

A chemical report on the dross from the crucible site showed that it had mostly resulted from the melting of copper with traces of zinc and lead and very slight traces of tin. It was, therefore, brass, rather than bronze, and perhaps some form of gun-metal.

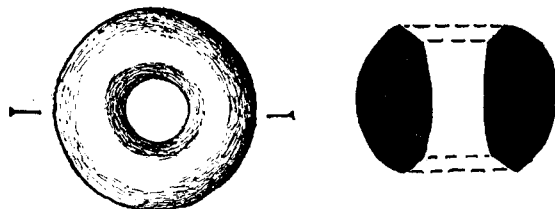


FIG. 66

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.

Clay object, possibly a spindle-whorl, from furnace (p. 159). Sc. $\frac{1}{4}$

Dr. Tylecote suggests that the iron might come from local gravels. However, a close search of heaps of shingle from gravel-pits at Little Paxton (2 miles away) showed that ironstone was not present, or at least exceedingly rare. The nearest alternative source would probably be the Greensands at Everton or Sandy (7 miles away).

Finds from the site will be preserved in the Norris Museum, St. Ives, Huntingdon.⁴⁸

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HALLGATE, DONCASTER, AND THE INCIDENCE OF FACE-JUGS WITH BEARDS (FIGS. 67-68)

During building operations in 1965 a kiln was excavated off Hallgate, the old Great North Road through Doncaster (see p. 218). It was apparently making pots in two fabrics, south-Yorkshire gritty ware and Humber ware. Though jugs, skillets and bowls were made in similar shapes in both fabrics, the more-elaborately decorated jugs, which are the subject of this note, were made in Humber ware only.⁴⁹

Humber ware is a slightly sandy, oxidized fabric often partially glazed in brownish green, having a distribution in north Lincolnshire and south Yorkshire, following both sides of the rivers that flow into the Humber basin. The present kiln lies within this area. Three kilns making the fabric had previously been excavated, Kelk⁵⁰ and Holme-on-Spalding-Moor,⁵¹ neither of which was earlier than the 15th century, and West Cowick,⁵² spanning some two hundred years, which began some time in the first half of the 14th century. During the first half-century of its existence a proportion of its products was highly decorated, and some of these fell into the category discussed below. The Hallgate kiln may be earlier than Cowick, but since circumstances did not permit of magnetic sampling, its date must depend on that ascribed to the long- and short-beard jugs, of which a few were found among the large quantities of wasters (FIG. 67, nos. 1-6). Documentary evidence for the presence of a kiln was slight, amounting only to a name in the 1379 poll-tax return.

⁴⁸ We are greatly indebted to Dr. Tylecote for all the trouble he has taken in this matter; to Mr. J. G. Hurst for examining the pottery; and to Dr. J. P. C. Kent for dating the coin.

⁴⁹ As these are of sufficient general interest to justify immediate publication, Mr. E. F. Gilmour, Director of the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, has kindly given permission for them to appear before the general report on the work. The excavation was carried out by Mr. John R. Lidster, Keeper of Antiquities at the Museum, with the staff of that department, and he has supplied the details required.

⁵⁰ Material with Messrs. Grantham, Driffeld.

⁵¹ P. M. Mayes, *Hull Museums Publications*, no. 216, forthcoming.

⁵² Excavated by P. M. Mayes; see *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 297. A full report is in preparation.

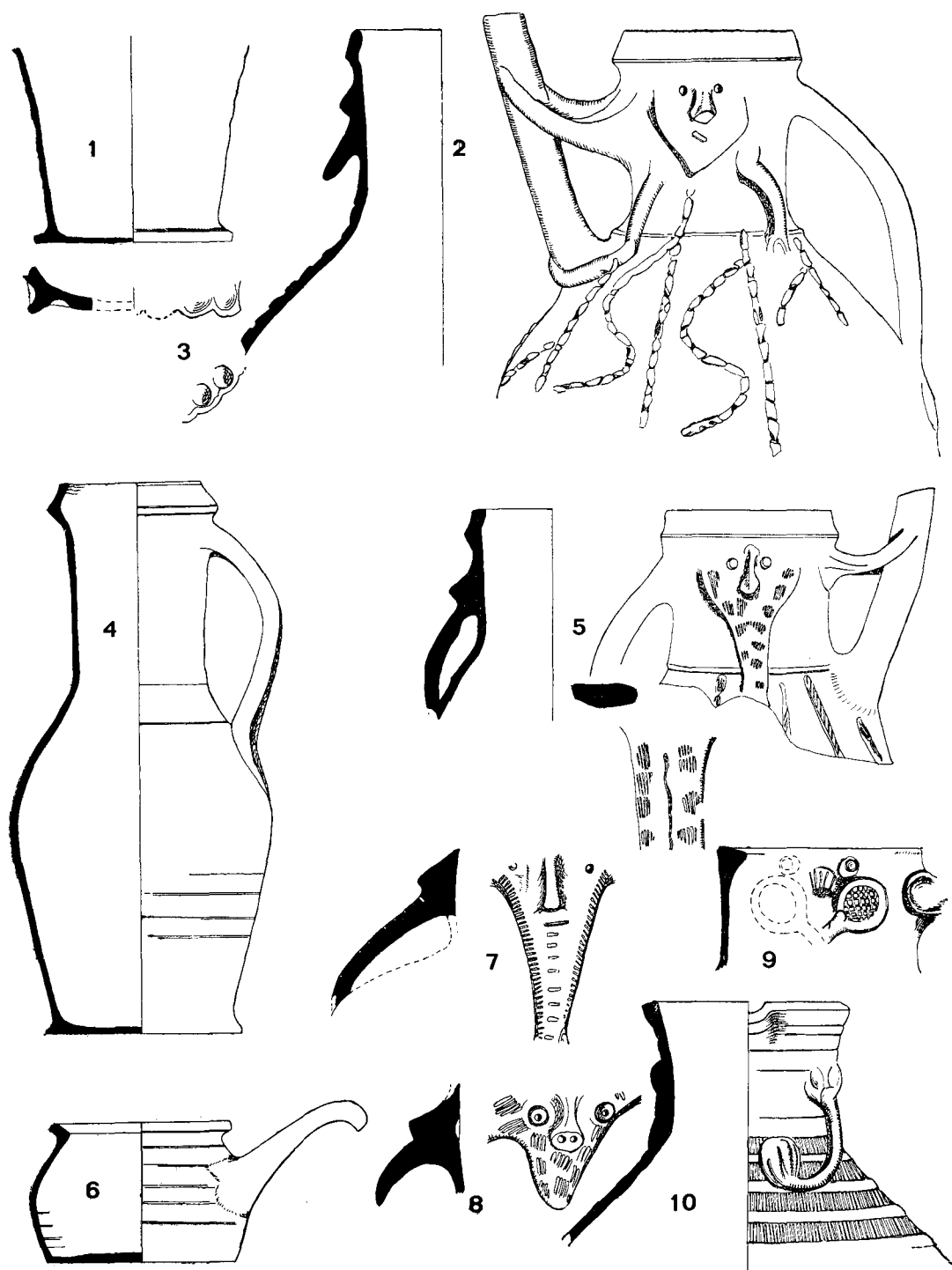


FIG. 67

FACE-JUGS WITH BEARDS FROM KILNS IN YORKSHIRE (pp. 160, 162 f.). Sc. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Nos. 1-6, Hallgate, Doncaster; no. 7, near York; no. 8, near Rievaulx; no. 9, West Cowick; no. 10, Winksley

The Hallgate jugs have, characteristically, long necks without cordons, strap-handles with central grooves, foliated at base but not at neck, inward sloping rims and plain bases. These last, however, show some variation, being occasionally cut to form a rudimentary foot, and sometimes thumbled all round, with or without printing on the base.⁵³ The normal decoration is applied strips, often overstamped. Face-jugs with beards are a very occasional product.

Anthropomorphic decoration on jugs takes many forms: free-standing figures;⁵⁴ complete figures raised in relief;⁵⁵ small stylized masks either on the rim, as in Somerset,⁵⁶ or on the body as at Burley Hill;⁵⁷ 'face-in-front' jugs,⁵⁸ characteristic of the south and south-east; simple (beardless) face-masks placed laterally, as at Newcastle and Dunstanburgh;⁵⁹ and face-masks with beards, again placed laterally, the only one of these types to be discussed here. Though they were not explicitly distinguished from simple face-masks, it was largely with this type that Dunning was concerned in his distribution-map of 1955,⁶⁰ and again, with Jope, in 1958.⁶¹ A fair amount of new material has come to light since those papers were published, especially in East Anglia and Yorkshire.

The decorative features involved (FIG. 67) are long beards, long twisted beards, short beards, and arms ending in hands with more or less stylized fingers. The last element is found also on jugs with simple face-masks. They may, like the long beards themselves, form subsidiary handles, they may hold spout or beard or they may be placed more or less at random on the upper part of the pot. Most of the face-jugs with beards have either tubular or bridge spouts, and the kilns that are known to have made them used one or both of these forms of spout on other jugs.

Various decorative treatments of the beard are known. They appear to be characteristic of individual kilns rather than to form regional patterns. Long beards occasionally end in a twist (Carlisle,⁶² Anlaby,⁶³ St. Andrews⁶⁴) and this form is regarded as a sub-type; others are slashed on both sides, either with straight lines (e.g. Scarborough) or in arcs (e.g. Stonar⁶⁵). This treatment may amount to quite deep slashing or to something nearer a roulette-mark. At Hallgate there is both random stamping (FIG. 67, no. 5) and a completely plain version (not illustrated). Short beards, which include both pointed and rounded shapes, show a similar variety of treatment; plain, slashed, stamped and rouletted forms are found.

The two principal methods of forming the eye are by circular depressions in the pad of clay from which the mask is moulded (Hallgate, Kirkcudbright and York—where the holes go right through the pot wall) or by incised circle, with or without a dot to represent the pupil. On one Cowick jug small white stones were inserted in the eye-circle. The arms, either as free-standing arms or as arms moulded in relief, appear on most of the face-jugs with beards, though occasionally they may be stylized almost beyond recognition.

⁵³ J. G. Hurst, *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 295, for discussion of this feature.

⁵⁴ G. C. Dunning, *Peveler Archaeological Group, Annual Report for 1955*.

⁵⁵ G. Webster and G. C. Dunning, *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 109 ff. (espec. 119 ff.).

⁵⁶ E. M. Jope, *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Soc.*, xcvi (1951), 140-1.

⁵⁷ Ll. Jewitt, *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, i, 80.

⁵⁸ G. C. Dunning, *Sussex Archaeol. Collections*, ci (1963), 134.

⁵⁹ J. Charlton, *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., xiii (1936), 287-9.

⁶⁰ G. C. Dunning, *Archaeol. Cantiana*, lxix (1955), 144 and 146.

⁶¹ G. C. Dunning, H. W. M. Hodges and E. M. Jope, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, xci (1957-8), 122 and 126.

⁶² Twisted beard, *Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Archaeol. Soc.*, liii (1954), 207-8. Long beard, J. Charlton, *op. cit.* in note 59, fig. 3, no. 10, and M. G. Jarrett and B. J. N. Edwards, *Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Archaeol. Soc.*, lxiv (1964), 50.

⁶³ M. W. Thompson, *Yorks. Archaeol. J.*, xxxix (1956), 79.

⁶⁴ S. Cruden, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, lxxxix (1956), 80, no. 53.

⁶⁵ Scarborough, J. G. Rutter, *Scarborough and District Archaeol. Soc. Reports*, nos. 2 and 3 (1961), 13; Stonar, unpublished, sherds at Deal Castle.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEARD JUGS

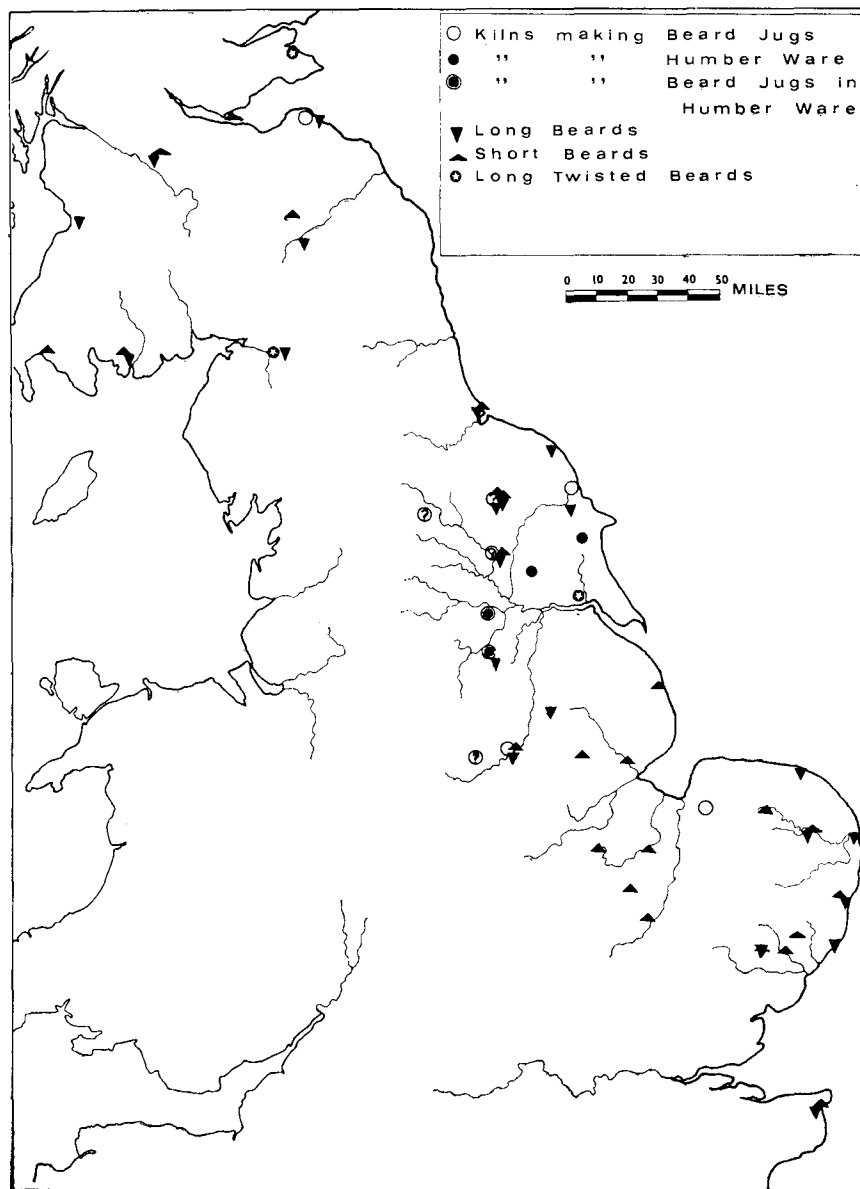


FIG. 68

Kilns known to have been making face-jugs with beards are Colstoun, Scarborough, Hallgate (Doncaster), Nottingham⁶⁶ and Grimston. To these should be added, since fabric, glaze and style of beard show significant variations, kilns near York and Rievaulx (FIG. 67, nos. 7-8), and also another Humber-ware kiln besides that at Doncaster, since the Anlaby twisted beard is in Humber ware. A form of face-jug made in a level of the middle of the 14th century at Cowick (FIG. 67, no. 9) could be a degenerate form of beard-jug, since simple face-jugs are otherwise unknown in Yorkshire. On the other hand the Winksley kiln⁶⁷ has produced arms only (FIG. 67, no. 10) which, it is tempting to suggest, could be a further degeneration. But this kiln was also making knight-jugs, zoomorphic aquamaniles, jugs with triangular rouletting and other material which should belong to the 13th century. The arm motif, as well as the residual faces at Cowick, could, therefore, be a matter of deliberate choice. Burley Hill, Derbyshire, is another kiln where arms and rudimentary faces could bear either interpretation.

The only kilns concerned that have been sampled for magnetic dating are Cowick and Winksley, neither of which produced the real beard form. No other kiln concerned has yielded unequivocal dating material. Though coins were found 'with' kiln material in Nottingham, these seem to belong to a different kiln from that in which the beards were found. On the other hand the dating evidence for these jugs at Kirkcudbright Castle (1288-1307)⁶⁸ is as satisfactory as can ever be expected, and this fits well with a degenerate form at Cowick fifty years later.

There is no evidence yet that the type originated at any one of the places where it was made. The fashion probably spread both through local markets, of which each potter seems to have used several, and by copying from actual pots carried round by travelling baronial households. Beards, as can be seen from the distribution-map (FIG. 68), are relatively common in lowland Scotland (14 were found at Colstoun alone); they are frequent in East Anglia,⁶⁹ the midlands and Yorkshire. But their distribution is not continuous, and there are two small indications that the gaps west of the Pennines and in Northumberland and county Durham may not be fortuitous. These two counties have produced simple face-masks (Newcastle, Dunstanburgh), a type unknown in Yorkshire and rare in the areas producing beards. West of the main English distribution two kilns of the period in which beards might be expected, Audlem⁷⁰ and Upper Heaton,⁷¹ were interested in yet another form of anthropomorphic decoration. If the gaps are to be explained in this way, the link between Scottish and English groups may, perhaps, be by way of Stainmoor and Carlisle, a town where both long and twisted beards have been found.

H. E. JEAN LE PATOUREL

FALLOWFIELD, NORTHUMBERLAND: AN EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF A DESERTED VILLAGE (FIGS. 69-70)

The authentication of the site of a deserted medieval village and the elucidation of its topography come normally from documents, field-study and excavation rather than from contemporary maps. Only the rare cases, where the destruction of a village dates from the 18th or the 19th century, offer some hope that a large-scale plan of the village might survive from the period before its depopulation. Thus by chance there are plans of Hinderskelfe (Yorks., N.R.), Faxton (Northants.), Wootton Underwood (Bucks.) and Milton Abbas (Dorset) as complete settlements unaware of the threat of destruc-

⁶⁶ A. Parker, *Trans. Thoroton Soc.*, xxxvi (1932), 79 ff.

⁶⁷ Excavated by C. V. Bellamy, who kindly allowed the jug to be drawn.

⁶⁸ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, xci (1957-8), 117 ff.

⁶⁹ For information about much of the East Anglian material I am indebted to Mr. J. G. Hurst.

⁷⁰ *Op. cit.* in note 55, 109 ff., fig. 4.

⁷¹ T. G. Manby, *Archaeol. J.*, cxxi (1964), 85, fig. 10, no. 16.