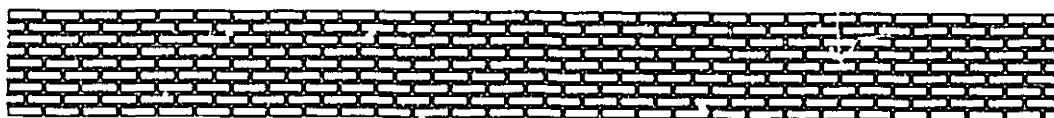
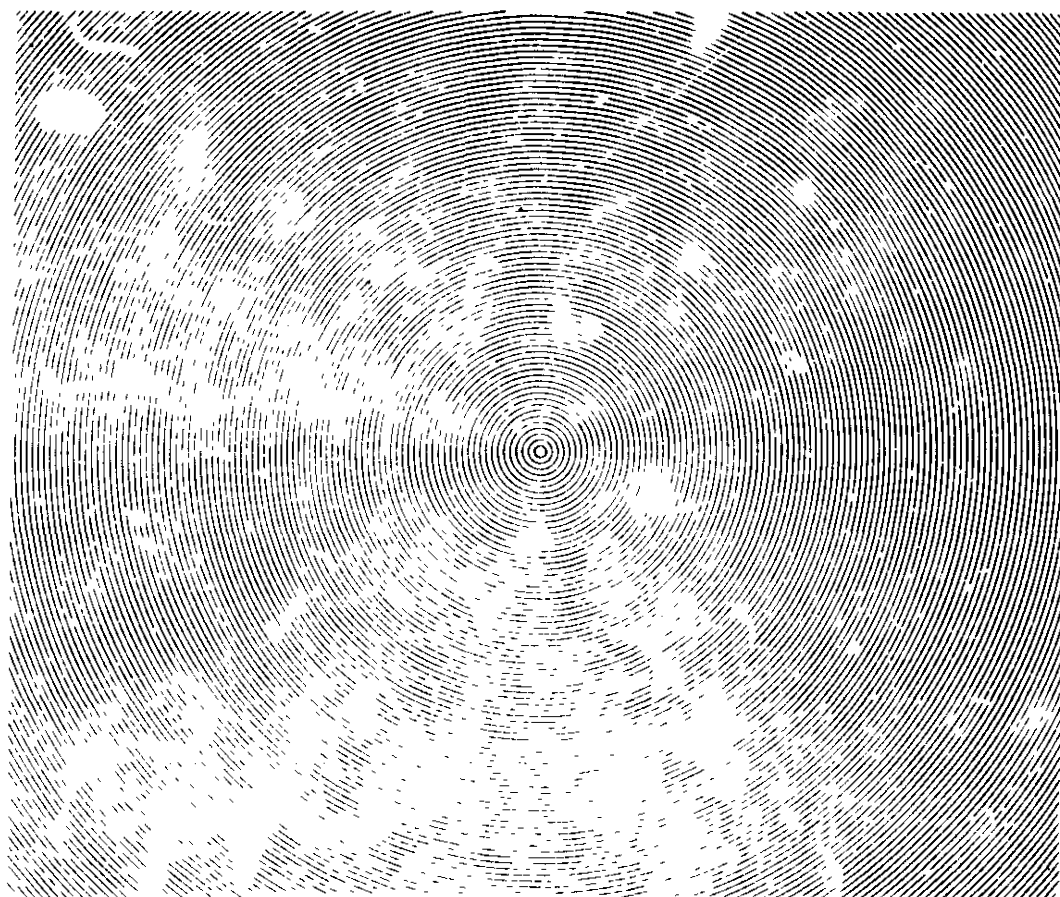
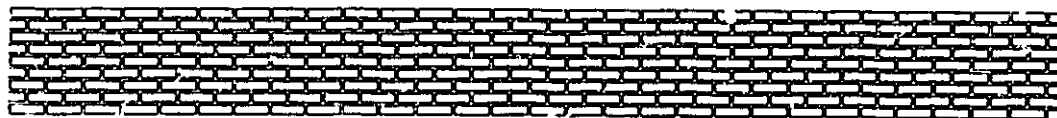


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The deserted village of West Whelpington
Third Report : Part One



The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne

M 1/ A 1

ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA

FIFTH SERIES Volume XV

The deserted village of West Whelpington,
Northumberland. Third Report, Part One

by D.H. Evans and M.G. Jarrett

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THE CROFTS

Croft F: Site 8a (fig. 18)

The north-west angle of croft F formed two sides of an enclosure with well-coursed walls; the south wall abutted the west croft wall. Two possible entrances were noted: a gap in the north-west corner would have given access to croft G; a breach 0.2 m. wide at the north end of the east wall is the only apparent access to croft F. The enclosure was in use for long enough for the south and west walls to be revetted after collapse. The site produced a small quantity of medieval pottery.

Site 7b (fig. 19)

This fragmentary structure was probably aligned east - west. Only the north-west corner survived, the remaining walls being defined by external tumble. The probable dimensions are 4.5 m. x 7 m. or more.

Site 8c (fig. 19)

Immediately west of site 7b the west wall of croft F was replaced by a building which was later completely robbed. Its wall lines were defined by external tumble, much of which was freestone, giving external dimensions of about 9 x 6 m. At 1.5 m. the robber trenches were unusually wide. There was no direct evidence for the date of this building, but it was presumably standing at the date of desertion since its demolition would have rendered the croft boundary meaningless. It may have belonged to either croft F or croft G. South of 8c the croft wall was badly built of reused stone; its junction with the terrace had been removed by robbing. North of 8c it was more substantial with a well-defined face to the east.

Croft G: Site 8b (fig. 20)

During clearance by the quarry a length of north - south wall was seen running south from the north wall of the croft; it might have been part of an enclosure in the north-west corner. Earth-cut features in the southern part of the croft are recorded under croft H.

Site 8b was aligned from north-east to south-west and incorporated in the west croft wall; it was contemporary with or later than that wall. All but the southern 4 m. of the building had been robbed. There was a gap of 1 m. between 8b and the main terrace; on the west this was blocked by a wall which was bonded into 8b but butted against

the north wall of 9/1. The east end of the gap was effectively blocked by a buttress to the north wall of the terrace. A paved entrance to 8b lay 5 m. north of its south-east corner. A narrow drain separated the internal flagging from external paving. 8b is clearly contemporary with or later than Phase II of the terrace. A spread of sticky black soil which extended from the north wall of 9/1 underlay the south-west corner of 8b and contained medieval pottery. 8b is best interpreted as a stable associated with croft G into which it opened.

Croft H: Phase I (figs. 9 and 21)

A large depression underlay and extended beyond the eastern boundary of the croft; into its natural clay filling a number of features had been cut. They were not evident elsewhere where the rock lay close to the surface. When first uncovered the soil stains of some of the slots extended further to the north and east than was established by subsequent excavation. The earliest features were probably slots 26 (fig. 23, S 10) and 27. Slot 21 cut the projected lines of both and itself underlay the earlier of the croft walls. Slot 22 was overlain by the later croft wall. The function of these slots is uncertain. If 21 and 22 were drains they flowed eastwards so that pit 23 (into which the earlier croft wall had slipped) cannot have been a sump. Further south pits 18 (fig. 23, S 12), 19 (fig. 23, S 13) and 20 may be a row of post pits; all are of similar size, depth and fill. 19 was filled by the foundation of the later croft wall. All the pottery from these pits and slots was medieval. At least one slot was seen to continue for 3 m. eastwards into croft G.

Phase II (figs. 10 and 21)

In this phase there was a croft 52 m. long increasing in width from 14 m. at the north to 28 m. at the south. Descriptions of a number of fragments of walling assigned to this phase will be found in the full report. Site 9b (fig. 22) is represented a stretch of walling parallel to the east wall of the croft; a possible eastward return was suggested by a line of collapsed wall or rubble which ran under the west wall of enclosure H/5.

Phase III (figs. 11, 21 and 22)

In this final phase three new enclosures were built against the east croft wall, which was rebuilt from 20 m. south of the north-east

corner. A new wall was built 5 m. to the west, forming the west side of the new enclosures. The rough construction of the walls implies that they were not roofed, and the small quantity of tumble suggests that they may never have stood more than 1 m. high. The north wall of H/3 was bonded into the west wall; it abutted the rebuilt east croft wall but overlay the foundations of the Phase II wall. To the south lay another two enclosures, H/4 and H/5, separated by a wall which abutted the west wall of the enclosures. Bonded into that wall another wall divided the rest of the enclosure into two parts, H/1 and H/2. For most of its length only one course survived, with little tumble to suggest additional height. A small drain carried water from south to north through this wall; it lay 3 m. east of an entrance with an area of cobbling to its north.

Area south of site 9

A yard, incorporating at least one outbuilding, extended south of the Phase III holding 6/2; a fragment of wall running westwards suggests that there may have been a similar enclosure opening off site 8/2. South of site 10 enclosure H/6 has already been described. Immediately south of site 9 was a pond, bordered on the north by Phase III paving and on the west by some 500 square metres of whin and sandstone cobbling which had been laid over natural clay. A single sherd of black-glazed cup was sealed below the cobbling; as the cobbling appears to have been of one period (although two earlier structures, 9d and 9e, were incorporated in it) this suggests that it belongs to Phase III when the pond was presumably in use. Corroborative evidence that the cobbling was extant in Phase III is provided by fragments of window-glass, clay pipes and slipware trampled into its upper surface; some of the slipware joins with sherds from house 9/3. 9d was a platform of whin boulders edged on the north and west with facing stones and roughly levelled with massive cobbling. It was incorporated in the later cobbling; it may have been a stack-stand attached to a building or a freestanding structure. To the west a bank of whin chippings extended to the face of the platform, presumably to facilitate drainage. Site 9e was also incorporated in the cobbling. Only a few facing stones of the lowest course survived. The building was at least 5.5 m. long but extended westwards beyond the area available for excavation.

Site 26: Phase I: Site 26/1 (figs. 26 and 26 - 32)

Area excavation, and possibly its interpretation, was influenced by a fence and gate which cut across the site. It was not possible to expose the whole complex at one time. It extended for some 37 m. east - west over a natural clay-filled hollow. All of the structure had been extensively robbed.

In Phase I a platform of mixed yellow clay was laid over the natural hollow. The building over it may have been as large as 14.4 x 5 m. The living quarters were at the west end with a byre to the east and it was presumably a timber structure set on a narrow stone sill. Parts of this survived on the north, where gully 41 was an eaves-drip. The clay platform defined the north and west limits of the building; a paved threshold and a bank of whin chippings over the edge of the platform marked the line of the south wall. At the west end of the living area was a circular hearth which was to be incorporated in the Phase II byre drain of 26/3.

In the byre a rectangular area of paving was set into a depression cut into the clay; part of it had been removed by a later gully (47) and it is possible that a larger area of the byre was originally paved. As the position of the byre walls is not certain the paving may have been part of a sump or of the stall floor. Associated with this building or with house 26/3 was a small pit (no. 46) which lay just outside the line of the south wall and to the west of the threshold. It contained the complete bottom half of a cooking pot (fig. 111, no. 131) which had been set upright in the hole. The vessel was evidently damaged before it was placed there, for no other sherds were found in the vicinity. The west end of the byre was covered with a layer of black earth, charcoal and burnt daub 0.16 m. thick; this in turn was sealed by the Phase III floor of 26/4.

Phase II: Site 26/2 (figs. 28, 30 and 31)

26/1 was replaced by two buildings. The area of its byre was partly overlain by 26/2 which extended further to the east. The living area was incorporated into a new byre (26/3) which probably formed part of a longhouse with its living area to the west. The western building reused at least part of the earlier platform and may mark the modification of an existing structure rather than a complete rebuilding. 26/2 was aligned east - west with an axis slightly south of that of 26/1. Its wall lines were defined by robber trenches and by rock-cut storm-drains (features 47 and 48). Outside the north wall a curved line of intense burning, 3 x 0.26 m., may have been caused by a fallen cruck-blade; it overlaid the bedrock and cobbles but was sealed by later tumble and

displaced facing stones. Clearly one of the structures on site 26 was destroyed by fire. Although the internal details of this stone-walled building are uncertain the rock-cut postholes 49 - 55 belong to this or an earlier phase. 49, 51 and 54 were sealed by later flagging or walls, posts 55 and 56 by tumble.

Building 26/3 (fig. 31)

Only the byre of a presumed longhouse has been excavated. There is no positive evidence that the byre had stone walls; it may have been of timber on low stone sills. The position of the north and south walls is suggested by an edge of internal packing; the lines of the east and west walls are unknown. A new byre sump which ran along the centre line of the former house platform was constructed of large flagstones bounded on either side by raised kerbs. On the north side three thin slabs set on edge may be the remains of a stall as at Hound Tor (Beresford 1979); there is one similar slab on the south side.

Phase III: Site 26/4 (figs. 28, 30 and 32)

House 26/2 was replaced by a stone building on a similar alignment but lying further to the west. To its west site 26/3 was abandoned and a new enclosure, L/2, was constructed. 26/4 had been extensively robbed but was better preserved than any of its predecessors. Its west end overlay the area of the byre of 26/1 and its destruction deposit which was sealed by a layer of sandy clay with small stones which formed most of the floor of the new living quarters. A rock-cut drainage-gully (59) curved round the west end of the house and fed into slot 48. The north wall had been robbed but a single facing stone overlay the Phase II gully 47. The threshold of the north entrance separated the paving of the cross-passage from the external cobbling. Parts of the south wall survived with a paved threshold 1 m. from the south-west corner. Further east the stone core of the wall (including half of a stone trough, fig. 142, no. 21) was bounded by internal levelling and external tumble. At the east end of the living room a stone hearth was set against a partition which was indicated by a line of stone-packed post-settings (postholes 61 - 64). There was no clear evidence for a southern entrance to the cross-passage. All the finds from site 26 were medieval; the latest was the base of a Langerwehe jug, probably of the 15th century (fig. 111, no. 136) which is likely to derive from Phase III. Fragments of two similar jugs (123 - 4) from the green outside the building might also relate to this phase.

Enclosure L/2 (figs. 28 and 32)

After 26/3 was abandoned the drain and floor of its byre were levelled with rubble and a few larger slabs. At the east end its drain was blocked by a circular setting of stone 1.4 m. in diameter. A bank was constructed across the platform of 26/1 and the byre of 26/2 forming a continuous boundary from the west wall of croft M to enclosure H/6. A diversion round the west end of 26/4 suggests that this was occupied when the bank was built. The bank was a clay and earth dump revetted on the east (downhill) side by a row of large whin boulders. It was subsequently clad with small stones and whin chippings. Later than the Phase II structures west of 26/3 and possibly contemporary with the bank was a wall further west which formed a D-shaped enclosure, L/2. Its north wall had probably been on the same line as the north wall of 26/3. The west and south sides consisted of an irregular drystone wall which sealed an earlier fragment of east - west wall and formed one side of a track leading to sites 13 and 14.

Area north of site 26: (fig. 35)

Before this area was levelled pit 84 was dug; its fill was sticky black earth with a few stones. Gully 92 had a stony fill which extended under the later bank; it may have been a constructional feature associated with it. The bank ran from croft M to enclosure H/6, and has been described under site 26, Phase III; it was associated with rough levelling of the area. Two gaps in the bank were both metalled with an extension of the Period III cobbling which covered much of the west end of the green. A series of postholes (85 - 91) cut through the cobbling close to the more northerly gap presumably belong to a series of gates; all were stone-packed and some may have been deliberately filled after the removal of their posts. A metalled track led up towards sites 13 and 14.

Enclosure L/3

At an uncertain date a sub-rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the south was created in the northern end of croft L, using the south wall of site 14 as one of its boundaries. It was clearly secondary to that building and to croft L. Considerable quantities of medieval pottery were found in the eastern half of the enclosure, which had presumably been used as a midden; there is no reason to suppose that the pottery is not contemporary with the use of site 14.

After the abandonment of site 14 a compact layer of whin chips and trampled earth was laid over its levelled walls, continuing the track from site 13 across the former building and L/3 into croft L. The metalled surface included a large number of small sherds of pottery (including a piece of a Langerwehe jug, fig. 116, no. 203, probably of 15th century date) and presumably represents a resurfacing. The two post-desertion breaches in the west end of the north and south walls of site 14 also mark a path. The only post-medieval find from the area was an unstratified clay-pipe stem.

Croft L (figs. 26 and 40 to 43)

A large sub-rectangular enclosure south of site 14 occupied most of the summit of the south-west corner of the outcrop and extended south to the cliff; on the east it skirted the edge of the slope down to the green. All the croft walls showed evidence of repair and rebuilding. The depth of topsoil varied between 0.2 and 0.3 m. The large quantities of medieval pottery found here (over 180 vessels) might suggest that it had been cultivated; but approximately one-third of this pottery was found in depression 100 (fig. 43) which was cut into rotten bedrock and had a black sticky waterlogged rill, suggestive of a midden. The base of the depression contained a cut half-penny of John, probably deposited 1205/10 to 1250 or even later. A halfpenny of Edward I which may have been lost c. 1300 (by 1350 at latest) was found in topsoil over this depression; this suggests that dumping continued until at least the early 14th century. The almost complete absence of late or post-medieval pottery indicates that it had probably ended by the middle of that century.

Enclosures east of croft L (figs. 26 and 43 to 46)

Most of the area east of croft L consisted of a fairly steep slope which was unsuitable for building (fig. 70, S 75) and had very little

soil cover. At its base a relatively flat area, nowhere more than 12 m. wide lay between the slope and the south-western tofts and crofts. The whole area was contained in four enclosures, L/1, M/1, M/2 and the area east of croft L. Details of croft walls and relationships between them will be found in the Full Report.

Site 15b: Phase I (figs. 51, 63 and 64)

In the north-eastern part of croft M were the fragmentary remains of 15b/1; it either predated the layout of the crofts or broke the line of the croft wall and lay partly in croft M and partly in N. The narrow walls indicate either an insubstantial stone structure or, more probably, a timber building on stone footings. The orientation remains uncertain. The east wall, only 0.4 m. wide, had sunk into the underlying clay and sand, presumably under the weight of the stone packing for a later structure. The north wall was of freestone, and cut by a later croft wall. Possibly associated with 15b/1 was a layer of cobbling which formed a yard extending west as far as the west wall of croft M.

Building 15b/2 replaced 15b/1 on a slightly different alignment. A new north - south wall overlay the original north wall. Its width suggests that it was no more than the footing for a timber building. It is the only wall which can certainly be associated with 15b/2. It was incorporated within a nearly rectangular platform of wall-packed freestone cobbles; the wall probably formed the eastern edge of the platform though it could be part of an earlier structure included in it.

Site 15c: Phase I (figs. 51, 65 and 66)

Site 15c lay in the north-east corner of croft N, immediately west of the area already published as site 16d. The earliest features were probably related to the early pits on 16d. Phase I is represented only by four pits and a posthole; they presumably relate to an early medieval house lying somewhere to the north. Pit 321 was cut by the slots of 15c/1 and 15c/2; 322 was lined with wattles; 323 and 324 contained medieval pottery and were probably rubbish pits.

Phase II: Site 15c/1 (figs. 65 and 66)

15c/1 was a timber building aligned north - south and measuring 10.5 x 4 m. It was defined by four slots (325 - 8) and appears to have had a small cobbled yard to the west. No evidence of its

internal arrangements was found. The building slots produced a quantity of medieval pottery including pots 362 - 4.

Phase III: Site 15c/2 (figs. 65 and 66)

15c/1 was replaced by a building with stone walls or footings. A platform of heavily packed whinstone which extended over the northern slot of 15c/1 was edged to east and west by narrow stone walls. The southern half of the building revealed patches of rough small cobbling, in contrast to the substantial level platform in the north; the platform sealed a quantity of medieval pottery, including no. 361.

Phase IV: Site 15c/3 (figs. 65 and 66)

After the abandonment of 15c/2 most of the area was covered with cobbling and a new timber building was erected on a different alignment, approximately north-west to south-east. It is represented principally by slots 330 and 331 and by an area of external cobbling to the north. The south and east sides were not located and are assumed to have lain in an area of 16d which was heavily disturbed by ash pits and field drains. The cobbling found on 16d (Second Report, fig. 19) may have formed a yard in front of this building. Slot 330 (fig. 69, S 58) cut the platform of 15c/2 and the north slot (328) of 15c/1. Slot 331 was cut by a 19th century field drain. To its north a layer of small cobbling ran below the later track linking sites 16a and 16c. Slots 330 and 331 produced a quantity of medieval pottery, including no. 368; 330 also contained a fragment of clay-pipe stem which might be intrusive.

Site 15d (figs. 51 and 67)

15d was a stone building in the middle of croft N. It measured at least 6 x 3 m. internally, and was bounded on the north by gully 373. The walls were of large facing stones edging a rubble core; some of the facing consisted of slabs set on edge, other stones were roughly squared freestone blocks. The outer facing was partly set in gully 373. No trace remained of the east end where the ground fell sharply. The interior had been roughly levelled with cobbles. Fragments of three sandstone roofing slabs were found in the north-west corner. The building overlay a prehistoric or Roman gully (363) but nothing later. Its upper stones were heavily scored by ploughing, so it clearly precedes the medieval cultivation of the area; it is also earlier than the levelling for the west croft wall. At the south end of croft N a small quantity of walling

and tumble overlay a prehistoric roundhouse. Two small areas of cobbling might be medieval rather than earlier. They may represent a badly-robbed outbuilding (15e).

Sites 15g and 15h (figs. 51 and 68)

15g was a rectangular timber building aligned north - south and measuring c. 11 x 3.5 m. internally. It was defined on its west and south sides by slots 394 and 395. 394 was packed with stones and edged on the east by a line of large slabs of whin and free-stone set on end; they projected above the top of the cut. Slot 395 was of similar character but noticeably deeper. It stopped at the edge of an area of flaky bedrock where there was a suggestion of a northerly return. Siting ensured that 15g was well drained on the west. Most of the interior of the building had been levelled with whin; presumably an earth floor was laid above this. Seven possible postholes were found below the stonework of the interior (396 - 402; only 396 and 397 contained packing material, fig. 69, nos. 68 - 9). West of 15g and roughly parallel to it were three stone-filled slots (403 - 5). 403 may have been part of a north - south slot found on site 6d.

15h lay slightly east of 15g on a similar alignment. Its remains were ill-preserved because they had been cut into flaky bedrock which had suffered considerable weathering. Slot 406, defining the west wall, was packed with whinstone and the packing continued north for 3.6 m. after the slot had petered out. 408 - 410 were possible postholes within it, though only 410 had stone packing. The east side may have been marked by slot 407 and the south by slots 411 and 412; slot 416 appeared to form a corner with the end of the line of packing for the west wall. If all these slots are from the same building it measured 8.5 x 2.5 m. internally. Slot 417 might have belonged to an internal partition. 418 - 421 were possible postholes within the building, though they might be of a different phase.



Fig. 2. The Wansbeck valley.

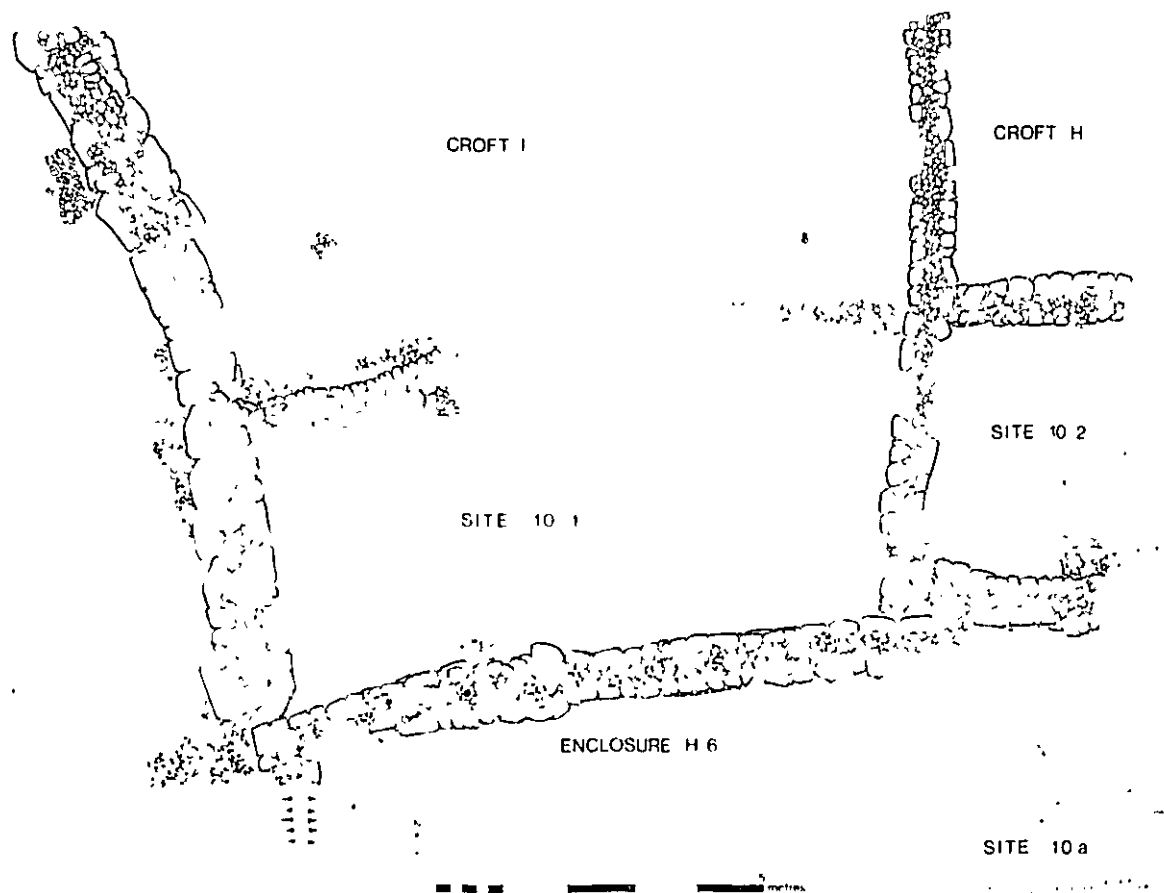


Fig. 17. Site 10, western part.

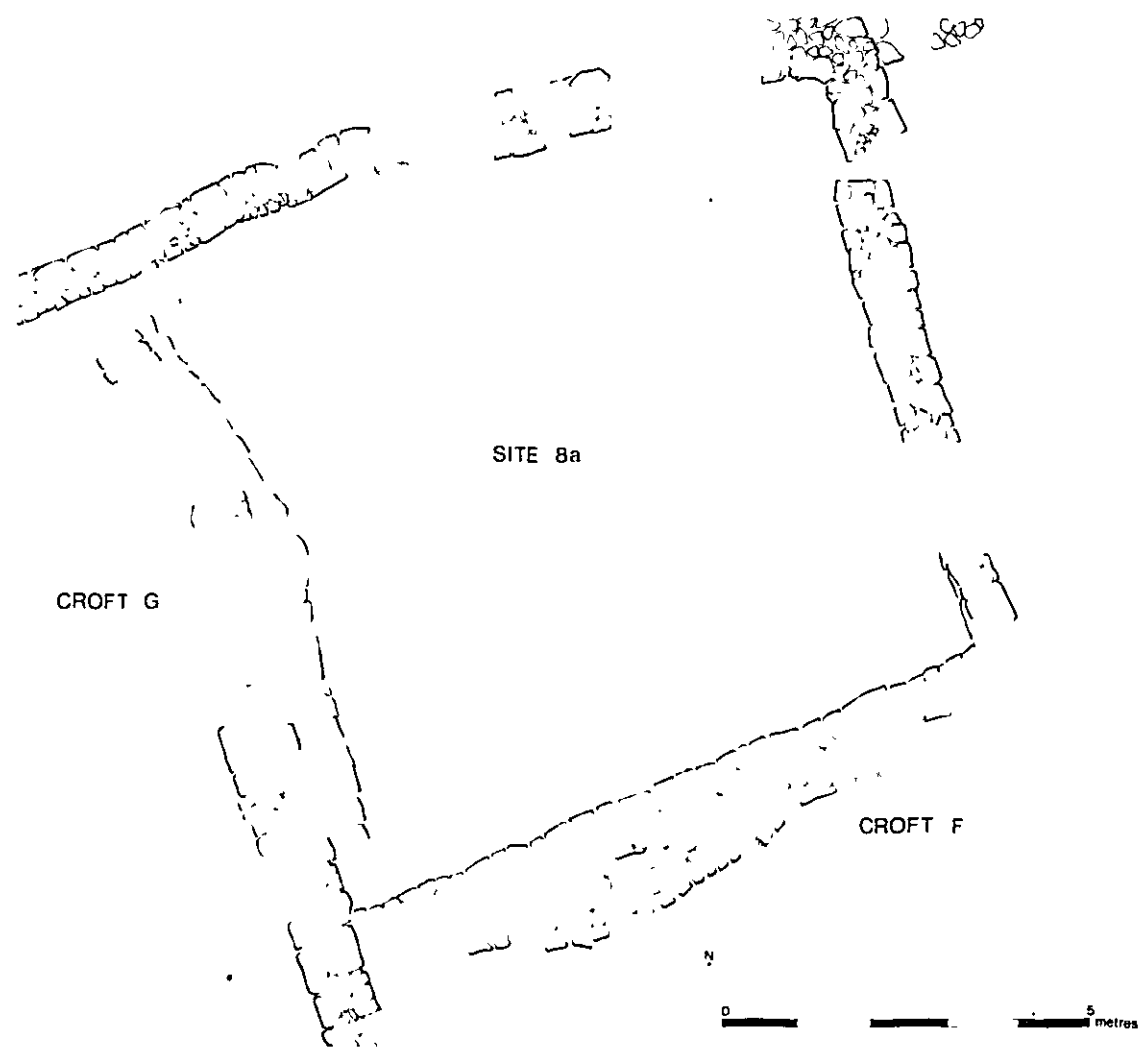


Fig. 18. Site 8a.

CROFT G

CROFT F

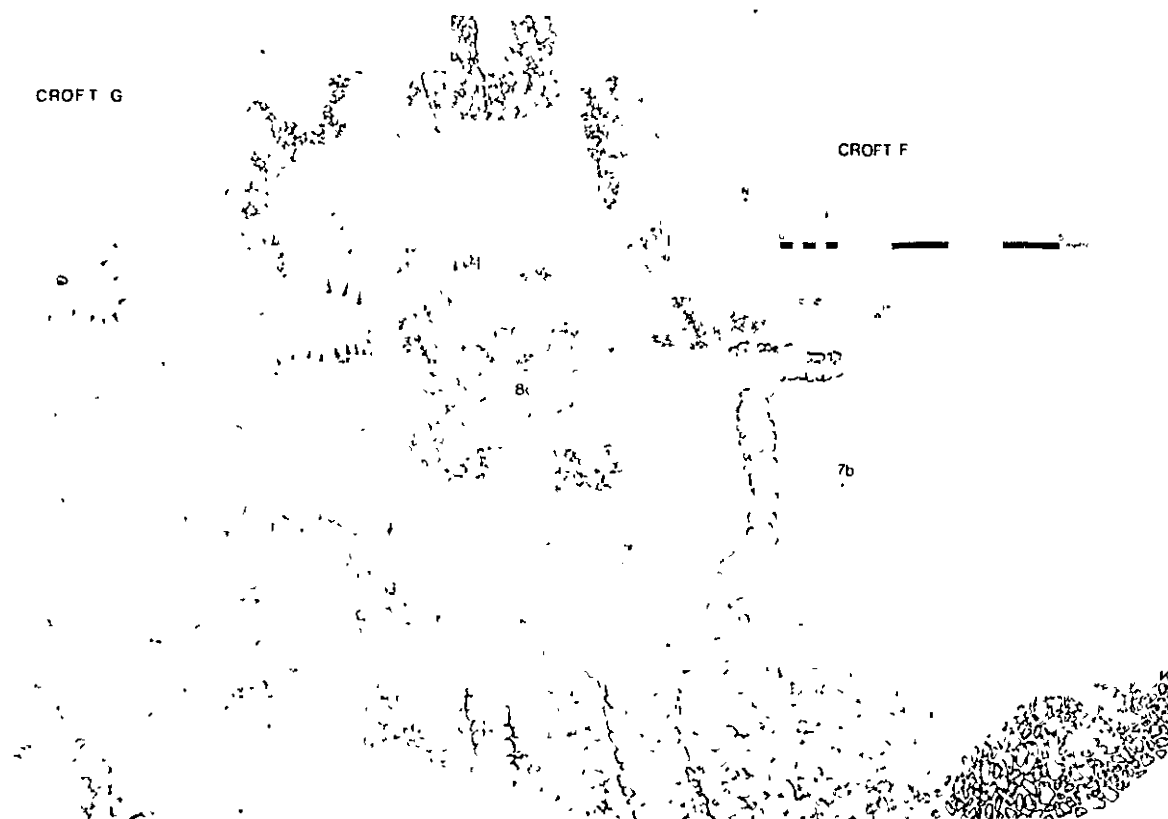


Fig. 19. Building 7b and 8c.

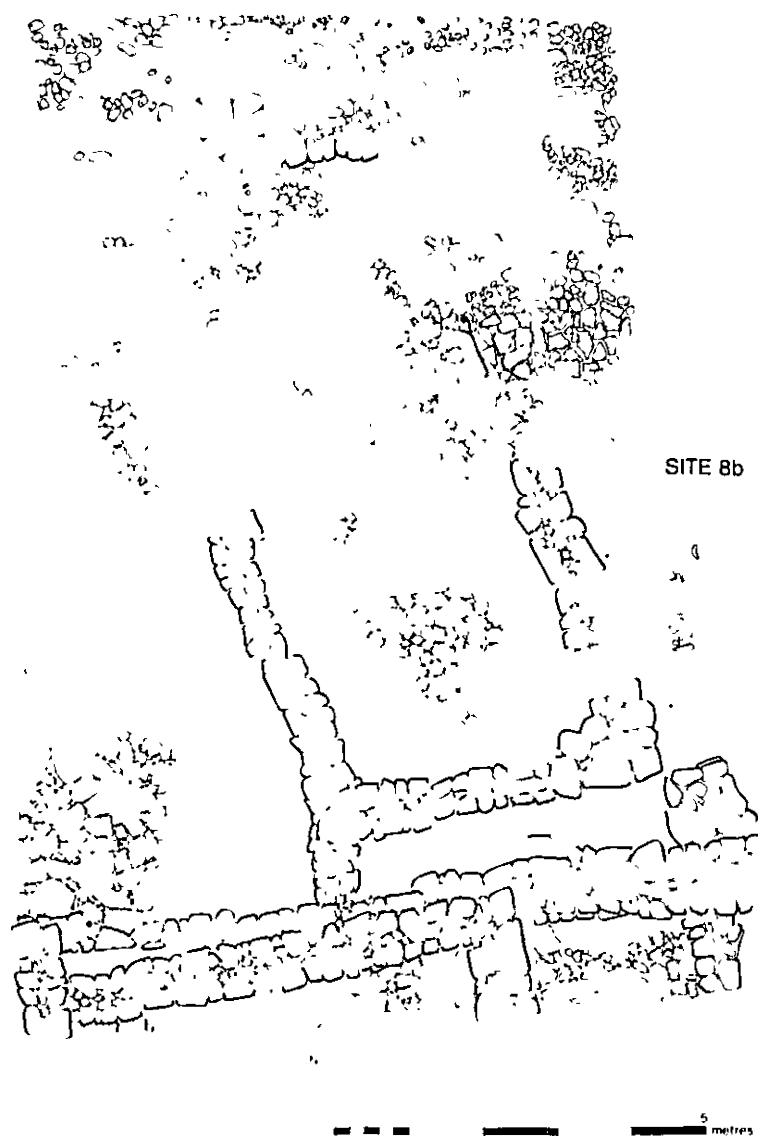


Fig. 20. Site 8b.

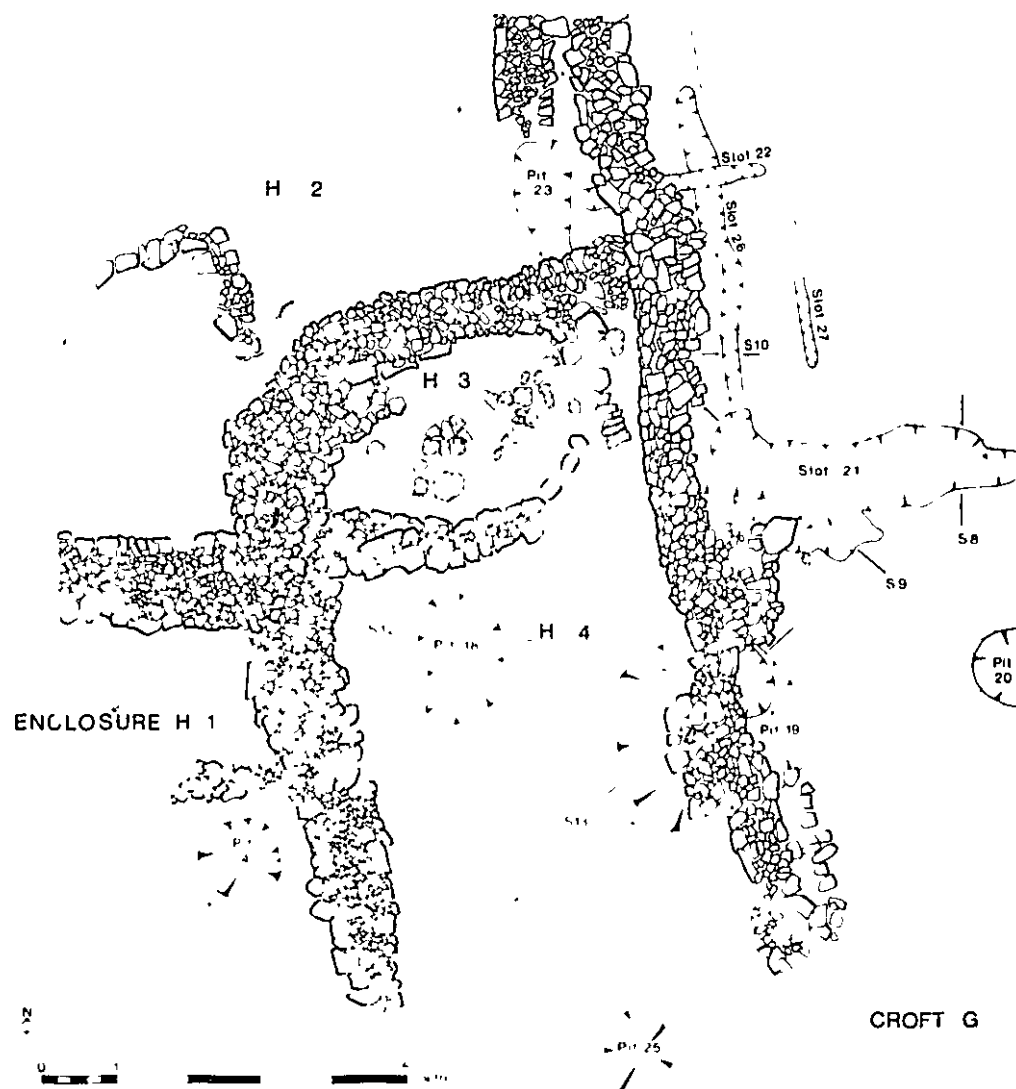


Fig. 21. Croft H. The northern part of the enclosures with earlier feature.



Fig. 22. Croft H. The southern part of the enclosures.

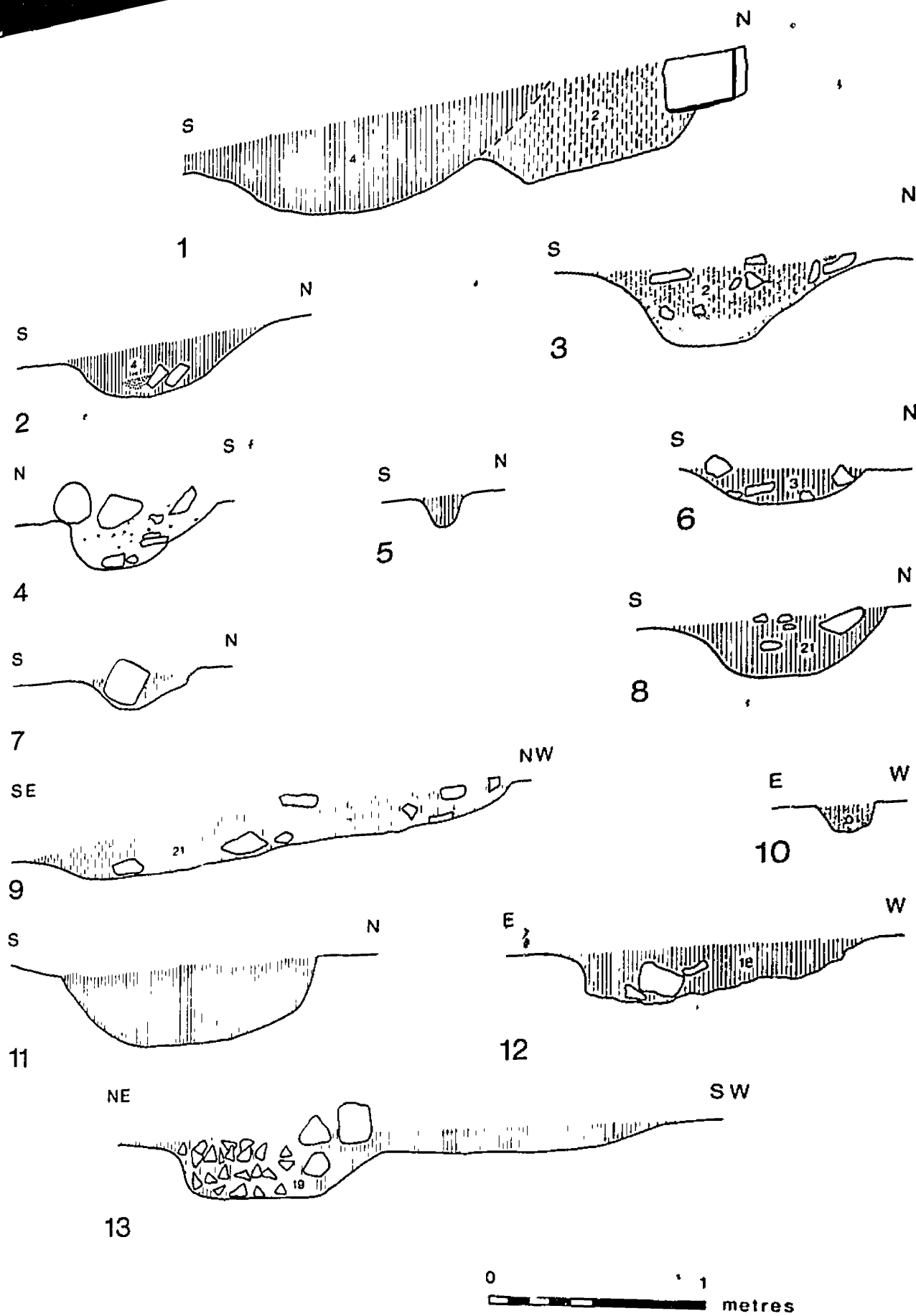


Fig. 23. North-west range and crofts: pit and gully sections.

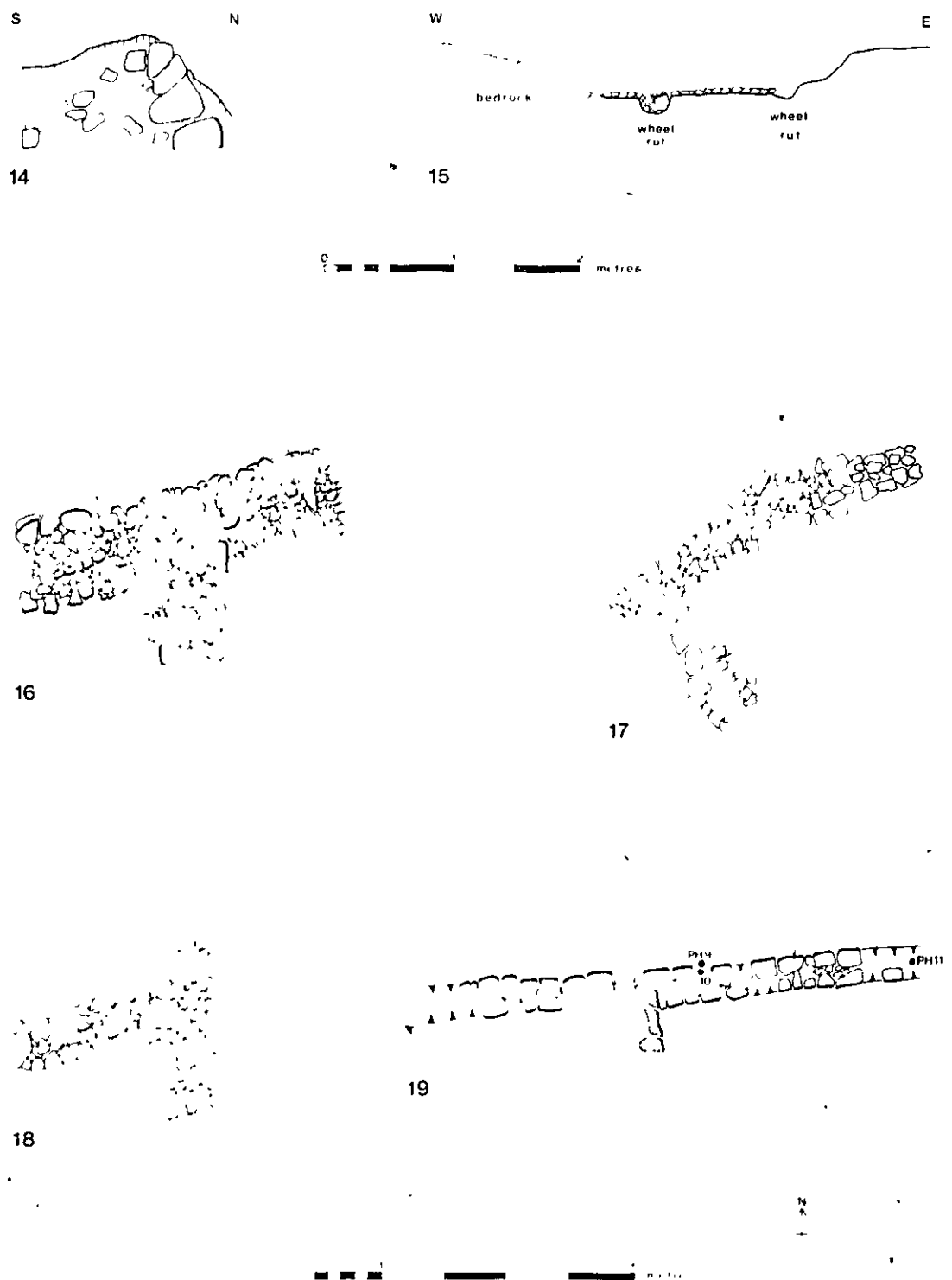


Fig. 24. North-western crofts: miscellaneous sections and detail of wall junctions, with earlier features.



Fig. 25. Area south of 9 South.

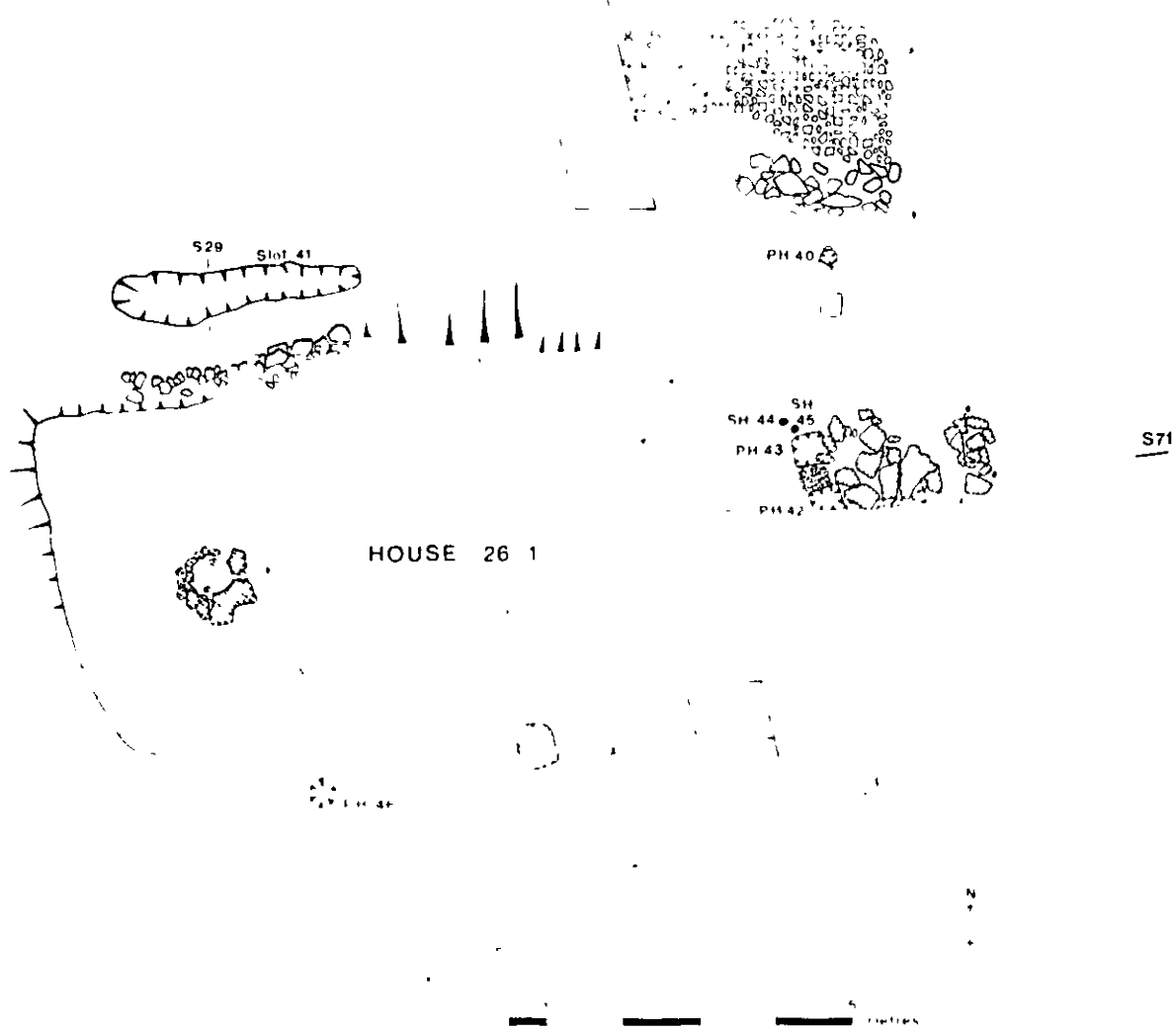


Fig. 29. Site 26. Phase I.

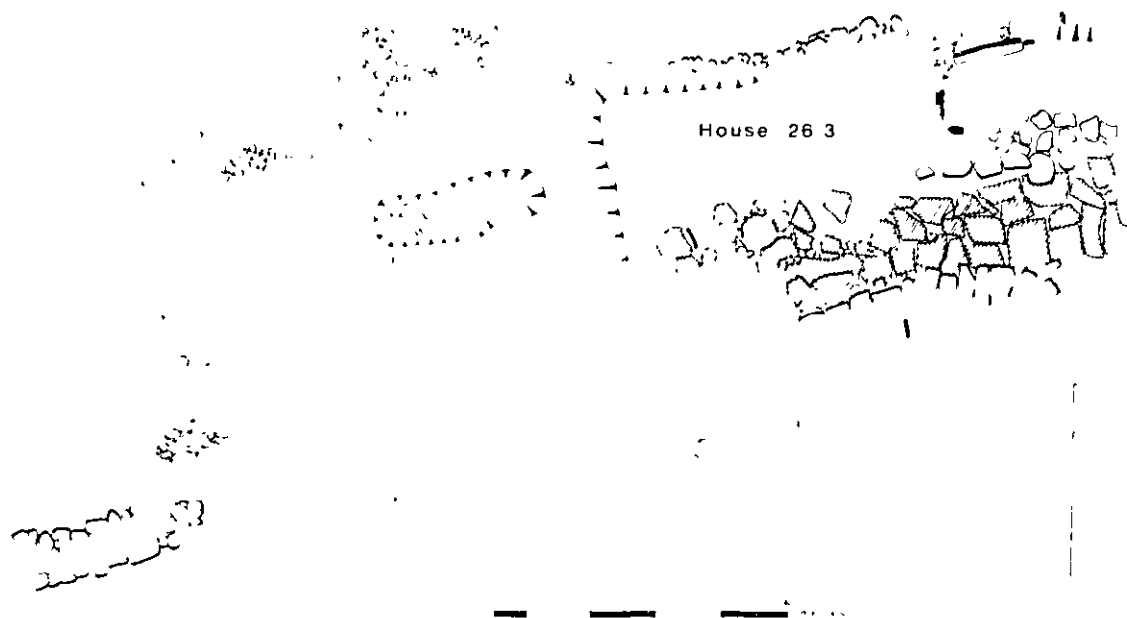


Fig. 31'. Site 26, western part. Phase II

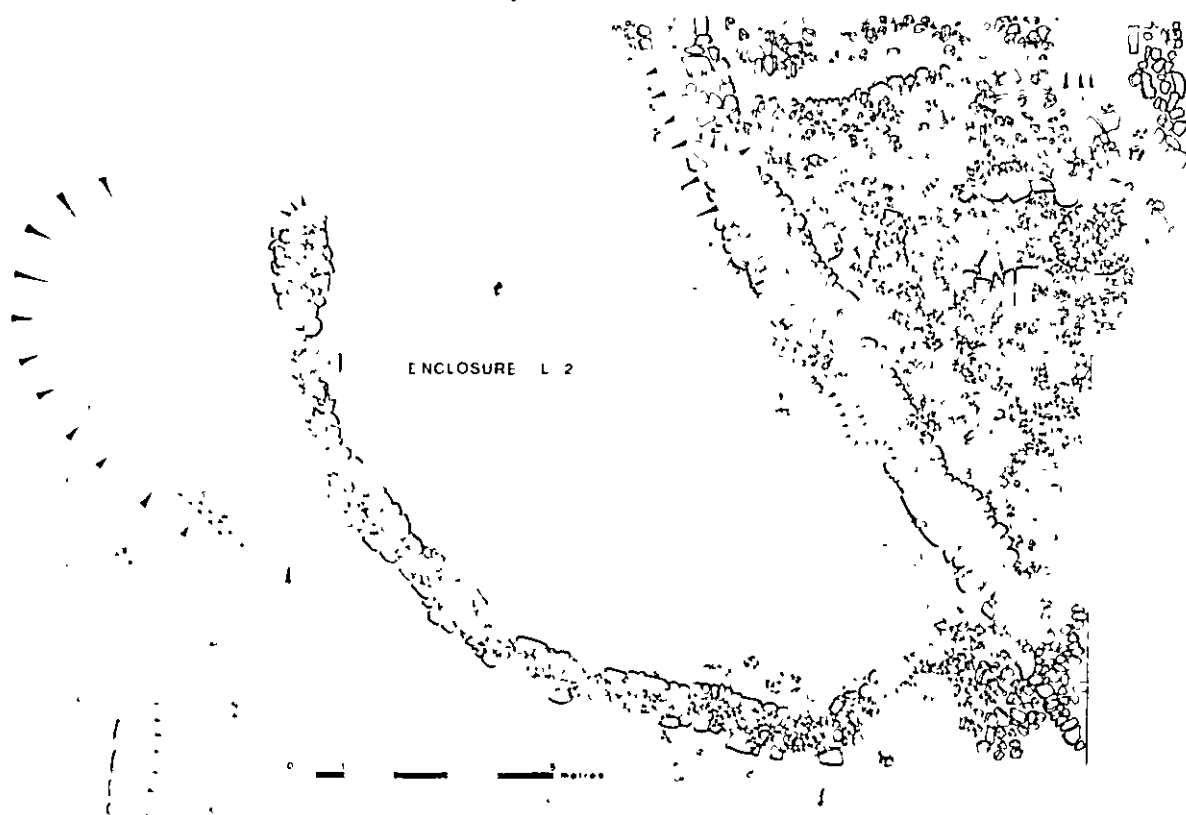


Fig. 32. Site 26, western part. Phase III.

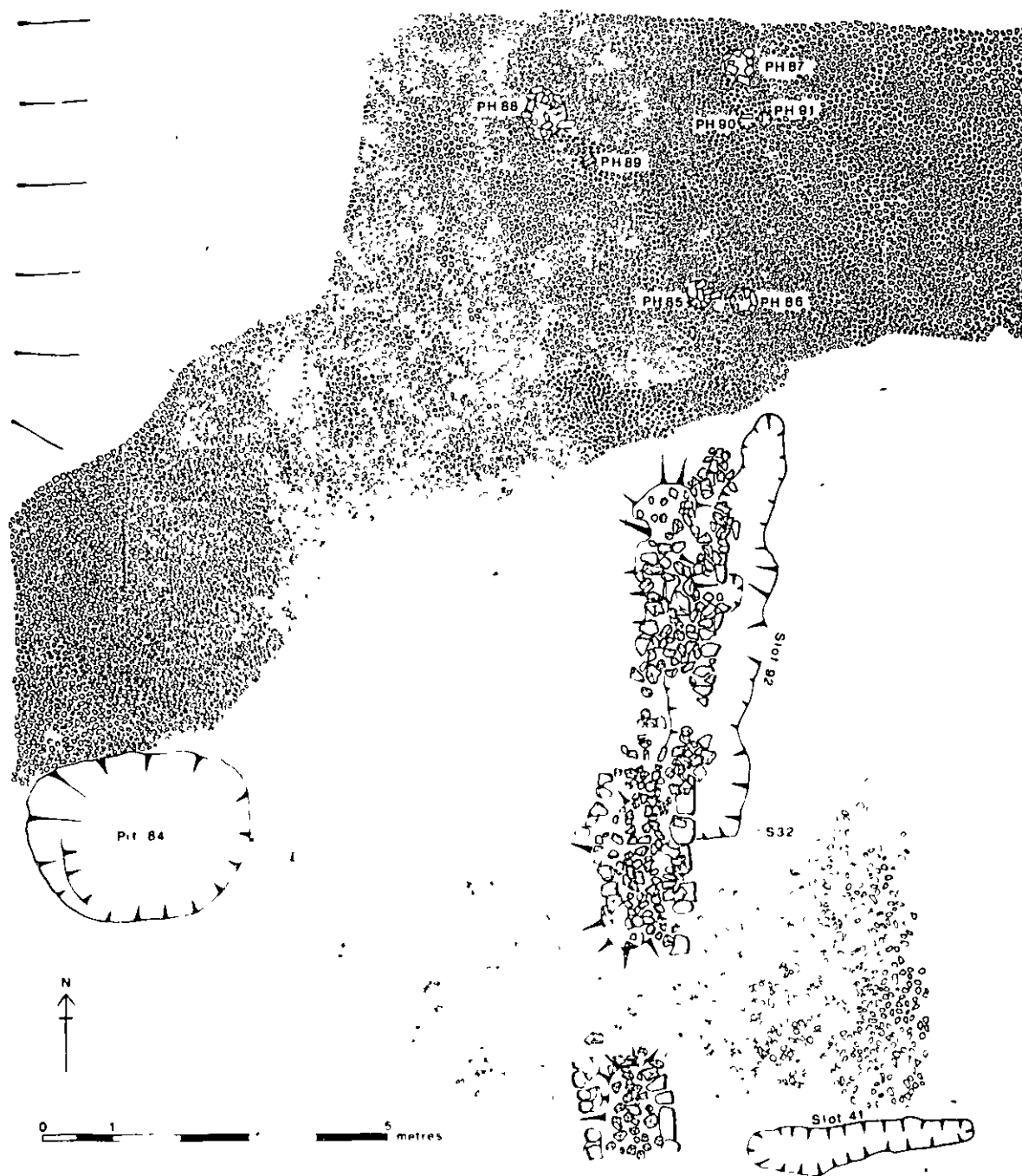
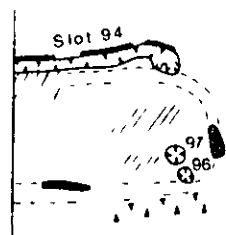
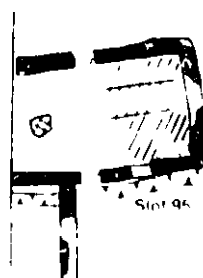


Fig. 35. Area north of site 26.

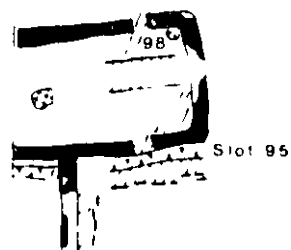
Phase 1









Phase 2a



Phase 2b



KEY

-  SURVIVING WALLS
-  ROBBED WALLS
-  GULLIES
-  INFERRED GULLIES
-  PAVING
-  HEARTHES



0 10 metres

Fig. 36. Site 13. Phase plans.

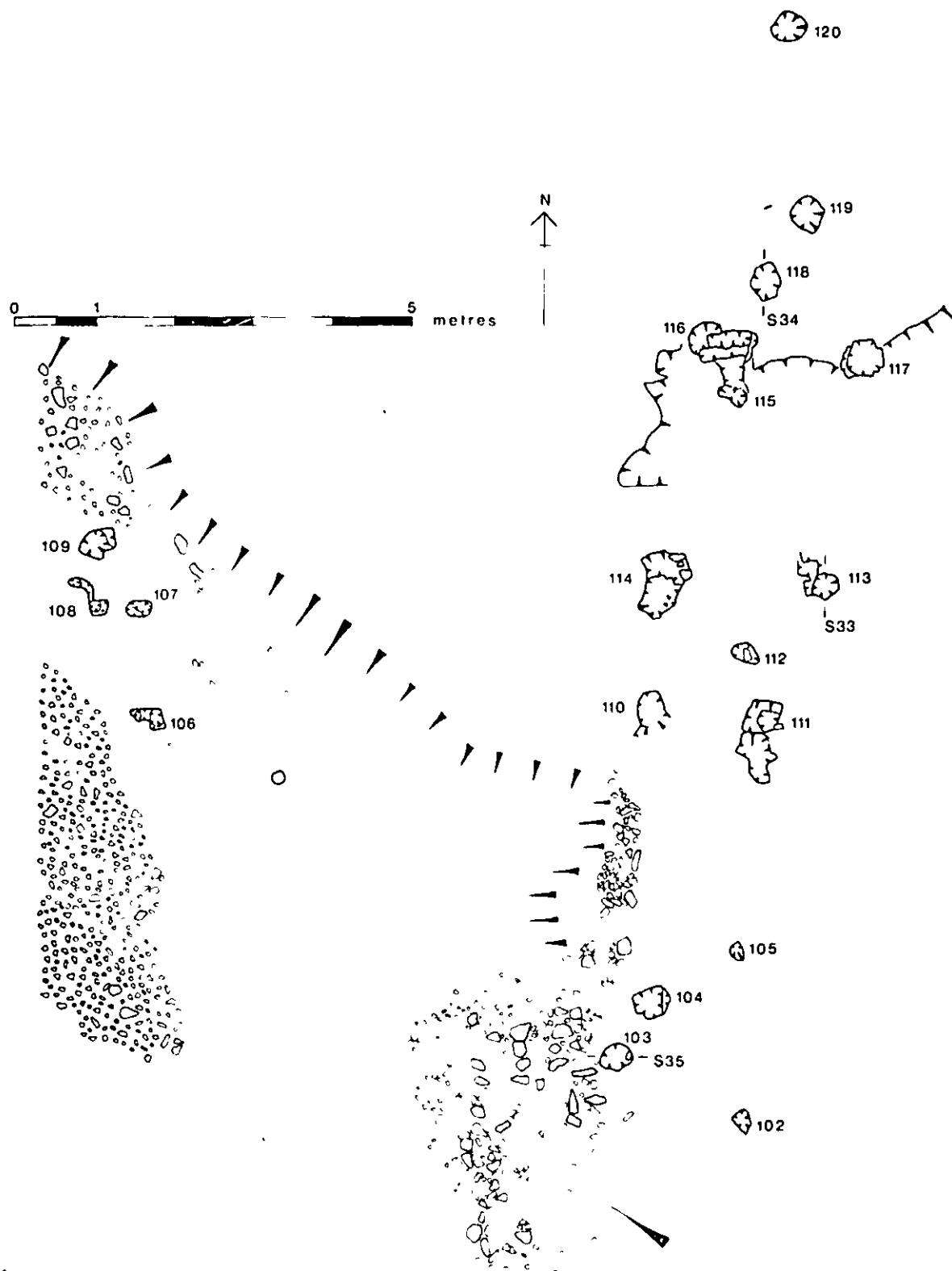


Fig. 41. Croft L: rock-cut features.

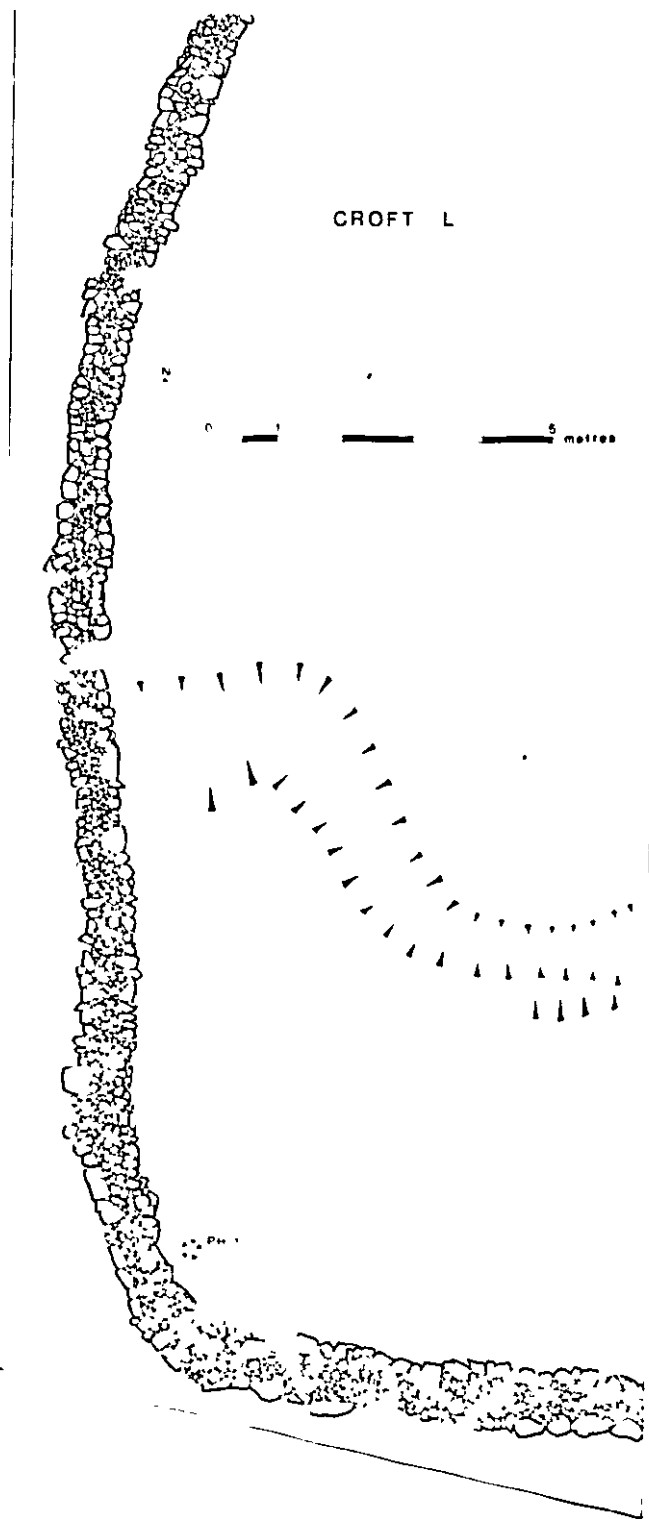


Fig. 42. Croft L: south-west corner of croft.

M1/C3

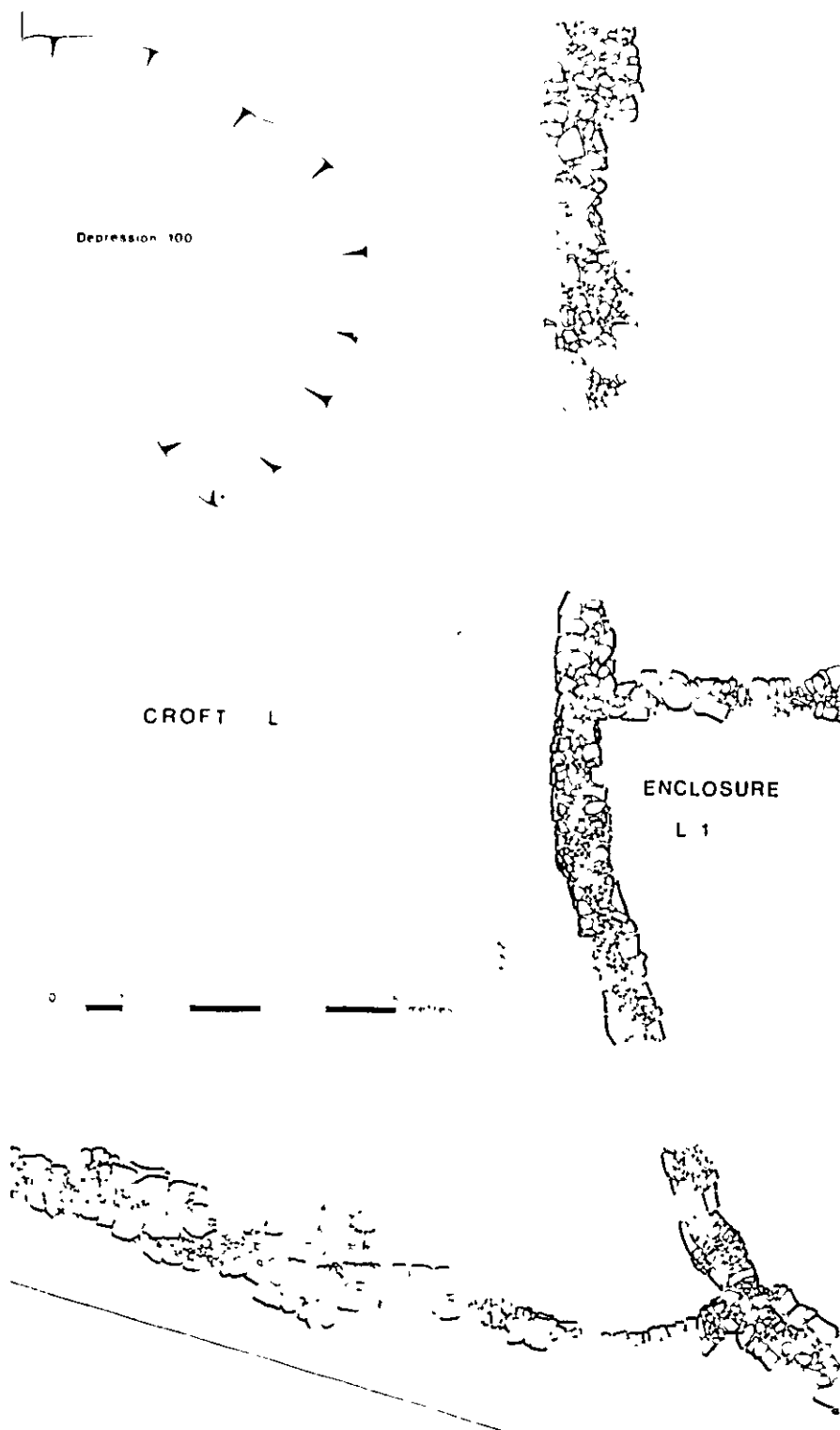


Fig. 43. Croft L: southern part.

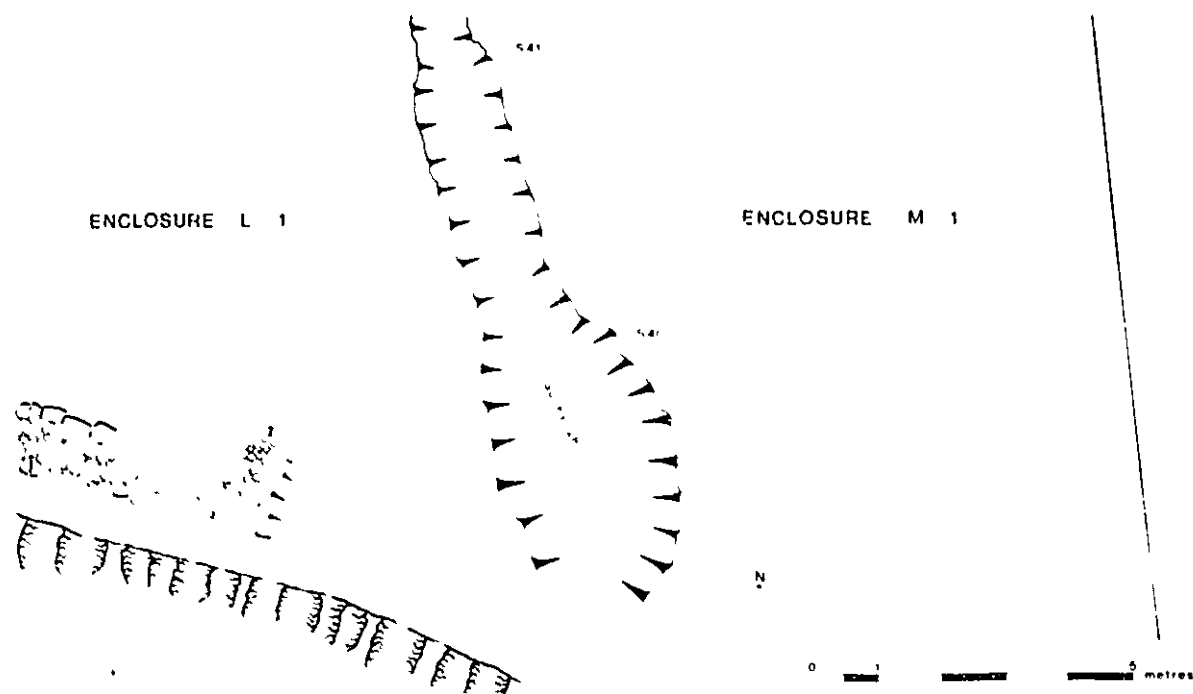


Fig. 44. Enclosures L/1 and M/1.

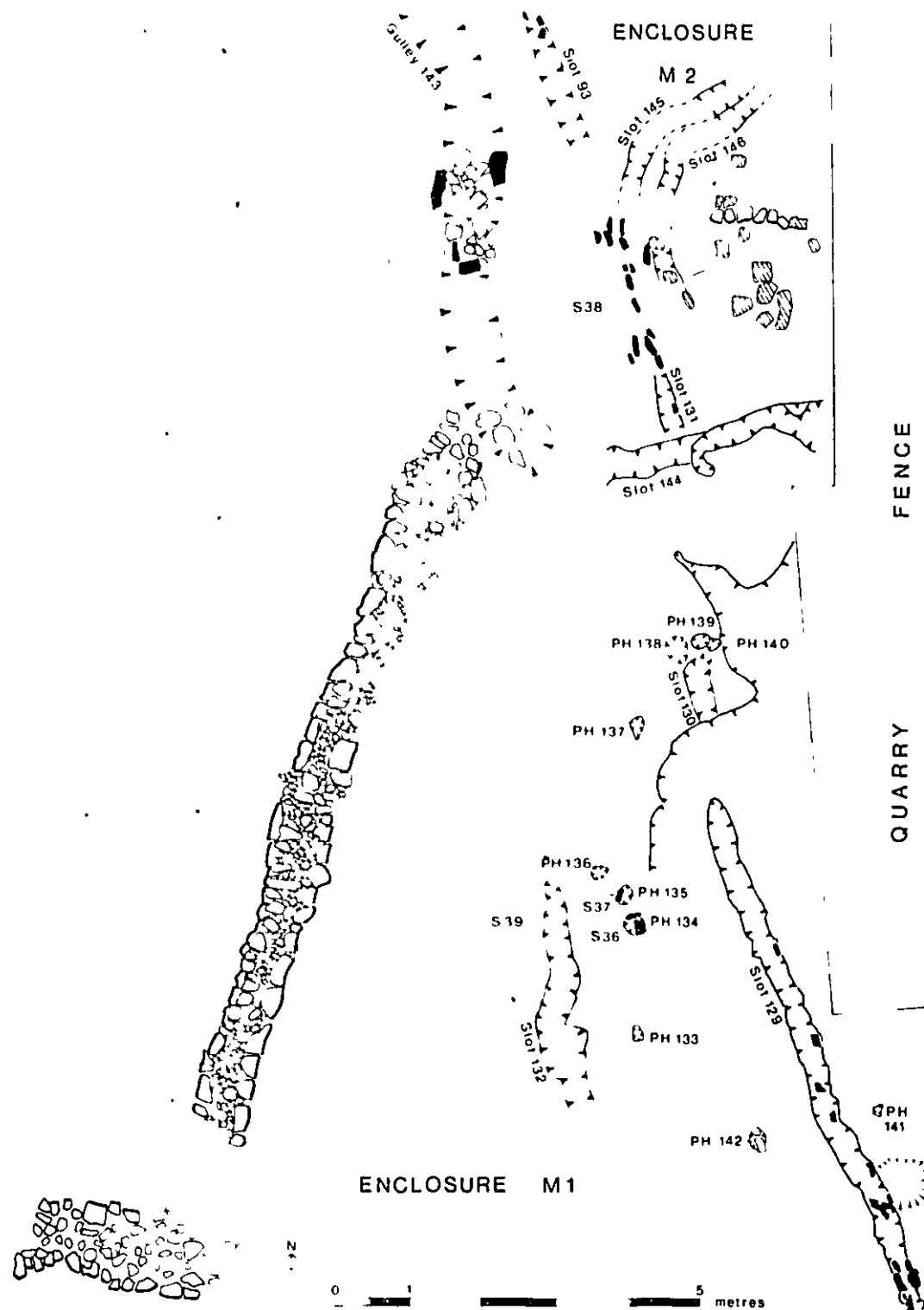


Fig. 45. Enclosures M/1 and M/2.

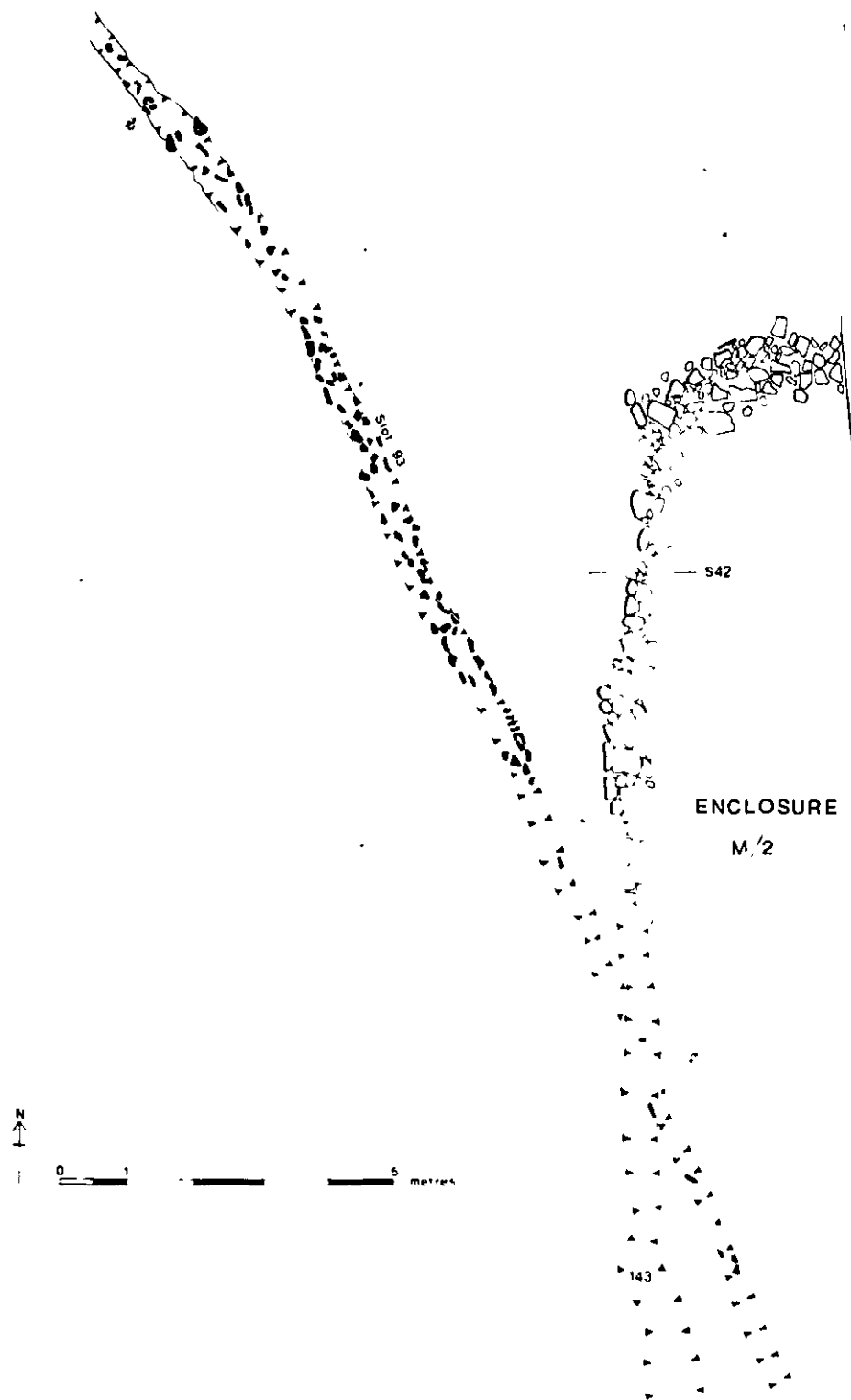


Fig. 46. Enclosure M/2 and palisade trench.

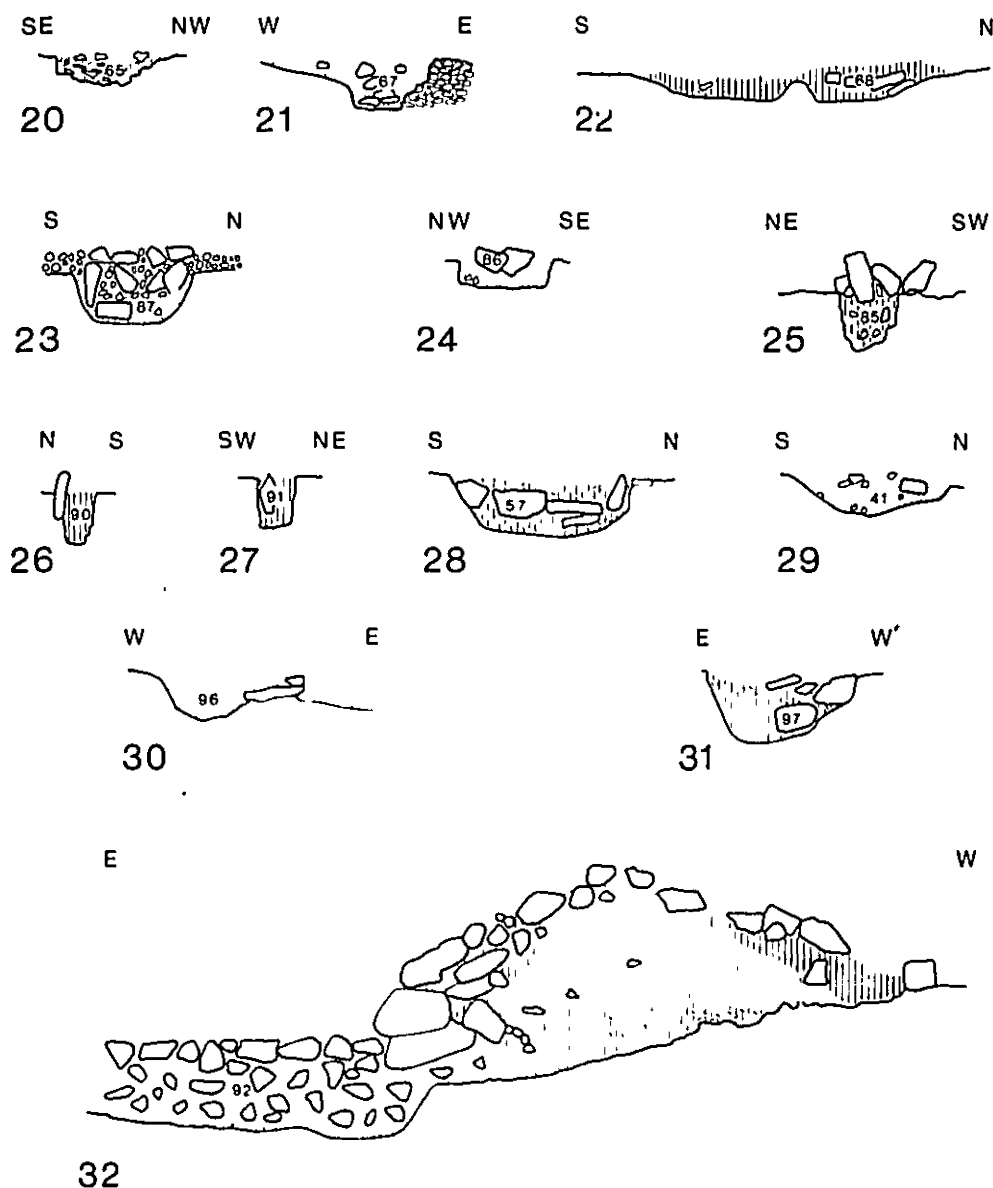


Fig. 47. Sections from site 26a, area north of site 26, and site 13. No. 32 is an E - W section across the bank which cut off the west end of the village from the green, north of site 26.

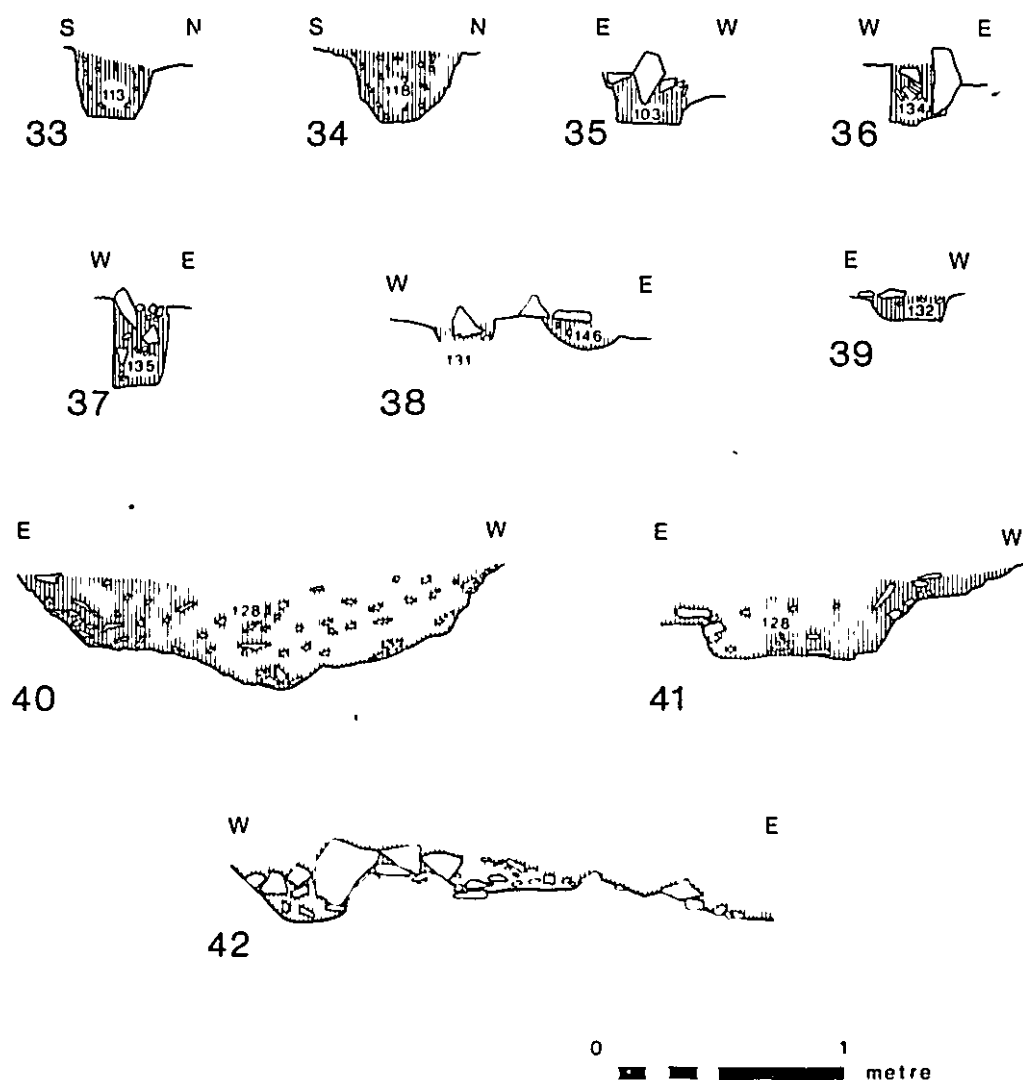


Fig. 48. Section from croft L and enclosure L/1, M/1 and M/2.

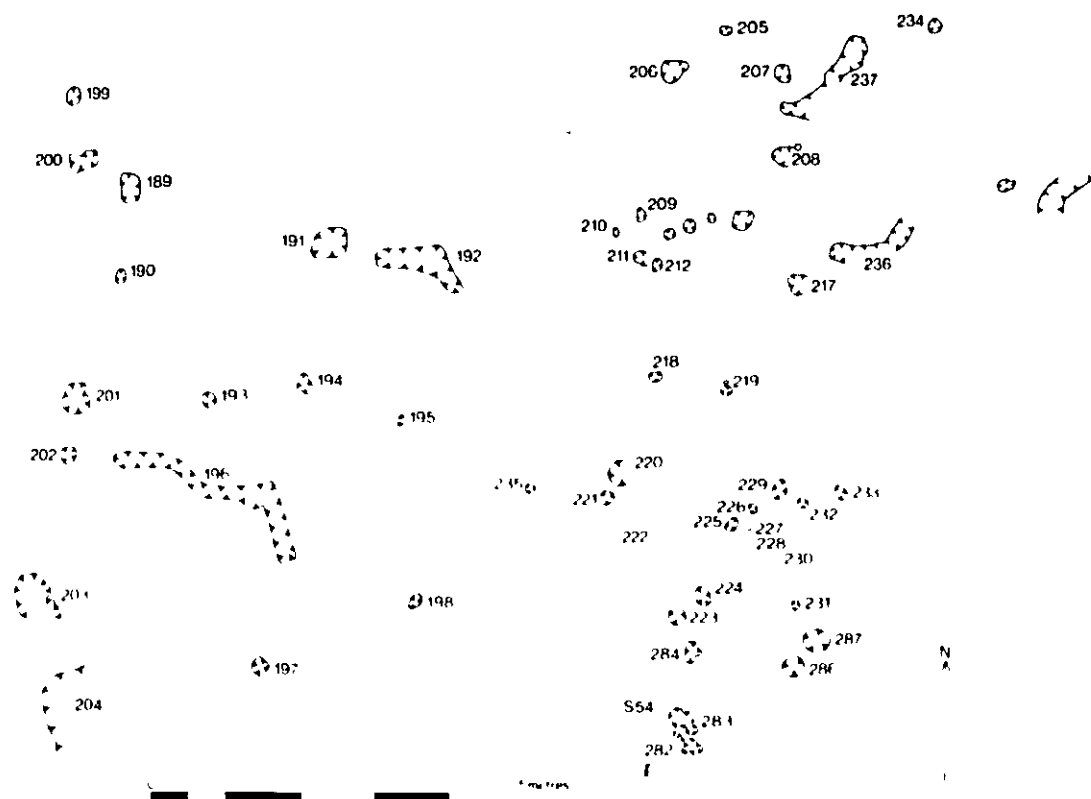


Fig. 58. Early features to the north ofcroft M.

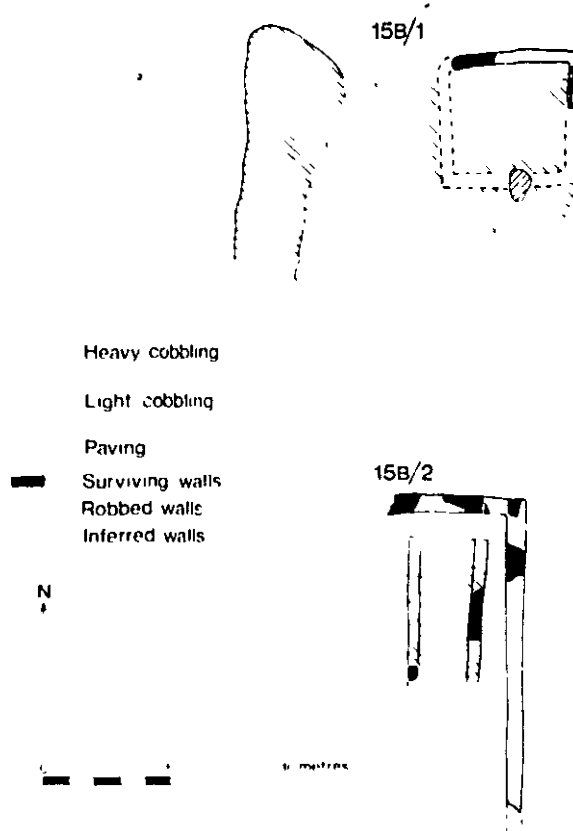


Fig. 63. Site 15b. Phase plans.



Fig. 64. Site 15b.

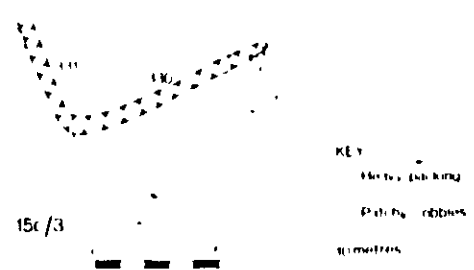
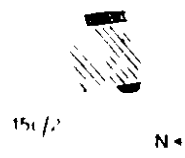
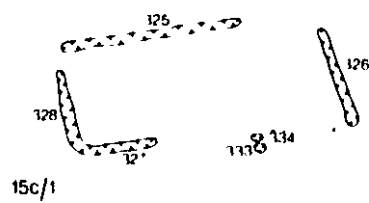


Fig. 65. Site 15c. Phase plans.



2 ← ———

5 metres



0



Fig. 67. Site 15d.

- M1/C14

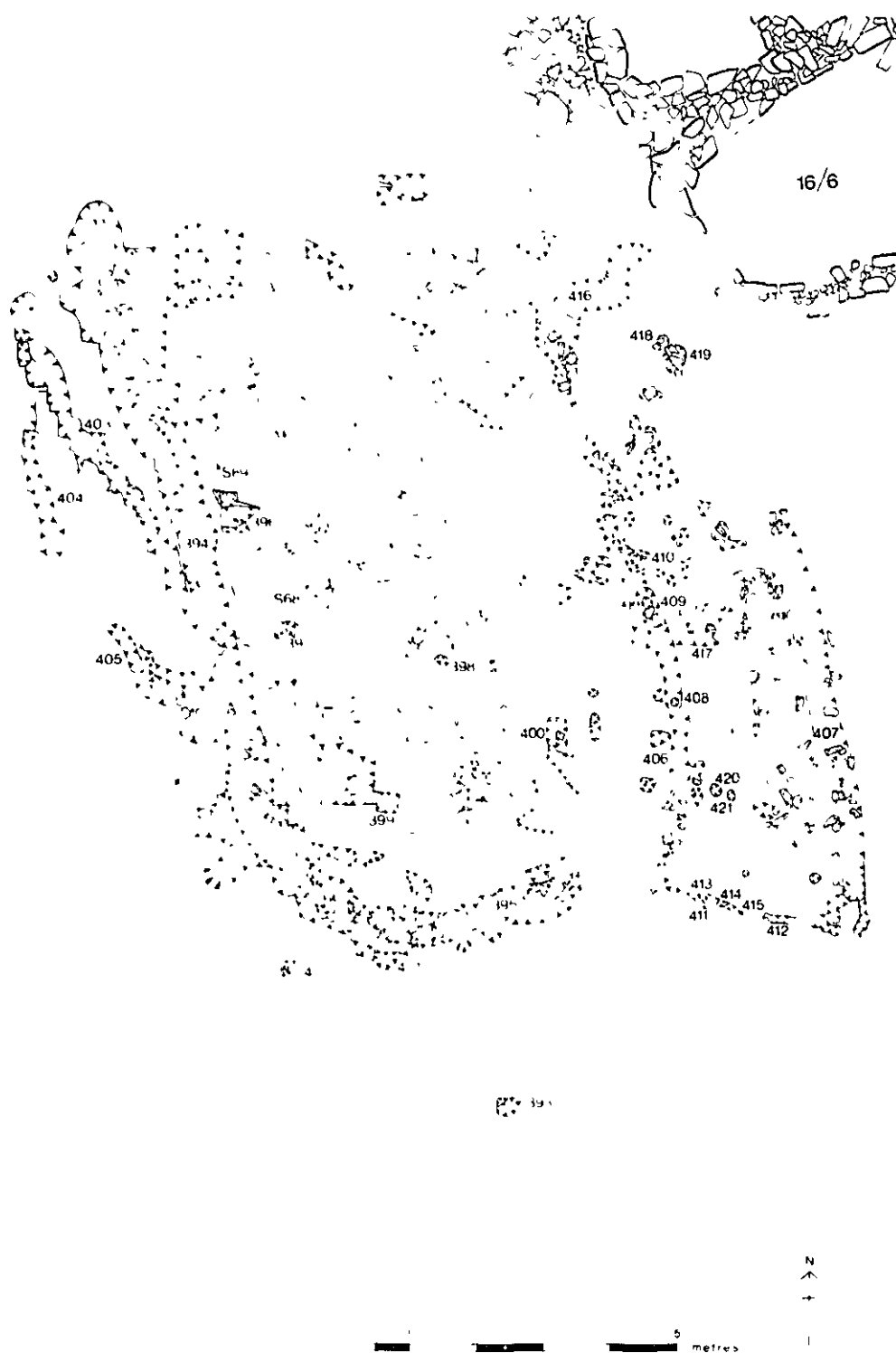


Fig. 68. Sites 15g and 15h.

M1/D1

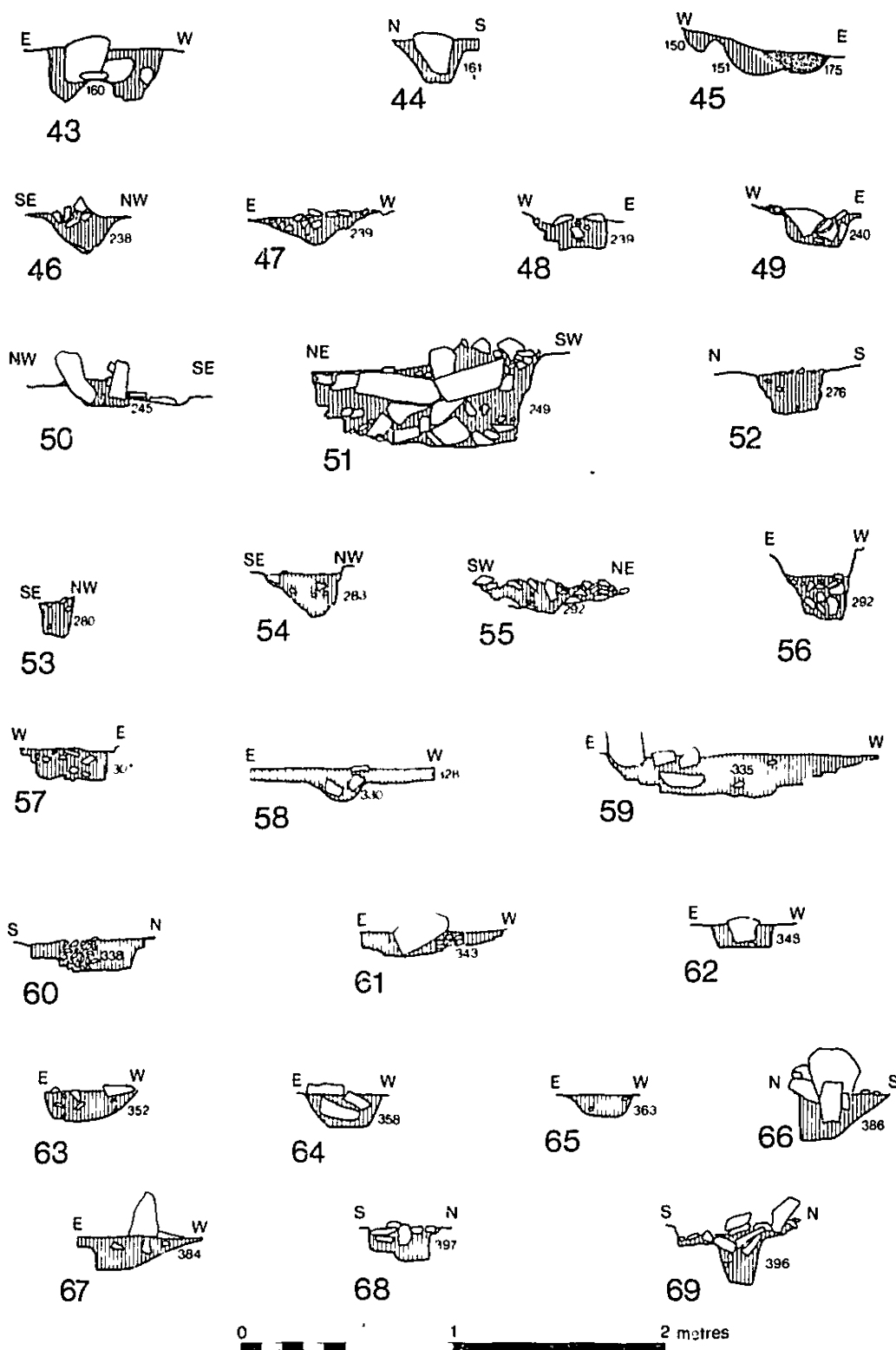


Fig. 69. Sections from site 15 and crofts M, N and O.

M1/D2

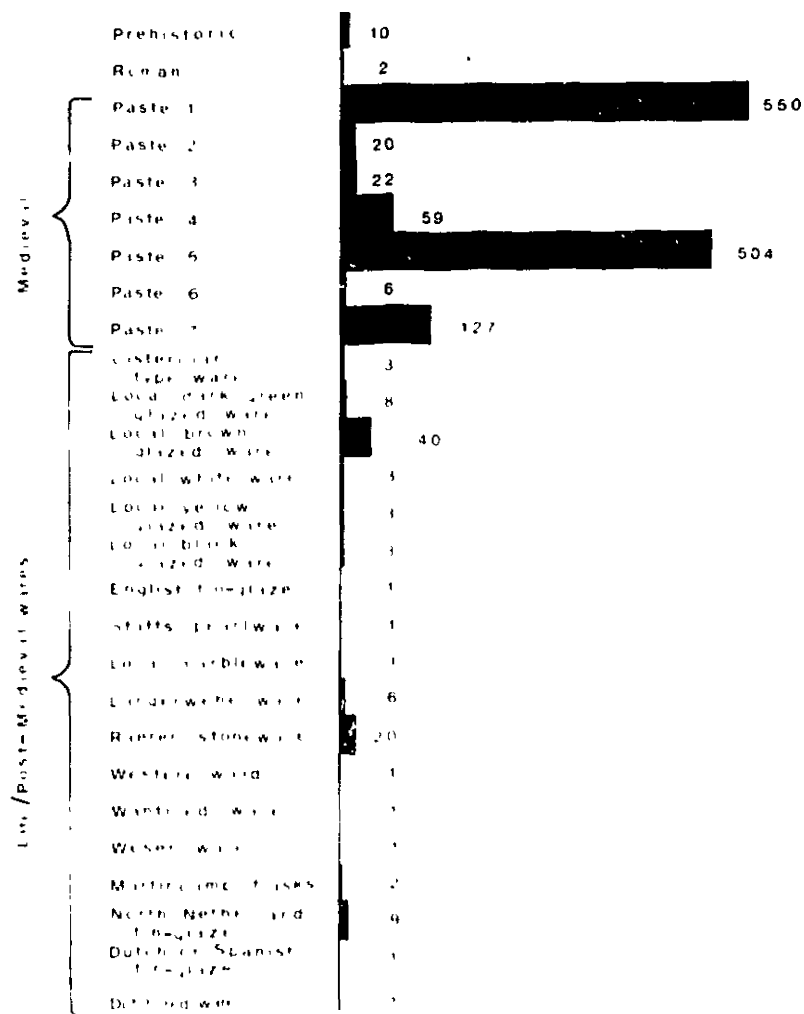


Fig. 75. Pottery assemblage, expressed in terms of the minimum number of vessels in each ware.

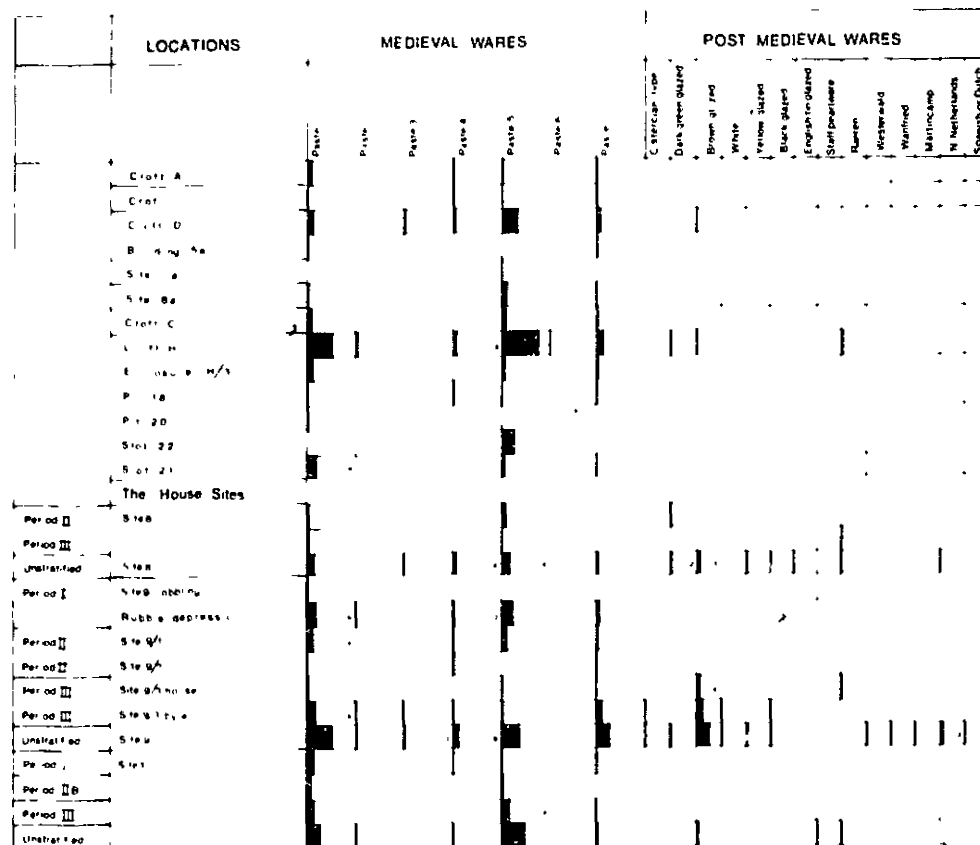


Fig. 76. The distribution of wares from contexts in the north-eastern and north-western quadrants.

	LOCATIONS	MEDIEVAL WARES							POSTMEDIEVAL WARES					
		PASTE 1	PASTE 2	PASTE 4	PASTE 5	PASTE 6	PASTE 7		Brown glazed	Green glazed	Yellow glazed	Black glazed	Marguerite	Langeweghe
	Site 9 South													
	Sites 20/2 & 20/4													
	Site 26a													
	Site 95 sealed under Period 3 building													
	North of Site 26													
	TOP OF HILL BUILDINGS													
	Sites 41 & 26.1													
	Beneath packing made house													
	Beneath 1.5m feature 1													
	Site 11													
	Below house walls													
	Gully 84													
	Gully 84													
	Phat 51.4W 8.2N													
	Site 14													
	Below site 14													
	Under walls of enclosure 1													
	CROFTS AND ENCLOSURES													
	Croft 1													
	Area south of site 14													
	Doorway between L and M													
	Enclosure L 1													
	Enclosure L													
	Enclosure M 1													
	Enclosure M 2													

Fig. 77. The distribution of wares from contexts at the west end of the village.

	LOCATIONS	MEDIEVAL WARES							POST MEDIEVAL WARES									
		PASTE 1	PASTE 2	PASTE 3	PASTE 4	PASTE 5	PASTE 6	PASTE 7	Ceramic type	Brown glazed	Yellow glazed	Traubler drilled	Copper red	Langensche	Ramen	Wetter	Fr. Spinnere	N. Netherlands
Unstratified	15 to 15																	
Period I	Buildings 15/1 & 15/2																	
Period II	Below 15.1 walls																	
Period III	Below 15.4 walls																	
Period IV	Below 15.6 walls																	
CROFTS																		
	Croft 15																	
	Below croft walls																	
	Below oblong ground 15.1																	
	Pl. 25.1																	
	Croft 16																	
	Below oblong ground 16																	
	Below oblong packing of 15.1																	
	Walls of 15																	
	Walls of 15.1																	
	Croft 17																	

Fig. 78. The distribution of wares from contexts in the south-western quadrant.

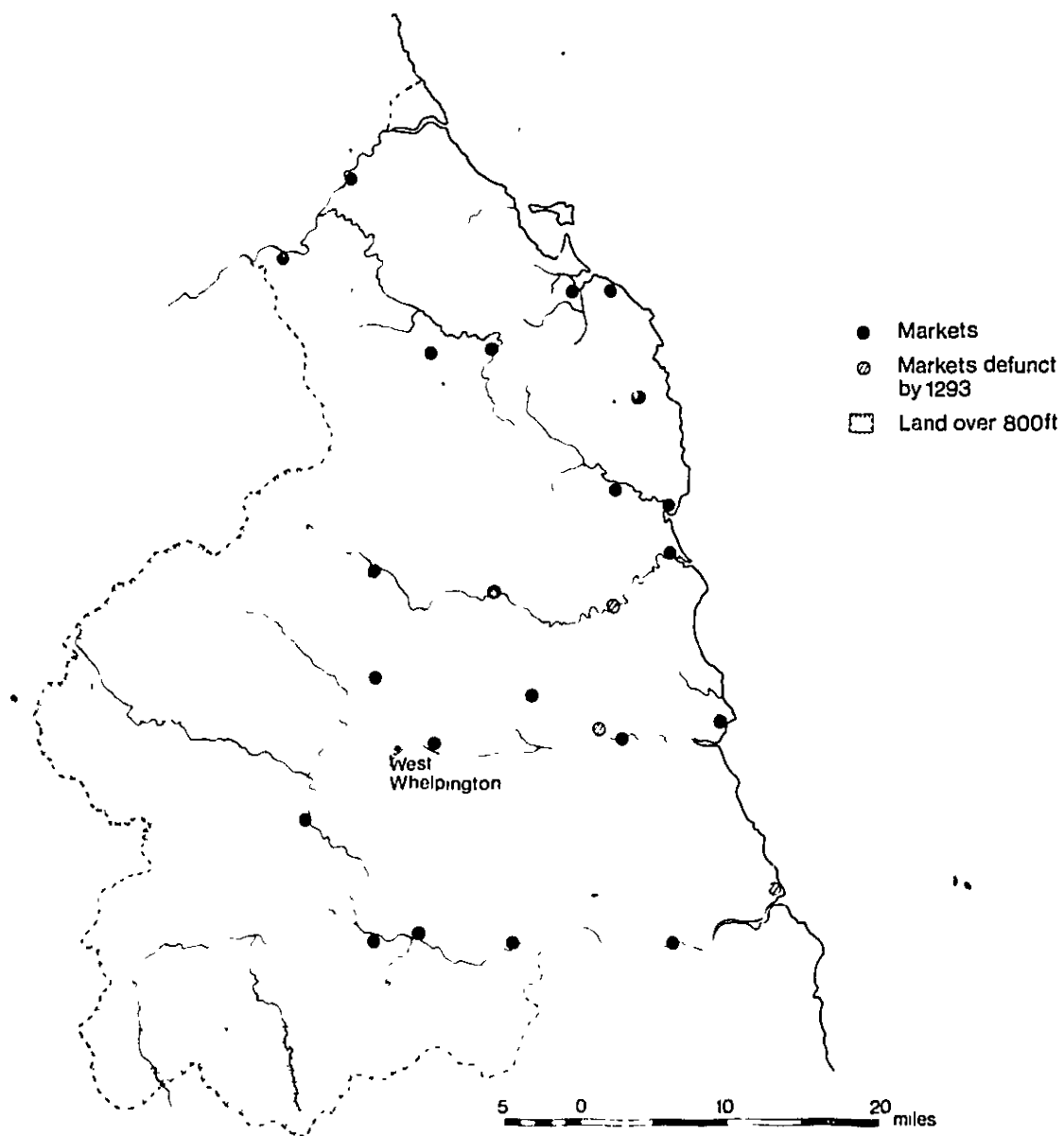


Fig. 80. Markets in 13th century Northumberland, derived mainly from Placita de quo warranto of 1293.

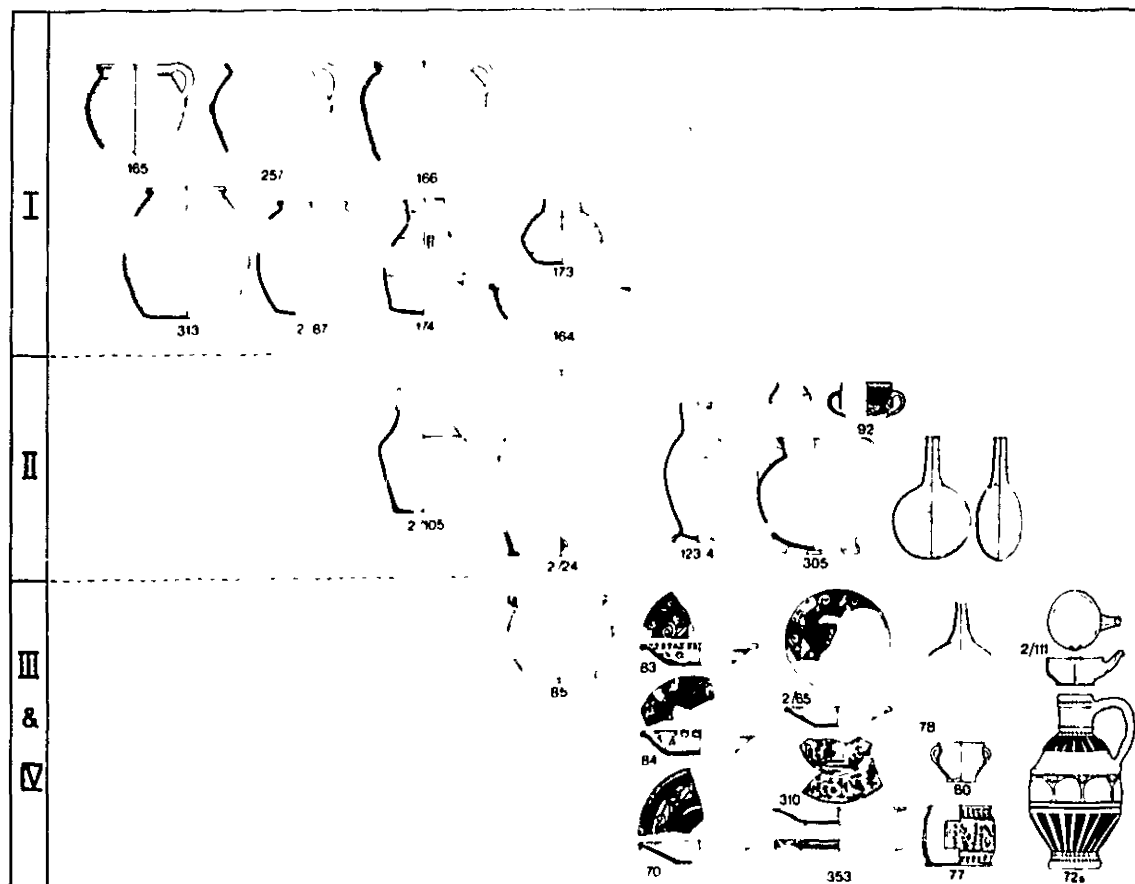


Fig. 81. The West Whelpington pottery sequence.

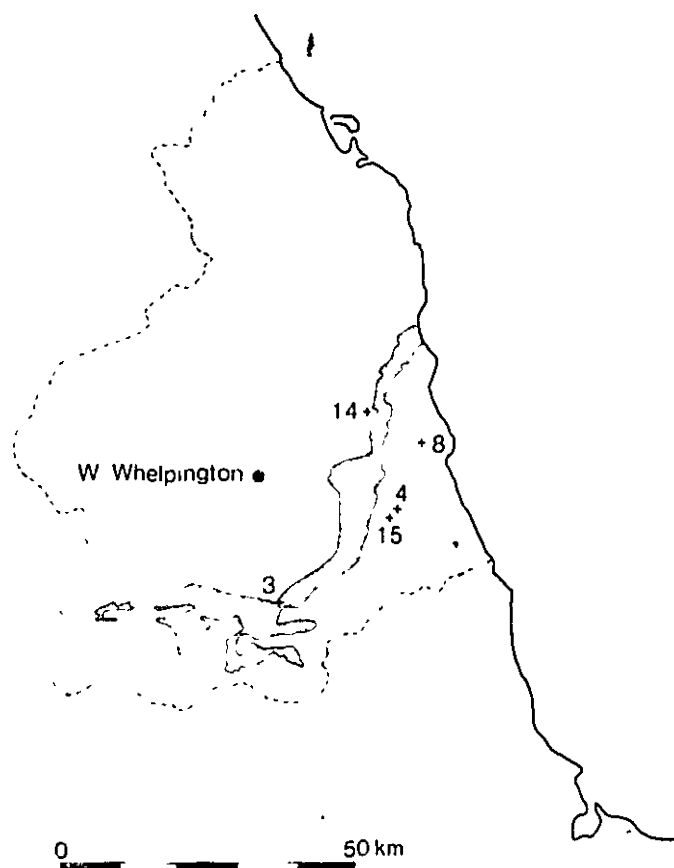


Fig. 82. Outcrop of millstone grit, in relation to pottery sites.

Catalogue of Coins

All of the coins listed were unstratified, apart from no. 3 and the hoard, no. 5. Nos 1 and 2 were identified by Mr. G.C. Boon and Mr. J.M. Lewis respectively; nos. 3 to 5 by Miss Marion M. Archibald, who also supplied the accompanying notes.

1. Site 9b. Silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, dated 1574.

2. Enclosure L/1. Bronze halfpenny of George II, dated 1739.

3. Croft L, from the base of depression 100. Cut half-penny of the Short cross coinage of John; Lawrence class Vb; moneyer TOMAS, mint off flan; weight 0.57 gm. - 8.8 gr.

There is a moneyer of the name of Tomas at three mints in class Vb; Carlisle, Lincoln and York. While York is the most likely, certainty is impossible without a die-link which would be difficult to establish in the case of a cut halfpenny in this condition. Class V was produced c. 1205 - 10, which provides the terminus post quem for the deposition, but the coin is rather worn and might well have survived in circulation until the end of the currency of the Short-cross coinage which was superseded by the Long-cross in 1247, say to c. 1250. An even longer survival cannot be ruled out, though it is much less likely; the evidence of hoards suggests that cut-halfpennies often survived longer in currency than the complete coins of the same type.

4. Croft L, from the top of depression 100. Halfpenny of Bristol mint of the reign of Edward I; Fox class IIg, Woodhead No. 0304b (Woodhead 1964, 127); weight: 0.49 gm. = 7.5 gr. (chipped).

Coins of this class were produced c. 1281, but since sterling coins survived in circulation for very long periods it is difficult to suggest narrow limits for the deposition of isolated site finds. Although slightly corroded this coin is unclipped and has seen relatively little wear. It would be reasonable to suggest deposition by c. 1300, but a date up to c. 1350 remains possible.

5. Site 14, cached in the interior face of the east wall. Hoard of silver coins of Edward I and Edward II as follows:

(i) Edward I, 1272 - 1307. Fox class IIIf, comma stops, late S/early S. Produced c. 1281. Mint of London. Weight: 1.41 gm. - 17.6 gr.

(ii) Edward I, 1272 - 1307. Fox class IXb, star on breast. Produced c. 1300 - 1302. Mint of London. Weight: 1.17 gm. - 18.0 gr.

(iii) Edward I - II. Fox class Xc, early crown. Class X was produced 1302 - 1310; dates of sub-classes are uncertain. Mint of Canterbury. Weight: 1.4 gm. = 21.5 gr.

(iv) Edward II, 1307 - 1327. Fox class XIa. Produced c. 1311. Mint of Canterbury. Weight: 1.3 gm. = 20.1 gr.

(v) Edward II, 1307 - 1327. Fox class XIa. Produced c. 1311 (see below). Mint of Durham. Weight: 0.92 gm. = 14.2 gr.

The latest coins present are two early coins of Class XI, which was produced 1311 - 1314. The Durham penny is very corroded, and it is not certain whether the initial mark is a cross moline - often manufactured from an existing cross on the die - or the more usual cross pattee. If it is the former, as appears to be more likely, it is a coin of Bishop Bek, 1294 - 1311, and was therefore struck in 1310 - 11.

A cross pattee would date the coin to the months in 1311 between the death of Bak and the acquisition of the temporalities by his successor Kellawe. The Canterbury coins of this issue cannot be so closely dated. The terminus post quem for the deposit of this hoard is therefore 1311; but since the coins of the following classes are much scarcer their absence may be fortuitous, so that the date of deposition might be up to ten years or so later. The coins are relatively unworn, but apart from the corrosion which makes a full evaluation of the condition of some of the coins difficult, wear is an unreliable guide to short-term differences in the duration of circulation. The most likely period for the deposition of the hoard is therefore c. 1311 - 1320. It is not necessary to look for an event of national importance to explain the deposition of such a small number of coins, but we may note that this is the third hoard from the border zone which has closed with Class XI. The others, of much larger size, were found at Whittonstall and Middridge in County Durham. It is certain that the Edwardian campaigns in Scotland were responsible for the wealth of hoards on both sides of the border; it is possible that we have here, no doubt at several removes, some of the currency brought to the area and expended there by the English armies going to and from Scotland.

Medieval Pottery Fabrics

Seven pastes were defined macroscopically. Little or no difference in the inclusions was apparent in hand specimens, and certain forms and techniques of manufacture were noted in more than one paste; for these reasons they have been termed pastes rather than fabrics. A series of thin-sections was made to determine the validity of these identifications; a report is included as Appendix B in the full Report.

PASTE 1

Forms

Vessels in this paste comprise about 35% of the site assemblage (550 vessels). About 30% of these are jugs; almost all the remainder are forms usually described as cooking-pots or storage jars. There are also fragments of an aquamanile and a colander.

Fabrics

The paste is hard, light-coloured or white and comparatively iron-free. Inclusions are mainly angular quartz grits and clay pellets. The amount of temper varied according to the size and form of the vessel: jugs are mostly in fine pastes, larger storage jars in quite coarse pastes. Surface colours range from white or light buff to greys or browns, depending on whether they have been fired in oxidising or reducing conditions.

Techniques

There was no evidence of coil-building, and most vessels display pronounced wheelmarks. Some of the rims have a series of fine, close regular marks on their tops and interiors where grits have been dragged along; some of the

vessel bodies are so thin-walled and display such fine regular rilling as to suggest the use of a former. Some of the rims have been pinched up in one place after being lifted off the wheel; many of the bases have sagged and show knife or wire marks on their exteriors.

Most vessels show signs of external trimming, usually slight oblique scratches where grits have been dragged by a tool, but sometimes accidental knife gouges. Internally the bases are often unevenly trimmed and the sides show oblique scratches where a tool has slipped.

Handles and spouts are slipped on to the body. At the lower junction of the handle a small plug of clay was inserted between the handle and the body. Thumbing at the junctions is often quite elaborate, and a wide range of slashing techniques was employed to prevent the thicker handles from splitting during firing. Jugs show bridge-spouts and simple pinched spouts.

Decorative techniques include incised ornament, stamped roulettes, slip paintings, applied vertical panels in darker, iron-rich slips, applied pellets and applied 'wheat-ears' on raised panels.

At least 80% of the vessels were fired in oxidising conditions; light-coloured vessels were clearly the normal, if not the desired, end-product. At least 60% of vessels are glazed, and only about 10% of this is likely to have been accidental. About 30% (mainly jugs) are glazed overall, the rest are patchily glazed. Relatively complete vessels show that glazing was achieved by dipping: coverage was not always complete, and internal spills have often run down

to form a pool at the base. Some glazes have suffered from shrinkage and pitting, a feature often attributed by earlier writers to galena dusting. At least 15% of the vessels have distinct evidence of stacking scars on their rims and bases; in some cases the scar resulting from cutting the pots apart is quite marked.

Usage

50% of the jar forms show signs of use as cooking-pots (e.g. burning, soot encrustations or smoke-blackening). There seems to be no correlation between any particular form and its subsequent use. Some of the rims are strongly everted, and could have had cloth covers tied on; others appear to have seating, presumably for wooden lids. Vessels with both types of rim have been used as cooking pots.

FASTE 2

Forms

There are 20 vessels in this paste, about 1.5% of the site assemblage. They are mainly jugs or handled storage jars.

Fabrics

The dark grey or black paste is coarse, brittle and micaceous, with quartz grits; the degree of coarseness varies from lightly-gritted to near gravel-tempered. Most sherds have a flaky white deposit (possibly a slip) on both surfaces; the external deposit is normally protected by a glaze but the internal surface has been partly or wholly removed, presumably by soil action.

Techniques

About 60% of the vessels are

dip-glazed. If the deposit is a slip its use on a dark body suggests that the potter was trying to imitate light-firing fabrics.

Usage

Seven of the vessels were used for cooking.

PASTE 3

Forms

All 22 vessels (1.5%) in this paste are jugs.

Fabrics

The pale pink fabric is characterised by various small inclusions: red clay, opaque white and dull dark brown metallic inclusions which may be crushed iron ore. The paste varies between hard, thin and brittle and soft and sandy, but the fracture in both is identical. The fabric tends to laminate. External surfaces are buff or pale pink, internal white or pink.

Techniques

Decoration includes stamped rouletting and raised panels of wheat-ear ornament. At least 50% of vessels have been dip-glazed. Glaze colours vary from a flaky medium green to a mottled brown; the speckled appearance of this suggests the addition of crushed iron ore to the glaze.

Usage

One vessel is smoke-blackened.

PASTE 4

Forms

The 59 vessels (4.5%) in this paste are mostly jugs, but there are a few jars.

Fabrics

All are in a fine, hard, sandy, micaceous, iron-rich clay with small white inclusions. External surfaces vary between buff and purplish red, internal between red and dark grey, depending on whether they have been fired in oxidising conditions.

Techniques

Decoration includes incised ornament, stamped rouletting and bridge-spouts decorated with face-masks. All vessels have been dip-glazed; a high standard of glazing and firing give a smooth overall green glaze to about 60% of the pots, with partial glazes on the remainder. There are stacking scars on at least 30% of the vessels. About 40% were fired in heavy reducing conditions, suggesting a deliberate attempt to produce a high quality consistently reduced ware.

Usage

About 15% of the pots appear to have been used for cooking.

PASTE 5

Forms

Vessels in this paste form about 35% of the total (504 vessels). Some 80% are cooking-pot or jars, the remainder mainly fine jugs.

Fabrics

The hard, iron-rich red paste has small white inclusions. Some of the jugs are infairly fine fabrics, larger cooking-pots and jars have very coarse bodies.

Techniques

As with paste 1 some vessels were made with a former. Some have been

wiped to give a very smooth surface; in others the surface is rough and pimply. Decoration includes a variety of stamped roulettes and occasional thumbled bases; one or two jugs had bridge-spouts. 60% of the vessels were dip-glazed, the glazes tending to be patchy. Several show stacking scars.

Most of the techniques observed in paste 1 vessels occur also in paste 5. The principal difference are that in paste 5:

a) There is less variety in the range of forms and in the forms themselves.

b) The vessels tend to be coarser.

c) A large proportion are unglazed or very poorly partially glazed.

d) A large proportion of the jar forms were used for cooking rather than storage; they may have been sold as cooking-pots or have been preferred for cooking.

Usage

About 50% of the vessels have been used as cooking-pots.

PASTE 6

Forms

One of the 6 vessels in this paste is a two-handled cooking-pot, the others are jugs.

Fabrics

The ware is very hard and fine, with small white inclusions; the cores are homogeneous, almost vitrified grey. The internal surfaces are light brown, the external purplish-brown.

Techniques

All of the vessels were dipped to produce a shiny mottled purple and dull green lead glaze.

Similar over-fired purple fabrics have been noted in excavations at the Black gate, Newcastle, in contexts ascribed to the 14th century (information from Ms. M. Ellison).

PASTE 7

Forms

Vessels in this paste comprise about 6.5% of the total (127 vessels). The majority are jugs, but there are some large storage vessels with bung-hole spouts (e.g. Second Report fig. 29, no. 24).

Fabrics

The fine soft sandy paste contains small white grits. Small spherical voids on the surface are the result of rapid expansion during firing. A white margin beneath the external surface probably results from a light-firing body undergoing partial reduction in an inverted position in the kiln. Surfaces vary from reds to greys, depending on whether they have been oxidised.

The paste is very susceptible to soil action, resulting in badly decayed glazes and weathered surfaces; handles are prone to laminate along their length.

Techniques

Decorations include incised ornament, applied scales and pellets and applied vertical panels of darker slip. All of the vessels have been dip-glazed; several suffer from glaze contraction. About 50% have been fired in reducing conditions.

Usage

4 vessels have been used as cooking-pots.

Catalogue of Pottery

The material has been listed site by site; any stratified pottery precedes the rest. The descriptions of the tin-glazed wares were by the late Louis Lipski (with the exception of nos. 4, 5 and 77). The author would like to express his gratitude to Stephen Moorhouse and John Hurst for their comments on many of the pieces. All of the identifications of the stonewares and imported slipwares were made by John Hurst, who was kind enough to provide extensive notes and references which have been incorporated in the discussion above. Stratified pottery is distinguished by the use of an asterisk.

Croft A (fig. 84)

Unstratified:

1. Paste 1 cooking-pot
2. Paste 5 storage jar
3. Paste 1 cooking-pot

Yard 3

4. Foot-ring of a plate in cream fabric; the inside painted with a leaf pattern in dark blue and orange ochre on a white field; greenish lead-glazed back. Mid 17th century, Anglo-Netherlands.

Site 2

5. Cup or jar fragment in cream fabric; exterior painted with medium-blue stripes on a white field; interior bluish-white under a clear tin glaze.

Croft D

Below boundary wall of sites 6 - 10:

*6. Paste 5 jug strap-handle.

Unstratified:

7. Paste 5 storage jar
8. Paste 5 storage jar
9. Paste 1 cooking-pot
10. Paste 5 storage jar
11. Paste 1 jar base, re-used as spindle-whorl.
12. Paste 3 jug; stamped rectangular rouletting . rills.
13. Paste 1 handle.

Site B (fig. 85)

Beneath Period III wall between living quarters and entrance passage: Unillustrated: sherd of Raeren drinking mug; late 15th/early 16th century.

Unstratified:

14. Paste 1 cooking-pot
15. Paste 5 bottle or jug base
- 16 & 18. Paste 5 cooking-pots
17. Paste 7 storage jar

Unillustrated : Raeren drinking mug, late 15th/early 16th century.
Unillustrated : part of the foot-rim of a charger, approximate diameter 230 mm. (9 in.); the back covered with lead glazetinted green. Mid 17th century, North Netherlands.

Site Ba (fig. 85)

Unstratified:

19. Paste 7 jug strap-handle.

Croft E

20. Paste 7 jug strap-handle
21. Paste 7 jug handle
- 22-23. Paste 1 storage jars

Croft H

Below latest phase of croft wall:

- *24. Paste 5 jug
 - *25. Paste 1 ? colander; two perforations made before firing.
- Below cobbling inside enclosure

H/3:

*26. Paste 1 jug; incised decoration Below north-south croft wall:

*27. Paste 1 cooking-pot

Unstratified:

28. Paste 4 handle

29-30. Paste 5 strap-handles

31. Paste 1 jug; oblique incised ornament

32. Paste 4 jug; zones of rectangular rouletting, separated by a row of dimples pushed out from inside

33. Raeren drinking mug; hard grey-white fabric, salt-glazed grey surfaces; incised ware decoration. Late 15th/early 16th century.

34. Paste 7 jug; applied wavy strip

35. Paste 1 jug; stamped 'wheat-ear' decoration on pushed-out panels

36. Paste 1 jug

37-40 Paste 1 storage jars

38. Paste 5 storage jar

39. Paste 1 cooking-pot

41. Paste 7 jug; lightly incised lines

42. Paste 1 jug; two rows of rectangular rouletting. Unillustrated : Raeren drinking mug; late 15th/early 16th century.

Site 9 (Fig. 86)

Beneath Period I cobbling at west of site:

*43. Paste 1 jug handle; applied notched collar at base of handle Beneath paving associated with byre of house 9/1:

*44. Paste 5 cooking-pot Beneath paving in north-west corner of living quarters of house 9/1;

*45. Paste 1 strap-handle Beneath paving associated with byre drain of house 9/1:

*46. Sherd, probably from a plate or dish; hard white fabric with small fine brown inclusions; pale pink exterior; interior painted

with band of dark brown on a pale green background under a clear lead glaze. Beneath north wall of house 9/2:

*47. Paste 7 strap-handle

Beneath Period III paving round house 9/3:

*Unillustrated: Raeren drinking mug; late 15th/early 16th century Beneath Period III paving outside south wall of house 9/3:

*48. Paste 5 jug handle.

*Unillustrated : base of slipware cup

Beneath Period III enclosure wall north of site 9 and west of 8b:

*49. Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Fill of depression on site 9W, under the Period II house platform:

*50. Paste 1 strap-handle

*51. Paste 7 jug neck; decorated with raised panels pushed out from the inside

*52. Paste 1 jug; gently rilled body

*53. Paste 1 jug; decorated with rectangular rouletting

*54. Paste 4 jug strap-handle

*55. Paste 7 jug; decorated with lightly incised wavy lines; thumb pressing at base of handle. Possibly the same vessel as no. 47.

*56. Unidentified pottery object (fig. 87). Stephen Moorhouse comments: Thirteen sherds, ten of which join, in fine sandy fabric with a light grey core and salmon pink inner surface. Covered all over externally and inside the hollow projection with a dull light green glaze.

The hollow body of the object had been thrown in a ring as one piece from the base (as drawn) and joined at the top as indicated in the section. A thrown hollow (?) spout/holder/support has been luted round a hole which had been cut into the top of the hollow body.

The three separate sherds, of which one is illustrated, probably belong to the same projection, which appears to have had no other feature, such as a handle, attached to it. The sherds show that only one projection existed on the length of the body as drawn. The enclosed body has been knife trimmed externally near the base to give the appearance of a near circular section. The piece is soot free.

The true form and function of the object are uncertain. The hollow body was clearly thrown as one, but whether this formed the main body of the object or the ring was cut to form part of something else is uncertain. Work for the Glossary of Forms for the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines has not produced anything similar. Medieval craftsmen's recipes contain a wealth of information on the forms and uses of the many vessels and objects used in them, including many pottery vessels which have yet to be identified (Moorhouse 1978, 10 - 12; Moorhouse 1981, 115 - 6). None have been noticed which suggests the full form of the West Whelpington piece.

As there is no evidence of sooting a culinary or industrial function seems unlikely.

The nearest known form is the ring vase. It had a hollow-thrown ring body, like that of the West Whelpington piece, with a series of evenly spaced thrown cups round the top of the ring. Their function is uncertain, but they were probably used as cresset lights, where wicks or tapers were hung over the edge of the cups, the body filled with oil and the tapers lit. The most complete one known is the Stamford Ware example from Glaston (Rutland) of probable 12th century date (Hurst 1958, 43, fig. 1 no. 12). More fragmentary examples are known from Saxo-Norman contexts (*ibid.*

41; Kilmurry 1980, 20, 298 and 311). A later medieval piece was made at the Lyveden, Northants, kilns and found in an early 14th century context (Northampton Museum, unpublished); although the original was not found, the Lyveden potters were probably copying a ring vase from elsewhere.

This identification of the West Whelpington piece is far from certain. The absence of any sooting on the 'cup' may argue against the suggestion made above. The medieval pottery produced an extremely wide range of occasional forms. Many of these are represented by small fragments and their forms are uncertain, while others almost certainly await discovery. Future work on these less common products may explain the form and function of the West Whelpington sherds.

Unillustrated:

Below Period III paving north of house 9/3:

*Fragment of slipware

Beneath south wall of Period III byre:

*Fragment of slipware dish

Beneath paving of Period III byre:

*Fragment of slipware bowl; fragment of a reversed slipware platter or dish, probably the same vessel as no. 86.

Unstratified:

57. Paste 1 jug neck; three zones of incised decoration

58. Paste 7 jug; probably part of no. 41

59. Paste 7 jug; incised wave decoration

60. Paste 1 jug; faintly rilled body with applied vertical strip

61 & 65. Paste 1 strap-handles

62. Paste 7 strap-handle

63-64. Paste 1 handles

66. Paste 3 jug; simple pulled-out spout

67. Paste 5 jug

68. Paste 1 cooking-pot
69. Paste 4 jug; bridge-spout with incised face-mask; applied strips on either side of spout.
70. Werraware dish; hard red fabric; interior decorated with series of regular lines and geometric whorls in white and light red slip under a clear glaze; exterior red with decoration of oblique lines in white slip under a clear glaze, on the bevel of the rim. cf. Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, fig. 200, no. 1235. Late 16th/early 17th century. For a discussion of Wanfried wares see Hurst 1972; Jennings 1981, 76-82.
- 71 - 2. Westerwald jug; hard grey fabric; exterior decorated with alternate panels of cobalt blue and plain grey salt glaze. One fragment from near the base has raised vertical panels; the other is from the foot-ring (see reconstruction drawing), and is decorated with raised chevrons. For form see Reineking-von Bock 1971, no. 440; Hurst & Moorhouse 1973, fig. 5.
73. Part of the centre of a charger, approximate diameter 320 mm. (13 in.), from near the inside of the foot ring; painted with abstract pattern in blue; the back covered with lead glaze tinted green. Possibly from the same vessel as no. 76. Mid 17th century, North Netherlands.
74. Edge of plate, approximate diameter 230 mm. (9 in.), painted in blue with a rim in yellow. First half of 18th century. Probably Spanish or Dutch.
75. Punch bowl painted in blue with two concentric lines inside, and two outside; approximate diameter 300 mm. (12 in.). c. 1730 - 1740, London or Bristol.
76. Part of a flange of a charger, approximate diameter 320 mm. (13 in.), painted in blue and orange with abstract pattern; the back covered with lead glaze tinted green. Mid 17th century, North Netherlands.
77. Base of a drug jar in pinkish-buff fabric; greyish-white glazed interior; exterior decoration in dark blue and orange ochre on a white field. Anglo-Netherlands, c. 1625-1650.
78. Neck of a type III imported flask (Hurst 1966, 57); hard red fabric; smooth red-brown surfaces. The neck has been added to a wheel-thrown flask, and a hole punched through the flask from the outside and roughly smoothed over. These flasks are now believed to have been produced at Martincamp (Hurst 1977, 156 - 7) and are found in early and mid 17th century deposits (cf. Mynard 1969 nos. 13 & 15; Davey & Rutter 1978, no. 19).
- 79.7 candlestick base; off-white fabric; dull yellow-green glazed exterior, with small pellets of lighter slip.
80. Posset cup; hard grey vitrified fabric (near stoneware); maroon interior; greyish exterior dipped in a shiny black manganese glaze.
81. Handle; fine red fabric and surfaces. Post-medieval.
- 82 - 85, 87 - 89, 91 and 93 - 97. Local brown-glazed dishes, cups, handled jars and chamber pots; hard orange fabric; purplish-red or orange surfaces, dipped in shiny brown lead and iron glazes; dishes are decorated with raised trailed white slip, firing yellow under a clear glaze.
86. Slipware dish; hard creamy-white fabric; pinkish-buff surfaces; interior decorated with raised trailed light brown slip firing dark brown or yellow under a clear lead glaze.
90. Base of dish; fabric and surface as no. 86; wire-pull marks on base; spiral design trailed in red slip on white background, firing brown on yellow under a clear lead glaze.
92. Part of a Cistercian-type Type

I posset-cup (Brears 1971, 19 - 21); brick red fabric; dark brown lead glazed surfaces; body decorated with a pattern of narrow vertical stripes of white clay, rouletted into place, under a clear glaze. Probably a local copy, late 15th or more probably 16th century.

Unillustrated: four Raeren drinking mugs; late 15th/early 16th century. Fragment of a charger, possibly from the same vessel as one from site 15.

Site 10 (fig. 88)

Beneath south wall of 10/1

*98. Paste 4 handle.

Fill of slot 13.

*99. Paste 1 jug neck; decorated with rectangular roulette.

Beneath south wall of 10/2.

*100. Paste 7 jug.

Beneath east wall of 10/3 overlying Period II platform:

*101. Paste 5 handle.

*102. Paste 1 jug; decorated with stamp-impressed wheat-ears.

*103. Paste 1 cooking-pot handle.

*104. Paste 1 storage-jar; gentle rilling externally.

Unstratified:

105 & 107 Paste 1 handle.

106. Paste 1 sherd; applied painted panel of darker slip.

108. Jug neck; soft sandy orange ware; orange surfaces, dipped in dull dark green lead glaze externally.

109. Paste 4 jug.

110-111 & 103 Paste 5 storage-jars; 113 has thumb rim.

112. Paste 1 storage jar.

Unillustrated: part of the centre of a plate, approximate diameter 23 cm. (9 in.), painted in blue, 19th. century, Staffordshire pearlware. Unillustrated:

underfired sherd of Raeren drinking-mug; late 15th/early 16th

century.

Site 9 south (fig. 89)

Beneath levelling of whinstone chips around 9d.

*114. Paste 1 handle.

*115. Paste 5 jug.

Unillustrated:

Beneath period III cobbling: fragment of a black-glazed cup.

Green North

In whinstone chips to east of building 26:

*116. Paste 5 handle.

Site 26a

Under east wall of 26a/2:

*117. Paste 1 handle.

Green

Unstratified:

118. Paste 5 handle.

119. Paste 1 sherd; incised decoration.

120. Paste 4 jug handle

121. Paste 1 storage-jar.

122. Paste 1 jug.

123-124 Langerwehe filled base; gray fabric, purple-brown salt-glazed surfaces.

Unillustrated: fragments of two Raeren drinking mugs, one in a light-coloured glaze; late 15th/early 16th century.

Unillustrated: part of a flange near the foot of a charger, approximate diameter 32 cm. (13 in.), painted in blue; the back covered with lead glaze tinted white. Late 17th century, North Netherlands.

Area north of site 26 (fig. 90)

Beneath heavy packing:

*125. Paste 1 handle.

*126. Paste 1 jug; beginning of a pulled-out spout.

Fill of slot 92:

- *127. Paste 7 jug
- *128. Paste 5 storage-jar
- Unstratified:
- 129. Paste 1 handle.

Site 26

Beneath Period II bankforming the village boundary across west end of site:

- *130. Paste 5 handle.
- Beneath packing of Post-hole 46:
- *131. Paste 5 handled cooking-pot.
- Unstratified:
- 132. Paste 7 jug handle.
- 133. Paste 7 handle.
- 134. Paste 5 storage-jar
- 135. Paste 5 cooking-pot.
- 136. Langerwehe frilled base; grey fabric, purple-brown glazed surfaces.

Enclosure L/2 (fig. 91)

Fill of slot 57:

- *137. Paste 1 fragment: either a cup-handle, or a piece of plastic ornament, e.g. a leg of an aquamanile, or an arm from a face-jug.

Beneath (west) wall of enclosure:

- *138. Paste 5 cooking-pot.
- *139. Paste 1 fragment, cf. no. 137; possibly from the same vessel.
- *140. Paste 7 handle.
- Beneath enclosure wall:
- *141. Paste 1 jug.
- Unstratified:
- 142-143 Paste 7 jugs.
- 144. Paste 1 jug neck; rectangular rouletting.
- 145. Paste 1 jug.
- 146. Paste 7 handle.

Area South of site 13 (fig. 93)

Fill of pit 84

- *147. Paste 1 sherd; horizontal band of red slip painted on a cream surface.
- *148. Paste 5 storage-jar.
- Unstratified:
- 149. Paste 5 handle.

- 150. Paste 2 handle.
- 151. Paste 1 handle.
- 152. Paste 5 jug; bridge-spout.
- 153-154. Paste 1 sherds; rectangular rouletting.
- 155, 160 & 162. Paste 5 storage-jars.
- 156 & 161. Paste 5 cooking-pots.
- 157. Paste 1 cooking-pot.
- 158 & 159. Paste 1 storage-jars.
- 159. Paste 1 storage-jar; heavy thumbing around base.
- 164. Paste 5 bowl; glazed on both surfaces; soot-encrusted on exterior.
- 165. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.

Site 13 (figs. 93-4)

Beneath cobbling just outside east wall of house:

- *166. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.

Beneath house walls:

- *167. Paste 5 storage-jar.

Fill of slot 94.

- *168. Paste 5 sherd; applied vertical strip of iron-rich clay.

- *169-170 Paste 1 jug.

Fill of slot 95.

- *171-172 Paste 5 cooking-pot.
- Set upright in hole 98 in north-east corner of building 13/26:

- *173. Paste 5 jug; rectangular rouletting on corrugations between the neck and the belly of the pot; handle scar. Pot reused after the rim was broken off; accretions inside pot; smoke blackened externally. Beneath blocking of Phase IIa doorway in the north wall, on flagged threshold:

- *174. Paste 1 jug; decoration of stamp-impressed wheat-ears on pushed-out panels on upper part of body.

Unstratified:

- 175. Paste 1 handle.
- 176. Paste 5 handle.
- 177. Paste 1 sherd; rectangular roulette.
- 178. Paste 1 sherd; reused as a

spindle-whorl.

180. Paste 5 jug; handle scar.

181. Paste 5 storage-jar.

182-184 Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Site 14 (figs. 95 - 6)

Beneath walls of enclosure L/3:

*185. Paste 7 storage-jar.

*186-187 Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Beneath junction of walls of site 14 and croft L:

*188. Paste 1 cooking-pot.

Unstratified:

189. Paste 7 jug neck; decorated with zones of incised lines and dimples pushed through from the inside.

190. Paste 7 jug neck; cf. no. 189.

191. Paste 1 sherd from the base of a spout; applied plastic strip in darker iron-rich clay.

192-193 & 200 Paste 1 handle.

194. Paste 5 handle; central groove down spine; horizontal row of combed stamping down either side of groove. Joining sherds from site 14 and croft L.

195. Handle from a paste 1 two-handled storage-jar.

196 & 199. Paste 5 handles.

197. Paste 7 strap-handle.

198. Paste 7 keel-shaped handle.

201-202. Paste 5 jugs; two zones of wedge-shaped rouletting.

203. Langerwehe frilled base; grey core; worn brown surfaces.

204. Paste 7 jug; handle scar.

205. Paste 5 jug.

206. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.

207. Paste 5 storage-jar; the base has collapsed inwards from the weight of the vessel stacked on it in the kiln; good stacking-scar.

Area between L and M/1 (fig. 96)

Beneath packing against east wall of croft L at its junction with the north wall of enclosure L/1:

*208. Paste 5 cooking-pot; gentle thumbing on rim.

Unstratified:

209. Paste 7 cooking-pot.

210 & 212. Paste 5 cooking-pots.

211 & 213. Paste 5 storage-jars.

214. Paste 1 two-handled cooking-pot.

215. Paste 1 sherd; applied plastic horse-shoe.

216. Paste 5 jug; rectangular rouletting on rill.

217. Paste 1 handle.

218. Paste 5 handle.

219 & 220 Paste 7 handles.

Croft L (figs. 97 -8)

In core of east wall:

*221. Paste 7 cooking-pot.

*222. Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Beneath whinstone chippings bank against the north face of the south wall:

*223. Paste 7 jug; applied thumb-press.

*224. Paste 1 cooking-pot.

Unstratified:

225 & 237. Paste 5 storage-jars.

226. Paste 1 jug; vertical panel of iron-rich painted slip.

227. Paste 5 jug; thumbing around and beneath base.

228-229 Paste 1 jugs; gentle rilling externally; applied vertical panel of iron-rich clay. Same vessel.

230. Paste 7 jug; applied vertical panel of iron-rich clay.

231. Paste 1 jug; rectangular rouletting on rill.

232. Paste 1 jug; stamped 'wheat-ear' decoration and applied raised pellets.

233. Bowl rim; fabric coarse sandy orange; orange interior; exterior dipped in medium-dark green lead glaze. cf. no. 108 for fabric.

234. Paste 6 sherd; vertical zones of rectangular incision.

235. Paste 7 sherd; incised oblique ornament.

236. Paste 1 sherd; incised ornament.

238. Marble-ware bowl; hard

vitrified brick-red fabric; maroon exterior; interior covered with mixed red and white slipped streaks, firing dark brown and yellow under a clear glaze. Probably 18th century, possibly local; possibly post-desertion.

240. Paste 1 handle; deep multiple thumb-presses at base.
241. Paste 5 skillet handle; formed into a loop at the end; soot encrusted.
242-243 Paste 5 handles; probably from two-handled cooking-pots.
244-245 Paste 1 handles.
246-247 Paste 5 handles.
248-249 Paste 7 storage-jars.
250, 254 & 256 Paste 1 storage-jars.
251-252 Paste 5 cooking-pots.
253. Paste 1 cooking-pot.
255. Paste 5 storage-jar.
Sealed in whinstone packing in north-west corner ofcroft:
*257. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot; scar for second handle present on both rim and lower junction on the body.

Enclosure L/1 (fig. 99)

Fill of gully 128:

- *258. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.
*259 Paste 1 handle.
Unstratified:
260. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.
261-262. Paste 5 handles.
263. Paste 7 jug strap-handle.
264. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.
265. Paste 5 jug; two zones of rouletting.

Enclosure M/2 (fig. 100)

Fill of gully 143, beneath stone packing:

- *266. Paste 7 handle.

Enclosure M/1

267. Paste 1 jug sherd; applied vertical plastic strip on gently rilled neck.

268. Paste 7 jug; applied cordon around neck with oblique slashing on upper side; possibly from a three-handled jar, cf. Jarrett & Edwards, 1963, no. 70, 73 & 74; Jarrett & Edwards, 1962, no. 2.

269. Paste 1 jug handle; deep thumb-presses at base.

270. Paste 5 two-handled cooking-pot.

271. Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Site 15 (fig. 101)

Fill of gully 177.

*272. Paste 1 jug.

*273. Paste 7 jug; lightly incised zones of reeding; handle scar.

*274. Paste 5 storage-jar.

*275. Paste 7 jar.

*276. Paste 7 jug; combed wave decoration.

Fill of slot 181.

*277. Paste 1 jar.

Fill of slot 163.

*278. Paste 5 handle.

In north wall of 15/3, underlying the Period IV south wall of 15/4 and croft wall.

*279. Paste 7 handle.

In or beneath platform of forge 15/4:

*280. Paste 7 handle.

Beneath Period I flagging of the south entrance to 15/1.

281. Paste 7 handle. Joins with sherds from under croft wall.

Beneath Period IV croft wall:

*282. Paste 1 jug.

*283. Paste 5 storage-jar.

*284. Paste 7 jar base. Sherd of same vessel from gully 177.

*285. Paste 1 cooking-pot; base has collapsed inwards from firing in an inverted position.

Beneath south walls of 15a:

*286. Paste 1 two-handled storage-jar; handle scar.

*287. Paste 5 storage-jar.

Unstratified:

288-290 Paste 1 jug necks; rectangular roulette on rills.
 289 & 292 Paste 1 handles.
 291. Paste 5 jug; rectangular roulette on rills.
 293. Paste 5 handle.
 294. Paste 1 jug; pulled-out spout.
 295. Paste 1 jug.
 296, 299-302. Paste 1 storage-jars.
 297. Paste 2 handle; multiple thumbing at base.
 298. Paste 4 handle; pitch deposit on inside of vessel.
 303. Paste 5 storage-jar.
 304. Jar or albarellio base; hard red fabric, vitrified through overfiring; red interior; purple-brown exterior, dipped in purple glaze; base slightly warped. Post-medieval.
 305. ? Dutch redware tripod pipkin base; orange fabric with reduced black core; brown surfaces dipped in chestnut brown lead glaze; feet appear to be finger-pinned, and keyed in (possibly with the aid of a small plug), and smoothed over. Soot deposits on exterior. Several sherds of the same vessel from crofts M and N (one fragment is stratified in the gully 177). Probably 15th or 16th century.

Unillustrated: sherds from two stoneware drinking mugs; one is a Raeren product, the other is either from Raeren or Langerwehe; late 15th/early 16th century.
 Unillustrated: charger painted in blue, approximate diameter 32 cm. (13 in.); the back covered with lead glaze tinted white. Late 17th century, North Netherlands.

Croft M (fig. 102)

Fill of pit 253:

*306. Paste 1 cooking-pot.
 *307. Paste 5 strap handle.

Fill of slot 248:

*308 & 310. Paste 5 cooking-pots.
 *309. Paste 1 storage-jar.

Beneath west croft wall:

*311. Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Beneath east croft wall:

*312. Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Beneath whin cobbling around site 15b:

*313. Paste 1 cooking-pot. The reconstruction is based on over 50% of the rim, and a complete base; the vessel may not have been quite as high as is shown, because it has been slightly distorted in firing.

Unstratified:

314. Paste 1 sherd; vertical stripe painted in iron-rich dark brown slip.

315. Paste 5 jug; horizontal cordon stamped with rectangular roulette.

316. Paste 7 jug; two applied thumbled strips of iron-rich clay.

317. Paste 1 jug; 'wheat-ear' stamp on pushed-out panel. cf. no. 174.

318. Paste 3 jug; cf. no. 317.

319 & 321-322. Paste 1 handles.

320. Paste 5 cooking-pot handle.

323-325 & 327 Paste 5 handles.

326. Paste 1 storage-jar handle.

328-330. Paste 1 two-handled cooking-pot.

331. Paste 4 cooking-pot.

332. Paste 1 jar.

333, 338 & 344. Paste 5 cooking-pots.

334, 337 & 352. Paste 5 storage-jars.

336, 339-340 & 346-351 Paste 1 storage-jars.

341. Paste 3 storage-jar.

342 & 345 Paste 1 cooking-pots.

347. Paste 1 jug.

348. Paste 1 jug; two horizontal zones of rectangular roulette on rim.

349. Paste 1 jug; bridge-spout.

350. Paste 7 cooking-pot.

353. Rim of a Weser ware dish; fine sandy pink fabric; pale buff surfaces. Decorated with bands of brown and green slip under a clear lead glaze. Recent work in Germany has shown that Weser ware has a date range in the late 16th and early 17th century, though most exports seem to be of 17th century

date. Kiln sites have been located at Volksen and Coppengrave in the Hanover area. (Stephan, 1982).

354-5. Cistercian-type wares; probably from posset-cups. Hard red fabric; shiny dark brown glazed surface. White applied clay strips, firing yellow under a clear lead glaze. Probably of local manufacture.

Unillustrated:

Three sherds in a fine light grey stoneware; light brown iron-wash externally. Probably a Beauvais costrel, but possibly a Martincamp type II flask. Late 15th or early 16th century. Mr. Hurst comments that Beauvais wares are rarely found except in the south and that this is the first example known to him from a deserted village site.

Croft N (fig. 103)

Beneath cobbling around site 15c.

*356. Paste 6 two-handled cooking-pot. (The sherds on which the reconstruction is based are shown on the drawing). Joining sherds from under the north wall of croft N.

*357. Paste 7 jug; raised vertical panel painted with dark brown iron-rich slip.

*358. Paste 1 jug.

*359. Paste 1 jar.

*360. Paste 5 storage-jar.

Beneath heavy whin packing of 15c/2:

*361. Paste 5 handle.

Fill of slots of 15c/1

*362. Paste 2 storage-jar. Joins with sherds from below cobbling.

*363. Paste 1 storage-jar.

*364. Paste 1 jug handle (fig. a shows the arrangement of thumb-presses behind the handle). This style of deep multiple thumb-presses has been noted on another vessel from croft N.

Beneath north wall of 15d:

*365. Paste 5 cooking-pot.

Beneath rubble immediately north of 15d:

*366. Paste 1 fragment; probably the leg of an aquamanile, but possibly part of a small handle.

Fill of pit 323.

*367. Paste 1 strap-handle.

Fill of slots 330 & 331 (15c/3).

*368. Paste 5 cooking-pot; gentle thumbing on rim.

Beneath east wall of croft:

*369. Paste 5 cooking pot.

Unstratified:

370. Paste 5 jug; stabbed ornament on top of a spout; thumbed cordon around neck.

371. Paste 5 jug; four rows of triangular rouletting on gentle rills.

372. Paste 7 jug; two rows of horizontal incised wave.

373. Paste 7 jug; incised vertical line with decoration of applied pellet in iron-rich clay.

374. Paste 5 handle from a two-handled cooking-pot.

375. Paste 5 strap-handle; heavy thumb-press at each side.

376. Paste 2 handle.

377. Paste 1 handle.

378. Paste 5 handle.

379 & 381 Paste 5 cooking-pots.

380 & 387 Paste 1 storage-jars.

382 & 388 Paste 5 storage-jars.

383. Paste 7 jar base.

384. Paste 4 storage-jar; joining sherds from crofts M and N.

385. Paste 7 jar with cordon.

386. Paste 7 jar.

Unillustrated: Raeren or Langerwehe drinking mug sherd. Late 15th/early 16th century.

Croft O

389. Paste 1 jug spout; exterior painted with red slip.

390. Paste 1 jug; two horizontal zones of rectangular roulette.

391. Paste 5 jug base.

392. Paste 5 storage-jar.

393. Paste 7 jar base.

394. Small cup or jar base; hard fabric; chestnut brown glazed surfaces.

Post-medieval.

Unillustrated: fragments of three Raeren drinking-mugs, including one fluted base. Late 16th century.

Catalogue of Clay Pipes (figs. 104-5)

A basic typology of bowl forms found in the north-east was proposed by Parsons (1964). Since the publication of that paper Oswald has proposed two systems - a national scheme of classification (Oswald 1975), and a local typology for the pipes found in his Newcastle group (Oswald 1983). Unfortunately for everyone involved, elements of all three schemes are still in use: one can only hope that someone will replace all three typologies with a simple but comprehensive scheme which will find universal acceptance. In the meantime, to avoid any further confusion, all references to Oswald types have been qualified by the insertion of the relevant year, of 1975 or 1983.

1. Site 9 East

Small bulbous bowl fragment with vestiges of a short spur; single band of rouletting. Parsons type 4, c. 1650-80.

2. House 9/3, on top of the byre paving adjacent to the threshold. Bulbous bowl with a slight foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

3. House 9/3, beneath secondary paving to the south of the Period III byre. Small bulbous bowl with a slight foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 2a, c. 1645-60.

4. Site 9 Small bulbous bowl with broad, flat heart-shaped stamp with raised initials NW and five pellets on heel. Oswald 1983 type 2a, c. 1645-60. For stamps of this maker, cf. Oswald 1979, fig. 9, no. 77, and Oswald 1983, 190-1.

5. Site 9 south. Small bulbous bowl with flat heart-shaped foot; illegible heart-shaped stamp on foot, and remains of what appears to be another stamp on the side of

the bowl. Oswald 1983 type 2a, c. 1645-60.

6. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with flat foot; single band of rouletting; heart-shaped foot with faintly impressed stamp with letter (G)P. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

7. Croft O. Small bulbous bowl with a flat circular foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

8. Site 9a. Small bulbous bowl with a flat heart-shaped foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 2b, c. 1645-60.

9. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with a flat heart-shaped foot; single band of rouletting; illegible impressed stamp. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

10. Site 8. Small bulbous bowl with a flat heart-shaped base; traces of single band of rouletting below groove around lip. Oswald 1983 type 3a, c. 1650-70 or later.

11. House 9/3, in a burnt layer in the S.W. corner of the byre. Small bulbous bowl with a flat heart-shaped foot; single band of rouletting faintly impressed below crudely finished lip. Oswald 1983 type 3a, c. 1650-70 or later.

12. House 9/3, as no. 11. Bulbous bowl with a flat heart-shaped foot; plain groove below lip; impressed elliptical stamp with initials I (P/R/B). Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

13. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with a flat circular base; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 4, c. 1660-90.

14. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with flat heart-shaped base, stained brown; faint single band of rouletting below plain groove around lip. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

15. Site 10. Bulbous bowl with a flat elliptical foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

16. Croft N. Bulbous bowl with a

flat circular foot. Oswald 1983 type 2b, c. 1645-60.

17. Site 9. Fragment of a bowl with a flat circular foot. Oswald 1983 type 2a, c. 1645-60.

18. Site 8. Bulbous bowl with a flat elliptical foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 3b, c. 1650-70 or later.

19. Site 8. Bulbous bowl with a flat elliptical foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 4, c. 1660-90.

20. Site 15. Bulbous bowl with a heart-shaped foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 2b, c. 1645-60.

21. Site 8. Bulbous bowl with a flat oval foot; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 4, c. 1660-90.

22. Site 9 south. Bulbous bowl with a flat circular base, stained brown; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 4, c. 1660-90.

23. Site 8. Bulbous bowl with a flat oval base; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 4, c. 1660-90.

24. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with a flat heart-shaped base; single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 4, c. 1660-90.

25. Site 9. Sweeping bowl with remains of a small flat foot; plain groove below lip. Oswald 1975 type 8, c. 1680-1710.

26. Site 9. Small bulbous bowl with a slight spur; plain groove below lip.

Oswald 1975 type 16c, c. 1610-40.

27. Croft 0. Bulbous bowl with a slight spur; single band of rouletting.

Oswald 1975 type 17, c. 1640-70.

28. Site 15. Bowl with a slight spur; fragmentary embossed lozenge stamp with a fleur-de-lis on the top of the stem. Oswald 1983 type 6, c. 1645-60.

29. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with a

short spur; single band of rouletting.

Oswald 1983 type 7, c. 1660-90.

30. Croft 0. Bulbous bowl with a short spur; plain groove below lip.

Oswald 1983 type 7, c. 1660-90.

31. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with a short spur. Oswald 1975 type 17, c. 1640-70.

32. Site 8, in a burnt layer overlying the Period II byre of 9/1, but sealed by the Period IV platform. Oswald 1983 type 7, c. 1660-90.

33. Site 9a. Bulbous bowl with a short spur; single band of rouletting.

Oswald 1975 type 17, c. 1640-70.

34. Site 15. Bulbous bowl with a short spur; single band of rouletting beneath plain groove around lip. Oswald 1983 type 7, c. 1660-90.

35. Site 9. Bulbous bowl with a short spur; plain groove below lip, with a band of rouletting below, and the beginning of another above this.

Oswald 1975 type 18, c. 1660-80.

36. Site 15. Elongated bowl with a short spur; plain groove below lip.

Oswald 1975 type 19, c. 1690-1710.

37. Site 9. Elongated bowl with a short spur; single band of rouletting on groove around lip. Oswald 1975 type 19, c. 1690-1710.

38. House 9/3, in burning on and around the Period III hearth. Bowl fragment with a single band of rouletting. Oswald 1983 type 3a, c. 1650-70 or later.

39. House 9/3, beneath Period III secondary paving to the south of the house. Stem fragment with part of a flat heart-shaped foot.

40. Croft 0. Stem fragment with a broad elliptical foot; impressed elliptical stamp with raised letters IP with a star above and below the letters. This is John Page of Hull; he was admitted a freeman in 1673 by apprenticeship to Elizabeth Atkinson (Sheppard 1902, 12-13, and fig. 10; Watkins 1979, 113).

41. Site 9. Stem fragment with a flat circular foot; impressed stamp with raised letters HP or IP conjoined in a circle; the letter I has diamond serifs.

42. Croft O. Stem fragment with a heart-shaped foot; impressed heart-shaped stamp with WS in raised letters. cf. similar stamps, Oswald 1983, 193.

43. Site 9. Stem fragment with two bands of notched rouletting at the junction with the bowl.

44. Site 15. Stem fragment with an embossed lozenge stamp, quartered; fleurs-de-lis in two quarters, and initials (H)W in the other two quarters. This is Henry Walker of Gateshead who is attested in the parish registers between 1674 and 1699 (cf. Oswald 1975 fig. 13, no. 24; Oswald 1983, 194, no. 254). For a totally different mark used by this maker, see Second Report, 278 no. 20.

45. Site 9. Stem fragment with an embossed lozenge stamp, with a fleur-de-lis in each quarter. Cf. Sheppard 1902, 21; Oswald 1983, 194 no. 721.

46. House 9/3, beneath Period III secondary paving south of the house. Stem fragment with an embossed lozenge stamp as no. 45.

47. Building 15c/3, in fill of slot 330; probably intrusive. Stem fragment with an embossed lozenge stamp as above.

48. Site 8. Stem fragment with an embossed lozenge stamp, with a cannon flanked by pellets and the letters AC. Oswald illustrates a cruder lozenge stamp with a cannon flanked by the letters CC or CG from the Durham area (Oswald 1975, fig. 13, no. 22); Parsons considers it to be a Yorkshire mark c. 1700.

49. Site 9. Stem fragment with an embossed lozenge stamp, as no. 45.

Catalogue of Ironwork

Most of the objects described in the catalogue have been X-rayed, and a significant proportion has been submitted for conservation in the laboratory of University College, Cardiff. Most of the iron objects from West Whelpington were unstratified and many should probably be dated later than the date of desertion. A detailed catalogue, with illustrations is incorporated in the Full Report. The only objects which necessitate description here are as follows:

30. Site 8. Rowel spur with both terminals incomplete (cf. London Museum. 1940, 109, fig. 34.1). Probably 14th century.

31. Site 9. Prick spur of indeterminate date; probably post-medieval. One terminal missing.

44. House 9/3, sealed beneath the south wall of the living quarters. Plough shoe.

45. Site 14, beneath the later track to the north of the building. Implement of unknown use, though probably some form of hoe.

58. Area between L and M. Male portion of a barrel padlock with spring leaves apparently welded to the base, rather than being passed through it. There is no evidence of brazing. cf. example from Lyveden (Bryant & Steane, 1975, 131, no. 152). Possibly 14th or 15th century.

59. Site 14, in the south wall of the building. Cylindrical body of a barrel padlock with narrow tube running along the crest; actually made of bronze, but included here for obvious reasons.

60. Croft M. Crudely made key of

type II, 'being distinguished by the simple method of construction, the stem and bit being rolled out of a single sheet of metal', and the wards being 'roughly cut with chisel' (London Museum, 1940, 136). 11th - 13th century, or possibly later, allowing for rusticity.

62. Area between L and M. Part of a lock mechanism. cf. complete example from Goltho (Beresford, 1975, 83, fig. 39 no. 65).

63. Enclosure M/2. Barrel padlock; only the springs and part of the bolt have survived. cf. Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975, 277, fig. 250 no. 1988): c. 1200-1250.

64. Croft N. Stem and wards of a crudely made key.

65. Site 9. Key with kidney-shaped bow and well-made wards. Possibly 15th century.

81. Site 15, beneath the Period IV croft wall: Carpentry stud or rivet; either from a farm vehicle, or from structural timberwork. It would have been used for planking up to 28 mm. thick.

Catalogue of Glass

Jennifer Price helped with the identification of some of the pieces. The authors are grateful to Mr. Barrter of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow for the information about John Paterson and Co. Ltd.

17th/early 18th-century glass

Site 9. Part of a ? wig curler in dark green glass (fig. 110, no. 1).

Unillustrated:

House 9/3, sealed beneath Period III wall of byre. Site 9 south, sealed beneath Period III cobbling.

Also from croft D, sites 9, 9a and 9b and their peripheral areas, site 14, and the area south of site 13. 23 fragments of window glass; the majority are pale green, but there are also one darker green, and five blue-green fragments.

Site 9, enclosure H/1, the green and croft N. Four fragments of wine bottles, representing perhaps three vessels; all in a dark green glass.

Site 9. Fragment of a wine glass, broken at the junction of the stem and the base of the bowl; thin blue-green glass. House 9/3, sealed beneath a Period III wall; also from 9a. Two fragments of a vessel - possibly another wine glass; thin pale green glass.

Post-desertion glass

Unillustrated:

Enclosure L/2. An almost complete wine bottle; moulded in a dark green glass. Probably of 19th century date.

Croft M. A Paterson's Clensal bottle (for full details, see archive). The firm of John Paterson and Co. Ltd. of Glasgow is recorded from 1900 onwards, and references to Paterson's Clensal appear from 1903. The Green. Two bottle fragments in clear green glass.

Catalogue of Copper Alloy Objects
(fig. 110)

2. Croft O. Sheen's bell with a perforation at the top for suspension; decorative groove on the exterior below the neck; no indication of an attachment for a clapper. Damaged on one side below the neck.

3. Area south of site 13. Plain ring.

4. In the upper fill of the Phase II palisade trench, slot 292. Fragment of a plain ring. This could be prehistoric or Roman, but the context is not securely sealed, and similar rock cut prehistoric features have produced sherds of medieval pottery.

5. Site 26 east.

Button with a suspension loop at the back; face bears an incised six-pointed star with a representation of face; there is an infill of two arcs of punched dots around the base of the button.

6. Site 13. Fragment of a thimble with decoration of several horizontal zones of punched ovals.

7. Area south of site 13. Fragment of sheet binding, possibly for a wooden or leather vessel, or for an ornament; decorated with incised bands which define three horizontal zones; the upper zone contains a row of chevrons formed by punched square dots; the middle band is plain, and has a small perforation which is probably accidental; the lower band has two rivet-holes and is coated with a white metal, probably tin; the top edge of the fragment bears several scratches which are probably accidental.

8. Croft M. Object of oval section; perforated loop at one end, with a fracture on one edge of the loop where an attachment has broken off; raised tumbler-like attachment at the other. Probably part of a horse-bit.

H. OBJECTS OF SILVER

Fig. 110, no. 9:

Area south of site 13. Hollow tube, tapering to a point at one end. Presumably a cord cover, or tag end.

Catalogue of Lead Alloy (fig. 110)

10. House 13, sealed under north wall. Perforated disc, weight 35.6 gm.

11. House 13, in whin packing outside the north wall. Rod or bar fragment, weight 20.5 gm.

Unillustrated:

Enclosure L/2. Piece of scrap. weight 163 gm.

Site 13. Pallet, weight 10.2 gm.

Croft O. Strip of scrap, weight 10.6 gm.

Site 15. Lump of scrap, weight 8.8 gm. Crofts K and L, enclosure L/2, and site 26. Miscellaneous fragments.

J. FLINT

Small numbers of flints have been found on several sites in the village. Most of these have been interpreted as either gun flints or strike-a-lights (First Report, 223; Second Report, 292). There was certainly nothing to suggest any settlement before the Phase I palisaded enclosure; the two worked flints described below probably represent little more than hunting.

Fig. 110:

12. Croft O. Triangular-sectioned blade, chipped on both sides; broken at one end. Grey flint.

13. House 13, sealed beneath the south wall. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead in grey flint; one tang broken.

Catalogue of Worked Stone

Spindle-whorls (fig. 111)

The majority of these are made from the local dolerite of the Whin Sill, and are decorated with grooves both on the sides and on the surfaces (fig. 111, nos 2-6; First Report, fig. 12, no. 4). A number of plain sandstone examples are also found (fig. 111, no. 1; First Report, fig. 12, no. 6). Examples in limestone and mudstone have also been claimed in the earlier reports, but these identifications have not been checked.

1. Site 15. Spindle-whorl in a micaceous, flaggy sandstone; fairly mature, composed essentially of quartz; other mineral grains include weathered feldspars; fine to medium grain; origin uncertain.

2. Croft O. Spindle-whorl in dark grey-green dolerite; large proportion of augite and ? magnetite; nearly microcrystalline texture; originating from the Whin Sill.

3. Site 15. Spindle-whorl in dolerite; buff matrix of plagioclase feldspar; probably originating from the Whin Sill.

4. Site 13. Spindle-whorl in grey-green dolerite; finely

crystalline; soft due to weathering; originating from the Whin Sill.

5. Site 8. spindle-whorl in dolerite; pale buff matrix of plagioclase feldspar with phenocrysts of black augite; not a typical dolerite, but probably originating from the Whin Sill.

6. House 13/1, in fill of gully 94.

Spindle-whorl in dark grey-green dolerite; finely crystallized texture of plagioclase and augite; orange-brown ferric oxide staining on weathered fractures; originating from the Whin Sill.

Hones (fig. 111, nos 7-12)

Four of the six hones described here are made of quartz-mica schist. As noted above, these may well be of Norwegian Ragstone. Hones made of this material make their first appearance in Britain in later Saxon contexts, and are commonly found on sites of the period 1000 - 1500 A.D. (Moore, 1978, fig. 3). The other possible source of this material is in the Dalriadan metamorphic series of northern Scotland; such a source is unlikely to have been supplying Northumberland after the outbreak of war between the two countries at the end of the 13th century. Hones are also found in dolerite, and a red-brown stone (fig. 111, nos. 11-12), and have been claimed in fine-grained sandstones (Second Report, 292, nos. 5-8).

7. Croft L. Perforated whetstone in quartz-mica schist; silver-grey in colour produced by a high percentage of muscovite; quartz forms an important constituent; worked along the schistosity; broken at constriction.

8. Croft N. Perforated personal

whetstone in quartz-mica schist; silver-grey colour; porphyroblasts of quartz; pitted surface caused by differential weathering; shaped and bored; broken at site of a second eye.

9. Site 9. Hone in quartz-mica schist; silver-grey colour with patches of green; some chlorite;

10. Site 15. Perforated hone in quartz-mica schist; porphyroblasts of quartz; weathered and pitted surface;

11. Croft O. Perforated whetstone in dolerite; very finely crystalline and hard; grey-green colour produced by ferro-magnesium minerals; originating from the Whin Sill:

12. Site 9. Hone in a red-brown stone; origin uncertain.

Moulds (fig. 111. no. 13)

Although the site produced little evidence for metal-working apart from the Period IV forge, there are two possible fragments of moulds: one appears to have been for brooches (Second Report, pl. XXXI no. 2), the other is too fragmentary to identify with any certainty.

13. Site 7. Possible mould in an ochreous concretion; orange-brown colour produced by concentric layers of limonite or goethite (hydrated iron oxides) mixed with clay minerals and small flakes of muscovite; soft and therefore easily scratched concretions of this type occur in the coal-bearing strata of the Carboniferous of Northumbria; fairly local; possibly worked.

Discs (fig. 111, nos 14-17)

A number of discs of varying sizes have been found on the site; three are plain, the other two have regularly chipped edges. Three are in sandstone (fig. 111, nos 14-15; Second Report, 292, no. 4), one in dolerite (fig. 111, no. 17), and one in siltstone (ibid, no. 16). Flatstone discs have been found on prehistoric palisaded sites, such as West Brandon and Harehope (Ritchie, 1970, 53); however, they are also known from medieval sites such as Cambokeels (Hildyard, 1949, 191-3). Their function is uncertain.

14. Croft O. Small round disc in a flaggy sandstone; small muscovite flakes; apart from occasional dark grains, rock composed of quartz; origin uncertain.

15. Enclosure M/1. Chipped disc in a fine to medium grained sandstone; brown; flaggy with a little mica; dark fragments of organic material; ochreous iron staining on one surface; ? Lower Carboniferous sandstone; chipped into discoidal shape.

16. Site 9 south. Disc in a black, micaceous, argillaceous siltstone; well-laminated with lenses of grey silty sand; non-calcareous; some iron-staining; soft; not local; worked.

17. Site 9. Chipped disc in a hard, very finely crystalline dolerite; grey-green colour produced by ferro-magnesium minerals; originating from the Whin Sill:

Trial piece (fig. 111, no. 18)

18. Site 14, beneath later track. Nina-Mens Morris or other game in weathered Whin Sill Board for dolerite, with iron oxide staining along the joint planes; planar surface has manufactured grooves intersecting at angles approaching 90 degrees. Probably a trial piece.

Stone balls Five balls have been found on the site; only one showed any signs of wear - possibly from being used as a rubber with a saddle quern (Second Report, 292, no. 11). They range in size from c. 55-150 mm in diameter, and are of unknown use. If they are rubbers or hammerstones, they presumably relate to the Phase I palisaded enclosure; if, on the other hand, they are medieval, they might have been used as net weights for securing thatching material - though they would be rather light. Four of the balls are made of sandstone, the remaining example being of granite or syenite. Mr. J. Philipson calls our attention to a game akin to boules formerly played by the pitmen of Coxlodge on Newcastle Town Moor; the stone balls from West Whelpington may have been used in such a game.

Site 8. Round ball, c. 55 mm in diameter, in medium to coarse sandstone with angular quartz grains; the large percentage of quartz produces the pale coloration; possibly derived from the Carboniferous sandstones outcropping to the east; fairly local; the almost spherical shape may be the result of water action.

Site 15, beneath Period IV croft wall. Round ball c. 30 mm in diameter, in granite or syenite; composed predominantly of feldspar; some free quartz; perthitic intergrowths of sodium-rich plagioclase and orthoclase; infrequent biotite crystals; no

diagnostic minerals in hand-specimen; although not local, the rounded shape suggests transportation; possibly from the Cheviot Granite to the north; no indication of shaping.

Structural stonework (fig. 112)

Many of the structural features such as carved thresholds and pivot-stones have been discussed above; the latter are often found in dolerite, most of the other details tend to be executed in sandstone.

Site 8; croft M. Fragments of roofing slabs in a fine grained, grey-green sandstone; a few small flakes of muscovite; well-laminated; orange-brown iron-staining on weathered surfaces; probably Lower Carboniferous. Site 10. A possible tethering stone; hole bored through two interfaces.

19. House 9/3, reused as paving at the east end of the Period III byre. A roll moulding for a door-jamb, carved in sandstone. For full discussion and parallels, see section above.

Millstone

Although part of a millstone was found on the site, there is no evidence for there ever having been a mill at West Whelpington - the nearest having been on the Ray burn to the north, or at Kirkwhelpington to the east. This stone was probably broken in transit through the township.

20. House 15/3, reused as a hearth. Half of a millstone.

Trough (fig. 113, no. 21)

21. House 26/4, reused in the south wall. Part of a trough in a

medium to coarse quartz sandstone; generally well sorted, with occasional chips or angular quartzite; quartz grains sub-angular to angular; porous where decalcified; ? Carboniferous sandstone of Tournaisian or Visean age.