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8.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY W J LINDSAY

Approximately 26.5kg of pottery were recovered during the excavations at Linlithgow but more than 14kgs were found in insecure or late contexts. The fragmented and often abraded nature of the material has dictated that little more than fabric analysis has been possible. The assemblage dates from the 13th to the 18th century.

The lack of pottery-rich deposits such as pit groups and the fragmented nature of the Linlithgow assemblage has not allowed as complete a picture of pre-friary and friary vessel types and forms to be gained as would have been desired. However, the material has added somewhat to our knowledge of native and imported wares in use in medieval Central Scotland.

Fabrics

For this report the common identified non-local ware is used and described where appropriate. 4 local fabrics 1 - 4 have been identified, and described below.

Fabric 1. Local. Mudstone/limestone gritted ware. Possibly from seat-clays from coal measures up the Forth valley.

Fabric 2. Possibly local. Hard brown, red to grey sandy ware.

Fabric 3. Local. Soft, white to black chalky voided quartz and mudstone/limestone gritted fabric.

Fabric 4. Local. Hard, smooth orange to grey fabric. Thick-walled green glazed ware.

8.5 LINLITEGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (cont)

Period 2, Phases 1 - 5: 13th-14th century (Ill 87mf, 43 - 46)

The pre-friary, Period 2, pottery of the 13th and 14th centuries is typified by thin-walled well-made vessels in 4 probably Scottish fabrics. Vessels represented appear to be cooking pots and jugs, the latter and some of the former possessing light green and yellow glazes externally.

The Phase 1 grouping consists of small quantities of S Scottish White Gritty ware, a similar but mudstone/limestone gritted ware (F1) which may have been made from sea-clays obtained from coal measures up the Forth valley and a hard red to grey sandy ware (F2) which is also likely to be a relatively local product (43, 44). Little can be said of the vessel type and form except that a few S Scottish White Gritty ware sherds appear to be from straight sided cooking pots.

The same fabrics are present in Phase 2 and 3 features with the addition of Fabric 3, which is also likely to be made locally. Yellow to light green glaze is similar to that on sherds of Fabric 1. Finds from subsequent phases suggest a mid 13th-century date for Phase 2 and 3 contexts, which are associated with the construction and early use of the pre-friary chapel.

Phase 4 and 5 features contain fragments of Fabrics 1 - 3 (eg 45, 46) but 2 sherds of green-glazed Saintonge and significantly 10 sherds of a Scarborough-type ware were recovered from earlier Phase 4 contexts. These deposits would therefore appear to be of later 13th-century date which would appear to be corroborated by 2 coin finds from overlying Phase 4 horizons. These appear to have been lost by c 1375 (see 9.5.7). No dating evidence other than 3 small sherds of probably redeposited Scarborough-type ware was found in Phase 5

8.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (cont)

deposits although the phase must have ended with the construction of the friary church early in the 15th century.

Period 3, Phases 6 - 14: 15th-16th century (Ill 87mf, 47 - 53)

Although quantities of pottery in Fabrics 1 to 3 were recovered from Period 3 deposits of the 15th and 16th centuries, much but probably not all (eg 49, 52) are likely to be residual. However, by far the most dominant ware during the friary period is Fabric 4. Various thick-walled green-glazed vessel forms in this fabric possessing none of the qualities of the Period 2 wares have been identified (eg 47, 48, 50, 51). This partially reduced green-glazed ware must have been made locally and is typical of Scottish products of the later medieval and post-medieval periods. These well-known and distinctive wares have been discussed by Haggarty (1980, 61-4). The absence of mica in the Linlithgow fabric has proved to be the only easy means of differentiating between Fabric 4 and many other similar Scottish wares.

Parts of bowls (50, 51), wide-necked handled globular vessels (47), jugs (48), tubular spouts from jugs and a fragment of money-box of pirlie-piggie type in Fabric 4 were recovered from Period 3 contexts.

Imports present in Period 3 deposits include a few residual sherds of Saintonge and Scarborough-type wares. More interestingly several fragments of green-glazed fine white ware which is believed to be a Surrey product were recovered. As this is an unusual find in Scotland the presence of the ware is probably best explained by there having been some contact between the Linlithgow friary and the founding house at Aylesford, Kent. Other Period 3 imports are represented by a few fragments of 16th-century Beauvais Scraffito ware and fragments of

8.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (cont)

brown salt-glazed German stonewares.

Period 4: late 16th-early 17th century (Ill 87mf, 54 - 56)

Most of the Period 4 pottery was recovered from late occupational deposits in friary buildings, mainly in the E and S Ranges, or from the primary decay and destruction levels dating to the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

Fabric 4 continues to be the dominant pottery type although quantities of Fabrics 1 - 3 and a few sherds of Scarborough-type, Surrey, Beauvais Scraffito and Siegburg wares are also present in the grouping. Vessels in Fabric 4 include jugs (eg 54, 55), the latter possessing a frilled base (see Haggarty 1980, 63 and fig 54 for discussion of this type of vessel). Part of a dripping-pan (56) is also present in the Period 4 material. External decoration in the form of incised leaves and wavy designs appears to be much more common in this period than in Period 3.

The 8 tiny sherds of Surrey ware, which were recovered from a primary Period 4 silt deposit in the presbytery, are yellow glazed internally and externally, and appear to be from a single vessel, probably a small bowl.

Post-Period 4: early 17th-18th century (Ill 87mf, 57)

As might be expected the 14.350kg of post-Period 4 pottery is largely made up of redeposited material. The 4 local fabrics, 1 - 4, are well represented and part of a jug lid (57) extends the range of the vessels made in Fabric 4. A small stamped sherd from a dish or plate in another orange fabric is an unusual find although quantities of

8.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (cont)

similar material have been found at Stirling Castle (Haggarty 1980, 41, fig 10, nos 25 - 9). A few pieces of Scarborough-type and Beauvais Scraffito wares were also present as is a single slip-decorated fragment of probable Low Countries origin. Stonewares include a few sherds of Siegburg pottery, 2 of which have been green-glazed. A glazed sherd of this relatively uncommon find in Scotland was found at West High Street, Linlithgow in 1977 (Haggarty, pers comm) and other examples have been found in Aberdeen (J C Murray, pers comm). Occasional sherds of Raeren/Langerwehe-type, Westerwald and other salt-glazed material of Bellarmine type have also been identified. A single sherd of Spanish lustre ware and 12 fragments of a Delft-type ware are also present in the post-Period 4 pottery grouping.

CATALOGUE

Period 2

43. Jug rim. Local ware. Fabric 2. Brown/red with grey core. Context 5150, Phase 1, Period 2.
44. Jug rim and handle. Local ware. Fabric 2. Pink/red with grey core. Context 6660, Phase 1, Period 2.
45. Cooking pot rim. Local ware. Fabric 3. White with grey core. Pale green glaze on external surface of shoulder. Rim smoke blackened. Context 7090, Phase 4, Period 2.
46. Jug rim and handle. Local ware. Fabric 1. Cream white. Context 7090, Phase 4, Period 2.

8.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (cont)

Period 3

47. Part of a wide-necked globular vessel, rim and handle. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange with grey core. Pale green glaze internally and externally. Context 6130, Phase 10, Period 3.
48. Jug rim and handle. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange with grey core. Pale green glaze externally. Context 6656, Phase 12, Period 3.
49. Jug rim and handle. Local ware. Fabric 3. White. Traces of pale green glaze externally. Context 6656, Phase 12, Period 3.
50. Rim of ? bowl. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange with grey core. Traces of green glaze internally. Context 6091, Phase 10-12, Period 3.
51. Bowl rim. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange externally and grey internally. Green glaze on internal surface. Context 6363, Phase 12-14, Period 3.
52. Cooking pot rim. Local ware. Fabric 3. White. Spot of yellow glaze on rim. Context 6634, Phase 12-14, Period 3.
53. Rim and body sherds of a small vessel possibly an albarello. Beauvais sgraffito. Fine white fabric. Scratched semi-circular decoration through red/brown slip. Internal and external glaze renders white areas of the vessel yellow and slipped areas brown (cf Hurst et al 1986, fig 50, no 158; Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, 2, fig 90, 1073). Context 6612, Period 3.

Period 4

54. Jug rim. Local ware. Fabric 4. Grey. Green glaze externally.

8.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (cont)

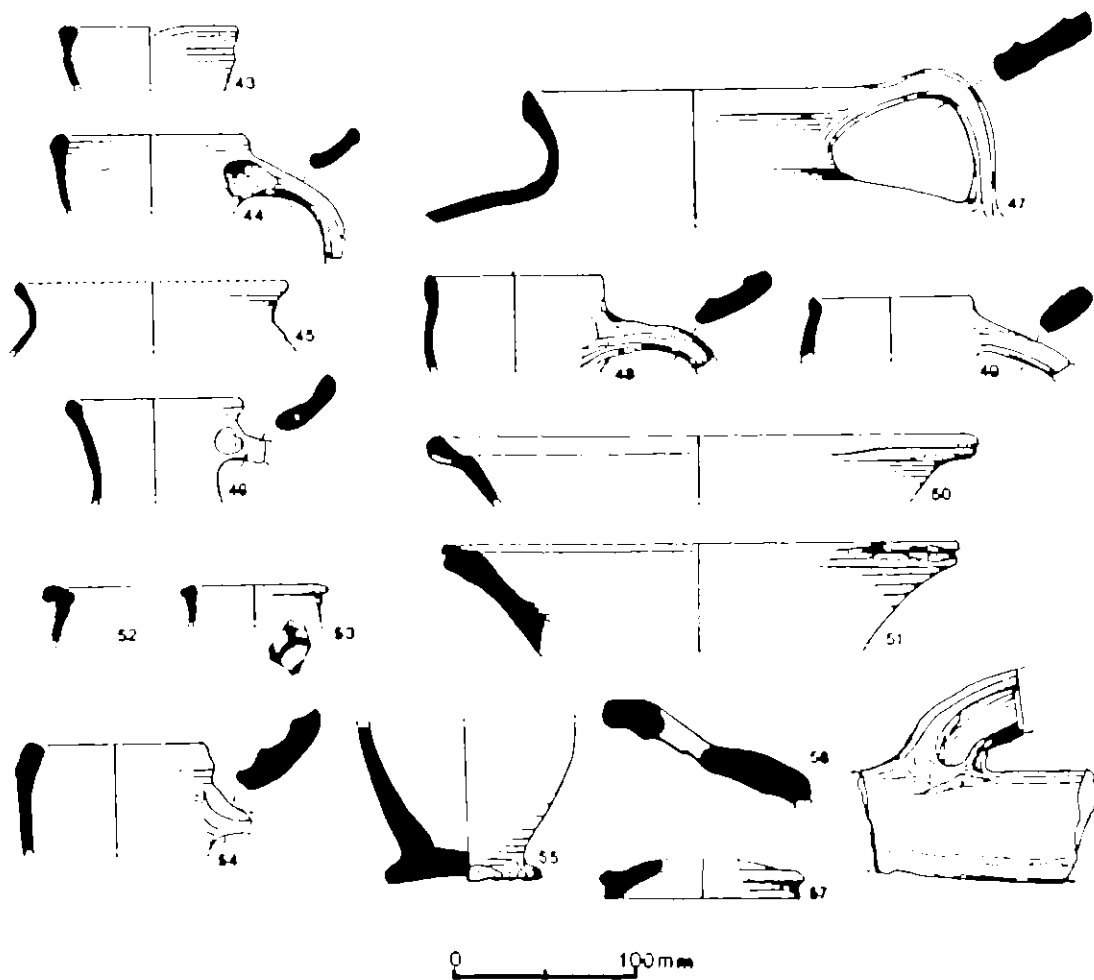
Context 6050, Period 4.

55. Frilled jug base. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange. Green glaze externally. Context 8016, Period 4.

56. Part of dripping pan with handle. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange with grey core. Green glaze internally and externally. Context 6638, Period 4.

Post-period 4

57. Part of a jug lid. Local ware. Fabric 4. Orange internally and grey externally. Green glaze on external surface. Context 6605, post Period 4.



Ill 87 Linlithgow. Medieval and post medieval pottery

8.6 PERTH POTTERY

N L MACASKILL

The sherds of medieval pottery recovered from the site are, with a few exceptions, typical of the range of pottery recovered from sites of similar date within the burgh of Perth. These have been fully described elsewhere (Scott and Blanchard 1983; Macaskill 1987).

Imported wares worthy of note include a fragment of Valencian lustre ware from a Period 4 context, one of an increasing assemblage from Perth, and an excellent example of Phase 1 Scarborough ware dated to the 12th century by Farmer (pers comm), from a Period 4 context which also yielded a fragment of stoneware, probably Raeren, dating to the 16th century or later.

The only unusual vessel type in the local fabric is the small dish (Ill 85). Vessels of this type have not been found elsewhere in Perth, which suggests the possibility that they may have served a specific ecclesiastical function in the friary. Examples have been illustrated and are described in the catalogue.

CATALOGUE (Ill 88mf)

Period 2

58. Dish rim. Local ware. Buffish red sandy fabric, green internal glaze. Context 122, Period 2.

59. Jug rim and handle. Unidentified possibly local. Grey core buff-red surfaces. Quartz gritted fabric. Spots of external green glaze. Context 121, Period 2.

Period 3

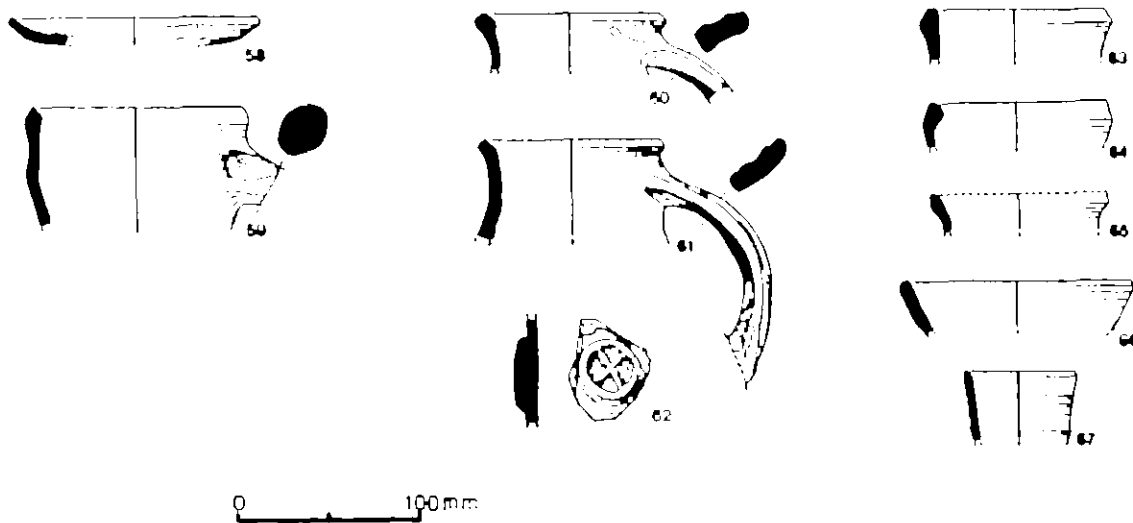
60. Jug rim and handle. Local ware. Buff, micaceous fabric. Spots of external green glaze. Context 128, Period 3.

8.6 PERTH POTTERY (cont)

61. Jug rim and handle. Local ware, as above. Context 129, Period 3.
62. Jug. Local ware, buff to grey slightly micaceous fabric, external green glaze. Bodysherd with applied wheel-type decorative pattern. Context 142, Period 3.

Period 4

63. Jug rim. Local ware. Buff slightly micaceous fabric with some large red inclusions. Green glaze on top of rim and on internal body. Context 142, Period 4.
64. Jug rim. Local ware. Buff micaceous fabric, external green patchy glaze. Context 77, Period 4.
65. Jug rim. Local ware, as above. Context 172, Period 4.
66. Bowl rim. Local ware. Buff surfaces on grey core, green glazed internally and externally. Context 67, Period 4.
67. Jug rim. Raeren stoneware. Context 30, Period 4.



Ill 88 Perth. Medieval and post medieval pottery

Table 60mf. Aberdeen, 12 Martin's Lane. Catalogue of layers producing pottery and small finds.

Layer	Trench	Period	Description
1	All	5	Modern (Ill 17)
5	1	3a	Feature AA (Ill 19)
8	1	3a	Brown sandy soil N of feature AA (Ill 19)
28	1	2a	Dark grey clay N of wall AB
60	1	2a	Gravelly earth between stones of wall AB and its foundation AJ
80	3	2a	Upper portion of wall BA (Ill 19)
81		3a	Sandy mortar in SW area of trench, partially overlying cobbles BB
91	3	2a	Soft sandy gravel inside Building 3
92	3	2a	Mortar area ?bedding for floor within Building 3
97	3	2a	Black charcoal patch within Building 3
108	3	3a	Yellow clay adjacent to wall BA
109	3	2a	Dark clayey material in SW area of trench, S of Building 3
111	3	2a	Stones adjacent to wall BA
122	3	2a	Mixed thick grey clay within Building 3, overlying natural
125	3	2a	Soft earth W of wall BA
134	3	2a	Feature BJ (Ill 17)
151	4	5	Feature CB cf 162
157	4	3	Soft grey earth within Building 1, overlying mortar surface 153
161	4	2c	Burial soil within Building 1
162	4	5	Feature CB cf 151
163	4	5	Lowest layer within feature CB. Overlain by 151, 162
167	4	2c	Fill of feature CH
169	4	4	Soft garden earth below cobbles CE
174	4	5	Soft earthy mortar S of CF
175	4	5	Packed earth near N end of CG

Table 60mf (cont)

Layer	Trench	Period	Description
177	4	2?	N edge of feature CR
183	4	2c	Fill of feature CK (Ill 9, 14)
186	4	2	Mixed grey clayey soil underlying layer 169
189	4	2	Mixed clay around CR
192	4	2	Mixed grey clayey soil below CF
197	4	2c	Burial soil within Building 1 (Ill 16)
201	4	2c	Burial soil within Building 1
205	5	3	Mixed soil, clay and mortar within Building 1
207	4	2c	Burial soil within Building 1
208	4	2c	Yellow clay and stones immediately N of CA
209	5	2c	Dark brown homogeneous burial soil
212	4	2c	Hard packed pink clay within Building 1
213	4	2c	Burial soil within Building 1
214	4	2a	Soft sand adjacent to CA within Building 1
218	4	2c	General mixed burial layer
220	5	2c	Patch of mortar material within layer 209
222	4	2c	Feature DM. Soil associated with SK 51 (Ill 14)
223	4	2c	Feature CY
227	4	2c	Mixed gravelly earth with flecks of pink clay
236	4	2c	Soil associated with SK 84
241	5	2c	Soil associated with SK 76, SK 82
242	5	2c	Soil associated with SK 71
244	5	2c	Soil associated with SK 86
251	4	2c	Soil associated with SK 93 (Ill 14)
252	5	2c	Soil from above feature DA
254	5	2/2c	Clay and charcoal derived from feature DT and disturbed upwards into burial layers
256	5	2c	Soil associated with SK 99 (Ill 14)

Table 60mf (cont)

Layer	Trench	Period	Description
257	4	1	Layer above natural within Building 1. of 285 in Trench 5 (Ill 18)
270	5	1	Fill of feature DQ, mixed grey clayey soil
273	4	2c	Soil associated with SK 125 (Ill 14)
278	4	2c	Lower fill of feature DJ (Ill 14)
283	5	1	Area surrounding feature DS
287	4A	4	Soft earth over feature EC
289	4A	4	Brown soil and mortar below demolition rubble (Ill 17)
290	4A	4	Demolition material associated with Building 2 (Ill 17)
293	4A	5	Mortar and earth over Building 2
295	4A	5	Clayey earth over Building 2
297	4A	3	Mortar layer over feature EC
300	4A	3	Pink clay within Building 2 (Ill 16)
305	4A	3	Thick clay W of DX (Ill 16)
307	4A	3	Yellowish mortar fill of feature EC (Ill 16)
308	5	3	Mixed mortar rubble outside Building 1
309	4A	3	Clayey soil fill of feature EC (Ill 16)
311	4A	3	Compact yellow and pink clay within Building 2
314	4A	3	Brown organic material fill of feature EC
316	5	3	Soft black earth outside Building 1
318	4A	3	Gritty clay within Building 2 (Ill 17)
321	4A	3	Brown/grey fill of feature EC
325	5	4	Feature EE (Ill 17)
326	5	3	Brown clayey soil below feature EE
328	4A	3	Soft clayey soil W of feature EC
330	5	2	Upper fill of feature EH
332	4A	2	Dark clayey material between pit EK and feature EM

Table 60mf (cont)

Layer	Trench	Period	Description
333	4A	2	Brown and pink clay within Building 2
334	5	3	Feature EJ. Overlay 340 (Ill 16)
336	4A	3	Clay lower fill of feature EK
338	5	2	Feature EL
340	5	3	Feature EJ. Overlain by 334 (Ill 16)
341	5	3	Grey clayey soil below feature EJ
344	5	1	Upper levels of pit DH
347	4A	2	Feature EM

Table 61mf. Aberdeen, Hadden Street. Catalogue of layers producing pottery.

Layer	Phase	Description
13	1	Slightly stoney garden soil
18	1	Slightly stoney garden soil containing SK 3
19	1	Slightly stoney garden soil with higher sand content than 18

Table 62mf. Linlithgow. Catalogue of contexts producing pottery and small finds.

Context	Period	Phase	Description
2	-	-	Unstratified
5000	-	-	Unstratified
5024	4 or later	-	Sandy loam NE of chancel
5025	4	-	Mortar decay horizon in chancel
5032	4	-	Silt in chancel. Early 15th century
5034	4	-	Deposit in chancel
5035	3 or 4	-	Graveyard soil ?associated with SK 7
5044	3	10	Construction of nave of friary church
5052	4	-	Chancel deposit. Early 15th century
5053	4	-	Rubble deposit in chancel. Early 15th century
5100	2	-	E of pre-friary chapel
5125	?3	-	Graveyard soil
5150	2	1	N-S gulley fill (Ill 27)
5164	2	-	Grave of SK 131
6000	-	-	Unstratified
6002	-	-	Modern
6003	post 4	-	Loam in claustral area
6005	post 4	-	E wall, E range (Ill 36)
6021	4	-	Robbing trench, interface between natural
6024	4	-	Doorway between Rooms 1 and 2, E range (Ill 36)
6026	4	-	Trampled clay layer in E range
6029	4	-	Fill of cut 6028, dug to extract sill beam in Room 1 (Ill 36)
6047	4	-	Silty loam in claustral area
6050	4	-	Mortar rubble over E range
6053	4	-	Layer of broken slates in Room 2, E range
6054	4	-	E range, Room 2
6058	4	-	Uppermost stone rubble E range, Room 3
6066	4	-	E range, Room 2
6071	4	-	Layer of fragmented rubble in Room 3, E range

Table 62mf (cont)

Context	Period	Phase	Description
6072	-	-	Unstratified
6074	?3	-	Interface between Periods 3 and 4 in Room 3, E range
6077	4	-	Stone rubble in E range, Room 4
6081	3	10-14	E range, Room 2 (Ill 36)
6086	3	10-14	E range, Room 3 (Ill 36)
6088	?3	-	Interface between Periods 3 and 4 in Room 3, E range
6089	4	-	Fill of robber trench 6021, associated with wall 6004 in E range
6091	3	12-14	Hollow in claustral area
6093	3	10	Constructional spread in Room 2, E range
6122	4	-	Slate and mortar rubble, Room 4, E range
6130	3	10	Drain fill, along E side, E range
6132	3	10	Fill of foundation cut 6013 for wall 6005, E range
6137	?4	-	Loam in claustral area
6151	3	10-14	E range, Room 4
6154	?3	-	E range occupation in Room 4
6157	?3	-	E range occupation in Room 4
6188	2	-	Sub E range, Room 2
6217	2	-	Interface between natural and 6217, cultivated soil
6229	-	-	Interface between natural and undated loam horizon 6210 under E range, Room 3
6238	1	-	Cobbles in E area (Ill 26)
6252	1	-	Cobbles in E area (Ill 26)
6263	3	12-14	Mortar spread over cloister (Ill 40)
6309	3	-	Claustral grave of SK 181
6602	post 4	-	Above W range (Ill 40)
6603	post 4	-	Loam over claustral area
6604	post 4	-	Loam over claustral area

Table 62mf (cont)

Context	Period	Phase	Description
6605	post 4	-	Above W range
6606	post 4	-	Clay loam in claustral area
6612	3	-	Deposit in claustral area
6615	4 or later	-	Clayey silt layer in claustral area
6617	post 4	-	Clayey silt in claustral area
6620	post 4	-	Clayey silt in claustral area
6627	3	-	Claustral silt
6634	3	12-14	Claustral deposit
6638	4	-	Rubble over claustral area
6651	-	pre 8	Grave of SK 192, claustral area
6656	3	12	Clayey silt and sand in claustral area
6660	2	1	N-S gulley fill (Ill 57)
6661	2	-	Silt in claustral area
6673	23	-	Clay and sand associated with W range
7004	4	-	Destruction horizon in pre-friary chapel
7005	4	-	Rubble layer in nave. Probably 14th century
7008	4	-	Clay layer above nave
7012	4	-	Rubble within nave
7015	post 4	-	Silty clay and inclusions N of nave
7017	3	6	Fill of altar base in nave
7024	4	-	Robbing cut in nave, pre-15th century
7029	4	-	Slate layer within nave
7032	2	4	Clay and sand layer within pre-friary chapel
7044	3	6	Mixed rubble E of nave
7054	2	4	Clay soil from within pre-friary chapel
7056	3	-	Floor of Building 2
7066	3	2	Grave of SK 124
7078	post 4	-	Soil W of church
7079	-	-	Modern above Buildings 1 and 2
7082	post 4	-	Fill of drain 7026, W of nave
7090	2	4	Sandy clay layer in pre-friary chapel
7093	2	3	Sandy clay in pre-friary chapel

Table 62mf (cont)

Context	Period	Phase	Description
7097	-	-	Modern soil above Building 2
7099	2	3	Cut and fill of grave associated with SK 152 in nave
7137	3/?4	-	Clay silt above Building 2
7175	3	8	Foundation trench associated with construction of N wall of Building 2, W of Building 1
7184	2	4	Within Building 1 (Ill 29)
7187	2	3	Fill of post-pit, W end Building 1 (Ill 29)
7190	2	3	Floor of Building 1
7197	2	3	Occupation layer within Building 1
7199	2	3	Silty clay, charcoal flecked, W of church
7228	1	-	Robbing feature in area of latrine
7507	4 or later	-	Destruction material associated with S range
8003	4	-	Rubble over S range
8010	4	-	Mortar rubble over S range
8016	4	-	Stoney horizon in area of S range (Ill 26)
8022	1	-	Post friary loam to S of S range
8038	post 4	-	Destruction rubble over S range
8046	4	-	Pit under S range. Medieval
8068	-	pre 11	Rubble in S range
8073	4	-	Clayey loam above S range
8167	post 4	-	Post pit, inner fill of charcoal
8213	1	-	Outer fill of post pit
8215	1	-	Post pit
8217	1	-	Fill of post-pit 8212 (Ill 24)
8219	1	-	

Table 63mf. Perth. Catalogue of contexts producing pottery and small finds.

Context	Period	Description
2	-	Subsoil
3	3	Demolition mortar and rubble over E wall, Building 1
6	4	Clay spread directly overlying demolition rubble of E wall, Building 1
8	4	Demolition material overlying graves within Building 1
11	4	Grey brown silty soil below subsoil
19	-	Mortar and rubble, machine trench
24	-	Unstratified
26	-	Machine trench 5
30	4	Widespread silt over Building 1
31	3	Widespread silt over Building 1
41	3	Green-grey silty clay with rubble, mortar flecks and disturbed timbers
52	4	Fill of trench 51, robber trench of wall 113 (Ill 48)
55	1	Fill of disturbed grave 57, within Building 1
63	-	Modern
67	4	Fill of feature heavily disturbed, containing human bones, cut through demolition rubble over Building 1
77	4	Soil associated with SK 7
84	4	Fill of grave of SK 4 dug into demolition rubble over Building 1 (Ill 45)
103	3	Demolition material over buildings
104	4	Demolition material
108	4	Backfill of robber trench of E wall of Building 3
109	4	Fill of robber trench of E wall of Building 1
115	4	Pit cut into top of backfilled ditch 141
121	2	Silt layer within Building 2
122	2	Brown clay loam and sandstones within Building 2
124	2	Light brown silty clay on S side of trench 106, robber trench of S wall of Building 2
125	1	Mixed brown silt in linear E-W slot 192 (Ill 45)
128	3	Top fill of ditch 141, associated with Building 2 (Ill

Table 63mf (cont)

Context	Period	Description
		46, 47)
129	3	Upper fill of ditch 141, associated with Building 2 (Ill 46, 47)
136	3	Rubble and soil over E wall of Building 2, wall 135
142	3	Blue-grey silty clay, with high wood content, fill of ditch 141, associated with Building 2 (Ill 46, 47)
150	4	Fill of trench 149, robber trench of wall 113 (Ill 48)
155	2	Fill of linear slot 154, cutting top of clay dump in Building 3 (Ill 46)
164	1	Fill of grave of SK 11, which was plank lined and associated with Building 1 (Ill 45)
168	2	Black silty clay occupation debris over floor surface 147, within Building 3 and under yellow clay 146
172	4	Overlying laid stones 173, E of robber trench 107, E wall of Building 3
183	4	Robber trench at SE corner of Building 1 (Ill 48)
189	4	Fill of robber trench 188, the S wall of Building 3 (Ill 46)
224	2	Grey brown clay silt under floor surface 147 and over occupation layer 225 within Building 3

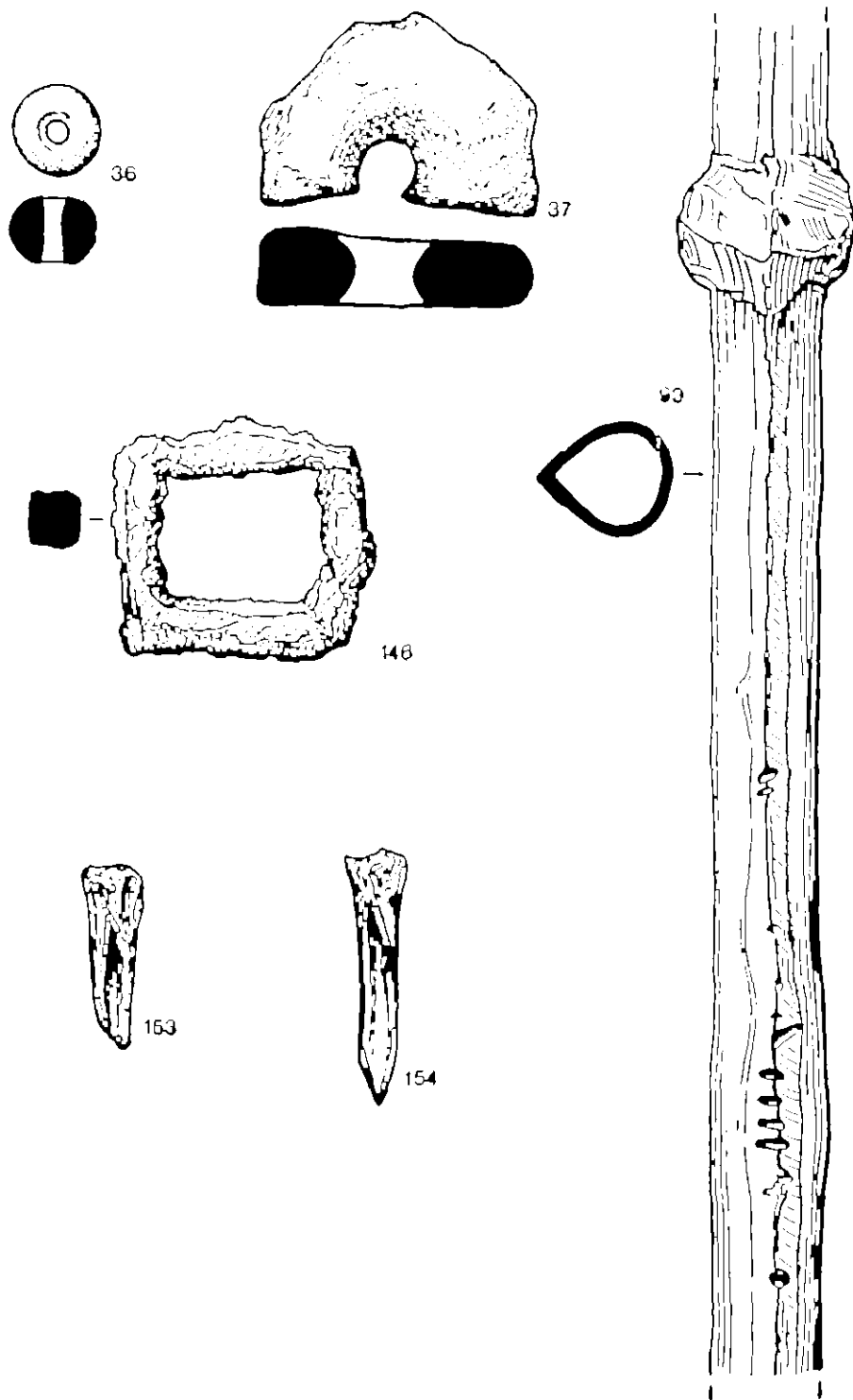
9.2 THE SMALL FINDS

INTRODUCTION TO SITE REPORTS AND CATALOGUES J A STONES

In this microfiche section the finds from all three sites are catalogued and described, in the order Aberdeen, Linlithgow, Perth. The small group of prehistoric finds from Linlithgow is described and catalogued at the beginning of the Linlithgow section. The medieval finds from each site are examined according to the material of which they are manufactured.

For general discussion of the finds, see Chapter 9.1 in the main text of the volume. Here in microfiche, points specific to individual sites or finds are considered in greater detail. Although in broad terms consistency has been provided across all three site small find reports, no attempt has been made to pretend that all are written in the same style. In general reports have been kept as close as possible to the authors' originals, but sufficient editing has been done to ensure an absence of conflict between them. In the catalogues, context or layer numbers, and period numbers are indicated. Descriptions of all contexts and layers containing small finds are included in Tables 60mf, 61mf, 62mf and 63mf. In the Aberdeen catalogue, small find numbers are those given to many of the objects on site; in the Perth catalogue, accession numbers reflect the layout of the site archive.

The majority of the finds illustrations from the three sites are reproduced in the main text of the volume. But a small group of finds from each site (stone, lead, iron and bone from Aberdeen; lead, copper alloy and iron from Linlithgow; stone, lead, copper alloy and iron from Perth) are illustrated in microfiche. The location of an illustration is indicated in the catalogue at the beginning of each class of objects or at the entry for an individual object. Illustrations which are in microfiche are indicated by mf after the number.



III 107mf. Aberdeen. Stone, lead, iron and bone objects.
 Scale 1:2
 (at A4 page size)

9.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS

CONTENTS

- 9.3.1 Glass objects
- 9.3.2 Stone objects
- 9.3.3 Ceramic objects (floor tiles and roof furniture)
- 9.3.4 Lead objects
- 9.3.5 Copper alloy objects
- 9.3.6 Iron objects
- 9.3.7 Bone objects
- 9.3.8 Coins and coin weight

9.3.1 GLASS OBJECTS

J A STONES, R ODDY

WINDOW GLASS (Ill 93)

A number of fragments of window glass were recovered from in and around buildings thought to be part of the Carmelite friary. The fragments were recovered almost exclusively from Building 1, which may have been the church. 15 pieces were excavated from layers associated with another stone building, Building 3, in Trenches 1 and 3, some 25m S of the possible church. 2 concentrations of glass fragments (Trench 4, layers 153/157 and Trench 5, layer 316) may possibly have been found in the position where they fell when the windows were destroyed. But the remainder of the pieces associated with Building 1 were in scattered soils which had been seriously disturbed by burials. It will be seen from the more detailed discussion below that from fabric and style the glass seems to fall into 2 dating periods - late 13th - 14th century, and 16th century. The earlier group clearly can be associated with the main period of the friary's existence, while the latter must be the result of repairs carried out towards the end of the house's lifetime.

The window glass falls into 3 main types:

- a) Originally a clear, colourless glass, although it is now decayed to a black, opaque laminating material. Most of this glass is

9.3.1 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

GLASS

undecorated, but the group includes 10 pieces showing traces of reddish-brown paint. The decoration includes stiff-leaf and fruiting-leaf foliage, and 1 piece is cross-hatched. These motifs would seem to fit into a late 13th - 14th century context. Although few of the designs can be closely paralleled elsewhere, a general comparison can be made with glass of that date in Lincoln Cathedral (Read and Baker 1960, 64, pl 19).

- b) There are 2 possible fragments of coloured glass. 1 small piece is flashed ruby (red), that is colourless glass with a thin layer of ruby on 1 side. Another fragment is aquamarine and is severely laminated, but is probably also window glass, and would fit, along with the ruby piece, into the same late 13th - 14th century context as the painted pieces.

- c) The third group comprises glass fragments larger, more substantial and less corroded than the other pieces, in a pale green colour. These are probably 16th century in date. A group of these pieces was found in association with a number of lead comes, the channelled strips which held the glass in place in the window.

The overall impression given by this window glass is that of an assemblage left over by deliberate destruction of windows, presumably at or after the Reformation. Clearly nothing like whole windows are represented, and we have the pieces which fell when the glazing was removed, mainly for the sake of the lead comes, although the glass itself may perhaps have been taken away to be used as cullet. The fact that only 3 lead comes, and those twisted, were found, would tend to support the theory that here, as at so many other ecclesiastical sites, the major portion of the lead was removed for melting down and re-use.

The catalogue which follows includes only the painted and coloured

9.3.1 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

GLASS

glass fragments. Most of the painted pieces are also illustrated.

1. Thickness c 2.75mm. Painted curvilinear design with fruiting 3-berry foliage. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 4, Layer 175, Period 5, (Small Find 151).
2. Thickness c 2.50mm. Remains of 2 grozed edges. Painted curvilinear design. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 5, Layer 205, Period 2c, (Small Find 168).
3. Thickness c 2.75mm. Part of 1 edge grozed? Painted curvilinear design with stiff-leaf foliage. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 3, Layer 92, Period 2c, (Small Find 180).
4. Thickness c 2.75mm. Painted design of very stylized foliage with design in reserved area. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 4, Layer 197, Period 2c, (Small Find 180).
5. Thickness c 1.75mm. Curved surface as result of warping. 1 grozed edge. Painted linear design, possibly part of foliage pattern. Trench 4, Layer 157, Period 3, (Small Find 156).
6. Thickness c 2.75mm. 2 grozed edges. Painted strip with part of figure-of-eight design in stickwork. Part of a border. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 5, Layer 338, Period 2, (Small Find 142).
7. Thickness c 3mm. 1 grozed edge. Painted linear decoration with stickwork detail. Part of a border. Late 13th - 14th century. Compare a fragment from St Peter's Street, Northampton (Oakley and Hunter 1979, 296, fig 130, no 2). Trench 4, Layer 207, Period 2c, (Small Find 199).
8. c 27 x 22mm. Thickness c 4mm. Painted linear decoration with

9.3.1 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

GLASS

stickwork detail. Similar to 7. Part of a border. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 4, Layer 169, Period 4, (Small Find 166). Not illustrated.

9. Thickness c 2.75mm. Painted linear decoration with cross-hatching. Possibly part of an architectural canopy. Probably late 13th - 14th century. Trench 4, Layer 197, Period 2c, (Small Find 174).

10. Thickness c 2.50mm. Shapeless patch of paint in middle of fragment. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 4, Layer 207, Period 2c, (Small Find 166). Not illustrated.

11. c 10 x 17mm. Thickness c 2.25mm. 1 grozed edge. Tiny strips of paint along 2 edges. Trench 4, Layer 157, Period 3, (Small Find 162). Not illustrated.

12. c 20 x 15mm. Thickness c 2.50mm. 1 grozed edge. A deep ruby red is visible when held up to the light, but close examination shows that it is flashed or coloured on 1 side only. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 4, Layer 157, Period 3, (Small Find 157). Not illustrated.

13. c 16 x 6mm. Thickness c 1mm. Tiny fragment so badly laminated that only a thin sliver remains, but it is coloured a deep aquamarine. Late 13th - 14th century. Trench 5, Layer 338, Period 2, (Small Find 142). Not illustrated.

VESSEL GLASS (I11 102)

Only a few small pieces could definitely be identified as vessel glass, although some others were so fragmentary that it was impossible to say what was their original form. 2 small delicate fragments decorated around the rim with cream enamel are in the Venetian tradition, possibly imported from the Netherlands in the

9.3.1/2 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

GLASS/STONE

17th century.

14. Thickness c 0.50mm. Fragment of rim of vessel in yellowish-white translucent glass with 9 parallel lines of cream enamel decoration. With such a small piece it is difficult to judge what sort of vessel it is from, or to estimate its original diameter, but it may be from a small standing dish or tazza. Some fragments of glass from Castle Loch, Mochrum, Wigtownshire (Radford 1949, 58) have a similar enamel decoration at the rim. The 17th-century date suggested for these would probably apply also to this Aberdeen fragment and to 15 below. Facon de Venise, perhaps imported from the Netherlands. Trench 4A, Layer 295, Period 5, Small Find 128.

15. Thickness c 0.25mm. Tiny and badly laminated fragment with remains of 2 parallel strips of enamelling at 1 end. Very similar to 14, possibly from the same vessel, although the 2 pieces were found in different trenches. Facon de Venise, perhaps an import from the Netherlands in the 17th century. Trench 3, Layer 80, Period 3a, (Small Find 201).

16. Thickness 1.50mm (body) - 2mm (thickest part of rim). Rimsherd (30 x 20mm) and 1 bodysherd (25 x 15mm) of glass vessel in green, much laminated fabric. Possibly dish or platter. 17th century? Trench 4A, Layer 295, Period 5, (Small Find 202). Not illustrated.

9.3.2 STONE OBJECTS

J A STONES

With a contribution by G Stell. Geological identification by G H Collins, N H Trewin

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS (Not illustrated) G STELL

17. Chamfered rybat, with traces of diagonal tooling. 15th-17th century. Trench 4, Layer 151, Period 5.

9.3.2 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

STONE

18. Chamfered rybat. 15th-17th century. Trench 4, Layer 151, Period 5.
19. Quoin re-used as door rybat with slot/socket for small wooden draw bar. 15th - 17th century. Trench 5, Layer 338, Period 2.
20. Fragment of reserved ovolo or quarter-round moulding. 15th - 17th century. Trench 5, Layer 330, Period 2.
21. Fragment of asymmetrical ogival moulding with broad flat fillet. ?From multiple moulding of door or window surround. Trench 4, Layer 151, Period 5.

ROOF SLATES (Ill 92)

Stone roof slates were recovered from 8 layers in Trenches 2, 4, 4A and 5. They were all in layers associated in some way with Building 1 and it seems a reasonable assumption that this building at least had a slated roof. 5 of the slates had latterly been used as a cover (feature CY) for a pit (DJ) within Building 1 and belonging to Period 2c.

The surviving fragments show that several different sizes of slate were in use. This is a standard practice in slating to allow different sizes of slates to be graded over the surface of the roof.

Those slates were hung directly over the rafters and supported either by wooden or iron pegs. That at least some of the Aberdeen slates were secured by iron nails is clear from the 4 examples (22-24, 33) which have traces of iron staining around the fastening holes. Each course of slates was sealed to the underlying course by means of a strip of mortar, to provide a waterproof roof. Several of the Aberdeen slates bear remnants of this mortar. In the Angus area from which these slates derive, the use of such stone was certainly current until the 18th and 19th centuries, and can still be seen on

9.3.2 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

STONE

several buildings of that date and earlier, for example Claypotts Castle near Dundee and an outbuilding at Braehead Cottage, Finavon Castle (Geoffrey Stell, pers comm). Presumably a quarry or quarries in the Forfar area were well known sources of roofing material in the medieval period, and for relatively prestigious buildings such as a church the expense of shipping a load of slates up the coast to Aberdeen would have been acceptable. It is interesting that the same slates were in use at the Carmelite friaries at Linlithgow and Perth and notable that the same rock has been identified in use for a sharpening wheel at another site in Aberdeen (Murray 1982, 184, 111 105, no 34).

2 lithologies are included, and are described at 22 and 23 below. Both could have come from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the Forfar area. Both lithologies could have come from different beds in the same quarry, the second perhaps to provide thinner, smaller slates. Only sizes of complete slates are indicated.

22. Pinkish brown micaceous sandstone, biotite and feldspar rich. Flaggy lamination enables it to be easily split for roof slates. 305 x 120 x 20mm. Trench 4, Layer 223, Feature CY, Period 2c.
23. Fragment. Micaceous dark grey calcareous siltstone with parallel lamination and some small trace-fossils (burrows). Biotite abundant. Trench 4, Layer 208, Period 3. Not illustrated.
24. As 22. 220 x 180 x 13mm. Trench 4, Layer 223, Feature CY, Period 2c.
25. As 22. 210 x 190 x 13mm. Trench 4, Layer 223, Feature CY, Period 2c. Not illustrated.
26. Fragment. As 22. Trench 4, Layer 223, Feature CY, Period 2c. Not illustrated.

9.3.2 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

STONE

27. Fragment. As 22. Trench 4, Layer 223, Feature CY, Period 2c. Not illustrated.
28. As 22. 254 x 155 x 15mm. Trench 4, Layer 213, Period 2c. Not illustrated.
29. As 22. Size 255 x 180 x 20mm. Trench 4, Layer 263, Period 2c. Not illustrated.
30. Fragment. As 22. Trench 2, Layer 71, Period 5? Not illustrated.
31. Fragment. As 22. Trench 4A, Layer 295, Period 5. Not illustrated.
32. Fragment. As 22. Trench 4, Layer 273, Period 2c. Not illustrated.
33. Fragment. As 23. Trench 4, Layer 162, Period 5. Not illustrated.
34. Fragment. As 23. Trench 4A, Layer 293, Period 5. Not illustrated.
35. Fragment. As 23. Trench 5, Layer 308, Period 3. Not illustrated.

SPINDLE WHORL (Ill 107mf)

36. Low grade metamorphic rock, ? phyllite. Probably of local origin. Diameter 27mm. Trench 4, Layer 227, Period 2c, (Small Find 81).

WEIGHT (Ill 107mf)

37. Net or loom weight? Half only remaining. Bedded limestone with open cavities left by the solution of shell fragments. Probably

9.3.2/3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

STONE/CERAMIC

deliberately shaped before being carefully pierced. Could have been a chance find as a fragment in local glacial drift derived from the floor of the North Sea. A possible onshore origin would be from the Permian rocks of Co Durham. Diameter 84mm. Trench 5, Layer 205, Period 2c, (Small Find 155).

WHETSTONE (Not illustrated)

38. Fractured pebble of greywacke (slightly metamorphosed muddy sandstone), probably from local Dalradian rocks. Polish and scratches may indicate use as a whetstone. Surviving length 82mm. Trench 5, Layer 241, Period 2c, (Small Find 42).

9.3.3 CERAMIC OBJECTS

D W HALL

FLOOR TILES (Not illustrated)

All Aberdeen floor tiles were residual in the contexts from which they were recovered and no tiles were found in situ. 2 different types of tile are represented, 1 glazed yellow and the other glazed green. The green-glazed tiles are made in an orange brown fabric that has been very badly wedged causing white layering to be visible in the clay body. The yellow tiles are in a purple brown fabric and have the remains of some sort of raised decoration on their glazed surfaces. Not enough of the complete tile remains to definitely identify this decoration but it gives the impression of possibly being a heraldic shield. The yellow tiles give the impression of having only been fired once in the kiln when glazed. This single firing would account for the reduction of the fabric particularly below the raised decoration.

The poorly made quality of the tiles may suggest that they were locally manufactured possibly on the site. A hearth (feature DT, Ill 8) located in Trench 5 of the excavation may represent the remnants of a tile kiln. Several of the tile fragments

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

have stacking scars that indicate how the tiles were stacked in the kiln for firing. They seem to have been stacked upright and built up in layers on top of each other.

Dating of these floor tiles is very difficult although the two-colour ceramic mosaic pattern of yellow and green is known in the 13th century. This pattern was used to give the same effect as a black and white marble floor (Eames 1968, 4).

This same pattern was still in use in the 15th-16th centuries as observed in the tile floor of the Trinitarian friary church in Dunbar (Wordsworth 1983, 485). As all the Aberdeen tiles were residual in context, no absolute dating from associated finds is possible. The presence of apparently raised decoration on the tiles glazed in yellow is interesting and would have produced an unusual floor surface.

39. 2 fragments from same tile? 1) 55 x 105mm 2) 87 x 104mm. Thickness 26mm. Hard fabric, purple/brown in colour. Top surface glazed yellow with raised platform glazed light to dark green. Fabric below raised platform reduced grey in colour. 1 fragment has 2 surviving slightly bevelled edges with splashes of green and yellow glaze and traces of white slip. Second fragment has 3 surviving edges with brown glaze and traces of mortar. Both fragments have mortar traces on the base. Trench 5, Layer 308, Period 3.
40. 1 fragment. 103 x 93mm. Thickness 24mm. Hard fabric, orange/brown in colour. Top surface glazed green. 3 surviving bevelled edges with splashes of green/brown glaze on white slip? 1 edge has remains of stacking mark from its firing in the kiln. Bottom is sanded. Trench 5, Layer 334, Period 3.
41. 1 fragment. 110 x 43mm. Thickness 25mm. Hard fabric, red/brown

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

in colour with white striations. Top surface glazed dark green/brown. Remains of slightly raised platform on top surface. Fabric below raised platform is reduced grey. 1 surviving bevelled edge with traces of white slip. Other 2 edges badly abraded. Bottom has slight traces of sanding. Trench 5, Layer 308, Period 3.

42. 1 fragment. 75 x 60mm. Thickness 30mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surface glazed dark green/brown. 2 surviving edges, 1 slightly bevelled with white slip on surface. Second edge badly preserved with splashes of green/brown glaze. Bottom surface is sanded. Glazed surface contains a cylindrical hole c 9mm deep with maybe the remains of a keying mark. Trench 5, Layer 308, Period 3.
43. 1 fragment. 102 x 55mm. Thickness 23mm. Hard fragment, purple/brown in colour. Top surface glazed yellow with raised ridges. Stacking scar runs across top surface and bites into top of both raised ridges. Fabric below raised edges is reduced grey. 3 surviving bevelled edges. Longest surviving edge is slightly warped and is glazed brown. 1 of other edges has traces of brown glaze on a white slip and a stacking scar. Third surviving edge has traces of brown glaze on a white slip and a stacking scar. Trench 4A, Layer 293, Period 5.
44. 1 fragment. 73 x 68mm. Thickness 26mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. Top surface glazed green with traces of a stacking scar. 2 surviving bevelled edges. Bottom surface sanded. Trench 5, Layer 340, Period 3.
45. 1 fragment. 109 x 70mm. Thickness 26mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. Top surface is glazed dark green/brown with the remains of stacking scar adjacent to a crack in the upper surface. 3 surviving bevelled edges. 1 has traces of

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

stacking scars and a slight run off from the glaze on the top surface. The other 2 edges have slight trace of glaze. Base sanded and has traces of green/brown glaze. Trench 5, Layer 340, Period 3.

46. 1 fragment. 75 x 66mm. Thickness 15mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. Top surface has traces of yellow glaze on a white slip. 2 surviving abraded upright edges. Bottom surface plain, unglazed and unsanded. Trench 5, Layer 205, Period 3.
47. 1 fragment. 47 x 48mm. Thickness 26mm. Hard fabric, purple/brown in colour. Top surface glazed yellow on white slip with fragment of raised green glazed decoration? 2 surviving edges with splashes of green/brown glaze and white slip. Base sanded. Trench 4, Layer 189, Period 2.
48. 1 fragment. 87 x 76mm. Thickness 24mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour with white striations. Top surface glazed green. 2 surviving edges plain and unglazed. Bottom sanded with traces of green glaze. Trench 5, Layer 325, Period 4.
49. 1 virtually complete tile. 130 x 99mm. Thickness 37mm. Hard fabric, purple/brown in colour. 3 surviving upright edges. Both top and bottom surfaces and all edges covered in white mortar. Trench 4A, Layer 287, Period 4.
50. 1 fragment. 95 x 54mm. Thickness 25mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. Top surface glazed yellow green with plant impression in glaze. 2 surviving edges with traces of white slip and splashes of yellow/green glaze on 1 edge. Bottom surface sanded. Trench 4, Layer 197, Period 2c.
51. 1 fragment. 101 x 80mm. Thickness 21mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surface glazed yellow/green on white

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

- slip. 2 surviving bevelled edges both slipped white. Base slightly sanded and white slipped. Trench 4, Layer 174, Period 5.
52. 2 fragments. 1) Thickness 23mm. Hard fabric, orange/brown in colour. Top surface on 1 fragment glazed green. 2 surviving edges on glazed fragment and sanded bottom. Other fragment unglazed with traces of white slip. Trench 4A, Layer 290, Period 4.
53. 1 fragment. 36 x 28mm. Thickness 18mm. Hard fabric, orange/brown in colour. Top surface glazed green. Bottom surface slightly sanded and no surviving edges. Trench 4, Layer 161, Period 2c.
54. 1 fragment. 46 x 19mm. Thickness 26mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour with slightly reduced grey core. Top surface glazed yellow/brown. 1 surviving edge with white slipped surface. Trench 4, Layer 161, Period 2c.
55. 1 fragment. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. 1 speck of yellow glaze on top surface. Fragment very abraded. Trench 4A, Layer 289, Period 4.

ROOF FURNITURE (Not illustrated)

D W HALL

A fairly large group of roof tile fragments were found in the demolition levels at the Aberdeen friary, as well as a small number of possible chimney pot and flue fragments.

PEG TILE (Not illustrated)

56. 1 fragment. 85 x 71mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Bottom surface heavily gritted. 1 surviving straight edge. Trench 4, Layer 192, Period 2.

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

57. 1 fragment. 27 x 27mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, light orange/red in colour. Trench 5, Layer 338, Period 2.
58. 1 fragment. 98 x 65mm. Thickness 15mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 surface heavily gritted. 1 surviving edge. Trench 4A, Layer 347, Period 2.
59. 1 fragment. 31 x 33mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, light red in colour with grey core. Trench 4, Layer 201, Period 2c.
60. 2 fragments. Larger piece 57 x 56mm. Thickness 11mm. 1) fragment hard orange/red fabric with grey core. 2) fragment hard light orange/red fabric with dark grey core. 1 piece has heavily sanded face. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c.
61. 1 fragment. 50 x 45mm. Thickness 17mm. Hard fabric, light orange/red with dark grey core. 2 surviving fingered edges. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c.
62. 18 fragments. Largest piece 76 x 42mm. Thickness 11mm. 17 fragments in hard light brown fabric. 1 fragment purple/red hard fabric. All fragments have 1 sanded face. 4 pieces have surviving edges. One fragment has surviving lug, 26 x 10mm. Trench 4A, Layer 305, Period 3.
63. 4 fragments. Largest piece 65 x 45mm. Thickness 14mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. 1 piece has one heavily sanded surface. Trench 4A, Layer 307, Period 3.
64. 2 fragments. 55 x 38mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, light brown in colour. 1 surface sanded. Trench 5, Layer 308, Period 3.
65. 1 fragment. 46 x 35mm. Thickness 11mm. Hard fabric, red/brown

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

- in colour. 1 surface sanded. Trench 4A, Layer 311, Period 3.
66. 1 fragment. 60 x 47mm. Thickness 12mm. 1 surviving edge and 1 heavily sanded face. Trench 4A, Layer 318, Period 3.
67. 1 fragment. 48 x 30mm. Thickness 5mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 surface sanded. Trench 4A, Layer 321, Period 3.
68. 13 fragments. Largest fragment 90 x 52mm. Thickness 5mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surfaces retain traces of heavily gritted surface. 1 fragment has remains of rectangular peg hole 6mm wide. 4 fragments have remnants of 2 straight edges. Trench 5, Layer 326, Period 3.
69. 6 fragments. Largest fragment 72 x 84mm. Thickness 13mm. Hard fabric, orange/brown in colour. Top surface heavily sanded. 4 fragments have surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 326, Period 3.
70. 33 fragments. Largest fragment 80 x 110mm. Thickness 12mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surface heavily sanded. 5 fragments have surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 326, Period 3.
71. 27 fragments. Largest fragment 80 x 57mm. Thickness 12mm. Hard fabric, light brown in colour. 1 surface heavily gritted. 7 pieces with surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 326, Period 3.
72. 39 fragments. Largest fragment 70 x 82mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, light brown in colour. 1 surface heavily gritted. 3 fragments with surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 326, Period 3.
73. 1 fragment. 56 x 35mm. Thickness 12mm. Hard fabric, light brown with grey core. 2 surviving edges. Slightly curved. Trench 4A, Layer 328, Period 3.

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

74. 5 fragments. Largest fragment 90 x 87mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 surface heavily gritted. 1 fragment has 1 surviving straight edge. Trench 5, Layer 334, Period 3.
75. 10 fragments. Largest fragment 88 x 88mm. Thickness 13mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surfaces retain traces of heavy gritting. 2 fragments have remains of straight edges. Trench 5, Layer 334, Period 3.
76. 16 fragments. Largest fragment 50 x 64mm. Thickness 13mm. Hard fabric, light brown in colour. Top surface heavily sanded. No surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 334, Period 3.
77. 25 fragments. Largest fragment 65 x 62 mm. Thickness 14mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surface heavily sanded. 5 fragments have surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 334, Period 3.
78. 3 fragments. Largest fragment 70 x 55mm. Thickness 12mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Top surface heavily sanded. 2 fragments have surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 334, Period 3.
79. 3 fragments. Largest fragment 80 x 58mm. Thickness 12mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 fragment has 1 surviving edge and heavily gritted surface. Trench 4A, Layer 336, Period 3.
80. 18 fragments. Largest fragment 79 x 101mm. Thickness 14mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Bottom surface heavily gritted. Largest fragment has 1 surviving peghole 7mm wide. 5 fragments have remains of straight edges. Trench 5, Layer 340, Period 3.
81. 29 fragments. Largest fragment 53 x 60mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, light brown in colour. 1 surface heavily gritted. 3

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

pieces with surviving edges. Trench 5, Layer 340, Period 3.

82. 1 fragment. 98 x 65mm. Thickness 15mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 surface heavily gritted. 1 surviving edge. Trench 4A, Layer 347, Period 3.
83. 7 fragments. Thickness 12mm. 73 x 58mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 surface heavily sanded. 2 fragments have surviving edges. Trench 4, Layer 169, Period 4.
84. 1 fragment. 128 x 106mm. Thickness 13mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. Top surface has traces of a white slip. 2 surviving straight edges. Trench 4, Layer 177, Period 4.
85. 1 fragment. Light red/brown hard fabric. 2 surviving straight edges. Upper surface heavily sanded. Trench 4, Layer 183, Period 4.
86. 3 fragments. 39 x 51mm. Thickness 10mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Trench 4, Layer 183, Period 4.

RIDGE TILES (Not illustrated)

87. 3 fragments. Largest fragment 53 x 45mm. Thickness 20mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 2 pieces have 1 heavily sanded face. Trench 4A, Layer 333, Period 2.
88. 13 fragments. Largest piece 62 x 50mm. Thickness 15mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour. 1 surface heavily sanded. Trench 4A, Layer 328, Period 3.
89. 29 fragments. Largest fragment 70 x 57mm. Thickness 11mm. Hard fabric, light brown in colour. Top surfaces heavily sanded. Trench 5, Layer 340, Period 3.

9.3.3 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC

90. 2 fragments. Largest fragment 62 x 73mm. Thickness 15mm. Hard fabric, red/brown in colour with grey core. 1 fragment is carved and has slight traces of smoke blackening on its external surface. Trench 4A, Layer 287, Period 4.
91. 3 fragments. Largest fragment 126 x 56mm. Thickness 15mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Largest fragment has slightly curved profile. Top surface sanded. Bottom surface has traces of smoothing on the clay. Trench 4A, Layer 295, Period 5.

CHIMNEY POTS (Not illustrated)

92. 1 fragment. 80 x 76mm. Thickness 16mm. Hard fabric, orange/red in colour. Slightly curved, 1 surviving straight edge. External surface smoke blackened. Possibly a chimney pot fragment. Trench 3, Layer 109, Period 2a.
93. 2 fragments. Larger fragment 65 x 45mm. Thickness 12mm. Both pieces wheel thrown. 1 fragment has a smoothed edge. Traces of smoke blackening on external surface. Possibly a chimney pot fragment. Trench 4, Layer 177, Period 4.
94. 5 fragments. Largest fragment 130 x 50mm. Thickness 12mm. Hard fabric, red/brown with grey core. All fragments are wheel turned. External surfaces have traces of smoke blackening. 2 fragments have pieces of square, smoothed edge surviving. Possibly from a chimney pot or flue. Trench 4A, Layer 290, Period 4.

PAN TILES (Not illustrated)

95. 1 fragment. 75 x 35mm. Thickness 10mm. Very hard fabric red/brown in colour. 1 surviving curving edge. Mortar traces on both sides. Trench 5, Layer 256, Period 2c.
96. 17 fragments. Largest fragment 54 x 29mm. Thickness 10mm. 2

9.3.3/4 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

CERAMIC/LEAD

fragments in light brown fabric. 15 pieces in orange brown fabric. 1 piece has heavily sanded surface. Trench 5, Layer 341, Period 3.

9.3.4 LEAD OBJECTS

J A STONES

WINDOW CAMES (Not illustrated)

97. Length c 57mm. Trench 5, Layer 316, Period 3, Small Find 158.

98. L-shaped fragment. Badly corroded. Length c 37mm. Trench 4, Layer 197, Period 2c.

PIPING (Ill 107mf)

99. Section of lead piping. Length 695mm. Made from single folded sheet of lead, with additional binding at joint. Four 1.5mm deep notches on fold, 230mm from binding. Trench 5, Feature EH, Layer 331, Period 2 (Small Find 196).

MISCELLANEOUS (Not illustrated)

100. Rectangle. Curve cut out of 1 corner. 2 roughly circular indentations in the corners of opposite short side. c 35 x 25mm. Trench 5, Layer 340, Period 3, (Small Find 190).

101. Sub-rectangular piece. Laminated and of very poor quality. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 179).

102. Waste piece. Trench 3, Layer 125, Period 2a, (Small Find 192).

103. Waste piece. Trench 5, Layer 254, Period 1, (Small Find 112).

104. Waste piece. Trench 5, Layer 252, Period 2, (Small Find 84).

105. Waste piece. Trench 5, Layer 242, Period 2c, (Small Find 45).

106. Curved and pointed strip. Length 42mm. Trench 5, Layer 205,

9.3.4/5 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

LEAD/COPPER ALLOY

Period 3, (Small Find 195).

107. Waste piece. Trench 4, Layer 161, Period 2c.

108. Waste piece. Trench 4, Layer 157, Period 3.

9.3.5 COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

J A STONES

BOOK FITTINGS (Ill 96)

109. Embossed flower shape with 6 petals. Central hole probably for rivet. Diameter 17mm. Compare a group of objects from Coventry (Woodfeld and Goodall 1981, fig 6, nos 80-3), Trench 3, Layer 134, Period 2a, (Small Find 189).

110. Domed head with backing disc connected by iron pin (with silver tip?). Diameter 11mm. Intermediate disc of ?leather. Diameter of backing disc 6mm. Trench 4, Layer 227, Period 2c, (Small Find 72).

111. Book or belt fitting? Diamond-shaped plate with small circular hole at either end and a larger one slightly below centre. Length 22.50mm. Trench 4, Layer 273, Period 2c, (Small Find 115).

112. Book, belt or casket fitting? Rectangular chamfered plate with 2 rivet holes, counter-sunk at back. Length 15mm. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 49).

LACE-ENDS (Not illustrated)

A group of objects found in association with the burials are very similar to lace-ends found elsewhere, notably at St Peter's Street, Northampton (Oakley and Webster 1979, 262-3, fig 113, nos 254, etc) and at Hadleigh Castle, Essex (Drewett 1975, 144-5, fig 29). There were 2 distinct types of lace-end present at both Aberdeen and Linlithgow sites. Type 1 is cylindrical with both ends the same

9.3.5 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

COPPER ALLOY

diameter, with the edges abutting or folded over. Type 2 is slightly narrower than type 1, tapering towards 1 end. Type 2a is similar to type 2 with a single pair of opposed holes near the wider end, which would once have contained reinforcing rivets. This type only definitely occurs at Linlithgow.

Type 1

113. Fragment. Length 8mm. Trench 4, Layer 201, Period 2c, (Small Find 11b).
114. Part only. Badly corroded. Length c 17mm. Trench 4, Layer 222, Period 2c, (Small Find 19a).
115. Part only. Length 17mm. Found beside lumbar vertebrae of SK 51. Trench 4, Layer 222, Period 2c, (Small Find 18).
116. Both ends missing. Contains remains of leather lace? Length 16.5mm. Trench 2, Layer 222, Period 2c, (Small Find 12a).

Type 2

117. Part only. Length 13mm. Trench 4, Layer 227, Period 2c, (Small Find 62).
118. Both ends missing. Remains of leather lace? protruding by 4mm. Length 15mm. Trench 4, Layer 222, Period 2c, (Small find 19b).
119. 2 fragments. Very badly corroded. Remains of leather lace? Total length c 14mm. Found above right ribs of SK 46. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 14).
120. Both ends missing. Remains of leather lace? protruding by 4mm. Length 20mm. Trench 4, Layer 201, Period 2c, (Small Find 16).

9.3.5 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

COPPER ALLOY

PINS (Ill 100)

121. Head formed by twisting wire twice round shaft. Length 37.5mm. Trench 4, Layer 163, Period 5, (Small Find 152).
122. Similar to 121. Head missing. Length 30mm. Trench 4, Layer 161, Period 2c, (Small Find 163). Not illustrated.
123. Badly corroded. Head made by twisting wire c 1½ times round shaft. Length 30mm. Trench 4A, Layer 297, Period 3, (Small Find 130). Not illustrated.
124. Head formed by twisting wire 1½ times round shaft and then rounding and smoothing it off. Length 31mm. Trench 4A, Layer 1, Period 5, (Small Find 12). Not illustrated.
125. Similar to 122. Length 26mm. Trench 4A, Layer 293, Period 5, (Small Find 126). Not illustrated.
126. Similar to 122. Length 28.50mm. Trench 4A, Layer 1, Period 5, (Small Find 124). Not illustrated.
127. Covered with thick layer of corrosion. Point missing. Head roughly spherical. Length 34mm. Trench 4A, Layer 314, Period 5, (Small Find 133). Not illustrated.
128. Shaft. Length 28.50mm. Found next to left tibia of SK81. Trench 5, Layer 201, Period 2c, (Small Find 30). Not illustrated.
129. Fragment of shaft. Length 15.50mm. Trench 4, Layer 201, Period 2c, (Small Find 11a). Not illustrated.
130. Pin or needle. Top part missing. Made from a rolled sheet of metal. Length 24.50mm. Found beside SK 86. Trench 5, Layer 244,

9.3.5 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

COPPER ALLOY

Period 2c, (Small Find 51). Not illustrated.

131. Fragment of pin or needle? As above. Both ends missing.
Length 14mm. Trench 5, Layer 209b, Period 2c, (Small Find 17).
Not illustrated.

FITTINGS (Ill 100)

132. Rectangular in shape with a notch cut slightly to 1 side of the middle on each long side. Small point on 1 short side. Other end has been thickened by the addition of a thicker rectangle. 2 rivets. Fibrous substance between rivet heads and body. Length 13mm. Diameter of rivet heads 4mm. Trench 4, Layer 212, Period 2c, (Small Find 173).
133. As 132. Trench 4, Layer 227, Period 2c, (Small Find 36). Not illustrated.

BRACELET (Ill 50, 100)

134. Oval loop with gap of 2mm between 2 ends which have been cut straight across. Incised zig-zag decoration, worn away in places. Oval in section. Diameter 71mm (max). Diameter 60mm (min). Diameter of section 6mm (max). Found on left wrist of SK 84. Trench 4, Layer 236, Period 2c, (Small Find 48).

RING (Not illustrated)

135. Fragment of ring? Triangular in section. Length c 24mm. Width 2.50mm. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 10).

VESSELS (Not illustrated)

136. Fragment. Finished edge along 1 side bent over slightly to form rim. 29 x 21mm. Thickness c 0.50mm. Trench 4, Layer 183, Period 4, (Small Find 172).
137. Rim. 63 x 18mm. Trench 4, Layer 169, Period 4, (Small Find

9.3.5 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

COPPER ALLOY

167).

DIVIDERS (Not illustrated)

138. Crudely manufactured with heavy transverse striations. Arms flat but bevelled from the shoulders to form almost oval section. 2 decorative notches at the shoulders have been crudely filed leaving horizontal striations. Pivot is of iron. Length 83mm. Trench 4A, Layer 287, Period 4, (Small Find 123).

SPRING (Not illustrated)

139. Twisted wire coiled to form spring with 1 end bent to form loop. Length 50mm. Trench 3, Layer 122, Period 2a, (Small Find 181).

NEEDLE (Not illustrated)

140. Broken at eye. Made from drawn wire. Length 33mm. Diameter 1.5mm. Trench 4A, Layer 300, Period 3, (Small Find 131).

DISCS (Not illustrated)

141. Diameter 13mm. Trench 1, Layer 8, Period 3a, (Small Find 188).

142. Diameter 13mm. Trench 3, Layer 122, Period 2a, (Small Find 187).

MISCELLANEOUS (Not illustrated)

143. Length of wire. Square in section. Slightly flattened at 1 end. Length 67mm approx. Trench 4, Layer 169, Period 4, (Small Find 169).

144. Piece of sheet. Possibly remains of coffin fitting. c 65 x 50mm. 2 pierced slits each 8 x 2mm. Found beside SK 18. Trench 4, Layer 167, Period 2c, (Small Find 15).

145. 4 sheet fragments. Very badly corroded. Trench 3, Layer 91, Period 2a, (Small Find 9).

9.3.6 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

IRON

9.3.6 IRON OBJECTS

J A STONES

BUCKLE (Ill 107a-f)

146. Buckle or coffin handle? Length c 79mm. Width c 70mm. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 28).

STAPLE (Not illustrated)

147. Rounded top. Length 43mm approx. Trench 4, Layer 227, Period 2c, (Small Find 197). Not illustrated.

SWIVEL HOOK (Not illustrated)

148. Length 46mm approx. Trench 4, Layer 257, Period 1, (Small Find 198).

MISCELLANEOUS (Not illustrated)

149. Curved sheet. Rectangular with curve cut out of 1 corner. Wood impressions on inner surface. c 40 x 28mm. Trench 3, Layer 97, Period 2a, (Small Find 184).

150. J-shaped object. Circular copper alloy head and 2 copper alloy rivets. Wood impressions suggest that it could be a handle formed from a flat iron plate with wooden sides rivetted in position. Rectangular in section at top and circular at tip. The extreme tip is missing. Length c 90mm. Trench 4, Layer 290, Period 2c, (Small Find 129).

151. Cylindrical object. Outer casing over narrower tube? Remains of copper alloy band round centre and iron band round top of case. Length 45mm. Trench 4, Layer 222, Period 2c, (Small Find 12b).

152. Spatulate object. Point missing. Length 70mm. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 13).

9.3.6/7/8 ABERDEEN SMALL FINDS (cont)

IRON/BONE/COINS

COFFIN NAILS (Not illustrated)

Well over 100 coffin nails were recovered during the excavation, some directly associated with individual skeletons, others in general burial contexts. Many were so corroded that it was impossible to discern their original form, but most seemed to conform to 2 sizes of the same basic shape, square-shanked with small heads 5-6mm in diameter, varying from 35-50mm in length, although some also had a larger head about 15-20mm diameter.

9.3.7 BONE OBJECTS

J A STONES

Species identification by R Ralph

PEGS (Ill 107m7)

153. Carved from shet, metatarsal. Length 53mm. Trench 4A, Layer 309, Period 3, (Small Find 185).

154. Similar to 153. Length 75mm. Trench 1, Layer 5, Period 3a, (Small Find 165).

MISCELLANEOUS (Not illustrated)

155. Part of whistle? Length 44mm. Trench 5, Layer 209, Period 2c, (Small Find 186).

156. Curved point. Upper part missing. Length 49mm. Trench 4, Layer 251, Period 2c, (Small Find 76).

9.3.8 COINS AND COIN WRIGHT

D BATESON, M HOLMES

COINS (Not illustrated)

D BATESON

157. Cut halfpenny from silver long cross penny, Henry III class 3b (1248-50). Mint London, moneyer uncertain. Fair amount of wear - possibly lost as late as 1280, but more likely 1250s/60s. Trench 1, Layer 60, Period 2a, (Small Find 182).

158. Cut halfpenny from silver short cross penny, Henry III, class 7 (1217/18-42). Mint London, moneyer uncertain. Some wear - lost possibly as late as 1250, but no later. Trench 4, Layer 201, Period 2c, (Small Find 47).

159. Cut halfpenny from silver short cross penny, John, class 5b11 (1205-10). Mint London, moneyer ?? William T. Fairly worn, but possibly lost as late as 1250. Trench 4, Layer 227, Period 2c, (Small Find 41).

COIN WEIGHT (Ill 106)

N HOLMES

160. Square chamfered block, reverse flat, with relief image on obverse of 3-towered castle slightly off-centre. Upper parts are bevelled unevenly. Standard of workmanship appears fairly poor. 12 x 12 x 4mm. Mass 4.45g (68.67 grains). Trench 4, Layer 278, Period 2c, (Small Find 116).

The size and general appearance of this object suggest that it was probably a coin weight, used for determining whether bullion coins, particularly of gold, were of the correct mass. No coin weights bearing a castle design on a square flan are described or illustrated in the standard works published to date, however, and Scotland has not been regarded as one of the countries in which such items were produced. Dieudonne (1925) does not include any Scottish weights. The chapter on 'Great Britain' includes only pre-Union English weights and post-Union British types. Houben (1982) does not include Scotland in his list of production areas, and it seems likely that few examples are known. Although Sheppard and Musham (1923, 215-7) include a list of 21 items under the heading 'Weights Used in Scotland', very few of these can have been related to specifically Scottish coinage. Any comments on the Aberdeen piece must therefore be based on its general similarity to known coin weights from other countries and on the probable significance of the castle design.

Square coin weights were being made on the continent at least as early as the 15th century, and in 1632 this form was specifically forbidden in England. Until as late as 1750 the obverse of weights usually bore the main features of the design of the related coins, and a few countries incorporated a characteristic national mark in the obverse design, eg the Irish harp and the Prussian eagle. All square English coin weights bore on the reverse the crowned value, expressed in shillings and pence and in Roman numerals, of the related coins. Plain reverses are sometimes found on the earliest weights, dating from before 1500, but even these often had accessory marks on the reverse. The latter were small punch-marks, which indicated that the mass of the weight had been checked and approved by an appropriate official.

Bevelling at the angles of sides and bottom was a common feature of European coin weights, as this assisted the user in extracting weights with a needle or piece of wire from compartments in a wooden box. The obverse design, indicating the type of coin to which the weight referred, was normally on the larger, upper face, so that the correct weight could be found easily when required. The Aberdeen piece is unusual in having its only design, the castle, on the smaller, bevelled face. No British weights illustrated by Dieudonne exhibit this feature, but it does appear on a number of foreign ones, notably French.

Assuming that the three-towered castle design does, in fact, provide a clue as to the type of coin for which the weight was made, there is no Scottish gold or silver issue to which it could relate directly. Professor Philip Grierson (pers comm) has suggested that the most probable counterpart is to be found amongst the gold coinage of Spain. The castle design was common on these issues, and would have been readily identified by users of gold coinage in the 14th and 15th centuries. If the weight was indeed designed for use with a Spanish issue, Grierson (1988) has suggested, on the grounds of mass

and of wide circulation, that an appropriate issue may have been the castellano d'oro issued by Henry IV of Castile and Leon for use in the Low Countries. The average mass of these coins seems to be marginally higher than that of the coin weight, but the latter may have lost some of its original mass through corrosion. It is also very possible that the coin weight is not an official issue. The absence of any reverse mark suggests this, as does the appearance of the castle design on the 'wrong' face. The workmanship is generally poor, with the bevelling assymetrical. Unofficial weights, often made to replace lost specimens, are frequently found to be inaccurate.

Although there is clearly a strong argument for associating this coin weight with Spanish coinage, on the grounds of the use of the castle design, it is unfortunately the case that no other square weights bearing this design are included in the standard published works, nor are any examples known to Professor Grierson or the writer. Mateu y Llopis (1934) illustrates 2 weights for the late 15th-century castellano d'oro, both bearing the castle design, but both are circular (pl III, 18 and 19). The possibility cannot totally be eliminated, therefore, that the weight originated in Scotland, as first postulated by the writer (Holmes 1988). Whereas Spanish weights have been researched and published, and those bearing a device as commonly used on Spanish coinage as the castle might therefore be expected to have been identified, virtually nothing is known about weights relating to Scottish coinage issues, and there appear to be very few extant specimens.

Scotland had an extensive gold coinage in terms of the number and variety of issues, and it would therefore seem unusual if appropriate coin weights were not also manufactured. Grierson (pers comm) has argued that relatively few Scottish gold coins may have circulated abroad, since issues would have been small in comparison with those of other countries, and that the international demand for relevant

weights might therefore also have been small, but there is some evidence that such items did exist. Cochran-Patrick (1876) records a note by Sir James Hope, of 20th July 1647, in which he describes finding 'in a little box in the Wairden's chest' [of the Scottish mint] ...'several sorts of grains' (ie standard weights for different masses in grains). None of these were described as having a castle mark, however. Hope recorded that some were marked with an A (possibly the initial of a member of the Acheson family, several of whom were mint officials), some with a crowned C (presumably for Charles I), some with a 'libbert' and a B (ascribed by Hope to Nicholas Briot, Charles I's mint-master), some with points (indicating the mass in grains), and some with points and a crown.

In the same note Sir James Hope mentioned that the Edinburgh Dean of Guild's 11b weight was marked with a 3-towered castle and the letters IP and a BR monogram, and this is just one example of the use of this symbol on items made in, or otherwise relating to, Edinburgh. The device belongs to the Edinburgh coat of arms, and it has been utilised since 1485 as a gold and silver hallmark of the Edinburgh assay office. A stamp of this design was applied to the bases of bowls of clay pipes made in Edinburgh in the 17th century. Some of these early clay pipes bore no other marks, and it is clear that the 3-towered castle stamp was by then recognised as a symbol of Edinburgh manufacture.

The presence of this device on a coin weight of the 16th or 17th century would be quite acceptable, since Scottish coinage was minted almost exclusively in Edinburgh during that period, and the symbol of the Scottish mint could easily have become synonymous with that of its location. Whether the mint controlled the manufacture of coin weights, as its counterpart in England did, is impossible to say at present, but it would be logical if this was the case, since the mint controlled the mass of the coins themselves.

If the weight did relate to an issue of Scottish coinage, the most likely denomination would be the gold 'hat piece' of James VI's 6th coinage (1591-3), which had a theoretical mass of 69.8 grains. The coin weight, at 68.87 grains, is marginally lighter, but again this could be due to corrosion or to an error by an unofficial manufacturer.

9.4 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS

CONTENTS

- 9.4.1 Lithic objects (flint and chert)
- 9.4.2 Jet objects
- 9.4.3 Bronze object

9.4.1 LITHIC OBJECTS (Not illustrated)

D LEHANE

MATERIAL

All but 2 of the lithic finds were recovered from medieval or later archaeological deposits. The only exceptions were a flint flake and a chert flake which were found in Period 1 deposits 7228 and 8022 respectively.

The assemblage comprises 47 pieces, 36 of which are flint, with 7 pieces of chert also represented. Both the quartz and amber chips recovered may be natural. The assemblage is dominated by flint and the general condition of the pieces is characteristic of nodules which were collected as weathered pebbles, possibly from alluvial gravels or river beds. The general size of the flakes are small and the quality only reasonable, which is possibly indicative of the lack of a good source of raw material.

INDUSTRY

The assemblage was firstly divided into a number of broad categories and these are presented below in Table 64mf.

Table 64mf. Main categories of assemblage

Type	Incidence	
	No	%
Cores	2	4.2
Core rejuvenation flake	2	4.2
Chips	6	12.8
Flakes	37	78.8
Total	47	100.0

9.4.1 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS (cont) LITHIC

TECHNOLOGY

The presence of cores and core rejuvenation flakes which reflects primary flaking activities indicates that some core knapping took place on the site. However the lack of primary flakes from the site indicates that core knapping also took place elsewhere. Both of these cores were single platformed which is indicative of a simple core preparation technique.

Table 65mf. Analysis of flakes by striking platform and bulb of percussion.

Striking platform	Bulb of percussion	Incidence	
		No	%
Smooth	Small	3	33.3
"	Prominent	3	33.3
"	Diffuse	1	11.1
Facetted	Prominent	1	11.1
"	Small	1	11.1
Total		9	100.0

The techniques employed for the production of flakes is reflected in the striking platform and bulb of percussion. All the striking platforms were smooth except for 2 facetted examples. Where visible the majority of bulbs were small, although a number of prominent and 1 diffuse example were also noted. This indicates the use of direct percussion, possibly hard hammer (prominent bulb) with some indirect percussion with soft hammers (small and diffuse bulbs).

9.4.1 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS (cont) LITHIC

Table 66mf. Analysis of flakes by (a) type and (b) condition of edges.

a. Flake type	Incidence		b. State of edge	Incidence	
	No	%		No	%
Secondary	11	30.0	Retouched	14	37.8
Tertiary	26	70.0	Edge damage	15	40.6
			Debitage	8	21.6
Total	37	100.0	Total	37	100.0

Having produced flakes, secondary knapping processes are utilised either to change the shape of the flake or to provide the desired type of edge. In this assemblage the majority of pieces are altered with light retouch, both regular and irregular which in all cases is rather crude. The remaining pieces display steep retouch, with 1 example of invasive retouch. A number of pieces were utilised without any secondary knapping.

Table 67mf. Morphological and edge damage types

a. Morphological Types	Incidence		b. Edge Damage	Incidence	
	No	%		No	%
Retouched flakes	7	50.0	Serrated A	4	26.7
			" B	3	20.0
Various scrapers	6	42.9	Edge damage A	4	26.7
Petit-tranchet derivative	1	7.1	Edge damage B	1	6.6
			Gun flints	3	20.0
Total	14	100.0	Total	15	100.0

EDGE DAMAGE

The utilisation of these edges is clearly visible, but without experimental and microwear analysis it is difficult to identify all such traces and to attribute them to specific functions. The edge damage seen in this assemblage occurs in the majority of cases (12)

9.4.1 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS (cont) LITHIC

along both lateral edges with 1 piece damaged along 1 side and 1 piece damaged along 1 side and the distal end. Included in this group are the 3 examples of unstratified gun flints whose edges are damaged due to their use in flint-lock of muskets.

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPES

The morphological pieces retrieved on this site do not represent consistently recurring types. There are 6 examples of 'retouched flakes', a very loose term, used to indicate a piece which has been retouched along 1 or both lateral edges and which can be seen as a very general implement type. There are 2 examples which are on what appear to be natural flakes and which have been further damaged by later activity. There are 6 different scraper forms represented, ranging through concave, end, side, double ended and 1 example of a concave and end scraper. The only facet in common that these scrapers have is that they are all fairly crude and in most cases on poor quality flakes. The only implement that can be morphologically duplicated upon other sites is the broken example of a petit-tranchet derivative arrowhead. The petit-tranchet or transverse arrowhead is a symmetrical arrowhead made on a blade segment; the more advanced derivative form is an elongated asymmetrical implement on a flake. In terms of chronology, the true petit-tranchet arrowhead is found in the later mesolithic industries in Britain but the associations of the derivative forms are with grooved ware and other late neolithic ceramics (Smith 1974, 120).

DISCUSSION

Most of the retouched pieces from Linlithgow cannot be culturally or chronologically paralleled, since the majority of them are fairly undiagnostic. 1 exception is the fragment of petit-tranchet derivative arrowhead which is usually taken to be indicative of a late neolithic/early bronze age date (Clark 1932, 50). However also present at the site are 3 gun flints which are of medieval or later date and therefore it is not possible to chronologically place this

9.4.1/2 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS (cont) LITHIC/JET

assemblage, since it incorporates pieces from what appear to be different times.

The 2 flints from Period 1 contexts and the fragment of petit-tranchet derivative arrowhead are catalogued here. A full catalogue is in archive.

161. Flake of brown flint. 17 x 14 x 3mm. Context 7228, Period 1.

162. Flake of green chert. 13 x 9 x 4mm. Context 8022, Period 1.

163. Flake of light grey flint. Unfinished/broken petit-tranchet derivative. 28 x 19 x 5mm. Context 6047, Period 4.

9.4.2 JET OBJECTS

I A G SHEPHERD

BEAD (Not illustrated)

164. Part of oblate bead. Diameter c 22mm. Diameter of perforation 2mm. The bead has a very narrow perforation and a dull patch on its outer surface (2mm in radius from the top of the perforation) which suggest that the bead broke shortly after the drilling process. That is to say, the dull patch probably represents the impression of the socket of the drill bit; against this suggestion must be set the high polish of the piece which might indicate that the break occurred at some later point in the manufacturing process, perhaps during the final polishing (in which case the 'patch' would represent the means of holding the bead). The extreme narrowness of the perforation combined with the oblate shape of the bead are difficult to parallel. Beads of the late neolithic and early bronze age generally have wider perforations (eg that from a late context at the Cairnholy chambered tomb, Kirkcudbrightshire; Piggott and Powell 1949, 123, fig 9). However, narrow perforations per se are not a bar to an early

9.4.2 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS (cont) JET

bronze-age date, given the skill evident in drilling spacer plates (Shepherd 1979, 48) or such beads as that from Durrington G 14, Wiltshire (Annable and Simpson 1964, 51, no 274). On balance, a bronze-age date for this piece is likely. Unstratified.

ARMLET (Ill 89)

165. Armlet fragment. External diameter c 80mm. Approximately one-quarter of crudely shaped jet armlet of unusual thickness and height. The fat, lentoid section (12 x 22mm in thickness) is unusual. All surfaces exhibit the marks of a cutting implement, although some evidence of polish of the inner faces probably indicates that it had been worn in an unfinished state. The heavy pitting on the exterior surface indicates attempts to remove spall, the stony intrusions found in poorer quality jet. Such armlets are a not infrequent component of later prehistoric British assemblages; a relatively close parallel is the fragment found in the fill of a long cist at Parkburn sand pit, Lasswade, Midlothian (Henshall 1956, 261, 264-5, fig 5) which is similar to several of the armlet fragments found in the lowest levels in the hillfort of Traprain Law, East Lothian (Cree and Curle 1922, 228-31, fig 26). A rather better finished fragment with a triangular cross-section was found at the iron-age homestead at Keir Hill, Gergunnock, Stirlingshire (Maclaren 1958, 82, fig 3). Context 6021, Period 4.

DISC (Not illustrated)

166. Disc fragment. Width c 28mm. Thickness 9mm. The 3 angular facets which form two-thirds of the perimeter of this disc and the fractured surface that represents the other third indicate that this is a waster from the manufacture of a jet armlet or other circular ornament. That is to say this is the central core which was broken out to form the aperture. A similar disc

9.4.2/3 LINLITHGOW PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS (cont) JET/BRONZE

was found at the bronze-age jet working site at Swine Sty, Baglow, Derbyshire (Machin 1971, 13, fig 5). Context 6229.

MISCELLANEOUS (Not illustrated)

167. Triangular fragment of jet. c 16 x 6mm. This is not a bead fragment; it may possibly represent general debris from bead manufacture or other jet-working. Context 6217, Period 2.

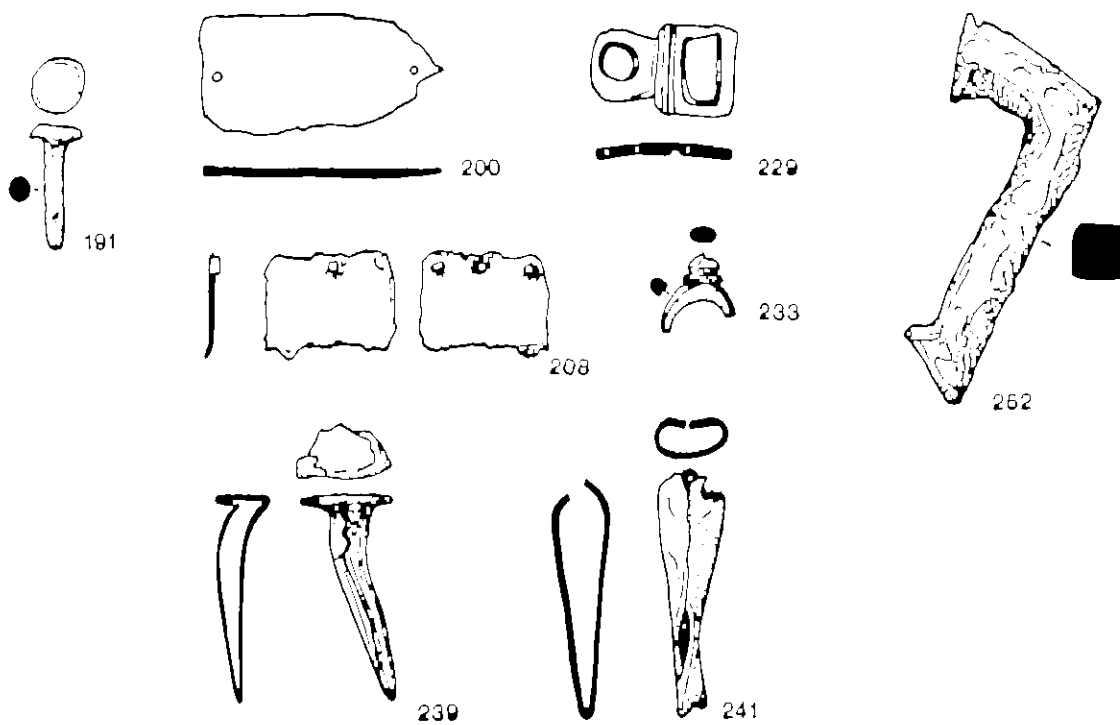
Taken as a group, these fragments, with the possible exception of 164, suggest that a basic jet ornament industry was carried out in the vicinity during the later prehistoric period. The proximity of Linlithgow to the West Lothian shales (Shepherd 1979, fig 1) and the relatively unsophisticated items represented in the collection probably reflect an industry of only local significance. Nevertheless, such evidence, which may be compared with that found at the bronze-age settlement site of Swine Sty in Derbyshire, is a significant addition to our knowledge of the prehistory of central Scotland.

9.4.3 BRONZE OBJECT

I A G SHEPHERD

RING (Not illustrated)

168. Fragment of oval-sectioned ring. Diameter 46mm; thickness 5mm. It may derive from such late bronze-age ornaments as the triple rings found in the Aberdeenshire hoard of Glen Tanar (Pearce 1971, 60, fig 2) or the double or single rings from the Braes of Gight hoard, also from Aberdeenshire (Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 59, (1924-5), 156). In either event, a date in the 9th or 8th centuries bc would be appropriate (Cowie and Reid 1986, 87). Context 6188, Period 2.



III 108mf Llanthgow. Lead, copper alloy and iron objects.
 Scale 1:1 except 191, 262 (1:2)
 (at A4 page size)

9.5 LINLITHGOW MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SMALL FINDS

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9.5.1 GLASS OBJECTS

W J LINDSAY

WINDOW GLASS (I11 93)

493 pieces of medieval window glass were recovered during the excavations at Linlithgow. 102 pieces appear to be orange or green tinged 'white' glass but only 7 coloured fragments in, green, blue and flashed ruby have been identified. Because of the decayed nature of much of the material it is impossible to be certain but approximately 33 appear to be decorated with red, brown or mauve painted designs.

There are indications that some of the glass had been manufactured using the cylinder or muff process, but no evidence that the crown method had been employed.

Only 20 fragments of window glass were recovered from the area of the nave and 15 of these came from Period 4 destruction levels. Several of the pieces appear to be of 'white' glass although 1 fragment is emerald green in colour. 2 opaque pieces (169, 170) possess distinctive but unusual designs. Prior to conservation the internal surfaces of these and several other pieces were covered by a brushed coating of white lime wash except at the edges where the surfaces had been protected by leading. Clearly the wash had been deliberately applied to windows rather than having derived from the

9.5.1 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) GLASS

mortar rich deposits in which many of the glass fragments were found. The coating is likely to have been applied when the chapel was converted into the friary church in Period 3, Phase 6, either because some of the original chapel windows were found to be in unsuitable parts of the redesigned building or because the subject matter depicted was not considered appropriate for the nave of the friary church. Should this hypothesis be correct then 169 and 170 are 2 of the earliest fragments in the assemblage being of pre 15th-century date which would explain why the decorative motifs are so different in style from those on fragments from the chancel. The stylised foliage design of 170 suggests that it is of 14th-century rather than of 13th-century date.

Most of the window glass fragments (304) were recovered from the chancel area and the bulk of these came from Period 4 primary destruction levels within the presbytery. The large total is surprising considering that much of the area had previously been excavated in c 1900 and 1953. The only coloured pieces, 2 blues and an emerald green, were found in unstratified archaeological horizons although red, yellow, green and blue examples along with many opaque pieces were recovered from destruction levels between the altar and the E wall of the chancel during the 1953 excavation (D Hunter, pers comm). 30 of the 1983 total show some evidence of painted decoration. 171 - 174 appear to depict parts of a diamond-shaped motif, which has been reconstructed (Ill 93). Part of this particular design was present on a small end fragment, similar in size to 174, from Glasgow Cathedral (Ford 1987c) while a similar design was present at Perth (321).

The glass finds indicate that some windows within the presbytery and choir are likely to have been glazed mainly with clear glass although painted borders or panels in a geometrical style would have added interest. Coloured glass was probably used sparingly in the overall designs of windows. However, it is likely that the main E

9.5.1 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) GLASS

Window was much more colourful, judging by the glass found below it in 1953. Windows with geometric borders are fairly common during the 15th and 16th centuries and, should the Linlithgow ones not have been substantially reglazed as is suspected by the general lack of glass finds in pre Period 4 contexts, it would appear that the designs on 172-180 are of early 15th-century date (see Chapter 5.2, Period 3, Phase 6).

12 pieces of glass including 1 dark green fragment were found associated with Building 2.

64 pieces were found within the E range, the majority in Period 4 primary destruction levels within the chapter house and the parlour (Rooms 3 and 4). They included 1 blue piece and 1 painted piece. Enough grozed pieces survived to indicate that diamond shaped quarries had been much used in the windows of Rooms 3 and 4. In view of the lack of decorated pieces these windows must have been quite plain. For stratigraphical reasons the windows are likely to have been glazed in the third quarter of the 15th century.

None of the 63 fragments of glass from early Period 4 levels in the S range are coloured or painted, so it is likely that the windows of the refectory (Room 6) and Room 5 were as plain as those in the E range.

A few undecorated pieces were found in Period 4 or later levels associated with the possible W range.

As might be expected, richly coloured and decorative window glass appears to have been reserved almost entirely for the most important building in the friary, the church, not only because of religious feeling but also owing to the high costs which would have been involved in glazing other ranges to a similar standard.

9.5.1 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) GLASS

Only painted pieces of glass are included in this catalogue.

169. Opaque glass. Thickness c 3-3.50mm. 1 grozed edge. Red painted design under lime wash. Pre 15th century. Context 7024. Period 4.
170. Opaque glass. Thickness 3.75mm. 2 grozed edges. Red brown stylised foliage motif under lime wash. Probably 14th century. Context 7005, Period 4.
171. Orange tinged white glass. Thickness c 2mm. 4 grozed edges but 1 respects wrong face. Mauve/red painted geometric motif on 1 face and traces on reverse almost in the form of a signature. Early 15th century. Context 5052, Period 4.
172. Orange tinged white glass. Thickness c 1.50-2.50mm. 1 grozed edge. Red/mauve painted geometric motif. Early 15th century. Context 5053, Period 4.
173. Opaque glass. Thickness c 2.50mm. 2 grozed edges. Red painted geometric motif. Early 15th century. Context 5032, Period 4.
174. Opaque glass. Thickness c 2mm. 2 grozed edges. Red/pink geometric painted motif. Early 15th century. Context 5032, Period 4.
175. Green tinged white glass. Thickness c 1.50mm. 1 grozed edge. Part of a red/brown painted geometric motif. Context 5032, Period 4.
176. Green tinged white glass. Thickness c 1.50mm. 2 grozed edges. Part of a red/brown painted geometric motif. Context 5032, Period 4.

9.5.1/2 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) GLASS/STONE

177. Green tinged white glass. Thickness c 1.50-2.50mm. 2 grozed edges. Part of a red/brown painted geometric motif. Context 5032, Period 4.
178. Opaque glass. Thickness c 2mm. Part of a red/brown painted geometric motif. Context 5025, Period 4.
179. Opaque glass. Thickness c 1.50mm. 1 grozed edge. Part of a red painted motif. Context 5034, Period 4. Not illustrated.
180. Opaque glass. Thickness c 1.50mm. 2 grozed edges. Part of a red painted design. Context 5032, Period 4.

9.5.2 STONE OBJECTS

G STELL

With a contribution by W J Lindsay

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS (Ill 90)

The architectural fragments recovered from this site are uniformly of local medium-grained carboniferous sandstone and are broadly ascribable to the period between c 1450 and 1600 on stylistic grounds. They are generally of a plain, unsophisticated character bearing simple (50 or 85mm) chamfers or edge-roll-moulded arrises, and collectively represent minor portions of door rybats, window-surrounds (usually with glazing-grooves), capitals, bases and shafts. A few fragments betoken grander traceried (182) and mullioned (183) windows, usually with hollow chamfers, and multiple roll-moulded capitals of cornices (184). The only piece worthy of special mention is part of the base of an 8-sided stone basin (181). A more detailed catalogue is in archive.

BASIN

181. Part of base of 8-sided basin. Height 150mm. Width across opposing facets 300mm. Context 6077, Period 4.

9.5.2/3 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) STONE/SILVER

WINDOW TRACERY

182. Context 6132, Period 3, Phase 10.

WINDOW MULLION

183. Context 8073, Period 4.

?CORBELLED CAPITAL

184. Context 6058, Period 4.

ROOF SLATES

W J LINDSAY

A number of roof slates were recovered from demolition contexts on the Linlithgow site. These have been matched with samples from Perth and Aberdeen and appear to be of the same stone, with a possible source in the Aberlemno area of Angus. Details are in archive.

9.5.3 SILVER OBJECTS

W J LINDSAY

BOOK FITTING (Ill 96)

185. 5 lobed object with central aperture. Representation of a flower head? Width c 11mm. Diameter of central aperture c 3.55mm. 2 integral c 3mm long spikes on the back to attach it to leather and/or wood. Similar objects have been considered to be belt fittings with the central aperture used to take the pin of the buckle (eg Oakley and Webster 1979, 253, fig 109, no 38). As there is no evidence of wear from a pin on the side of the hole, it was almost certainly a decorative book cover fitting similar to one found at the Dominican friary site, Guildford (Poulton and Woods 1984, fig 45, no 31). Context 6673, probably Period 3.

BROOCH PIN (Ill 99)

186. Length 35mm. Almost round head built up with additional band of silver. This appears to have been done prior to addition of the terminal loop which would have attached the pin to a brooch.

9.5.3/4 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) SILVER/LEAD

Poor quality of work suggests the object may have been much repaired. Context 7197, Period 2, Phase 3.

9.5.4 LEAD OBJECTS

W J LINDSAY

40 pieces of lead were recovered and 33 of these are short lengths of cast window cames or related material. 2 types of came have been identified. The commonest (type 1), with 26 examples mostly from Period 4 or later horizons, has a simple H-shaped profile, eg 187, while the other (type 2), which was present in Period 3 contexts as well as earlier ones, is generally more substantial and has distinctive heavier retaining flanges, eg 188. Assuming that it is residual to Period 3 contexts it would seem likely that type 2 was used prior to the 15th century to lead windows of the pre-friary chapel. The locations of finds indicate that type 1 appears to have been extensively used in the chancel of the friary church as well as the E and S ranges during the 15th and 16th centuries. It is strongly suspected that some pieces possessing only a single flange, eg 189, which have been included in the second category, are waste from the casting of cames rather than parts of window leading. The only other lead object which might be associated with fenestration is 190 which may have been formed by pouring molten lead into a small rebate in a stone window surround to secure the end of either an iron stanchion or saddle-bar. These were used to support glass in larger windows.

WINDOW CAMES (Ill 94)

Type 1

187. Surviving length c 24mm. Context 5035, Period 3 or possibly 4.

Type 2

188. Surviving length c 64mm. Context 6656, Period 3, Phase 12.

189. Surviving length 34mm. Part of came or casting waste. Context 6606, post Period 4. Not illustrated.

9.5.4/5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) LEAD/COPPER

ALLOY

SADDLE BAR OR STANCHION SUPPORT (I11 94)

190. 55 x 33 x 16mm. Top surface bears hammer marks and imprints of a chisel-like tool. The object seems to have been cast by pouring liquid lead into a roughly chamfered rebate around a squared and centrally situated smooth object such as a bar. The hammer and ?chisel marks appear to have resulted from attempts to make the lead fixing more secure rather than from its extraction. Such an object could have been used to secure a supporting iron stanchion or saddle-bar in front of a window. Context 6606, post Period 4.

CAST PLUG (I11 108mf)

191. Length c 32mm. Shank circular in section, tapering gently from a slightly rounded head. The only possible evidence of the object having been used are a few almost horizontal shallow grooves c 10mm from the tapered end. Although similar but shorter objects were used to repair pottery vessels in the medieval period it is unlikely that this one served such a purpose. An incomplete object of this general form is present in a Northampton assemblage (Oakley and Spencer 1979, 265 and fig 115, no 9). Context 6617, post Period 4.

9.5.5 COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

W J LINDSAY

With contributions by J Cherry, A R Goodall

BOOK FITTINGS (I11 96)

A large number of the book fittings, possible book fittings and other quality copper alloy objects were recovered from the NW corner of the excavation either within Period 2, pre-friary Building 1 or above it. It would therefore seem possible that this building and the chapel were used by the Carmelites prior to the construction of the friary complex in Period 3.

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

192. Book cover clasp. c 42 x 22mm. Surviving piece of leather tie is held in place by 3 copper alloy rivets fixed to the triangular backing plate. Context 5000, unstratified.

193. Book cover catch, with retaining bar and rivet holes. Badly bent but originally measured c 55 x 20mm (max). Splayed fishtail design is augmented by engraved lines. Very similar in style and decoration to 192. Could be regarded as its counterpart. Context 8167, post Period 4.

192 and 193 are common forms of book clasps and catches in Scotland with similar examples having been found at Culbin Sands, the drain at Crossraguel Abbey and at Elcho Nunnery (D Caldwell pers comm). Some survive on early Scottish books (Mitchell 1955, pls 1-5). One of these is a volume of Duns Scotus' Super sententiarum, now in Aberdeen University Library (Special Collections), but attributed by an inscription to the Aberdeen Carmelites, and dated 1507 (Ill 97).

194. Part of book cover boss with 6 lobes and small central hole. Width c 14mm. The book from which it is derived is likely to have possessed wooden boards covered with leather as traces of these materials were found associated with the boss. Context 7187, Period 2, Phase 3. Not illustrated.

195. Book cover boss. Diameter 9mm (max). Sheet copper alloy. Slightly distorted, semi-spherical with small hole at top. Traces of leather indicate that the book to which the boss had been attached had been bound with this material. Context 7079, modern. Not illustrated.

196. Fragmented book cover boss. Semi-spherical with small central hole. Diameter 13mm (max). Context 7187, Period 2, Phase 3. Not illustrated.

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

197. Book cover boss. Fragments of leather, traces of copper, rivets and splinters of wood in association. Context 7184, Period 2, Phase 4. Not illustrated.

198. Book cover boss. Context 7197, Period 2, Phase 3. Not illustrated.

Objects 196, 197 and 198 all came from Building 1, 198 from a floor level within the building. 195 was found in a later context in the same small area. It seems possible that all could have derived from the same Period 2, Phase 3 book.

POSSIBLE BOOK, CASKET OR OTHER FITTINGS (Ill 96, 108mf)

199. Book cover or casket mount? Fragments of paper thin response plaque. Sufficient survives to show that it possesses a foliate design and that at least part of the object is straight sided. Associated with the plaque were traces of gilding and particles of flat glass. The presence of the latter material indicates that an area of the object may have been enamelled. Adhering fine splinters of wood suggest that it is likely to have been mounted on a book cover or casket. Context 5000, unstratified. Not illustrated.

200. Book or casket fitting? Small flat plate with 2 rivet holes. c 34 x 15mm. Found in association with traces of wood. Context 7197, Period 2, Phase 3 (Ill 108mf).

201. Book fitting or strap-end plate. Fragmented small flat plate with off-central hole. c 10 x 8mm. At least 3 copper rivets seem to be associated. Context 7187, Period 2, Phase 3. Not illustrated.

202. Decorative book cover fitting? Almost square flat headed stud. Length c 5mm. Width c 8mm. Minute traces of a white coating,

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

possibly enamel, are present on surface of head. Context 6154, probably Period 3. Not illustrated.

203. Tie fastening of book or belt/strap stiffener? Rectangular chamfered plate. Length c 14mm. Top curved across width. Parts of 2 rivets in holes survive, (see Oakley 1979, 253 and fig 108, no 37). Context 7187, Period 2, Phase 3. Not illustrated.
204. Plate. Length c 13mm. 2 rivets. Similar to 203 and 205, but thinner and curved in section. Context 7187, Period 2, Phase 3 (Ill 96).
205. Rectangular plate with curved section and 2 rivet holes. Length c 15mm. Similar to 203 and 204. Context 6661, Period 2 (Ill 96).
206. 3 tiny rivets. Length c 3mm, heads 4mm wide. Equally spaced in a fragment of leather c 18mm long. ?Part of a decorative book cover or strap. Context 6157, probably Period 3. Not illustrated.
207. Book fitting or belt end? 5 holes and parts of iron rivets in 2 of these. Plate c 22 x 20mm. Random scratched lines on reverse may indicate re-use, perhaps as a belt end (see Poulton and Woods 1984, 79 and figs 42-3). Context 7156, Period 3 (Ill 96).
208. Book fitting, part of strap-end or buckle plate? 18 x 14mm (max). 3 holes, 2 containing copper alloy rivets. Context 7079, modern (Ill 108mf).
209. As 208, but folded. Context 6604, post Period 4. Not illustrated.

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

CASKET FITTINGS

BINDING STRIP (Ill 98)

A R GOODALL

210. Decorative binding strip, cast and with gilding on upper surface. Length c 65mm. Width c 9mm. Casting has resulted in the back being slightly hollowed, giving a U-shaped section. At 1 end is a perforated terminal with a small projecting knob: the perforation would probably have held a dome-headed rivet. The other end is flattened but appears to be complete and has no means of attachment. The binding would probably have come from a casket or other small item of furniture, or perhaps from a bookbinding. Its form is similar to a hinge-like object from Southoe Manor, Cambs (Clayton 1948, 5, pl III, 7) which was associated with 13th and 14th-century pottery. Context 6137, probably Period 4.

HANDLE (Ill 98)

211. Part of small decorated handle, probably from casket, associated strap fitting and traces of leather. Length of handle c 16mm. Length of strap-end c 17mm. Terminal of handle is in the form of animal head. Strap-end consists of single strip of copper alloy bent into elongated U-shape round the handle. 2 rivets would have secured the leather thong sandwiched between the fitting. Reminiscent of 203, 204 and 205 which would have been used to stiffen a strap of the type associated with the fitting. Context 7008, Period 4.

TACK (Not illustrated)

212. Slightly dome-headed small tack, possibly from wooden box or casket. Length c 7mm. Width of head up to c 6mm. Context 6602, post Period 4.

LACE-ENDS (Ill 100)

Laces were often used to fasten clothing during the medieval period

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

(Goodall I H 1975, 144-5) and lace-ends are relatively common finds on medieval sites. 135 copper alloy lace ends were found during the Linlithgow excavation. 40 are comparatively complete, 69 have traces of leather inside them. Most were obtained from Period 3 deposits of the 15th and 16th centuries, with only 7 of earlier medieval date being recovered.

The objects were found over much of the excavated area but were present in some numbers in certain specific locations. 42 were recovered from the E range with 39 of these from Rooms 3 and 4. This seems to give support for these rooms having administrative and domestic functions as chapter house and parlour. Similarly 17 were found within Building 2, which is believed to have served a secular function. However the third major concentration of lace-ends lay in the claustral area, where 28 were found but only 14 were recovered from grave fills and graveyard soils.

Most of the lace ends are c 18mm long although some are up to c 31mm. Maximum widths vary between c 1.5mm and 3.5mm. 2 main types have been identified. Type 1 is cylindrical and the folded edges either abut or are folded in. They are open at the top and bottom. Type 2 are slightly narrower than type 1 and taper towards 1 end. A variation on type 2 only occurring at Linlithgow has single pairs of opposed holes near the wider end which would have once contained reinforcing rivets. These are called type 2a.

At Linlithgow 46 of type 1, 53 of type 2 and 3 of type 2a were present. No concentrations of particular forms during specific phases were found so it is assumed that the 2 main types were in use concurrently during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Type 1

213. Length c 23mm. Diameter c 2mm. Context 6093, Period 3, Phase 10. Not illustrated.

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

214. Length c 18mm. Diameter c 2mm. Context 6047, Period 4.

Type 2

215. Length c 33mm. Diameter up to 2.5mm. Context 6634, Period 3, Phase 12 - 14.

Type 2a

216. Length 31mm. Diameter up to 2.5mm. Tapered, conical, with a pair of opposed rivet holes near the wider end. Context 6074, probably Period 3.

PINS (Ill 100)

46 copper alloy pins were found during the excavation. The assemblage is largely of 15th and 16th-century date, as only 1 was recovered from a Period 2 horizon, compared with 34 from Period 3 or probable Period 3 contexts. Pins were recovered from all parts of the site, but it is significant that only 3 were found in grave fills or graveyard soils while 6 were obtained from Building 2, 10 from Room 4 (the parlour) and 19 from the claustral area.

The pins had been made from wire c 1-1.50mm in diameter and ranged in length from c 21-53mm. 6 were coated with a dull silvery grey metallic substance as if they had been tinned but none had fibres of any nature adhering to them. 30 heads survived and 28 of these had been formed by winding wire round the shafts of the pins a few times (eg 217 and 218). This is a common type (Oakley and Webster 1979, 260-1). Some heads had been smoothed to form almost round heads and even the apparently round head of 219 may have been made this way.

217. Length c 22mm. Diameter 1mm. Wire wound head. Context 6263, Period 3, Phase 12 - 14.

218. Length c 42mm. Diameter 1.50mm. Wire wound head. Context

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

6627, Period 3. Not illustrated.

219. Length c 45mm. Diameter 1mm. Apparently round head but possibly wire wound and smoothed. Context 7137, probably Period 3, although possibly Period 4.

TWISTED WIRE RINGS (Ill 100)

27 copper alloy twisted wire rings were recovered during the excavation at Linlithgow. The objects had been made by forming 7 - 11.50mm diameter circular loops from lengths of 1-1.50mm diameter wire and twisting the ends together. Most of the projecting terminals appear to have been trimmed and some flattened. In spite of the fragile nature of the objects, few of the Linlithgow examples were distorted in any way as if their function had afforded them protection. They may merely be by-products created during the manufacture of some other type of object. However, they are more usually considered to be associated with the fastening or lacing of clothing (Woodfield and Goodall 1981, 98). Examples have been found at Guildford (Poulton and Woods 1984, 77), Northampton (Oakley and Webster 1979, 260) and Southampton (Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, 2, nos 1817-20 and 1871).

There were small adhering fragments of leather on 13 and tiny splinters of wood on 2 examples. One example (222) appeared to have been stitched on to leather. A small staple on the reverse of the leather may have provided additional strength to the fastening. All the rings were found in contexts of 15th century and later date and most were recovered from graveyard soils N and E of the church. A number were associated with SK 3, 7, 36, 37, 86 and 99. These particular examples may have been attached to a leather shroud as eyelets with thongs or small wooden pegs or toggles. The support provided by wooden objects of this kind would explain why so many of the twisted wire rings were recovered in such good condition.

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

220. Diameter c 10.50mm. Made from c 1.50mm wire. Context 5125, probably Period 3.
221. Diameter c 8mm. Made from 1mm wire. Context 5035, probably Period 3. Not illustrated.
222. Ring and staple with adhering leather. Diameter of ring c 8mm. Made from c 1mm diameter wire. Length of staple c 8mm. Context 5125, probably Period 3.

BUCKLES (Ill 99)

223. Decorated buckle plate with 6 rivet holes. c 35 x 25mm (max). Below a stamped zigzag line are 6 punched letters most of which appear to be Ms. It is possible that the zigzag motif was built up using 1 punch. The fishtail-like terminal has been engraved with 6 lines. Context 7507, Period 4 or later.
224. D-shaped strap end buckle with 7 projecting tangs. c 16 x 13mm (max). Context 2, unstratified.
225. c 21 x 15mm (max). Context 7190, Period 2, Phase 3.
226. c 58 x 27mm. Context 6000, unstratified.
227. c 44 x 34mm. Context 5000, unstratified. Not illustrated.

STRAP-END (Ill 99)

A R GOODALL

228. Plate from strap end. Length 80mm. Width 6mm (max). It has a line of traced decoration and has notches cut out of it at the upper and lower ends giving an ornamentally shaped terminal. On the back are areas of solder showing that it would have been attached to another similar plate, and these would have been fixed to the end of a narrow strap by rivetting through the rivet hole at the upper end of the plate. Comparable

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

strap-ends have been found at Goltho (Goodall I H 1975, 91, fig 43, no 4) probably dating from the 14th century, and Whartram Percy (Goodall A R 1979, 111, fig 55, nos 13, 14) in contexts of 15th and 16th-20th century date. These examples are, however, rivetted at the lower end and 2 of them have a small additional plate at the terminal to give extra moulding. Context 6603, post Period 4.

FITTING (Ill 108mf)

229. 20 x 12mm (max). Traces of linear decoration between the 2 holes. Context 6074, Period 4.

PENDANT (Ill 105)

J CHERRY

230. Cast 6 pointed star shaped object with each part of the star ending in a fleur-de-lis. Max diameter 33mm. No obvious sign of fixing at the back and it is therefore likely to be a pendant. 2 points of star broken off. Loop for suspension would have been on 1 of the broken points. Possible function as horse pendant swinging from breast band or as fitting for ecclesiastical object. Context 6617, post Period 4.

RINGS (Ill 100, 108mf)

231. Made from wire, u-shaped in section. Diameter 7.5mm. Context 6088, probably Period 3. Not illustrated.

232. Finger ring. Diameter c 19mm. Indistinct inscription and probably decoration on outer face of ring. Context 7066, Period 2, Phase 3 (Ill 100).

233. Part of a small cast and apparently ring-shaped object. Diameter c 11mm. Decorative terminal. Function unknown. A similarly shaped but larger (50mm) object has been described as possibly part of a horse harness (Armstrong 1977, 67, fig 28, no 107) Context 5164, Period 2 (Ill 108mf).

9.5.5 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY

BEAD (Not illustrated)

234. Oval sectioned. Diameter c 3.50mm; aperture c 2mm. Context 7137, probably Period 3 but possibly Period 4.

VESSELS (Ill 101)

Pieces of copper alloy cast or sheet vessels are relatively uncommon finds from Scottish medieval sites probably because of cost and the ready availability of cheap pottery and wooden vessels. The ease with which copper could be recycled may also partially explain why so few examples have survived. In addition to vessels 235 and 236, and the rivets 237 and 238, which may have been used in repair of vessels, some scrap pieces of sheet copper found during the excavation (see archive) are likely to have derived from redundant vessels.

235. Rim fragment of cast or possibly spun vessel. Diameter 149mm. Both internal and external surfaces striated horizontally. Context 8068, pre-Phase 11 but medieval.

236. Rim fragments of patched sheet copper vessel, probably a bowl. Flat headed rivets of paper-clip type (eg 237) have been inserted from the inside of vessel to secure the patch. Crudely pierced holes near rim suggest that vessel had been used latterly as a hanging vessel. Context 7078, post Period 4.

RIVETS (Ill 108mf)

237. Folded flat headed rivet, of paper clip variety used in the repair of vessel 236. Length c 6mm. Head c 9 x 6mm. Context 7137, probably Period 3 although possibly Period 4. Not illustrated.

238. As 237 but less complete. Context 6615, Period 4 or later. Not illustrated.

9.5.5/6 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) COPPER ALLOY/
IRON

239. Flat headed rivet or plug made from folded sheet copper alloy.
Length c 28mm. Irregular shaped head c 13 x 8mm. Context 6605,
post Period 4.

THIMBLE (Not illustrated)

240. Height c 22mm. Width c 17mm (max). Domed top plain but side
decorated with a c 11mm band of dimples, 2 lines, a line of
dimples and 2 lines near the base. Context 6603, post Period 4.

FERRULE (Ill 108mf)

241. c 33 x 10mm (max). Narrow end slightly bifurcated and 3 tangs
project from other end. Similar to one found at the Dominican
friary site, Guildford (Poulton and Woods 1984, 77). Context
6309, Period 3.

9.5.6 IRON OBJECTS

W J LINDSAY

With contributions by I H Goodall, J Higgitt.

A large number of iron objects were recovered during the Linlithgow
excavations, but most were too oxidised to be considered worthy of
cleaning and conservation. The nails are briefly discussed below,
as are 13 objects worthy of mention, including a group of knives and
blades, 2 of which preserve the remains of decorated handles (247 of
wood and 248 perhaps of silver).

CANDLEHOLDER (Not illustrated)

242. Part of upper portion of candleholder. Similar to upper part
of a candlestick from Les Loges (London Museum 1940, pl XXXIX).
Context 6005, post Period 4.

KEY (Ill 98)

243. Large door key. Length c 190mm. Similar in most respects to
Type VIIB (London Museum 1940, 141-2, fig 42, pl XXXI)
possessing a solid octagonal stem which narrows c 40mm from the

9.5.6 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont)

IRON

end to form a projecting point. It has a normal kidney-shaped bow but differs from the general Type VIIB form in that the wards have squared external rebates close to the stem. These possible design refinements may indicate that the key is of 16th rather than 15th-century date. Context 8046, Period 4.

BUCKLES (Ill 99)

244. Part of a strap-end buckle c 60 x 34mm. Traces of decoration in the form of 3 notches on lower right-hand edge. Fragment (35 x 17.50mm) of buckle plate also survives, with single rivet hole. Context 7032, Period 2, Phase 4.

245. Very corroded buckle and associated plate which terminates in a hook. c 23 x 20mm. Context 8010, Period 4.

246. c 27 x 23mm. Context 6074, Period 4.

KNIVES (Ill 30, 104)

I H GOODALL, J HIGGITT

247. Scale-tang knife with decorated wooden handle and broken blade. Length of handle 75mm; length of blade 95mm and is carved with a representation of two creatures, one fragmentary. Context 7199, Period 2.

Wooden handle of knife 247.

Wood species identification

J A Petty

With such an object no sectioning was possible, so comments can only be based upon examination under a binocular microscope. The material of the handle appears to be a timber of high density with a uniform cellular structure. This suggests either a high density, slow grown softwood (eg yew - Taxus baccata), or certain hardwoods which possess small vessels and rays (eg lime - Tilia spp). Such hardwoods would be diffuse porous, that is would not exhibit pronounced annual variation of structure.

9.5.6 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) IRON

There appear also to be some traces of wood fragments attached to the blade. This wood is of different appearance to that of the handle. It could be a lower density hardwood.

Decorated handle

J Higgitt

Lightly incised decoration survives on the upper part of 1 face of the wooden handle. The work was executed with a sharp point by a practised hand. In spite of the small scale the line is even and controlled. (The hooded creature is only about 13mm high).

The bevelled edge carries a simple zigzag line, a common and rudimentary form of ornament u.at cannot be dated. The flat face is divided into at least 2 panels. The upper panel is defined at the top by an arched line echoing the shape of the curved end of the handle and at the bottom by 2 straight lines forming a band which separates this panel from the one below. A pair of bent lines seem to grip the left end of this band. Perhaps this band is intended as an imitation of a metal clasp. Only the upper part of the lower panel remains. 2 vertical lines down the left edge are perhaps also framing devices. The right side of this panel and both vertical edges of the upper panel have broken away.

The creature in the upper panel is more or less intact. It is neither a natural animal nor apparently one taken from myth or from the bestiary (White 1954). It is instead one of the fanciful hybrids (sometimes known as 'nondescripts') that appear frequently in Gothic sculpture and in the margins of Gothic manuscripts (cf Sandler 1981). The upper part is a hooded human head in profile. The hood conceals the junction between the human head and the animal body but there seem to be no arms. The lower part is probably to be read as the hindquarters of a tailed beast with 2 rather thick and sinewy legs. It is not clear whether the legs end in hoofs or paws but their shaggy backs are probably meant to be leonine (cf Randall 1966, fig 319, 320). The tail is long but its end is lost.

9.5.6 LYNLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) IRON

This beast is wearing a hood that comes down over its neck and shoulders. The hood may also have the beginnings of a liripipe, a long thin extension, at the back, although the end of this feature too has been destroyed. If this was a liripipe, the figure was probably thought of as male. This sort of separate hood is represented from the 12th century onwards and the liripipe, if that is what it was, is characteristic of the 14th century (Boucher 1987, 198, pl 330, 356, 361, 370, 370a, 371; Scott 1986, 16, 141, 142, pl 8, 9, 13, 20).

Hybrids of this sort appear frequently in the margins of manuscripts during the second half of the 13th and the first half of the 14th centuries. They were particularly common in England but also occurred in Flanders and N France. There are a number of examples of armless hybrids with hooded human heads and the hind quarters of an animal in English manuscripts of this period (Morgan 1988, ill 291, 293, 295-7, 313; Sandler 1986, ill 116). Similar beasts appeared in other media, for example in stone sculpture and woodwork (Alexander and Binski 1987, no 515; Reznant and Marks 1980, 101, pl 94, 95).

Given the scale and the medium it is difficult to comment in detail on the style of this creature. There is some suggestion of the third dimension both in the delicate hatching on the haunches above the legs and in the way that the lower edge of the hood projects at the front and seems to continue around the other side of the creature (cf Sandler 1981, fig 8, 13; Sandler 1986, ill 97). The looser, more three-dimensional treatment of the hood might possibly suggest the first half of the 14th rather than the 13th century.

The surviving lines of the fragmentary design in the lower panel probably formed part of an animal head. Its nose would be in the upper righthand corner and its ears on the left. It is not possible to identify this creature. The long ears and long snout might belong

9.5.6 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) IRON

to a fox, although perhaps the ears are not straight enough for that, or to a dragon (cf Morgan 1988, ill 42, 72; Randall 1966, fig 596-7; Varty 1967).

The knife was presumably a secular object and was probably made for a secular owner, as were many of the Gothic manuscripts with marginal decoration. It is often very hard to be sure whether decoration of this sort in manuscripts was meaningful or simply ornamental (Randall 1966, 15-19). Too little remains of the decoration of the handle to be sure whether any secular or religious symbolism was intended, although elaborate iconography is perhaps unlikely on an object of this sort.

The decoration of the knife handle is not closely datable. Comparisons between the hooded hybrid and creatures in the margins of English manuscripts would support a dating some time in the second half of the 13th century or in the first half of the 14th. 1 or 2 features make the 14th century marginally more likely; such a date range is entirely in keeping with the Period 2 context in which the object was found. The style, as far as it can be judged, is not sufficiently distinctive to indicate where the decoration was carried out. Although no Scottish manuscripts with this sort of decoration now seem to survive, there is no reason why the knife handle should not have been made in Scotland. It is, however, a highly portable type of object and could equally easily have been brought in from England or even Flanders or the N of France.

248. Scale-tang knife. Surviving length 102mm. Width 11mm (max). Tang has rivet hole at each end to support pair of copper/zinc alloy plates, one of which survives in incomplete state. Its surface has raised pattern of guilloche framed by cabled band. This type of handle is unusual for a scale-tang knife, and is indicative of a high quality. Scale-tang knives usually had a series of rivets holding organic scales which, if

9.5.6 LINLITHGOW MED/POST-MED SMALL FINDS (cont) IRON

they were decorated, were generally either carved or inset with patterns of pins. The few parallels include one with decorated silver-gilt side plates from the medieval village of Thuxton, Norfolk (excavated by L A S Butler), and a plain copper alloy side plate from Wharram Percy (Goodall A R 1979, 112, no 87). Context 6047, Period 4.

249. Blade from a folding knife or razor of post-medieval date. c 90 x 19mm (max). Projecting nib which enabled it to be swivelled open or closed is broken, as is blade tip. Context 6603, post-Period 4.

250. Whittle-tang knife with broken blade and tang. Surviving length 86mm. Width 14mm (max). Context 6634, Period 3, Phase 12-14.

251. Scale-tang knife with broken blade and tang, retaining 2 copper/zinc alloy shoulder plates soldered in place. Surviving length c 88mm. Width 15mm (max). Context 6151, Period 3 or 4.

HANDLE (Ill 108mf)

252. Angled handle, ? from cooking vessel. Splayed ends apparently almost circular in section. Length c 108mm. Context 5000, unstratified.

HORSESHOE (Not illustrated)

Several horseshoe fragments were found during the Linlithgow excavation (see archive). 253, from a Period 2, Phase 3 context, is the earliest.

253. Part of wavy edged horseshoe with nails of fiddle-key type. Context 7099, Period 2, Phase 3.

NAILS (Not illustrated)

Because most nails were recovered from archaeological contexts that provided no indication of the original uses of the objects, only a representative sample of the more complete ones was cleaned. Most proved to have square or rectangular shanks and rounded heads. 1 group worthy of comment was recovered from the Period 3, Phase 10 joist slots in Room 3, the chapter house. These proved to be typical of those scattered over the site generally, possessing rounded heads and square or rectangular c 140mm long shanks. Some examples, present in feature 7048 and believed to be Period 2 coffin nails, have flat and almost circular heads with short, c 40mm, square sectioned shanks. However, longer nails with rounded heads and rectangular sectioned shanks were found in the same feature. Unfortunately, no complete ones were recovered, the longest being in excess of 62mm. The presence of the two nail types perhaps provides some substantiation for the hypothesis that many of the nails in this Phase 5 feature are likely to have been disturbed from 1 or more underlying burials.