examples are dated to the late 15th century or the early 16th century including two dated to 1503. All the English examples are undated except for those present in large groups of the early 16th century in London at the Treasury site<sup>98</sup> and at Guys Hospital.<sup>99</sup> The date range continues through the 16th century when English copies of the slip wares were being made in Lambeth as is shown by the finding of wasters by Mr. J. H. Ashdown.

A date during the first half of the 16th century is therefore likely for the Whitefriars dish."

*Trench 14:* robber trench of north wall of cloister.

97. Fragment of handle and rim similar to but larger than No. 119. 17th C.

- 98.\*Fragment of the rim of a bowl, in medium-hard pinkish-buff fabric with thick internal purplish-black glaze. The vessel has a curved internal angle to the rim, which could be used as a lid seat, and a sharp external cordon. 17th C.

*Trench 7:* from the wet clayey soil and stone filling of a pit.

- 99.\*Several fragments of a dish in good quality reddish-buff fabric with internal chestnut glaze. There are remains of two pinched feet out of a possible total of three or four. The fabric and glaze are characteristic of the first half of the 17th C.

<sup>96</sup> J. G. N. Renaud, "Laat-middeleeuws Aardewerk Met Ornament in Sgraffito", *Ber. van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, IX, (1959), 225-237.

<sup>97</sup> In the Vleehuis Museum, Antwerp and the Musée des Beaux Arts, Lille.

<sup>98</sup> Excavations by H. J. M. Green, report forthcoming.

<sup>99</sup> Excavations by G. Dawson in 1967.

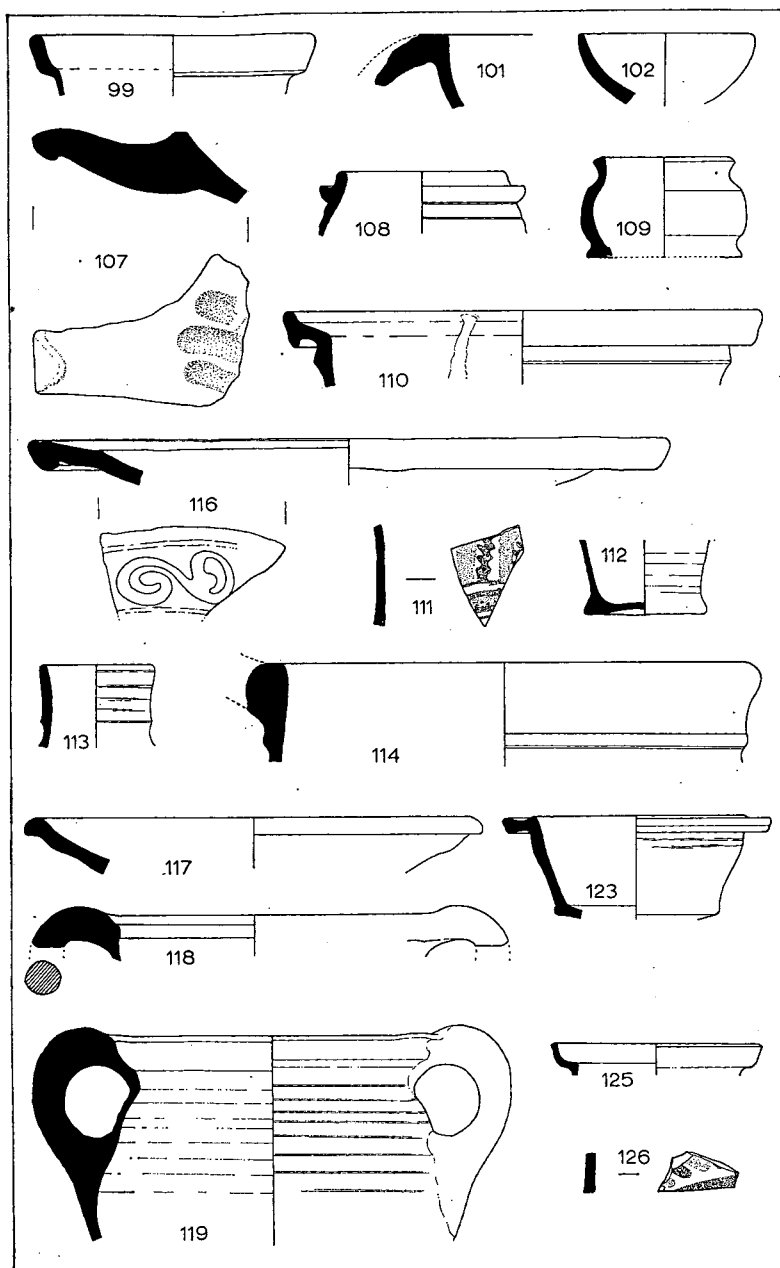


FIG. 16. MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (1)

100. Shoulder sherd of a jug similar to No. 99 in fabric and external glaze.
- 101.\*Rim and strap handle of a bowl in hard, smoothish fabric with dark grey core and oxydised surfaces. The position of the handle and character of the vessel suggests a transitional form of late medieval date.
- 102.\*Plain rim of a small crucible or bowl in hard, reddish-buff, slightly gritty fabric. The slight turn at the lower edge of the sherd suggests the vessel once had a foot stand or else a change in shape. The lack of glaze and rather crude potting indicates it was not intended for use as a table vessel.
103. Two fragments of the base of a thick-walled vessel in unusually smooth, soft, sandy fabric, and with internal glaze.
104. Fragment of a wide strap handle, with slight ribbing on the outer surface covered by smooth, olive green glaze. The style of the handle suggests a late medieval date in the transitional period.
105. Wall sherd of a stoneware jug, in light grey fabric with external patchy brown glaze. 16th C.

*Group 5*, from layers contemporary with post-medieval occupation of the site.

*Trench 1*: under the flagstones found both inside the arched doorway and within the fireplace.

106. A group of chestnut-glazed wall sherds of the 17th C.
- 107.\*A short, wide skillet handle in reddish-buff fabric with darker external heat skin. The end of the handle has been turned over inwards, and the handle pressed on to the vessel with three large thumb marks on the underside. The damaged inner surface shows slight traces of light brown glaze. 17th C.

*Trenches 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14*: purple ash.

- 108.\*Fragment of the rim of a medium-sized vessel in light buff to cream-coloured fabric with internal yellow glaze, which extends over the rim edge to a pronounced external lid-seating ridge. 17th C.
- 109.\*Complete section of a white tin-glazed (ointment) jar in typical "delft" fabric. 17th C.
- 110.\*Fragment of hammer-headed rim of cooking-pot (?) in hard smooth-surfaced fabric with internal dirty yellow-brown glaze. The vessel has an external projecting cordon below the angular rim. 17th C.
- 111.\*Fragment of Weser ware, decorated with brown concentric

- rings and alternate green and brown stripes. The brown glaze has been applied in trail form.
- 112.\*Base of small jug (?) in hard brick-red fabric with overall purplish-black glaze. The fabric and base suggest a possible derivation from Cistercian ware.
- 113.\*Fragment of plain jug rim, Raeren.
- 114.\*Rim of large medieval-derived vessel in hard fabric reduced beneath internal mid-green glaze, and with an oxydised external surface. There is the scar of a large handle junction on the rim edge, and a projecting external cordon below the rim.
115. Fragment of Bellarmine stamp.
- 116.\*Fragment of the rim of a slipware dish, with "yellow on brown" decoration. Cf. No. 213 from the south curtain wall of the castle, Newcastle.<sup>100</sup>
- 117.\*Rim of a shallow dish, "saucer", in medium-hard, pinkish-buff fabric, with a large run of chestnut glaze on the rim and outer surface.
- 118.\*Rim and rod handle of a vessel in hard reddish-buff fabric with internal yellow-brown glaze. The inner surface of the rim is hollowed, possibly for a lid, and the handle projects above the level of the rim.
- 119.\*Large section of a two-handled vessel (one handle complete), in hardish reddish-pink fabric, with overall good quality brownish-yellow glaze. There is a thick run of bright green glaze (copper sulphide) down the handle, which is short, round and joins the rim. The internal bevel of the rim appears to have been a lid-seating. 17th C.
120. Three fragments of a vertical-sided mortar, with internal brownish-yellow glaze.
121. Damaged fragment of the rim of a large, straight-sided bowl, in pinkish-buff fabric with internal chestnut glaze, and dark heat-skin on the outside. 17th C.
122. Top of a Bellarmine jug, showing part of the face mask.
- 123.\*Flanged rim of dish, with internal yellowish-brown glaze, and soot-marked exterior. There is a slight projection on the basal angle. This type is usually oval, rather than round, in shape, and evolved from the medieval form of shallow dish. 17th C.
124. Fragment of rim of vessel midway between cooking-pot and bowl in shape, with a rod handle attached to the rim edge. Cf. No. 119.
- 125.\*Rim of small table vessel in "delft" type fabric, with good quality deep green overall glaze. The vertical projection of the rim provided a deep lid seating. 17th C.

<sup>100</sup> A.A. 4, XLIV, (1966), 137 and plate 15.

- 126.\*Fragment of Weser slipware plate, with typical brown and green alternate stripes and concentric rings. 17th C.
- 127. Large wall sherd of mug or jug, in light buff to off-white fabric with even, overall, deep green glaze. Evidence for the handle junction survives on the shoulder. 17th C.
- 128. Shoulder sherd of jug in hard pinkish-buff fabric, with even purple glaze on the outside, extending accidentally into the inside. This purple glaze is derived from the Cistercian type. 16th-17th C.

### CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES (fig. 17)

*J. E. Parsons*

- 129.\*Bowl, 1580-1610. Parsons type 19.<sup>101</sup>
- 130.\*Bowl, 1630-60. Parsons type 1.
- 131.\*Bowl, 1640-70. Parsons type 24.
- 132.\*Bowl, 1640-70. Parsons type 26.
- 133.\*Bowl, c. 1650. Parsons type 29.
- 134.\*Bowl, 1640-70. Parsons type 23.
- 135.\*Bowl, York bulbous, 1650-90. Parsons type 35.
- 136. Fragment of stem, by John Rochester of Gateshead, 1697-1716.
- 137.\*Bowl, 1770-1820. Atkinson type G.<sup>102</sup>

Nos. 129 and 135 were unstratified; Nos. 130-134 and 136 were found in the purple ash in trench 9; No. 137 in the top layer in trench 1, beneath the concrete floor.

### WINDOW GLASS (fig. 17)

I am grateful to Mr. L. C. Evetts for his comments on the fragments of medieval window glass. Traces of paint survived on only a few pieces, and these may be divided into two groups:

- 138-141.\*Grisaille, of the second half of the 13th C. In the robber trench of the east wall of the east range, trench 3.
- 142-146.\*Grisaille, not earlier than the first quarter of the 14th C., as indicated by the presence of silver stain. Above the missing floor at the north end of the east range, trench 1.

<sup>101</sup> *A.A.* 4, XLII, (1964), 231-254.

<sup>102</sup> Report forthcoming.

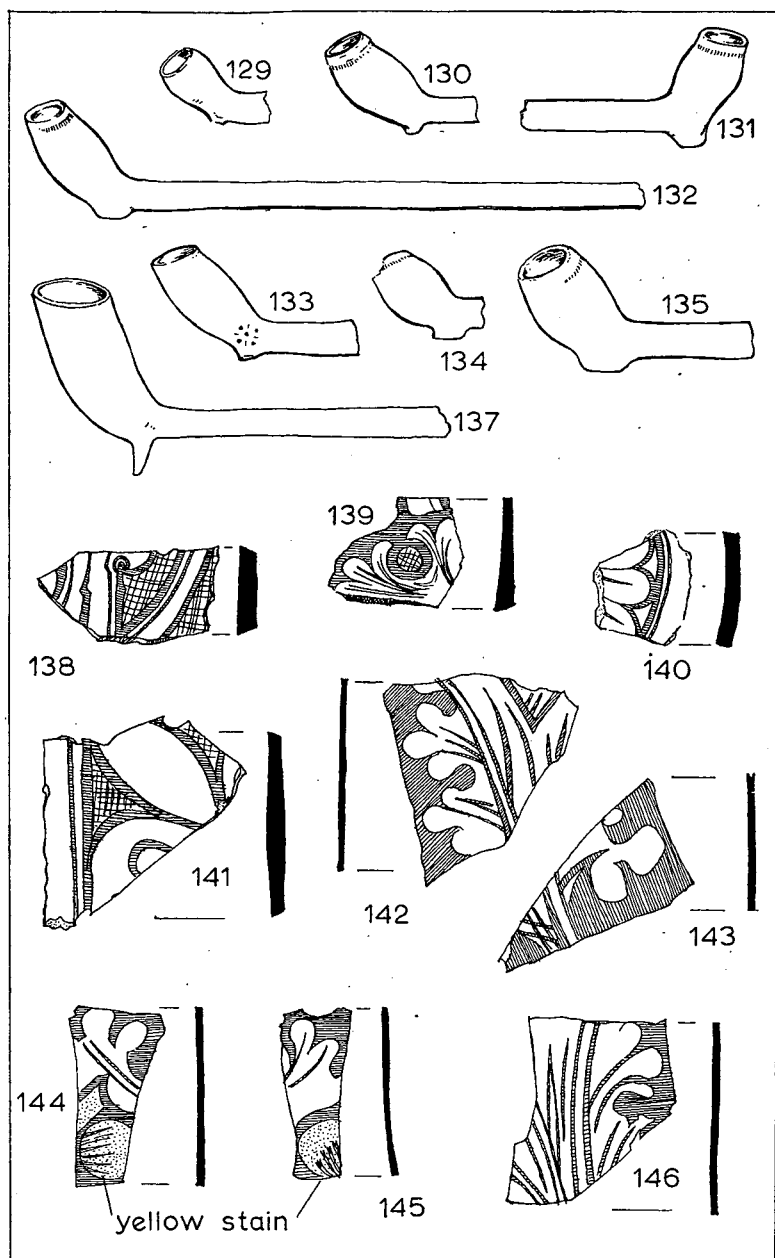


FIG. 17. CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES AND MEDIEVAL WINDOW GLASS ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

## GLASS VESSEL (fig. 18)

- 147.\*Top of a bottle. 17th C. In the mortar in a joint of the east face of the west wall of the east range, trench 1.

## IRON (fig. 18)

148. Two dozen nails were found, one in the filling of the wattle-lined trench, the remainder in the demolition layers and above. All appeared to have flat round heads, and shanks square in section, and they varied in length from 1.5" to 3.3".

Three other iron fragments, though clearly not nails, were too badly corroded to be identified.

- 149.\*An object consisting of a pointed shank at one end, and a socket at the other. Although it could have been a tool, with the socket to hold a wooden handle, it seems more probable that it was a rush holder. Cf. a similar object from Seacourt, Berkshire,<sup>103</sup> and another, though having a shank bent at a right-angle in the centre, from Cambokeels, Co. Durham.<sup>104</sup>  
Found above the missing floor in trench 1.

## LEAD

150. Fragment of cawme for window glass.  
From the top layer in trench 1.

## BRONZE (fig. 18)

- 151.\*The ring of a plain, circular brooch, 1.7" in diameter; the pin is missing. This was a common medieval type.<sup>105</sup>  
From the stone footings of the 17th-C. fireplace, trench 3.
- 152.\*A brooch, in shape a slightly flattened circle with a maximum diameter of 1.35", and made of a flat strip of bronze 0.2" wide with the two ends overlapping close to the broken pin. The pin itself was another flat strip, 0.15" wide, and looped round the ring of the brooch.

<sup>103</sup> Martin Biddle, *The Deserted Medieval Village of Seacourt, Berkshire, Oxoniensia*, XXVI-XXVII, (1961-2), 177 and fig. 30, no. 1.

<sup>104</sup> E. J. W. Hildyard, *Further Excavations at Cambokeels in Weardale, A.A.* 4, XXVII, (1949), 199 and fig. 6, no. 3.

<sup>105</sup> *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, (1954), 274-5 and plate LXXVII, nos. 1-2.

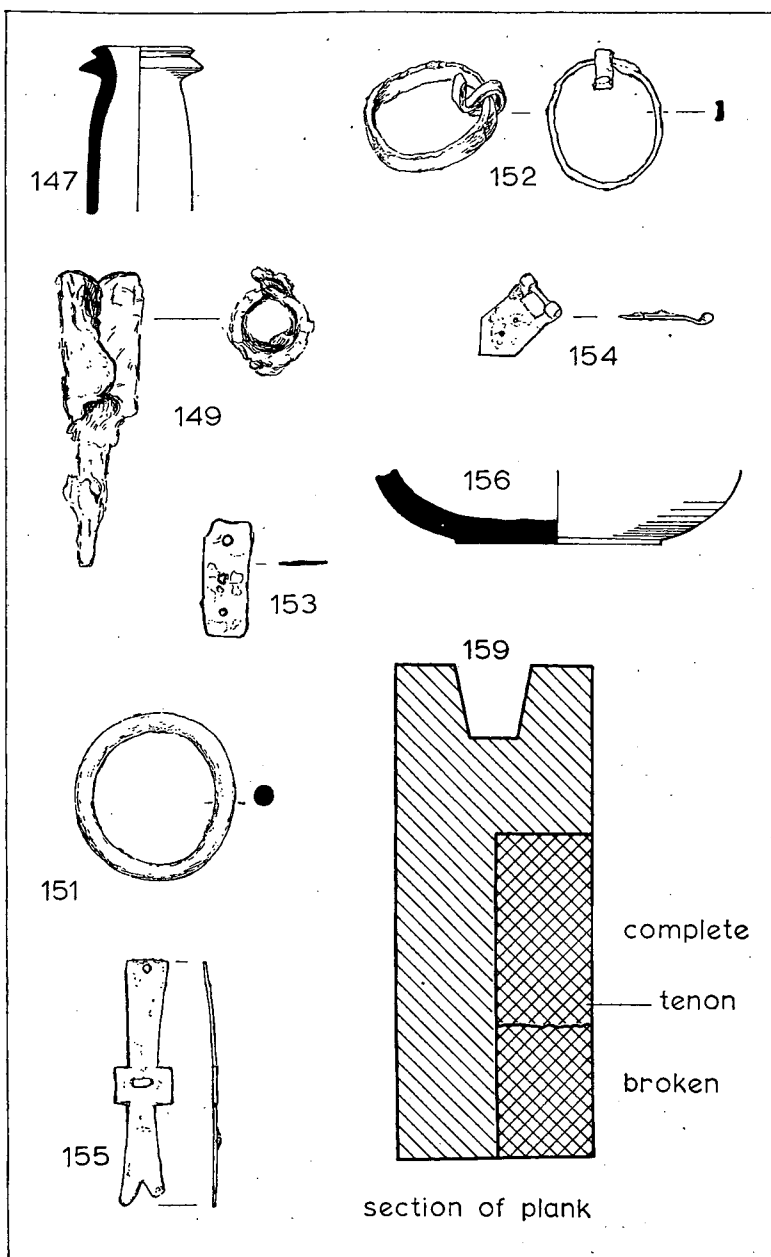


FIG. 18. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), EXCEPT FOR NO. 159 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ). GLASS, IRON, BRONZE AND WOODEN OBJECTS



From the robber trench of the east wall of the east range, trench 3.

- 153.\*A thin strip of bronze, 1.15" long and c 0.4" wide, with a row of three small holes down the middle.

From the stone footings of the 17th-C. fireplace, trench 1.

- 154.\*One half of a hinge, 0.5" across and 0.9" long. The bar survives on which the missing half pivoted, and two tiny central holes show where it was nailed on.

From above the missing floor in trench 1.

- 155.\*A thin, very slightly curved strip. The two ends, one forked, the other square and with a round hole, taper towards a central oblong, 0.4" by 0.6", in the middle of which is an oblong hole.

From above the missing floor in trench 1.

### WOOD (fig. 18)

I am indebted to Mrs. Helena H. Clark for identifying the materials named below.

- 156.\*The base of a small oak vessel.

From the filling of the wattle-lined trench in trench 5.

The lining of this trench consisted of:

157. A row of small, upright stakes, with horizontal branches woven round them. These were a mixture of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and Birch (*Betula verrucosa*).<sup>106</sup>
158. Post, of alder, 3' 7" long and 4.5" in diameter. Its lower end had been roughly sharpened into a four-sided, rather blunt, point.
- 159.\*Plank, of oak (*Quercus sp.*), 10.25" wide, 4.12" thick and a minimum of 3' 11" long. There were the remains of a groove along its upper edge, a tenon at one end, and a slot and round hole cut into, but not through, one face.

### HUMAN BONES

R. A. S. Cowper

These two skeletons were found in trench 8.

160. Female, aged 12 years, 43" tall plus or minus 1". This child was laid out with hands across the abdomen. Terminal phalanges of the left hand were found on the internal surface of the Right Pelvis, and those of the right hand inside the Left Pelvis.

<sup>106</sup> Cf. A wattle fence (of birch) found at King's Lynn. *Med. Archaeol.* IX, (1965), 196 and plate XXIIA.

161. Male, aged 35 years, 62" tall. This skeleton shows heavy muscle attachment around the shoulder girdle, suggesting a manual worker.

### ANIMAL BONES

I am grateful to Mrs. K. Rowell for identifying these bones.

162. Fragments of ox ribs and long bones, and part of the jaw of a dog, were found in the filling of the wattle-lined trench in trench 5.
163. The horn core of a sheep was recovered from the 17th-C. pit at the west end of trench 7.
164. The molar tooth of a sheep, and the molar tooth and phalanx of an ox came from the rubble at the east end of trench 7.

