



# Glenochar Bastle House and Fermtoun

An account of the discovery, survey, consolidation, excavations and research of a 17th-century defensive farmhouse and buildings in Clydesdale, with supplementary contextual information.

By Tam Ward

Report contributions by Robin Murdoch (glass), Dennis Gallagher (tobacco pipes), Dr Jennifer Miller (wood), Jennifer Thoms (bone) and the late Ian Paterson BAG (catalogues), Ann Mathieson (testaments).  
Illustration contributions by John Borland, Margaret Brown, Alan Cadzow, Sandra Kelly and Ian Fisher, 2017.



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**2017**

### **Abstract**

*Survey and excavation has demonstrated that Glenochar was the site of a bastle house with an associated 17/18<sup>th</sup> century settlement and farming landscape. Remains of buildings and finds from the site indicate occupation beginning around AD 1600 and ending around AD 1760; the time of the recently researched Lowland Clearances. The evidence from Glenochar, taken along with other sites excavated by BAG, show that defensive farm houses were built in Clydesdale and further north of the Anglo-Scottish border than was previously known. Furthermore, **archaeologically** proven for the first time, is that major land clearance of people did take place in both Clydesdale and in neighbouring Tweeddale in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.*

**Image by**

**Ian Fisher**

**See frontispiece**



## **CONTENTS**

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Page 3</b>
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Page 4</b>
<b>General notes</b>	<b>Pages 7 - 9</b>
<b>Excavation</b>	<b>Pages 9 – 46</b>
<b>Reconstructing Glenochar</b>	<b>Page 46</b>
<b>Finds summary</b>	<b>Page 46</b>
<b>Tobacco pipe report</b>	<b>Pages 47 - 56</b>
<b>Glass report</b>	<b>Pages 57 - 83</b>
<b>Pottery summary &amp; photographs</b>	<b>Pages 83 -85</b>
<b>Stone objects summary</b>	<b>Pages 85 -87</b>
<b>Slate objects &amp; photographs</b>	<b>Pages 88 -92</b>
<b>Metal objects &amp; photographs</b>	<b>Pages 93 – 96</b>
<b>Misc' objects incl' beads</b>	<b>Pages 96 – 98</b>
<b>Glenochar Trail and restoration works</b>	<b>Pages 98 – 104</b>
<b>Glenochar pre-history</b>	<b>Pages 104 – 105</b>
<b>Further bastle trails in Clydesdale</b>	<b>Page 106</b>
<b>Bastles – problem with a name</b>	<b>Pages 107 -111</b>
<b>Historical ref's and maps</b>	<b>Pages 111 -112</b>
<b>Glenochar testaments</b>	<b>Pages 112 – 116</b>
<b>Raid on Glenochar</b>	<b>Page 116</b>
<b>Search for further bastle houses</b>	<b>Pages 117 - 124</b>
<b>Discussion and conclusion</b>	<b>Pages 125 – 128</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>Pages 128 – 129</b>
<b>Glossary of terms</b>	<b>Page 130 – 132</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>Pages 132 - 137</b>
<b>Appendix I. Finds catalogues</b>	<b>Pages 137 - 201</b>
<b>Appendix II. Analysis of wood samples</b>	<b>Pages 201</b>
<b>Appendix III. Analysis of bone.</b>	<b>Pages 202 - 205</b>

## INTRODUCTION

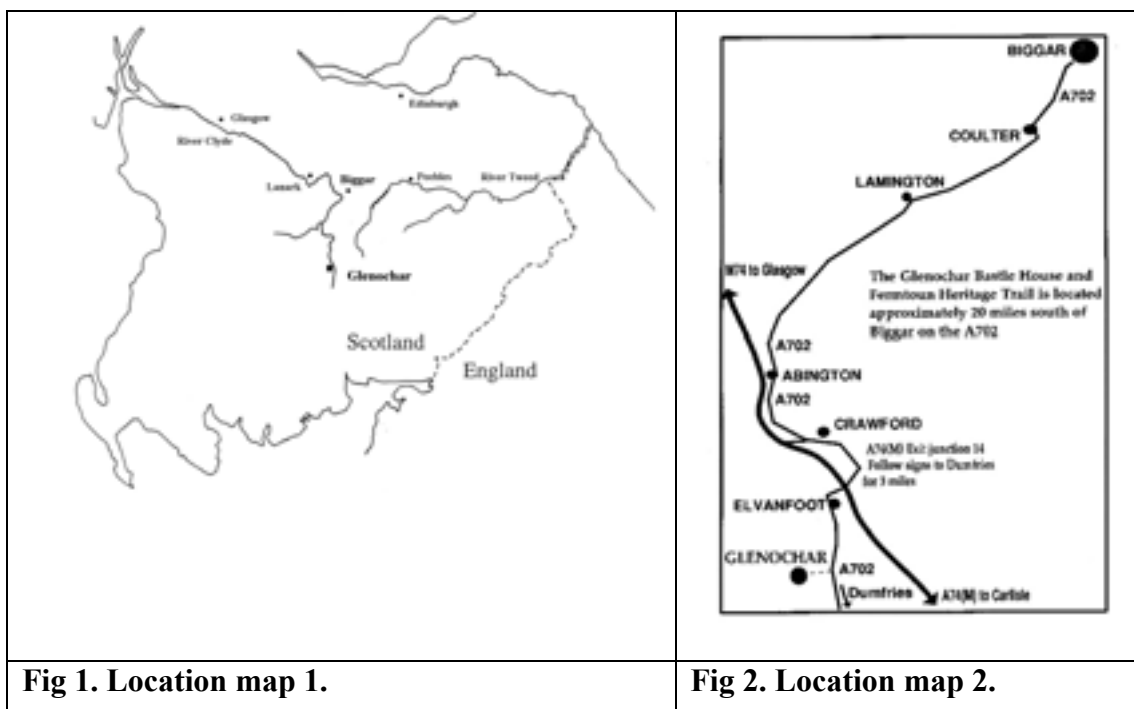
This report replaces all previous works on the site, but much is repeated from the earlier report; a limited edition and other articles published by the writer (Ward 1998<sup>1,2&3</sup>) as part of the celebrations to open the heritage trail the same year. However, considerably more material and detail are given here along with photographs and other images.

In 1986 the site was brought to the attention of the group of voluntary archaeologists who later became the formal team known as Biggar Archaeological Group (BAG), working from their base in Biggar Museums, whose archaeological work has all been voluntary since 1981, when the first bastle house in Clydesdale was discovered and later excavated and consolidated in the same manner as Glenochar (Gillanders 1986 & Ward 2016). By 1986 a formal study was underway; the Clydesdale Bastle Project, to explore the possibility that further sites lay undiscovered in the Scottish Lowlands but further afield from the Anglo Scottish border where such sites were long recognised. The hypothesis was proved true and research on the subject continues.

The site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

### Site location and environs

Glenochar lies at NS 944 140 and is given on the OS 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map Series, No 329, Lowther Hills, Sanquhar & Leadhills, Wanlockhead & Crawford. Located in the Southern Uplands of Scotland some 50 miles north of the border from Carlisle, it is 3 miles south of J14 on the M74 motorway, and on the A702 road from Edinburgh to Dumfries. A car park, adjacent Glenochar Farm has been made for visitors to the site trail (of which more below).



Nestling in a short glen from which the Glenochar Burn runs west to east where it discharges into Daer Water near the modern farm, the ancient site straddles Rae Cleuch, a tributary of the main burn and at their confluence.



**Plate 1. View of the site from the south. Display panel in the foreground.**

Mostly built on the sloping north side of the main burn the site has a very limited outlook towards the main road where traffic, always would pass, however the site when occupied would have been highly visible from the road.

The landscape consists of upland pasture, much of which remains unimproved and is all over 300m OD making it a hill sheep, and cattle rearing landscape with little scope for arable agriculture other than for fodder crops. As will be shown later the landscape, its economy and climate have changed little over the last 400 years or so.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Survey**

At the request by the writer the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS, now Historic Environment Scotland; HES) kindly agreed to survey most of the site (that part east of Rae Cleuch) (Fig 3), and the site of the neighbouring bastle of Glengeith to the north at Elvanfoot. This allowed for an immediate improvement of understanding the locations and the configuration of

all recognisable features, which showed a settlement pattern, but of unknown date.

BAG later surveyed the area to the west of Rae Cleuch (Fig 4).

Dealing with the RCAHMS survey plan, it was evident that a nucleated settlement existed and that other associated agricultural remains had also survived. Such was the extent of the visible remains it seemed inconceivable that the place had not previously been recorded or recognised. The excellent publication by RCAHMS for its Lanarkshire Inventory (RCAHMS 1978) only embraced prehistoric and Roman sites and monuments, unlike its neighbouring survey in Peeblesshire (RCAHMS 1967) where the medieval and later landscape were also surveyed and reported.

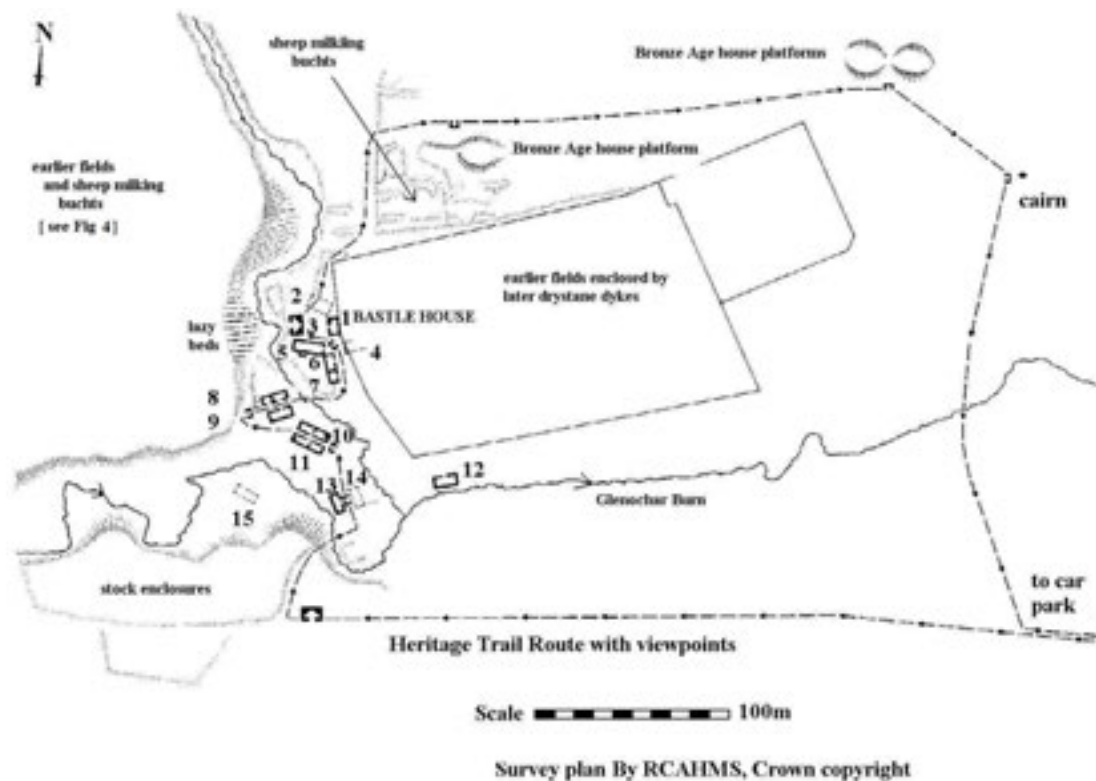


Fig 3.



**Fig 4. BAG survey.**

However, from the plan (Fig 3) the outline of at least nine long buildings apart from the obvious bastle itself, were visible as turf covered stony banks. Most conspicuous was the patch of seven lazy beds up to 2m broad and lying on the steep bank of Rae Cleuch west of the bastle house. The outline of at least seven sheep milking bights were recorded, these having been first recognised and surveyed archaeologically by BAG in Scotland (Ward 2012<sup>1</sup>). Some of the open-ended pens showed they had side entrances, a theme noted on numerous other examples in southern Scotland (Ward 2012<sup>1</sup> *ibid*). The northern boundary of the present fields on the east side of the bastle had turf banks to indicate the existence of enclosures there before the 19<sup>th</sup> century dykes were built. On the south side of Glenochar Burn two enclosures lie on the steep hill slopes there, the primary one consists of a large stony bank of about 3m wide by 1.5m high and enclosing an area of 130m by around 30m, it forms a 'D' shape on the hill and is open on the steep slope down to the burn on its north side. Above it is a less substantial embanked enclosure which measures c60m by 30m and is open at each end where it would otherwise conjoin with the larger enclosure bank.

Finally, the position of three Bronze Age habitations appear in the survey, these are known as unenclosed platform settlements and are now well attested to be the sites of round timber houses dating to the Bronze Age (e.g. Terry 1995, Ward 2004<sup>2</sup> & 2013<sup>1</sup>)

The west side of Rae Cleuch (Fig 4) was surveyed by BAG and shows a similar arrangement of turf bank enclosures forming three fields which pre-date the existing dyke and fenced fields there. Phasing can be

implied by the banks and is given as 1-3 on the plan. At least four buchts are seen here as open-ended enclosures and they are typically arranged on the external side of the fields, where sheep would be driven down to be milked, but would not have access to any crops within the enclosures, probably mostly fodder crops. Two small clearance cairns are most likely to be associated with the fields, however, a grouping of small cairns of prehistoric age are to be found to the west of these fields in unimproved pasture there (Ward 1992).

The entire excavation site was levelled with a dumpy level and records of this are in the site archive but not given in this report as being considered superfluous.



**Plate 2. Showing the lazy beds, looking west.**

## **GENERAL NOTES**

### **Building materials**

Throughout the site, the construction stone, apart from a few pieces of red sandstone used at the bastle entrance, was the local greywacke, of which nearly the entire Southern Uplands of Scotland is composed. Walls and floors were built with this rock which had been gathered from the landscape rather than being quarried as the rounded edges everywhere showed. It does however tend to be found with flat surfaces suitable for the purposes for which it was used at this site, i.e. walls and floor surfaces.

Slates were also used and these are known to have been extracted from the quarry near the modern farm and which was used as roofing slate until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, no roof at old Glenochar was covered with slates, their use was confined to making drain and floor coverings, but not throughout the occupation of the site, rather in the latter stages of it, it is likely that the quarry was not operational during the occupation of old Glenochar, perhaps outcrop or surface slate



being gathered for the purposes described here only. Slate was also found as circular pieces which are interpreted as pot lids of numerous sizes. The roof coverings, including that of the bastle, were of some organic material and most likely of turf with some form of thatching of which there are many locally available materials such as heather, rush, and possibly straw, all of which were available.

Greywacke stone has the distinctive propensity, which is extremely useful in archaeology, that is to become visibly affected by heat. The natural iron in the stone becomes oxidised by the heating effect which also causes the stone to fracture severely and to become a distinctive reddish/orange hue. Moreover, the change in colour is a graduation from the surface of the normally grey stone to its centre. Fireplaces and stones thus affected are readily and easily recognised, making such interpretations in southern Scotland definite.

Walls on this site were generally 1m thick in most cases, this was roughly a standard measurement for Scottish tower houses and other buildings of the 16<sup>th</sup> century; a Scots Ell being a measurement of three and a half feet [“three futtis and ane half futt” (Scots)]; forty-two inches as opposed to the metric metre of thirty-nine inches. In towers and bastles this was partially a defensive measure and partially constructive as in the latter case the thickness was necessary to take the thrust of a barrel-vaulted basement.

The walls of the other buildings at Glenochar are reckoned to be complete where the stone survives, being only a foundation upon which to build turf walls to reach a low roof, also of turf. Some of the stone walls have clay embedded into the spaces between stones and this is considered to be a bonding agent and possibly a damp proofing technique to prevent the turf walls from subsiding due to excessive moisture.

Only in two buildings (B9 & 13) was evidence of the roof found, both in the form of crucks springing from the ground level. No building on site had a slate roof.

Cobbled and paved surfaces of floors and courtyards vary in their quality of construction, often being compacted and secure regardless of where they are and what they were used for. However, while some surfaces are level and make easy walking, others, such as the two courtyard areas between Buildings 8 & 9 and 10 & 11, were not made with comfortable walking in mind as they are extremely uneven, made worse because each is on sloping ground, nevertheless, such surfaces would have ensured a solid under footing. All the areas covered in stones show they were used extensively as the stones are edge rounded and smoothed by usage.

#### **Excavation & Consolidation**

All the work done on site was by hand tools apart from later removing stone spoil heaps by tractor and trailer.

The bastle was first excavated to prove its architectural style and at that stage some trial excavations were opened elsewhere to establish the nature of the surrounding area. From the outset of the Windgate House project, the main purpose of exposing buildings was to establish their true character but also to preserve the surviving fabric, keeping them visible to site visitors. Therefore, at an early stage it was decided that the main bastle would be consolidated, necessary if it were to be left exposed by excavation. By the time this work was done by the Group, the site had become a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and therefore the repair works done on the bastle and remainder of the site were carried out under Scheduled Ancient Monuments Consent, then administered by Historic Scotland (of which more below).

Ultimately most of the excavated areas were left open with minimal landscaping other than the removal of spoil heaps, all the soil and turf being re-used over the site. Floor surfaces remained on view but since that time they have been recovered in natural regeneration of grass and moss. All areas of the work however are *entirely* recorded by colour photography and video, and they are illustrated and explained on site by interpretation panels.

The excavations were recorded by B&W, and colour photography throughout [over 900 35mm colour slides are available of the site, now digitally copied], also video was used to record the entire project, and this is also now copied to digital format, this was the format used as a site diary. The minutiae of the work may be gleaned from these images which show the entire project as it progressed.

Site drawings were done at the unusual large scale of 1:10 to capture as much detail as would be possible, unfortunately some of which cannot be reproduced on the reductions, but the originals are archived with HES, while copies are retained at Biggar Museum.

Unfortunately, regarding finds, during post excavation cataloguing much contextual detail of some finds was lost, nevertheless and because of the lack of deep stratigraphy on nearly all the site, this is not deemed a major problem, since in nearly all places, finds from different periods were recovered. The finds catalogue is given in Appendix I.

### **Preamble**

The survey and excavation at Glenochar were begun in 1986 by archaeologists from Lanark and District Archaeological Society (LADAS) and Biggar Museums (later BAG).

Work was continuous until the restoration of the site and the formation of the heritage trail was completed and opened in 1997. Working only at weekends, it took eight years to excavate the buildings, which can be seen today. By careful planning the structures and recording the evidence in the ground, archaeologists have learned much about the life styles of both people and livestock on this farm. The bastle house was built around AD 1600 and the other buildings

were used throughout the following 150 years, after which the site was abandoned in favour of the current Glenochar Farm buildings beside the A702 road.

Work started with the bastle house and proceeded in much the sequence it is described below. Various interim reports on the Project have been produced e.g. Ward 1988 & 1989.

The project was awarded The Pitt-Rivers Award in 1996 as part of The British Archaeology Awards for the “best project by a voluntary body”. In 1997 The Marquis of Linlithgow, upon whose land the site lies, officially opened the Glenochar Bastle House and Fermtoun Trail to the public.

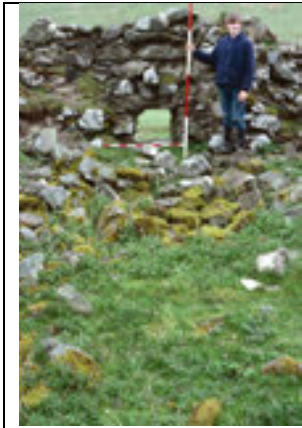
## EXCAVATIONS

### Building No 1. Bastle House.

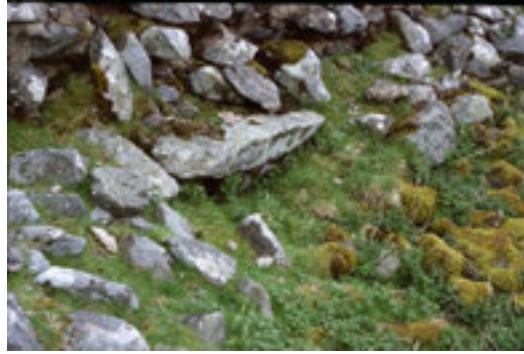
Prior to excavation (Pl's 3 – 6) the building was seen as two external wall faces; the south gable wall stood to a height of 3.3m and with what appeared to be a small window opening of which only one half survived as an ingoing, suggesting it had originally been a slit window. The east long wall was visible for its entire length of 8.8m and c2m in height above the ground 'as was'. One long stone in the interior hinted at the curvature of a vault and this was later shown to be true. The remainder of the building was buried under grass covered rubble. However, from the outset the fact that lime mortar of a high quality was used in construction was visible, as was the thickness of the gable wall at 1m; were immediate clues that it was not a 19<sup>th</sup> century abandoned shepherd's cottage as most local people assumed.

It was apparent that the building technique was random rubble and with greywacke used as quoins, several parts of the east wall were in a ruinous state having lost much facing stonework. Other parts of the building at the gable were in a precarious condition with large loose stones balanced at elevated levels.





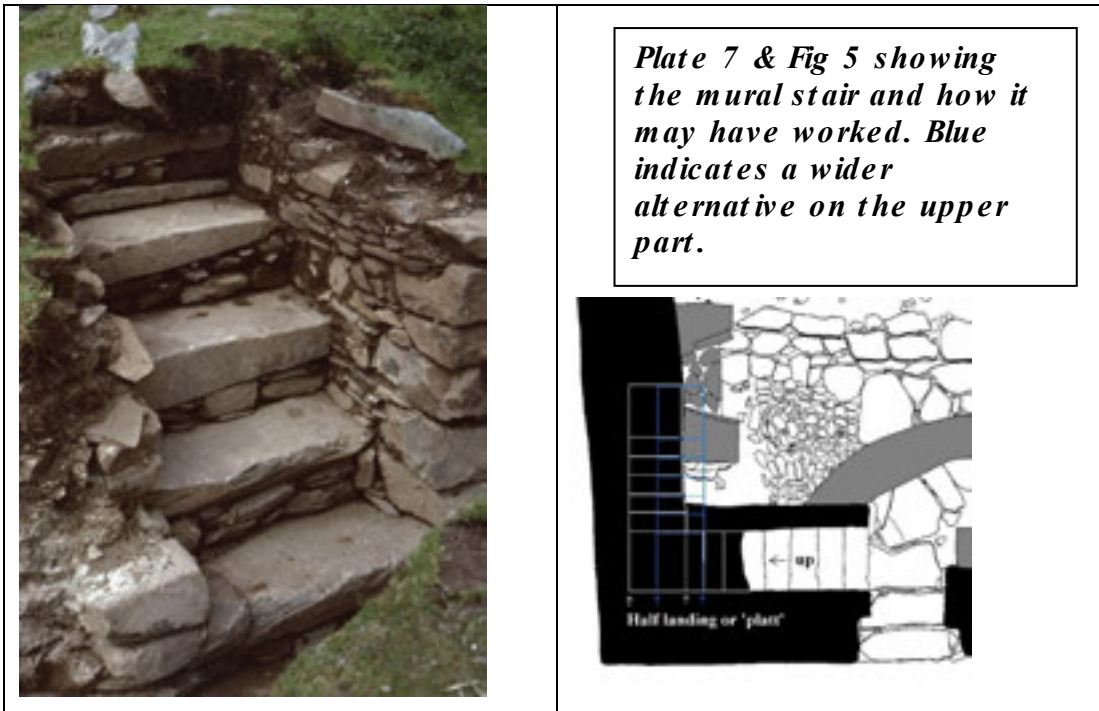
**Plates 3 – 6 showing the bastle before excavations began, with vault stone bottom right.**



Abutting both the NE and SE corners of the building is a drystone dyke enclosing the large field on that side. Another short section of dyke abutted the SW corner to form a later enclosure on the west side, this dyke was removed during the site restoration works.

Excavation began at the lowest point in the heap where it was correctly assumed that the entrance may have been. Immediately a door step was found with pieces of formerly dressed red Dumfriesshire sandstone, one lump still in situ in the doorway frame. Another loose piece measuring 0.6m x 0.23m x 0.26m was cut with a square hole of about 90mm, suggesting it had been for a defensive door drawbar which reinforced the door against violent entry.

On the left side of the doorstep the first of five treads for a stair were uncovered (Pl 7 & Fig 5). This is a mural stair which would have turned at right angles on a landing, probably the top surviving tread, to continue over the haunch of a barrel vault to reach the upper story (Fig 5), it is a type known as a 'scale and platt' stair in Scottish parlance (see glossary below). The single piece greywacke steps were about 0.2m in tread and in rising. On the right side going up, the wall was only 0.2m thick while the external wall at the stairs was reduced from 1m to 0.8m.



The entire internal area of the building was choked with lime and building rubble to a depth of >2m (Pl's 3,5 & 6), throughout this rubble occasional finds of green glaze pottery and copper alloy finds such as buckles were recovered, obviously having been items strewn around the upper floor before it became collapsed. When the rubble was entirely removed, several features became apparent but firstly the finds on the floor surface where some slates had been laid over occupational soils, was dominated by 18<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass. This posed an early problem of understanding until it was realised that the upper floor (with earlier finds) had collapsed on later occupation debris below. Thus, there was chronology in reverse!

Dealing with the upper evidence of the building firstly; the curvature of a barrel vault could be seen on the south gable wall indicating it had been c3m above the floor at that point (Pl 8) (the floor sloped up to the north to allow the drain to flow), also on the long walls the curvature was visible especially by the large stone previously noted above (Pl 6) before the excavation began. The vault sprang from about 1m in height above the floor. Patches of wall surface lime showed the internal walls had been 'full' or 'flush' pointed and the high quality of the lime mortar used throughout was confirmed.

Interestingly, the sequence of construction was visible, firstly the vault had been built, and then the end walls inserted within, this is often seen on towers and castles in Scotland and where the construction of the vault can be seen as having been done in 2 or 3 parts by moving the supporting framework, at Nemphlar bastle (Ward 2017<sup>2</sup>), the vault was built in two stages as indicated by the 'joint' over the barrel vault ceiling.

On the south gable, centrally placed and 1.75m above the floor was the assumed slit window. It probably measured 0.75m wide by 0.4m high

(Pl 18). The west side was extant to indicate its presence and it was typically with an embrasure. Such windows would have given limited light but more importantly ventilation for the animals held there.



Plates 8 & 9 showing the curvature of the vault, slit window, later fireplace and floor stakes. Note the gable walls are not bonded into the long walls.

Two built features (Fig 6) also made with lime mortar caused an initial problem of interpretation when they were uncovered; these were a blocking wall inside the entrance and a feature which could only have been interpreted as a fireplace. The former would have impeded the access to the basement by animals as the short wall and an abutment to the main building formed an entrance made with two squared posts to form a doorway 0.75m wide – and at a right angle to the main entrance. It was soon realised that this was a later build as it covered parts of the original floor surface and was not integral to the other wall.

The second feature was an obvious fireplace built against the north gable, using slate for side slabs and having a small raised hearth area. It was quite apparent that no burning had ever taken place on this structure, as it would have manifested itself by crazing of the stone and discolouration (see above). It also became clear that it was unlikely ever to have been completed. The chimney flue of the fireplace would have penetrated the stairway above, therefore it post-dated the use of the stair, now defunct, however, the vault or part of it must have still been in situ when these features were built and intended for use. The fireplace was also built over earlier floor paving. The interpretation is that the building was re-used after semi ruin (or demolition) by people squatting(?) in the surviving basement, a new doorway was made, and a fireplace was intended but never used, certainly occupation of the basement took place in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as the finds of bottle fragments show.

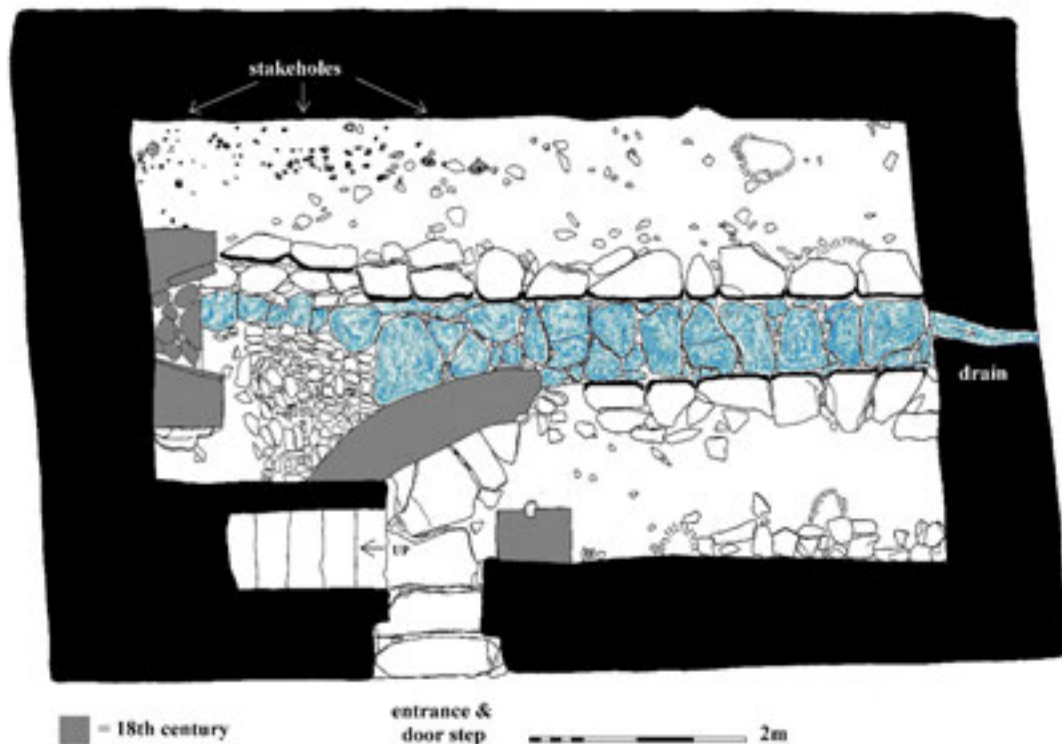


Fig 6. Showing the bastle house ground floor plan.

The internal area of the bastle (Fig 6 & Pl 17) was 7.2m long by 4.2m wide. It became apparent that the building was askew both internally and externally, therefore it seems to have been deliberately built that way (see discussion below).

The floor had an occupational soil depth of up to 0.2m in depth, interspersed within the dark humic soil were slates, laid to make floor surfaces in some places especially at the lower south end of the chamber, although slates were also laid in the entrance passage. Among the soil 18<sup>th</sup> century bottle sherds were recovered, and several were found in the drain tunnel which ran through the gable wall. A well-constructed open drain or grip (Scots) ran nearly the full length of the floor, ascending slightly towards the northern end. The kerb stones showed much wear on their smoothed edges and surfaces. The drain measured >0.8m wide by 150mm deep, at the north end two kerb stones had been re-aligned, possibly to accommodate the new fireplace there. The broad paving of the drain gave way to a patch of compacted small cobbles beside the stair and there was a hint that the SW quadrant of the room may have been paved. Three pits were probably stone holes.

On the NE quadrant, a linear patch of at least ninety stake holes was found (Fig 7), they were of numerous sizes up to about 70mm, and their disposition and angle of entry into the ground also changed. Analysis showed they were oak wood. They had been sunk with sharpened ends into a 0.2m depth of gravelly till which itself was

placed in to level up the natural compacted till floor, to the height of the upper surfaces of the kerb stones.

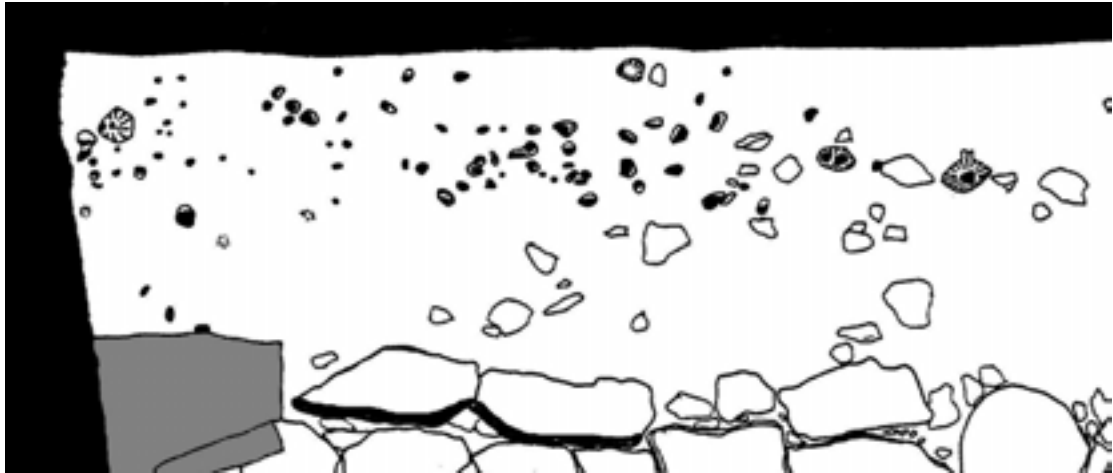
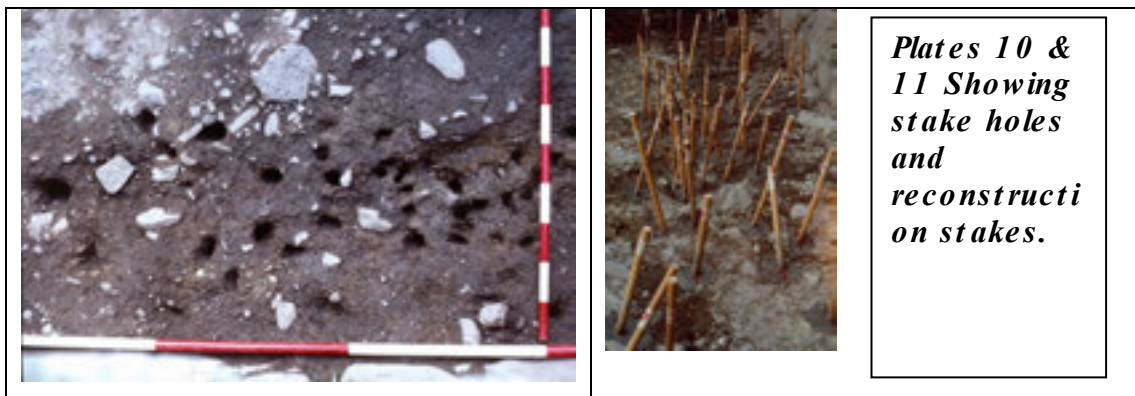


Fig 7. Showing the stake holes.

The randomly spaced stakes made little sense within the context of the building and at first it was thought they may have represented a pre-historic structure, although none could be shown to underlie walls etc. For nearby pre-historic house sites see the Heritage Trail (below). Some stakes survived as mushy wood and when analysed it was shown that they were oak. On the basis that they may have pre-dated the building they were recorded in minute detail. By filling each stake hole with cement and inserting 300mm long canes, their true depth and inclination was recorded, which, if nothing else showed how randomly they had been inserted. Nothing further was found to allow for their interpretation, but see below for further examples as being a mechanism for keeping animal fodder off a byre floor to avoid contamination.



#### **East side of the bastle. (Pl 12)**

A trench was open for the entire length of the bastle in the field to the east and it measured 2.5m wide. The purpose was to enhance the building to its true height there and establish what archaeology may have remained. A gully had been created within which to building the bastle wall, it was about 0.6m deep and later it was used as a drain channel around that side of the building. At the base of the bastle wall



larger boulders protruded to form a basal or plinth course for the wall face built above, this method has been seen on every similar excavation BAG has undertaken and is also a noted feature of construction in many castle walls. A scatter of mixed pottery and glass sherds were found along with several pipe bowl fragments and stems. Interestingly, several complete 17/18<sup>th</sup> century pipe bowls were recovered from molehills in the field here, indicating that midden material was being dumped as manure.



**Plate 12. Showing east side of the bastle with extending basal plinth stones.**

**The south side of the bastle. (Pl 4)**

The ground on the southern side sloped down and away quite steeply towards B5 entrance and the cobbled area between the bastle corner and B5. The only feature was the bastle drain tunnel which merely discharged onto the natural till of the slope.

**The north side of the bastle. Plates 13 – 16.**

A trench of 2.5m wide was opened along the full length of the north gable, it was entirely choked with rubble from the building. When cleared down, a kerb built at the base of the slope and along the bastle wall foundation trench, formed a drainage gully, using the projecting plinth stones of the bastle, some slates covered parts of the drain. The drain fill was an organic black soil and within it were some well-preserved wooden stakes (Pl 16), analysis showed they were pine wood, but for an unknown purpose, but possibly roof thatch pegs.



**Plate 13. Looking east.**



**Plate 14. Looking west.**

**Plate 15. Showing B2 stones.**



**Plate 16. Wooden stakes.**



Within the edge of the north side of the trench a line of stone was noted and this formed part of the building lying to the north of the bastle. This building which lay at an angle to the bastle was seen as the usual stony banks but was not explored further, it is designated building No 2 (PI 15).



**Plates 17 & 18. Showing excavated bastle and interpretation of slit window in south gable from inside.**

**The west side of the bastle. Fig's 7 & 8.**

After various sondage were cut in front of the bastle house to test for archaeology the entire area was opened to form a trench of c11m by 9.5m, the long axis running from the bastle.

Much of the area was covered in paving or cobbling and other features presented themselves. Firstly, directly in front of the main building a well-made patch of paving ran down from the entrance, flanked by two short dry stane walls. The walls only survived to about 0.5m high and about 2m long, it is likely that they functioned as a catchment device when driving livestock into the basement of the bastle, a stone in the north wall was possibly a saddle quern from pre-history, it was left in situ.

At the lower end of the frontal paving was a slate covered drain which ran the full length of the area to connect as a 'T' junction with the drain at the north end of the bastle and which ran straight out as a gully towards the west. The covered drain merely ran out on to a patch of level and compacted courtyard at the SW corner of the bastle where the dry stane walling which was later removed, covered it. Below the wall were the sherds of a green glaze jug which nearly all conjoined to re construct the pot [GO.P.492 (Pl 68)], it must have been one of the last things abandoned on the site for most sherds to have survived, unlike others which were scattered all over the place.

Further out on the roughly level area of the courtyard was a circular patch of paving about 2m in diameter and which had been subject to extreme heat as the stones showed, the ground between them was also heat scorched and discoloured, some of the heat had spread down to the gully edge on the north side. The feature is interpreted as a possible corn kiln site and it may have had some type of structure to it judging by the kerbed lines of stones further to the west. Whether this was a wall or merely a stepped-up area is unknown but a few stones on the south side were also set as a step like feature.

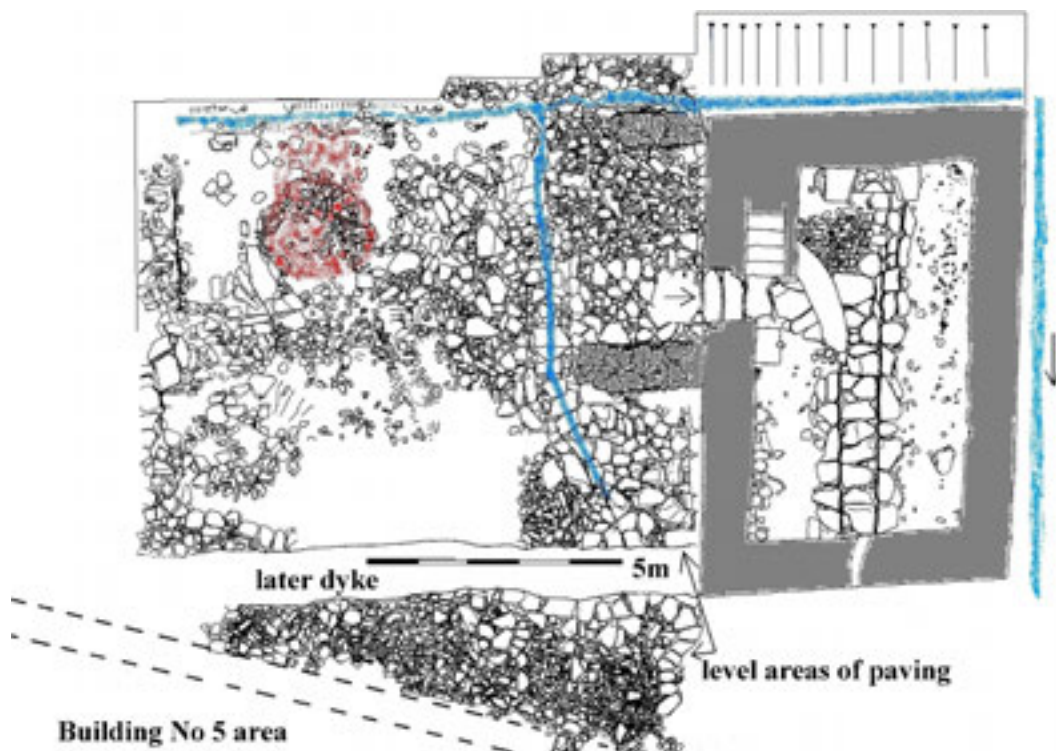


Fig 7. Showing area to the west of the bastle house with burnt patch and drains.

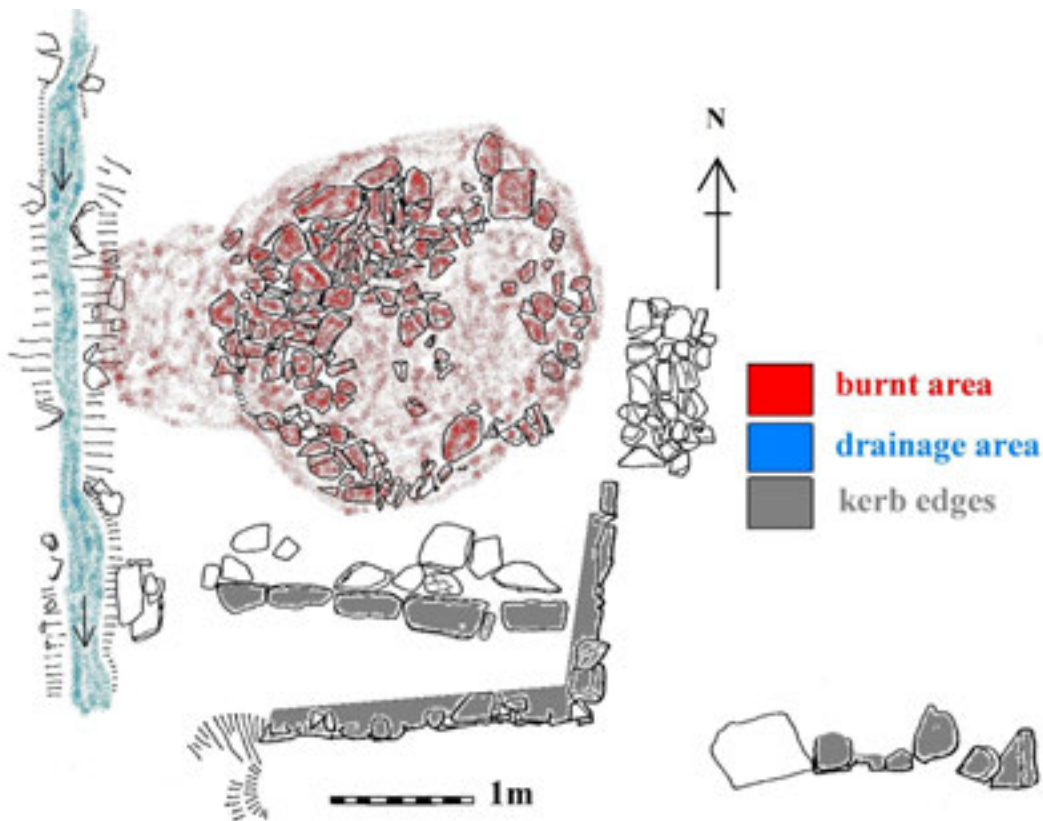


Fig 8. Showing the burnt area, kerbs and drain.

An area adjacent the modern (removed) dyke had been robbed out, it sloped up to the more level ground where the burning had taken place, it was here that several silver sixpences of Elizabeth I were found, the earliest one dated 1566 and the last to 1593, all were worn and appeared to have been burned, however, they must have been lost in the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and indicate the need for foreign currency in Scotland at that time, there being a dearth of Scottish coinage under the reign of James VI.

Although the excavation was not extended further west to where the later enclosure wall lay, cobbling and paving continued under the baulk at the edge of the trench.

### **Building No 2**

The building undoubtedly exists but was not investigated further. It appears to have measured overall about 12m by 6m in total area, lying across the area of a slight terrace above the frontal courtyard of the bastle. The edge of its clay bonded walls was seen in the area in front of the bastle. It is possible that another building lies above B2.

### **Building No 3**

The area described above in front of the bastle house was designated B3.

**Building No 4. Plate 19**

On the south side of the bastle a line of stony bank indicated the presence of a building which ran into the field to the east where a break of slope appeared to show its continuation in that direction. Excavation showed the alignment was a gable of a building but hardly any space was available between it and the dry stane dyke, however the internal alignment of the wall was seen but no formal floor surface existed against it, rather just the natural gravelly till was there. The end wall and corner of it appeared to have slumped somewhat from its original line, being built on sloping ground. A further 1m wide trench was opened in the field but this revealed no trace of a building or floor beneath the 0.5m depth of plough soil. Occasional finds were made including tobacco pipe fragments and a bowl.



**Plate 19. Showing west gable wall of B4 and field trench. Looking south.**

**Building No 5. Plates 20 – 24. Figs 9 & 10.**

B5 is the single longest structure on the site being 17m long by 4.5m wide internally. This long byre may have had a dwelling at the west end but no evidence for that was found, for example there never had been a fireplace on the floor. It is more likely that the cobbled area at that end, with no drain, was a storage area or barn. The long open drain was clearly made to accommodate a small herd of animals, presumably cattle, it was >10m long, the drain being the normal size of c0.6m wide and 150mm deep. Unusually the drain was fairly level as was the

entire building, effluent run off would have been difficult here, however the drain discharged through the east gable end of the building where there was presumably an entrance, and if so it was the only indication of a doorway on this building, the theory is made more convincing because a cobbled pathway led down from it. It is however likely that another entrance existed on the north wall.

Some of the drain kerbing stones at the western end had been realigned for an unknown reason. The animal stance area of the byre was therefore at least 10m long with a stance of 1.8m long for each beast, obviously small ones, if they were cattle as seems most likely. However, at this distance up to twenty animals could have been stalled here, for more evidence on this subject see Building No 8 below. A few slates were used as flooring in the SE corner of the building, and below these were seven stake holes like those found inside the bastle.

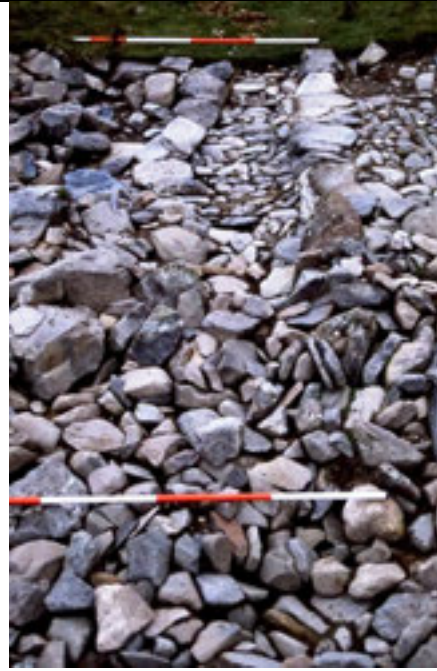
On the southern side of the western end a small chamber (Fig 10) was added to the main building, it measured almost 3m long by only 1m wide. At the west end, it had the characteristic spacing free of floor stones (more below) which is interpreted as the position of a timber feeding trough. A large slate was used as a threshold stone near the apparently open entrance, below the slate, a drainage gully ran away from the building, in line with B5 main wall. Below the main wall at this point an alignment of stones ran out from the main wall alignment, indicating an earlier building had existed before B5.

At the west end of B5 the farmer used the area as a trackway for his tractor, running through the enclosure in front of the bastle, amazingly, exactly below where the wheels ran and on the line of the absent wall, a near complete early 18<sup>th</sup> century bottle [GO.B.122] was found, it had a hole in its side which had occurred in antiquity (Pl's 23& 24). Also found outside the western gable was a curry comb [ME.216] (Pl's 15/1-2).

The absent walls of the remainder of the building were predictable as the consolidated level cobbled area which ran under the modern dyke (later removed) between the bastle and B5 formed a perfectly straight line to indicate where it abutted the former building. Nearly everywhere it could be shown that floors and road surfaces were made after the building walls.

Lying against the south wall at the point where it abutted the next building; No 6, was a linear grass bank, it was excavated for a distance out from the wall for 1.5m because it was shown to be composed entirely of burnt soil which contained an unusual large concentration of 17<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe bowls and stem fragments. Analysis of the soil showed it to be burnt turf and peat and it is tempting to think that this was the ashes from a fireplace, perhaps in the bastle house, where consumption of much tobacco was taking place beside the hearth. A large part of the deposit was left in situ.

**Plate 20. Showing the east end of B5 and external cobbles. Plate 21. Showing drain or grip looking east in B5.**



**Plate 22. Showing path fanning out and leading from B5. Plate 23. Showing bottle [GO.B.122] being excavated at B5.**





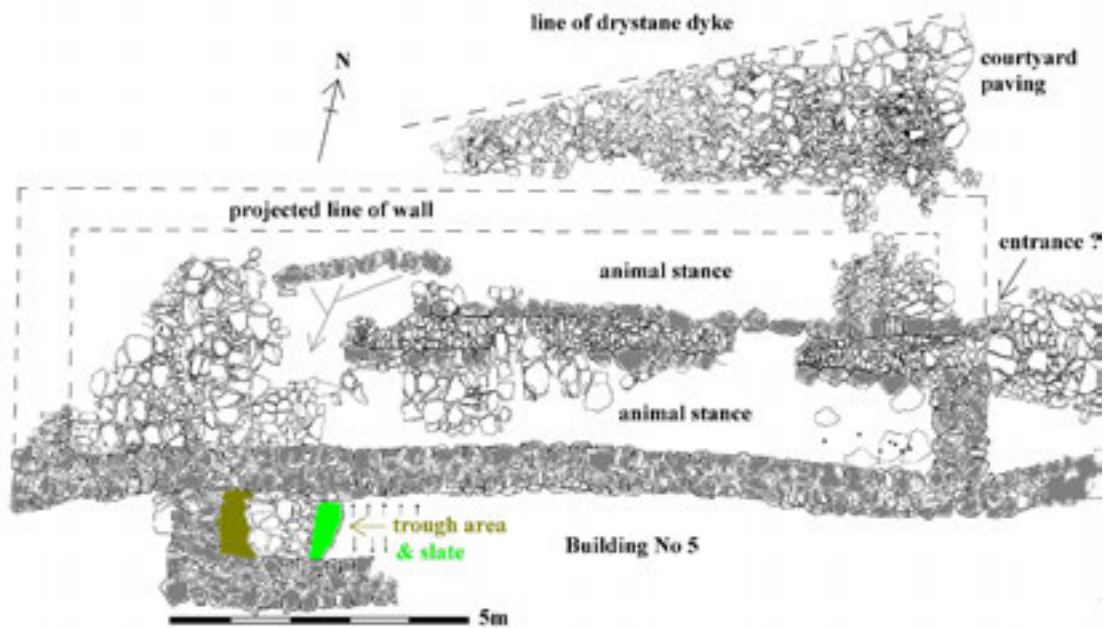


**Plate 24. A remarkable survivor. Early 18<sup>th</sup> C mallet type wine bottle [GO.B.122]**



Fig 9. Showing relationships between B1 – B7.

E = Entrance.



**Fig 10. Showing B5 details.**

**Building No 6. Plates 25 – 28. Fig 9 & 11.**

Building No 6 was perhaps the most complete in the complex however simple the structure was in terms of use. It was clearly a byre and only ever used for that purpose as far as the evidence showed. The building is secondary to B5 as it abuts it, both sharing a corner.

Measuring 8.8m long by 4.5m wide internally, it is distinguishable from all others by the configuration of the animal stances. Here the beasts were stalled facing the end walls rather than the long walls as in every other building, so there appears to be more space for the animals with the wide central drain which discharged through the only entrance, which had a short patch of paving leading from it. The spaces for the assumed timber feeding troughs are seen against each wall with the compacted cobbled floor lining up neatly. The central lower area is neatly kerbed on the north side with large stones while smaller cobbles have been used for the same purpose on the south side.

This smaller byre may have been reserved for a few larger or special animals on the farm, very little was found in it and certainly no fires had been lit on the floor.

The southern wall of B6 was packed with clay, a feature noted in several buildings.



Plate 25. B6 looking SW.    Plate 26. Showing clay in B6 wall, looking north.



Plate 27. B6 interior looking west.    Plate 28. Clay 'bonding' in B6 south wall.

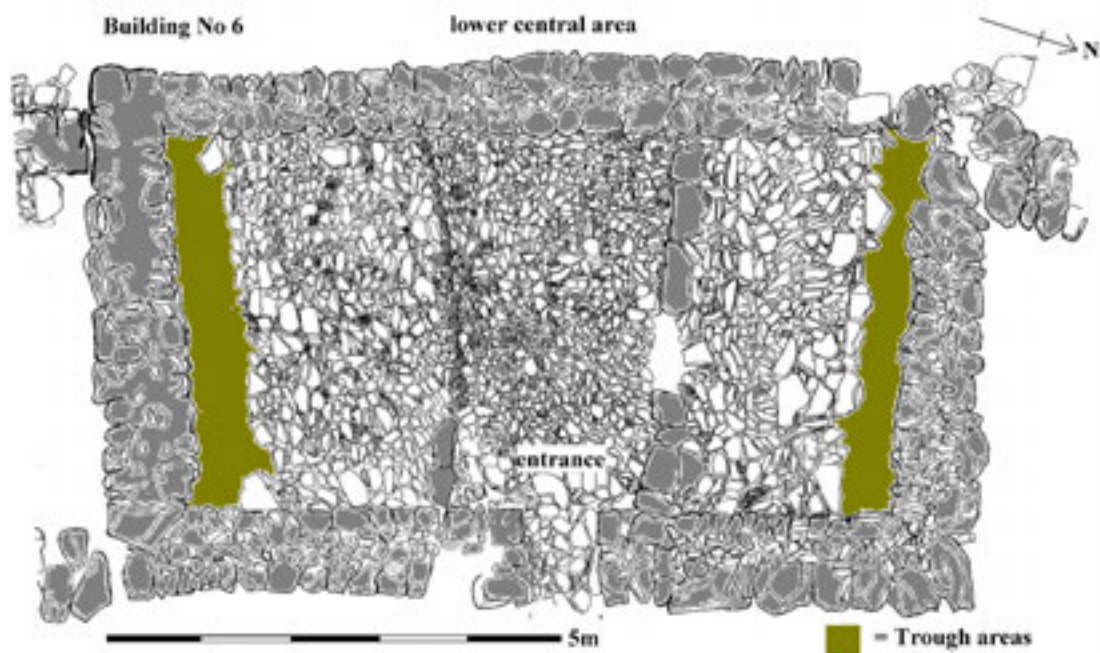


Fig 11. B6 showing floor kerbing and feeding trough? areas.

**Building No 7.    Plates 29 – 31. Fig 12.**

Clearly appended to B6, Building No 7 did not survive so well, however enough did remain to allow for much interpretation. Measuring 7.7m

long by 4m wide, the building appears to have originally been aligned with B6, but the west wall was rebuilt to reduce the size of the room.

The stone free area for the presumed feeding troughs against the north wall indicate its use as a byre, and a further area of ground to the right of the assumed entrance may also have been reserved for some timber structure such as feeding bins, although that is more speculative. Interpretation as a byre may be flawed since there does not appear to have been any drainage means as is seen on other buildings. The stone free spaces may therefore have been for another purpose, but still assumed to have been for timber work.

However, two distinct floor surfaces remain, both different in character; the northerly patch is very compacted and well laid while the other is less consolidated and is definitely later in installation. Centrally positioned are several large slates, one of which has been a single piece of almost 1m square, but has been fractured as found.

A gap in the cobbles on the north side was probably for a post hole, but whether the floor pre-dated the post or was contemporaneously constructed around a post remains unclear. Nevertheless, another more convincing post hole with stone packing lay below the large fractured slate and it seems reasonable to suggest the posts were used together, obviously, the slate arrived after the post in the same position went out of use.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of this building was its use as a blacksmiths workshop, an interpretation easily arrived at since he left his anvil behind [ME 277a] (Pl 30), it was found in the disturbed area on the SW of the room (for more pics and details of the anvil see finds below). The anvil is a rare example from the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Additional evidence came from the fact that the room was everywhere strewn with iron oxide lumps, rusting metal fragments, slag and pieces of coal, burnt stone and sub strata all indicated the use of severe heat in this building. The poorly consolidated paving also covered a layer of this burnt material which itself was embedded in an earth floor about 150mm deep, and which lay on the natural gravelly till. It is possible that the soil which showed no stratigraphy, was brought in to make up the floor surface (from time to time?). Apart from occasional fragments of coal found elsewhere, *only in this building was coal used as a fuel.*

It appears there had been a resident blacksmith at Glenochar, much oxidised iron was found throughout the site and some of it may have been fashioned here. Certainly, a considerable number of horse shoes were found near Building No 13 (below). An interesting fact emerged regarding a travelling blacksmith who until the 1940's attended the modern farm annually to do farrier work and mend implements etc, brought to him by the surrounding population (B Scott, Glenochar shepherd, *pers comm*). The tradition of Glenochar being the base for such work may have its roots in Building No 7.

Buildings No's 5-7 lay on a slightly south sloping plateau of land above the Rae Cleuch, at the end of B7 a hollow way existed leading down to the burn where an old footbridge abutment still lies, the path leading directly to the next two buildings, on the other side of the burn and described as follows.

The area to the west of B6 and B7 may have been enclosed by a dyke as was shown in a trial trench at the south side of B7, making it a possible garden area, although at the north and east side where the ground abutted the buildings this was where the deeper deposit (a dump?) of burnt soil and pipe bowls lay.



**Plate 29. Looking north over B7. Plate 30. Showing blacksmith's anvil in B7.**

[ME 277a]



Plate 31. Looking north over B7 and B6. Notice B7 floor covered in burnt slag and post hole in centre.

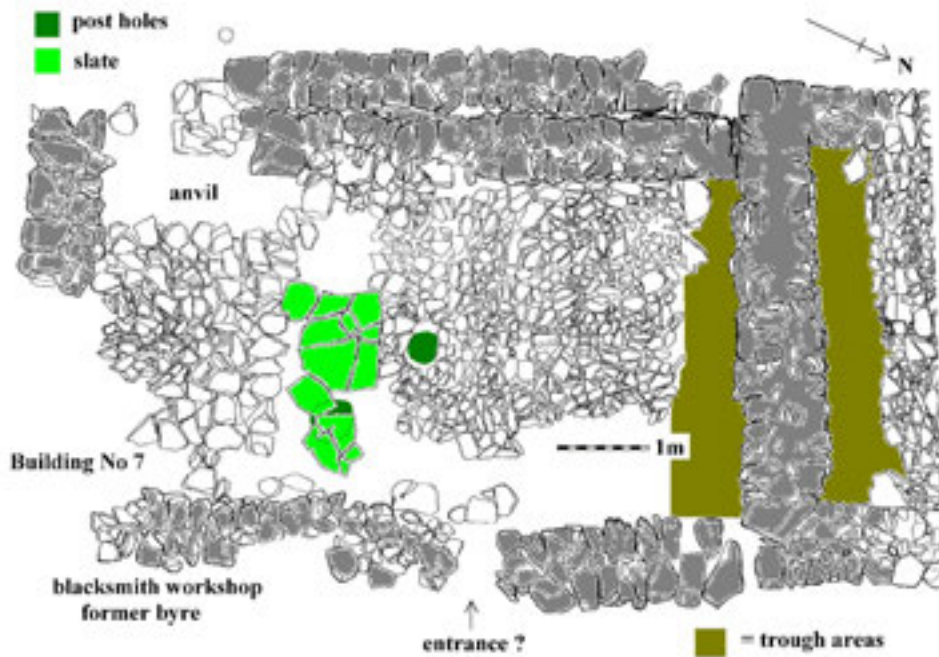
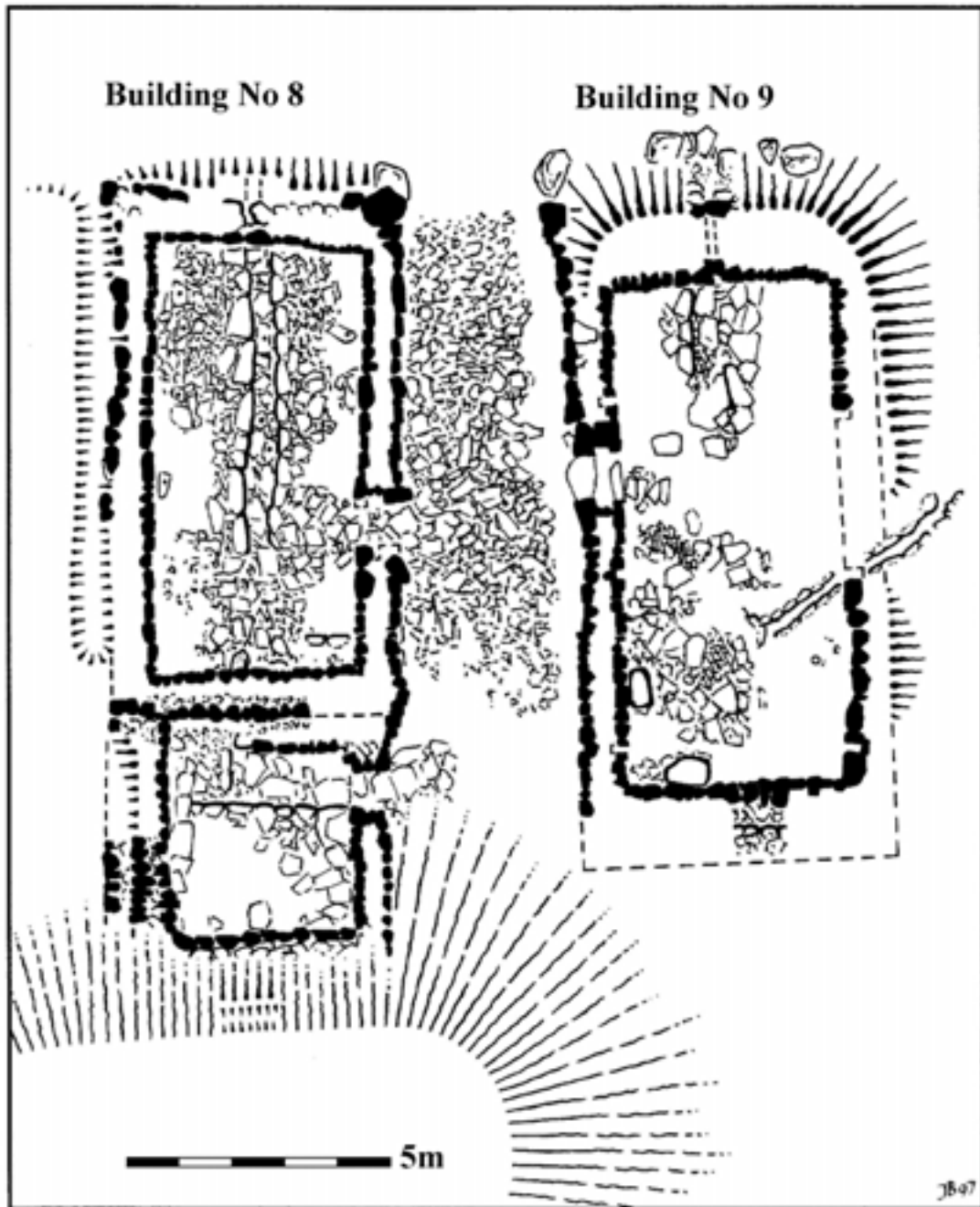


Fig 12. B7 showing possible position of forge above large slates and post holes.

**Buildings No 8 & No 9. Fig 13.**

B8 and its neighbour B9 form an arrangement of side by side, facing each other and with a paved courtyard or roadway between them, a practice of rural building noted from Viking times and throughout the medieval period. It may have been a convenient way of guiding animals into entrances of byres, as both these buildings have been at certain times, however, it certainly would have created a neighbourly atmosphere. The same arrangement is seen at Buildings 10&11 and perhaps at B13 and B14.

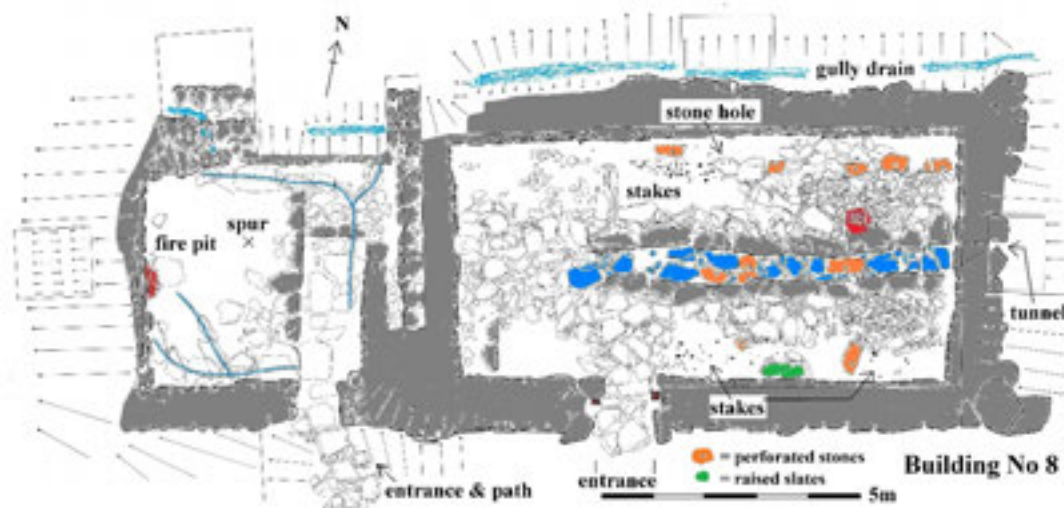


**Fig 13. Buildings 8 & 9.**



**Building No 8. Plates 32 – 35 & Fig 14.**

It was possible to reconstruct much of the history of this well-preserved building from the evidence of the walls and floors. Originally the building had been 2m longer making it 18m long by 4.75m wide internally, and was likely to have been a single long chamber.



**Fig 14. Building No 8 details.**

The west gable is secondary and foreshortens the small room, the wall is partially built over a fireplace which was a pit in the ground. Similarly, the north wall is realigned to make the room narrower than the original which would have been in line with the larger chamber. The divisional walls are also additional as there are occupational surfaces below them, therefore the building was originally open throughout, with a habitation at the upper end and a typical byre at the lower, making for easier discharge of animal effluents along the open drain which discharged through the lower gable wall.

Returning to the smaller room which now measures in total 5m by 4.75m; the entrance at 0.8m wide is clearly defined with a paved pathway leading from it. Inside there is the typical arrangement of a kerbed drainage area leading towards the doorway, here the drain measures 2m by 1.25m wide, an unusual size for the site but dictated by the size of the room. It would appear that animals were kept in here at some point. The other aspect of the floor here is the system of tiny tunnels (rat runs) cut into the till and neatly covered in slates (shown in Fig 13). Keeping the floor of this room dry was a priority, the slate would also have functioned as a floor covering.

On the north side one of the tunnels ran below the later wall. Another of the 'rat runs' ran parallel with the later wall and seemed to connect with a slate covered tunnel under it, this was blocked on the outside by using a slate set vertically against the wall face. Water could only have run *into* the building through the tunnel from higher outside, which makes the arrangement most peculiar, and inexplicable.

On the floor, a copper alloy rowel spur with an attachment [ME.293a] (PI 104/1-2) was found and immediately outside the entrance a small, early 18<sup>th</sup> century onion bottle [B 106 see bottle report below] (Fig 6, glass report) had been smashed, as the reconstructed sherds show.

The byre end of B8 was of considerably interest as it cast much needed light on how animals were kept in byres, and also how buildings changed in use from one function to another.

The complete chamber now measuring 10m long by 5m wide was clearly a byre to begin with, the kerbed drain measuring just over 7m long, probably its original length, its width varying up to 0.7m wide. It discharged through a tunnel in the east gable. The drain had been very neatly infilled using some stones which had indents cut into them (PI 34). These had been removed from the edge of the animal stances and adjacent the position of the now established feeding trough areas devoid of stones. Importantly four of these indented stones were still in situ on the north side and one on the south. They must have held posts in place using the mortice and tenon system of fixture, and the spacing between the holes was around 1m. Here then, at least in this byre, is the space given to a single animal being 1m wide by >2m long, thus along the north wall perhaps ten animals could have been stalled, with a further eight along the southern wall.

A stone hole in the till on the north side accommodated one of the infilled stones in the drain exactly in shape, showing the stone had been removed from that position.

The infilling of the drain made a very good and level floor surface taken with the surrounding paving and cobbles and a fireplace was created beside the former drain at one point.

In B8 the next convincing evidence that the stake holes found in the bastle were indeed contemporary with it was found (PI 34 and Fig 14). On each side of the room two dense clusters of stakes had been driven into the ground, and further examples were located at the NW and SE corners. At this stage, they were conclusively interpreted as being part of the animal husbandry within byres. The stone hole where the indented stone had been removed, had two stake holes below it, showing that the stakes pre-dated the installation of the indented stones.

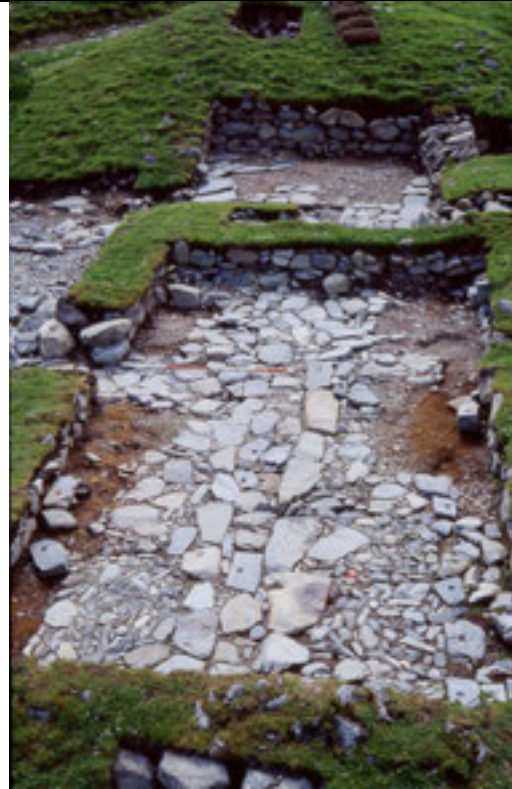
Two stones formed another kerbed area in the SW corner but here the reason was not for animals as the space provided was too small, also two slates were raised above the floor and against the south wall as shelf like feature, but too small to be a seat.

Finally, the entrance to the room was clearly defined but moreover had two square post holes set within the centre of the walls, they were 0.2m square and set to give a doorway of 1m wide. The door had a lock as the corroded lock plate was found in the entrance, several others were found at Glenochar.

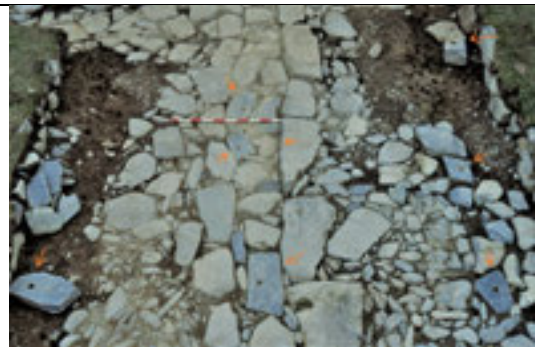
Outside the entrance a well consolidate if badly levelled area of paving/cobbles separated B8 from B9 and led down to the burn (Pl's 35 -38 and Fig 15). The paving stopped short along the north wall of B9, clearly this was intended for drainage there as a gully in the till implied.



**Plate 32. B8 looking east.**



**Plate 33. B8 looking west.**



**Plate 34. B8 showing indented stones.**



**Plate 35. Showing B8 and roadway.**



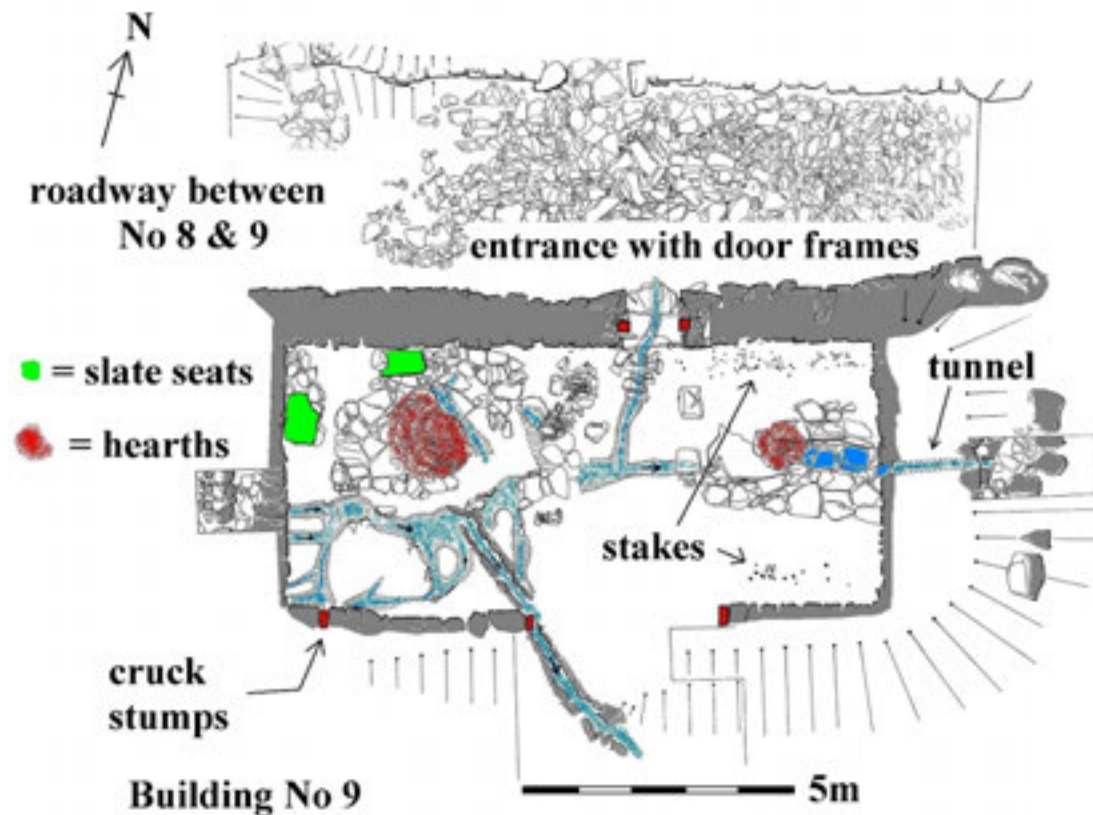
**Plate 36. Showing surface of the roadway.**

**Building No 9.      Plates 37 – 44 & Fig 15.**

B9 also survived well enough to allow interpretation as to function and some chronology.

Facing almost directly opposite the entrance to B8 the doorway of B9 was also identical in formation and size, except here a drain ran under the doorstep to discharge into the gully already mentioned.

The east part of the single chamber was evidently a byre as seen from the open drain, which had been infilled like B8. Also, the same as B8 a new fireplace was created over the former drain position. The open drain discharged through a long tunnel in the east gable wall.



**Fig 15. B9 details.**



**Plate 37. B9 looking east.  
Showing use of slates as floor  
coverings and seats beside large  
hearth (under the ranging rod).**

Again, a plethora of stake holes existed on each side of the byre area (Fig 15) and in a similar disposition to those seen in other buildings, i.e. set just off the wall but in a linear grouping. Some analysis showed they were of oak wood. This building functioned as a house/byre with the animals stationed at the lower level and here about four could have been stalled on the north side and perhaps a few more on the south.

The upper 60% of the building was the habitation as was shown by various features, but to begin with, the west gable was rebuilt to shorten the length of the building by 1m and which was now internally 12m by 5m wide.

Two prominently positioned slabs of slate were set in the NW corner; one is 1m long and is built 150mm above floor level and the other is 0.75m long (north wall) is at floor level, they are interpreted as being seats, and stones on each side may have been arm rests. Between the two slate 'seats' lay a large circular slate with a central hole.

In front of both 'seats', a massive fireplace was shown by the intense heat affected and discoloured stones forming a circular area of about 2m in diameter. Evidently this area must have been the principal cooking and recreational place in the house, certainly during winter months.

In the SW corner, a crude paved floor was laid over neatly positioned slates which covered 'rat runs' below.


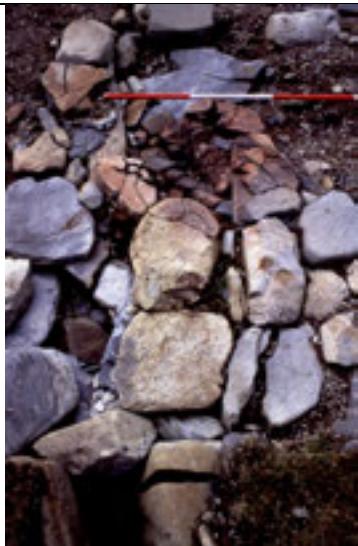
The other prominent floor features later discovered were the drains cut into the till in a comparable manner to B8, and all neatly capped over with slates. Here the drainage system was more complex and some of the channels were larger; beginning at the rebuilt west end the tunnels, they could be seen to underlie the later wall, and although it also seemed that way along the south wall, the drains here probably merely abutted the wall face. They all drained down from west to east. Originally the system, including a drain on the north side of the fireplace, ran east where they picked up another drain coming *from* the entrance. The drain already described at the doorway led *out* of the building. The entire system flowed into the uncovered byre grip.

At some point, later in the history of the building, a neatly made drain with stone kerbs and covered, was built to intercept the drainage system in the SW corner of the room. It flowed at an angle and extended out of the building for about 3m. A short length of 'tunnel' drain seemed to connect with it, as it flowed that way.

Clearly the SW corner of the room was kept as dry as possible and it is conceivable that it was a sleeping area for the inhabitants. Experience by this writer in experimental work shows that floor fireplaces, if in regular use, soon dry out all the surrounding ground by emanating heat from the source outwards. This works extremely effectively on an earth floor and more efficiently on a paved floor.

Of significance was the fact that three cruck slots were found, set just under 4m apart and flush with south wall face (PI 42). Two contained the decayed stumps of the roof beams and when analysed these were shown to be oak (PI 43) and birch wood. The slots were 0.3m by 0.2m in size. Rather surprisingly, a fourth position which one may have assumed to have existed on the east end of the south wall did not exist, nor were there any corresponding cruck positions indicated on the complete alignment of stones on the north wall. The roof trusses in these locations must have sprung from the wall tops, as indeed must have been the case in most buildings apart from No 13 (below).

The final use of this room was as a habitation occupying the entire area as the infilled drain and a secondary fireplace over it demonstrated.

	
<p><b>Plate 38. B9 main hearth.</b></p>	<p><b>Plate 39. B9 secondary hearth.</b></p>



**Plate 40. B9 slates covering drains.**



**Plate 41. B9 seats, hearth and drains.**



**Plate 42. B9 cruck hole.**



**Plate 43. B9 oak cruck stump.**

As previously stated among the many slates found at Glenochar, none were used as roofing slates. The structural use being confined to drain covers and floor surfaces in selected places.

Within B9, slate was used extensively as a floor covering in its later period of occupation. Often joking comment was made regarding such slates “if only they had written on them”. Here the joke turned to reality as there were numerous slates inscribed with not only writing but also doodles and pictorial images. Inscriptions included “George Dale is my name”, “John Graham”, “God”, “Adam” and “ant”. Geometric designs were etched including what may have been the tallying of sheep numbers and, of particular interest, is the representations of the Union flag, and if that is what was intended, then it confirms the early 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation of this room. Many of the slates were scored and scratched suggesting they had been used as working surfaces, perhaps the equivalent of the kitchen table, for chopping and cutting meat and vegetables in food preparation. Rounded slate was common, sometimes with a central perforation, they came in all sizes and are reckoned to be pot lids, possibly the smaller examples being gaming pieces. Plates 85 to 98 give an idea of the use of slates for pot lids and communication, the full list is in

Appendix I and *all* the inscribed examples have been photographed in detail with superimposed inscriptions (available from the site archive).

One of the disappointing aspects of the dig was that few objects were found in good contexts or stratified, but here several 17<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe bowls were found in the drains, helping at least to show the longevity of the buildings occupations from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

At the NE corner and outside the building and lying in the open gully were several sherds of window glass from panes about 100mm square. This is the only evidence for glass windows on the entire site, presumably other windows were only timber shutters, even in the bastle. The window here probably represents the last phase of occupation on the site in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

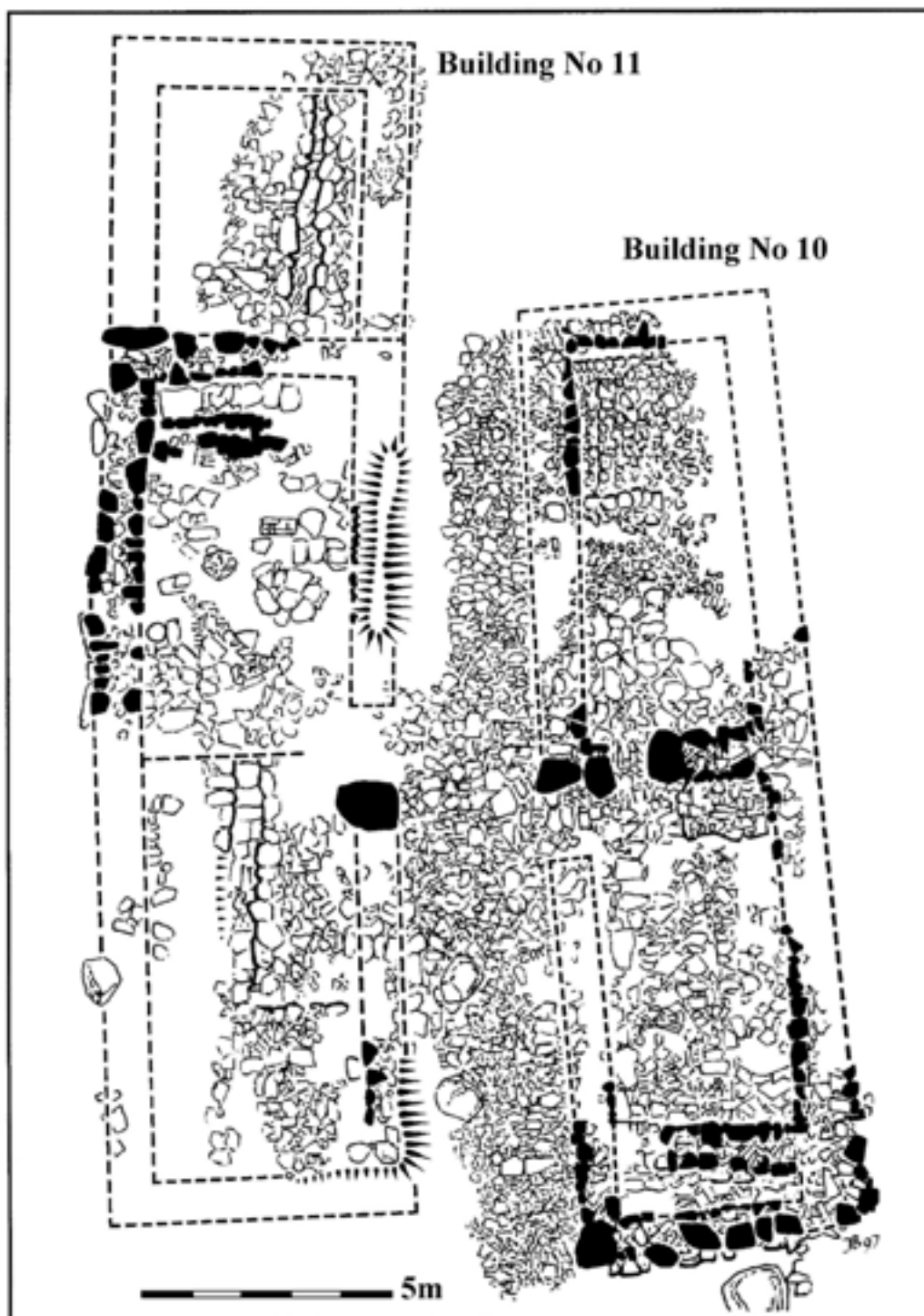


**Plate 44. B9 looking east, final excavation.**

**Buildings No's 10 & 11. Fig 16.**

The second arrangement of buildings facing each other across a cobbled roadway is at this location. The roadway stones abutted the entire length of B10 but only parts of B11, perhaps having been robbed there as was much of the walling of B11. The pair of buildings and their courtyard run downhill from west to east, hence the main byres being at the lower end, although in each building small byres existed at the upper west ends.





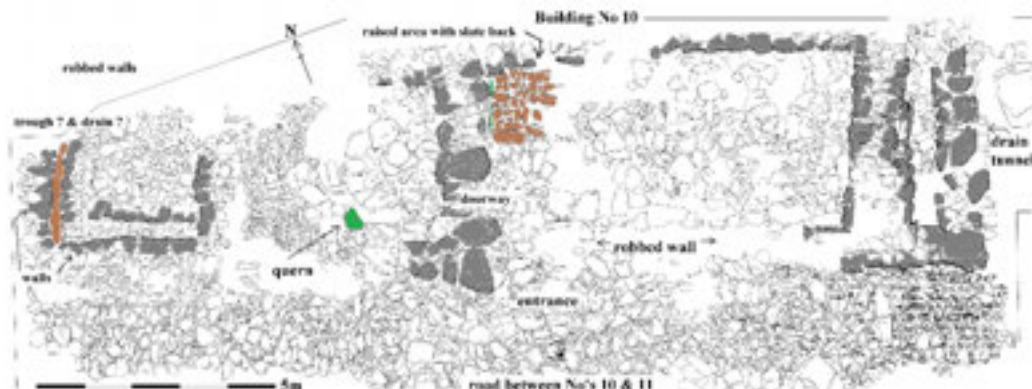
**Fig 16 Buildings 10 & 11.**

**Building No 10. Plates 44 – 48. Figs16 & 17.**

Building No 10 is a complex site, having been much modified throughout its history. The better-preserved part is the lower east room now measuring 7.2m by 3.8m wide, it was originally a byre with an open drain running down the centre of the floor and discharging through the east wall. However, at this end there has been a major rebuild placing a new wall within the chamber, possibly due to

subsidence or collapse of the original gable wall. This foreshortened the room by 1.6m, c12square metres, but the drain was still required because it runs through tunnels in both gable walls.

The lines of roadway and floor cobbles indicate the building wall positions further uphill to the west.



**Fig 17. B10 details.**

Ultimately the byre was converted to a habitation as the drain was infilled and two fireplaces were created over the new floor surface. Slabs of slate were laid along the walls to make better floor surfaces. At the NW end of the room a kerbed area of 1.6m by about 1m was created to be elevated above the general floor level, it had slabs of slate forming a back plate and the spot may have been for a sleeping area, perhaps for a small box bed.

The entrance was clearly defined beside two massive boulders with a paved area running out onto the road. A cross wall had been inserted at some later stage as (like the east gable) it covered occupation material, and here it had a connecting doorway between the chamber discussed and the western end of the building.

The walls of B10 were badly robbed out, especially on the north side in both ends, the ground dropped down from here and maybe this made it easy to extract stones for use elsewhere.

The west end of the building was also much disturbed, but some detail survived.

The internal face of the NW room was all that survived of the walls, but the floor here was intact to show that a small byre was created in that area. The usual stone free channel for a feeding trough against the gable wall is visible but two other lines of kerbing are not understood, perhaps for open drains. There were at least three layers of stone flooring in this chamber and it is likely that it was a habitation originally. Set into the floor and re-used as a floor stone was a broken top stone from a rotary quern, very unusually, it was made from felsite, a rock associated with Tinto Hill some ten miles to the north. Such an item has no parallels in southern Scotland archaeology/geology.



**Plate 44. B10 looking east, note the slate    Plates 45 & 46. Showing layers of floor**

on the floor edges.

Rotary quern built into floor.



Plate 47. With B10 on left and roadway. Plate 48. Showing possible bed position.

**Building No 11. Plates 49 - 53. Fig 18.**

This long house byre measured 16m long by 4.3m wide. Like other buildings, it had a complex history and some aspects of the tangle of features are not understood.

The byre end as usual is shown by the open drain at the lower end of the building. At the western end of the drain, which did not survive entirely, evidence of a timber partition between byre and house was found in the form of a slot in the till (this was not a drain channel). If this is correct the building was split almost equally between people and animals at some time, probably by a timber partition, and possibly shared a common entrance beside the massive boulder in the north wall, although another putative entrance is shown by level paving in the byre end. Kerbing at the east end of the open drain and which runs at a right angle to it is not understood. Unfortunately, the south and west walls and any floor surfaces beside them were entirely absent. Nevertheless, wall positions in other parts were predictable by the floor surfaces and features. The NW end of the north long wall was entirely stone free, but a bank of earth lay on the wall alignment, it is conceivable that the wall here was made entirely of turf.

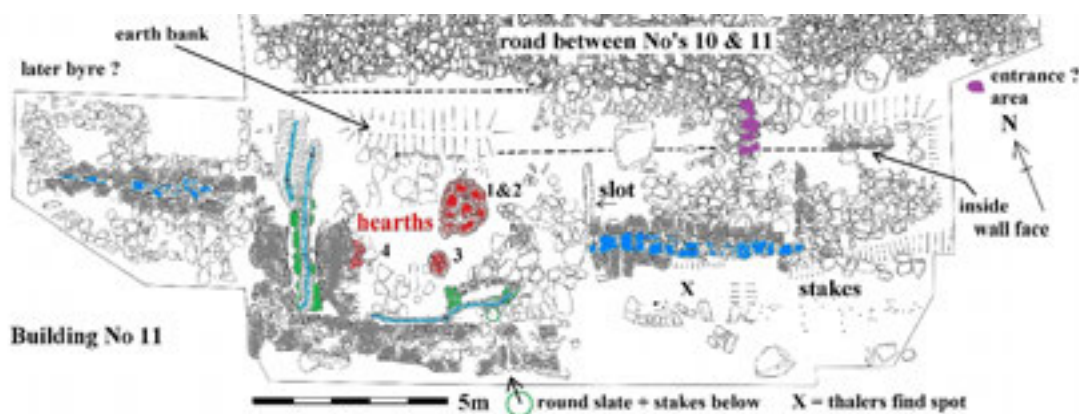


Fig 18. B11 details.

In the SE corner of the byre room two Continental silver dollars were found lying together. One, a thaler, was issued in Cologne in 1610 by the Holy Roman Emperor, Rudolph II, and the other, a Dutch rijksdaalder, came from Zeeland in Holland sometimes after 1606 (D Bateson, Hunterian Museum, *pers comm*). These coins and the Elizabethan hoard of silver sixpences found near the bastle house are good evidence of a cash economy operating in rural Scotland in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and using foreign currency.

The house floor was successively raised by four stone hearths (Fig 18), and by several layers of floor surfaces composed of burnt soils and gravel (PI 53). Slates had been used from the beginning to the end of the floor sequences. One stone fireplace was built immediately above another one near the centre of the room, separated only by a thin bright red burnt layer of ashy material. Presumably new occupants had no idea a fireplace existed and so made a new hearth of stones for themselves, rather than clean out the floor. Eventually the earlier hearths disappeared from view as a third one was created nearby and yet another, even higher up, but below the west additional wall. Although the new wall post-dated the first use of the space as a fireplace, burning continued on the same spot as the scorched walling showed. It is also possible that fires took place on gravel surfaces. The sequence of known hearths is numbered on Fig 18.

A complicated set of surfaces and channels lay among the floor layers between the various fireplaces. The floor surfaces could not be disentangled as they were only explored between more formal flooring and hearths (not removed), gaining unconnected sectional views of them. The principal of covering dirty floor layers with clean gravel rather than clearing out the unwanted floors, meant that stratigraphy rose in this chamber up to 0.4m deep, the same practice was observed in Building No 13 below.

Once again slates had been used sporadically across the floor and one fine circular example lay against the south long wall. The slates interleaved with burnt soil layers indicating their installation over time and as part of a continuous occupation by people.



Two 17<sup>th</sup> century pipe bowls were found in these layers. Beside the round slate a kerbed edge of neatly laid small stones ran parallel with the wall and about 1m from it, between this and the wall was a drain channel cut into the till, it ran for about 4m. The cobbled edge lay over the drain cover slates. Between the drain and wall there was a clutch of stake holes, some of which lay below the round slate. Further stake holes appeared opposite here where the internal line of the wall was indicated by small stones and a single squared post hole, and, on both sides of the byre end of the building. Therefore, judging only by the stake holes, it seems that the house end may originally have functioned as a byre.

Laterally, a small chamber was formed against the west gable (PI's 50 & 51), it measured 2m by 0.7m wide, the new wall was built over the last fireplace, but that hearth continued in use as the latest wall was

scorched in that position. The small chamber had a drain gully cut into the till along its floor and this was covered with slates. Strangely this drain ran *into* the building while a neighbouring drain cut, which would partially have underlain the wall, ran out – but, both with nowhere to flow!

The purpose of the chamber is unknown, but it is obvious by the floor drain; or perhaps a sump, that it was necessary to keep the tiny area dry.

Outside the western end of the building another stone floor had been laid with an open drain apparently set to one side. Walls were not located, and it is assumed that this was a building in the making or one which had been severely dismantled. It appeared to be secondary to the main building, but it is possible that it existed before it, presumably it was meant to function as a small byre. Practically no finds were recovered from that area.

<p><b>Plate 49. B11 showing hearth No's 2 &amp; 3 looking south. Note the soil floor surfaces.</b></p> 	
	<p><b>Plate 50. B11, the small chamber with slate covered drain. Looking south.</b></p>



**Plate 51. B11 west end looking south.**



**Plate 52. West end looking west.**



**Plate 53. B11 floor surfaces. Natural till at the base.**

**Building No 12. Plate 54.**

Certainly, the most ruinous building which was explored; B12 was at least in part a byre as shown by the partial remains of the open kerbed drain. Only the corner of the east gable and north wall survived apart from the drain. Glenochar Burn had obviously undercut the building site probably causing its demise, the building stones were robbed out and used elsewhere.

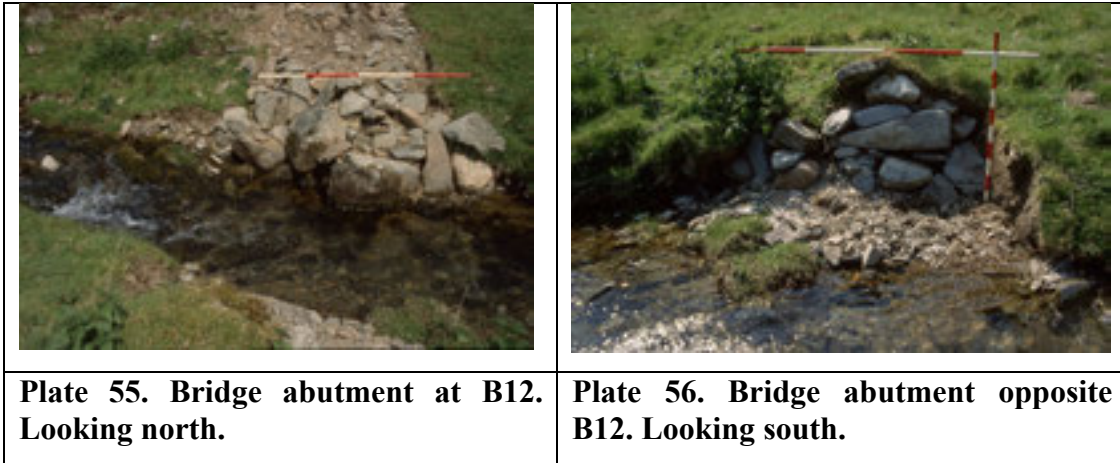
At the east end of the building, abutments for a footbridge can be seen beside the burn (Pl's 55 & 56), a hollow way leads up towards the enclosure which overlooks the fermtoun from the south at Doddin Hill. Hollow ways were created mainly by cattle being driven around the site – such hooved traffic possibly causing such pathways to form in relatively brief time. Another hollow way connects buildings 11 and 15 and shows where the burn was forded.

The walls of the enclosure on Doddin Hill have been built with a substantial stone foundation and with turf on top. Extant, the bank reaches a height of 1.5m and is c3m wide at its base. Originally it must have been an imposing boundary and since there is no indication of cultivation within the area it encloses, it may be that this was a place to hold cattle, possibly overnight during summer months. The feature is shown on an estate map dated 1760.





**Plate 54. B12. Showing byre drain and corner of wall, and little else. Looking east.**



### **Building No 13**

Building No 13 was not obvious on the ground, in fact the elusive B14 was recognised before the excavation of B13, this was because of the depth of soil burying B13 and forming a low plateau, the only recognition that a building may have existed was the south gable wall which was originally seen as a stony bank.

Nearly every building on the site had a different story, available through whatever survived, B13 was no exception. It was distinguished by two very important points; no 18<sup>th</sup> century material was found here apart from a few sherds of glass lying below the turf which overlay two later features, almost certainly of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and these were two circular stone stack stands. The stack stands themselves were built over half a metre above the floor remains of the building, indicating it had long been out of use when the later features were built.



Plate 57. B13 stack stands, note their positions on soil above the floor of B13. Looking North.

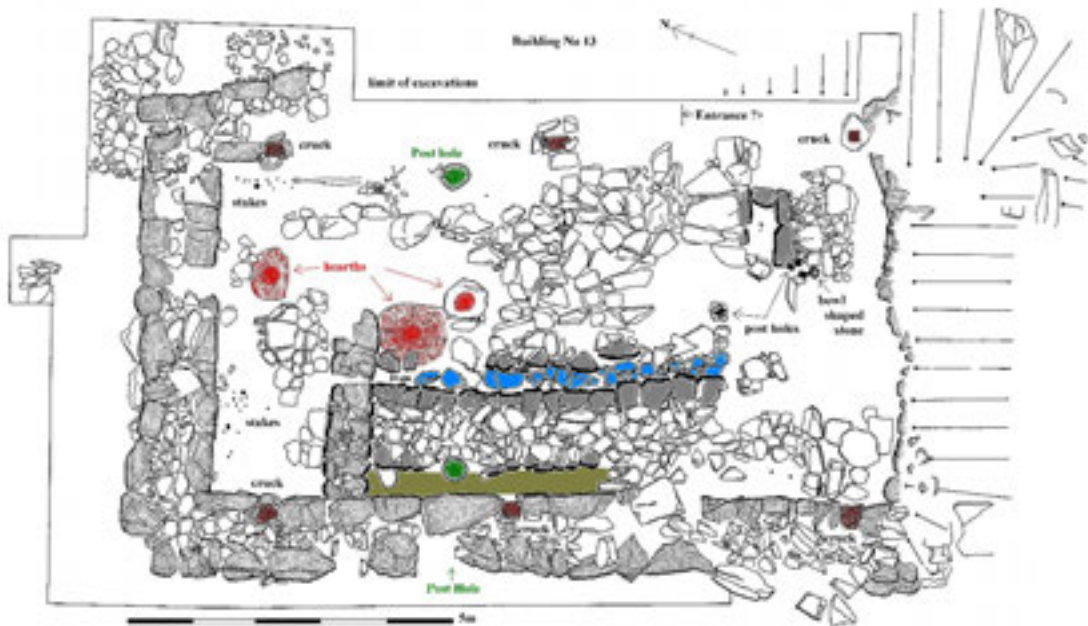


Fig 19. B13 details.



**Plate 58. B13 showing byre area, note wall thickness and large stones. Looking south.**

The nature of the building when excavated also led to the conclusion it may have been one of the earliest of the buildings explored, perhaps even including the bastle house. This was based on the near total absence of later finds and because of the construction of the building, massive stones being used in its walls relative to other buildings on site and the use of substantial crucks. Although it was not possible to establish an exact date for its use, this building may have been the main farmhouse on the site before the bastle was built. With that in mind various floor deposits were left in situ for availability in any future research.

The 1.3m thick walls had been built with massive rocks up to 1.2m long, it is these stones which suggest the builders had the first pick of available boulders strewn around the site, since apart from massive rounded rocks in Buildings 10&11 and on the bastle, B13 has the greatest number of exceptionally large stones in its walls. Another strand of evidence that this one of the earliest buildings on site.

Internally the building measured 10m long by 5m wide, but the south gable had been rebuilt shortening the room by 1m. The floor deposits were noted to underlie the new wall. The walls were also distinctive using cream coloured clay (derived from the adjacent burn) which was packed between the wall stones. It is conjectured that this was a deliberate policy for damp proofing the foundations of the upper turf walls.

On the internal face of the west long wall, three distinct spaces were created set flush with the wall face, and a further existed on the corner of the surviving east wall; they would have accommodated squared

timber posts of 200mm and are therefore the positions of cruck beams, each position had a stone for its base which would have lessened the chances of rapid decay of the wood. While two opposing cruck positions survive entirely at the north end, the position of a central one on the east wall was shown by stone packing and a cruck pad stone, and the southern of three cruck spans on the east wall was indicated solely by a flat stone in the correct position and which is assumed to be the cruck position there.

Therefore, this building had formal shaped crucks springing from the ground level and were more substantial than the only other examples in B9.



**Plate 59. B13 showing hearths at the north end, looking west.**



**Plate 60. B13 cruck position.**

The floor evidence was extremely informative in B13 for all the reasons given above but also because here there was a complicated stratigraphy of surfaces. That said, hardly anything was found in contextual position within the layers as described below.

A byre had certainly existed along the west wall where the usual stone free trough position measured over 5m long by between 0.3m wide. The open drain was neatly kerbed but rather less in width than seen elsewhere, being only 0.3m/0.4m wide, but 5m long. The animal stance including the grip was 2m long.

A short wall 2.7m long by 0.7m thick separated an area of 1.6m wide from the rest of the single chamber. Immediately within there were remnants of paving and in front of this area was a fireplace about 1m in diameter where intense heat had fractured and discoloured the hearth. Also within the small area were stake holes arranged along the gable wall.

Another larger and even more intense hearth area lay partially under the short wall, while to the south of that and on a single stone, yet another fireplace had existed, the latter being the last in the sequence as it was at a higher level than the other two.

In the NE corner of the main room was another clutch of stake holes lying in front of the cruck position there, a few other sporadic stake holes were found elsewhere. Running parallel with the absent wall here was a slot cut into the till, its purpose remains unknown.

Slightly to the south of this was a post hole measuring 0.4m in diameter by 0.3m deep. On the opposite side of the room a similar post hole had been cut through the kerb of the trough position and lay partially within the trough space. They are interpreted as being for an emergency roof repair and certainly postdate the byre installation.

The entrance to the building is putative but is indicated by a line of larger paving stones running into the floor, beside these is a kerbed void of 0.9m by 0.4m, its purpose is unknown. Lying beside this are three distinct but randomly placed squared post holes, measuring between 100mm and 150mm. Adjacent them is a natural rounded stone, 170mm in diameter and which is bowl shaped, the bowl facing uppermost, this may have held a post in position.

Finally, and in a central location nearby is another squared post hole, this time with packing stones.

The floor in B13 had been subject to repeated modifications; originally it seems to have been devoid of a formal stone covering. Interleaving layers up to 0.4m in total depth, showed successive surfaces building up, ranging from soil on the base, covering the natural till which must have been exposed originally for building, to burnt soil, gravel and peat, clean gravel layers, and layers where fragments of unburnt peat were seen. It was not possible to unravel these floor surfaces because the stratigraphy was only exposed in places which were stone free, no stone surfaces were removed to explore below them and much of the floor layers were left intact.

The sequence of events at this early stage seems to have been earth floors which perhaps became dirty, they were then covered with burn gravel to level and clean the surfaces. These deposits were seen in much of the central area where stone was absent.

Later, as far as could be determined, more formal floor surfaces were laid with stone paving and cobbling. The byre and small chamber were created over previous surfaces which included fire places, it is likely that further fire places will exist below and among the floor layers. Importantly, neither charcoal or coal was noted in B13, only peat and burnt soil (probably from turf) indicated the fuels used there. Apart from B7, the site is practically devoid of coal - and of charcoal.

Building 13 is the only excavated example which did not continue in use into the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century when the entire fermtoun was abandoned. It is rather perplexing as it must have been a fine building for its day. Objects such as tobacco pipe bowls show it was abandoned in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, none of the ubiquitous 18<sup>th</sup> century glass was recovered near the floor surfaces, as it was everywhere else at Glenochar.

The site appears to have been lost to view as a cover of about 0.5m of soil overlay it, this was probably derived from the turf of walls, and perhaps the roofing. The slightly elevated platform area of the former building was reused to build with stone, two circular stack stands. Both were centrally position above the former chamber, the one to the south was the better preserved, measuring 4m in diameter, the single layer of stones were laid in concentric circles.

Prior to excavation the Glenochar Burn ran adjacent the site and threatened to undercut part of the building; the west wall. The spoil

from B13 was used to divert the burn away from the structure thus preserving it for the foreseeable future.

**Building No 14. Fig 3.**

The evidence that the building existed was only shown later in the project during dry weather when its outline became clear as stone protruding from the parched grass. It is therefore assumed to be of a comparable size to B13 and that a cobbled courtyard exists between them. None of that was explored by excavation.

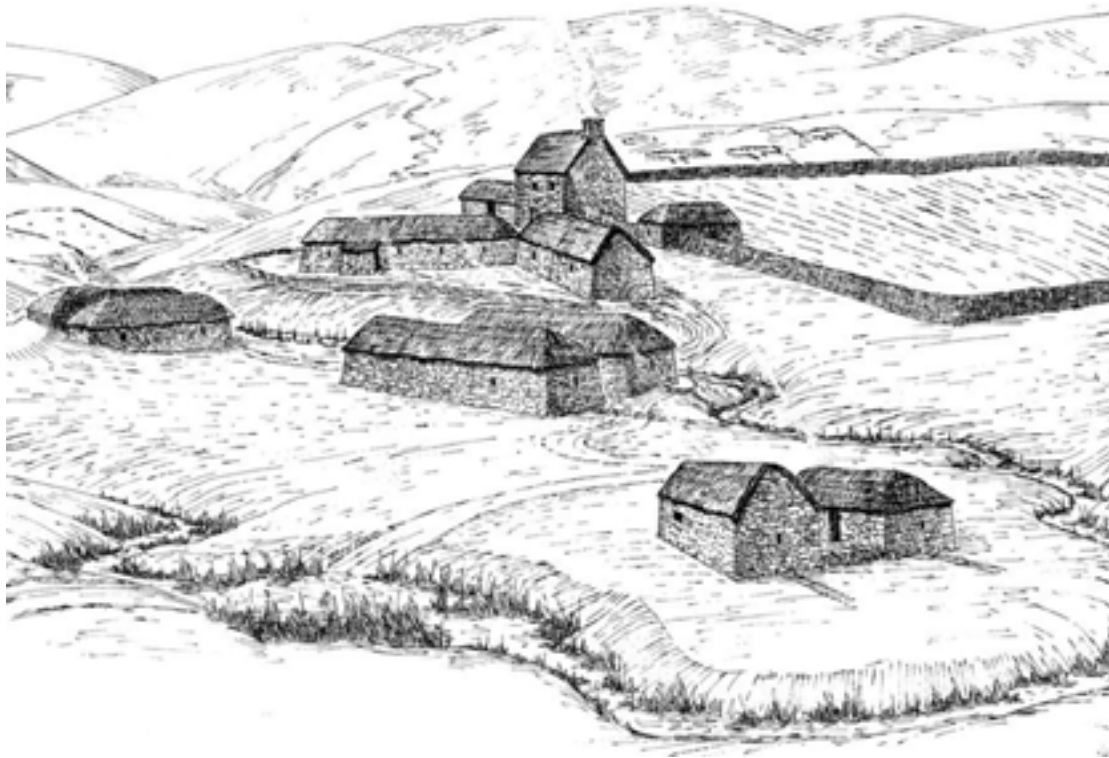
A high concentration of nineteen horse shoes or fragments was found by metal detecting over the area, these are all small (see finds below) indicating that animals of small stature were involved. It is tempting to speculate that B14 may have been a stable.

**Building No 15. Fig 3.**

Similarly, B15 was only seen as an outline of parch marks with stone protruding, although a very large pointed standing stone may indicate a gable, no archaeological work was done here.

**Reconstructing Glenochar. Fig 20.**

Thus, from the survey and excavation data it was possible for artist Alan Cadzow to create an impression of what the fermtoun may have looked like in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The perspective from the south overlooks most of the site and emphasises how compact the place was with its pairs of buildings. It is unknown if the bastle house had a chimney but suspected it must have, however the other buildings did not. It is likely that most of the buildings were operating in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and at the same time, although that is speculative, however, only B13 as far as those investigated are concerned was *not* occupied in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



**Fig 20. Artists impression of Glenochar bastle and fermtoun in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, compare with Fig 3 & Plate 1. [By Alan Cadzow]**

#### **FINDS FROM THE SITE**

Finds from the site cover a variety of object types and materials. The range can be summarised as pottery, tobacco pipes, bottle and window glass, stone, metals including iron, lead, copper-alloy, wood and bone. None of the material has been professionally conserved and unfortunately, the provenance of some finds was lost by mistake during post excavation work, nevertheless, the general picture of their significance in terms of the overall site is not greatly impaired, since most were from non-stratified context, being found above stone floor surfaces and below and within turf which had subsequently grown over the site.

Concerning agricultural iron and stone items; the place continues in use to the present time for handling sheep and cattle, therefore some items such as sheep shears and whetstones (of which many were found) may have been left in more modern times. Horseshoes however are all a small size and are most likely to be contemporary with site occupation before abandonment.

The full catalogues are given in Appendix I and for two categories; glass bottles and tobacco pipe bowls and stems, professional reports were commissioned. These are published separately on BAG web site at [www.biggararchaeology.org.uk](http://www.biggararchaeology.org.uk) and are also given here:



**The collections of excavated glass from Glenochar and Smithwood bastle houses  
By Robin Murdoch, with introduction by Tam Ward. April 2006, and;**

**Special Report Study of the Tobacco Pipes from Biggar Archaeology Group's  
Projects 1981 – 2010 by Dennis Gallagher 2011.**

Only the Glenochar aspects of these two reports are given here.

Figures and images of both bottles and tobacco pipes are *not included* in the sequence of all other images in this report.

### **The Tobacco Pipes from Biggar Archaeology Group's Projects 1981 - 2010**

**Dennis Gallagher    January 2011**

#### ***Abstract***

*The Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG) have been conducting post medieval excavations for three decades and a significant aspect of the finds assemblages has been tobacco pipe bowls and stems. The collections from several sites are considered here and are presented for the first time.*

#### **Introduction**

The clay tobacco pipe is an artefact that became synonymous with leisure in the seventeenth century. The smoking of tobacco in pipes was introduced into Britain in the late 16th century, but it was not until the early years of the 17th century that it is recorded in Scotland (Gallagher 1987a, 3). In 1604 King James VI condemned the 'vile custom' in his well-known work, *A Counterblaste to Tobacco*, but he was not slow to realise the government's potential monetary benefits, through taxation and the sale of monopolies. This ambivalent attitude continued; in a royal grant of 1634 of the control of licences to sell tobacco it was claimed that tobacco was first used as a medicine but was then sold everywhere, often of so poor quality that it endangered the health of the King's subjects and depraved their morals (NAS GD103/1/131). Edinburgh was the first centre of pipe making in Scotland; William Banks appears in 1622 recorded both as a pipe maker and a retailer of tobacco (Gallagher 1987a, 3). The pipe smoking habit steadily increased and by c 1660 it had become an accepted part of everyday life. The quantity of imported tobacco, both legal and smuggled, increased from its small early beginnings to a peak

in the 1680s, (Nash 1982, 355). The subsequent decrease in the price of tobacco encouraged the popularity of larger pipes.

The assemblages given here come from a series of bastle house excavations in South Lanarkshire (Ward, 1998) and from several other projects dealing with post medieval settlement in both Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire (Ward, forthcoming).

The full catalogue is given in Appendix I.

### **The Glenochar Bastle and Fermtoun**

Glenochar Bastle and fermtoun site was a major settlement from c 1600 until c 1750.

The earliest pipes at Glenochar are of mid-seventeenth century date, with the majority from the latter half of that century. With pipes from the Netherlands, Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow and northern England, the pipes are remarkable in the diversity of their sources.

Some bowls are heavily stained through long use (e.g. no 186; GO/PB/146). Others show how the ends of broken stems were reshaped to create secondary mouthpieces so that the pipe could



continue in use (GO/PS/20; GO/PS/21). The early eighteenth century saw a dramatic decline in pipe-smoking in favour of snuff-taking (and possibly spirits). The lack of finds of pipes of mid to late eighteenth-century date at Glenochar reflects the national trend.

**GO/PB/1**

### **William Banks**

The early 17th century was dominated by William Banks of Edinburgh, who held a monopoly in pipe making in Scotland from the 1620s and dominated production in Scotland until his death in 1659.

There are two examples of pipes by Banks in the Glenochar assemblage, both from late in his career, c 1650-60 (no's 6 and 7; GO/PB/40; GO/PB/51). There are also, from this same period, a few unmarked pipes and one with part of



GO/PB/4



GO/PB/5

an Edinburgh castle-style stamp. The small number of Banks pipes is indicative that the smoking habit did not grip the inhabitants of Glenochar until c 1660.

### **Dutch pipes**

Dutch pipes were common imported items up to the mid-17th century, the Low Countries being a common source of manufactured goods for Scotland. The further from Edinburgh, centre of home production, the higher was the likelihood of imports of Dutch pipes and there are examples known from across southern Scotland (Davey 1992, 283). The pipe with a moulded rose on its side (no 3; /GO/PB/128) is an example of cheap pipes produced in Holland for the export market. Finds from Wintercleuch included a similar Dutch export pipe with a mould-imparted fleur-de-lis.

The Anglo-Dutch Wars of 1652-4 and 1664-7 interrupted trade with Europe and war at home inhibited industry. With the more settled conditions in the 1660s after the Restoration of the monarchy, conditions began to improve. There was an increase in pipe smoking and a demand for more pipes. Tariffs were introduced on imported pipes



that gave the home industry a boost. In 1661 Parliament imposed a tariff of 8s Scots on each gross of imported pipes ‘for encouragement and good of all those who are skilful in making of tobacco pyps’ (APS 15 March 1661). This, and the active support of burgh councils, encouraged the growth of pipe making in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling. After this date, Dutch pipes are uncommon in lowland Scotland but continued to be imported further north, away from the native centres of pipe making.

GO/PB/1  
20

### **Edinburgh c 1650-1700**

The immediate post 1650 period saw an expansion of the number of pipe makers active in Edinburgh. One of these; William Young was a pipe maker in the Pleasance, Edinburgh where he is first recorded in 1653. William Young had a connection with the Biggar area for he took John Smith, a younger son of John Smith of Biggar, as an apprentice in 1667 (Gallagher 1987a, 9-10). It was an unusual arrangement for, while William Young provided the training in the trade, the apprentice’s clothing was provided by another burgess, James Brown. Smith appeared to have stayed in Edinburgh for we know that Isobel Brown, widow of John Smith, pipe maker, died in Calton, Edinburgh and was buried on 4 January 1707, aged 77 years (Gallagher 1987a, 10). There are several examples of Young’s pipes from Glenochar. Marked WY, they all have the bulbous, somewhat squat, bowl form that is

characteristic of his work (no's 8-10; GO/PB/129a, GO/PB/133 and; GO/PB/12).



*GO/PB/133 with Heel Stamp*



*GO/PB/12*

There are two bowls that may be ascribed to Thomas Banks of Leith (no's 14 and 15; GO/PB/123 and GO/PB/28). Thomas Banks was a son of William Banks and is known to have operated as an independent pipe maker after the death of his father in 1659. He is represented by the two pipes (GO/PB/28 and GO/PB/123), one with a three-letter basal stamp with his initials above the letter 'L' for Leith. The form of stamp is like that used by James Colquhoun of Glasgow.



**GO/ PB/ 2**



There are two late seventh century fragments marked R/S (no's 12 and 13; GO/PB/46 and GO/PB/87) that are possibly the work of Robert Smith, documented in the 1680s as a pipe maker in Edinburgh. There is also one

**GO/ PB/ 12**

bowl by Patrick Crawford (no 16; GO/PB/20, probably the most prominent of the Edinburgh pipe manufacturers in the later seventeenth century. There are comparatively few Edinburgh pipes from this period in the Glenochar assemblage compared to the number of identified Glasgow products.



**GO/ PB/ 123 Heel Stamp**



*GO/PB/20*



*GO/PB/46*



*GO/PB/87*



*GO/PB/87 Heel Stamp*

## Stirling

Many of the products of pipe makers in Stirling are recognisable by their star basal stamp (no's 101-108; Gallagher and Harrison 1995). Like the castle stamps of Edinburgh, this signifies the burgh not the individual maker (perhaps a rebus referring to the Stir/ Star element of the Stirling). There are subtle variations of this simple motif, some of which are likely to be indicative of the marks of different makers. The bowls vary from a marked S-profile away from the smoker (no 105; GO/PB/130) to a larger taller heavy form, more conical in shape (no 108; GO/PB/159). One bowl fragment with a letter 'S' basal stamp is marked on the side of the base with the letters? I / S (no 109; GO/PB/23). Here the initial 'S' signifies Stirling, and the letters on the side of the bowl are those of the individual maker. Unfortunately, one letter is poorly formed, but the pipe may be a product of the Stirling pipe maker, Finlay Spittal, who was dead by 1679 (Gallagher and Harrison 1995, 1132).



GO/PB/159



GO/PB/130





**Glasgow.**

In the mid-17th century Glasgow was rapidly rising in importance as a trading and production centre. This received impetus in the late 1660s when the burgh gained full rights of self-governance. The establishment of pipe making in the burgh now was but one manifestation of the new confidence of the burgh merchants. One basal fragment of a bowl (no 23; GO/PB/61), marked T/M, is likely to be a product of Thomas Morsoun who was given permission to dig clay for pipes from the burgh lands. It was rapidly embraced by merchants who developed large businesses making pipes. William Hynshaw, merchant, was also given permission to dig clay for pipes on the Glasgow burgh lands. William Hynshaw was succeeded in the business by his son, Samuel, and pipes by the latter have been excavated at Glenochar. Some just have the makers' initials but there are several examples with relief decoration around the rim (no 24; GO/PB/129). All are from the same mould, in a style most unusual among 17th-century Scottish makers. There is one other recorded example of a pipe that seems to be from the same mould as the Glenochar pipe, in the collection of the National Museum of Scotland (Higgins 1993, 4-5). It is a rare example of a decorated bowl produced by a pipe maker in 17th-century Scotland. There have been comparatively few Hynshaw pipes recorded, mainly due to the predominance of eastern Scottish sites in the archaeological record. Another bowl has double letters on its side (no 28; GO/PB/147), the result of the mould being recut to replace worn maker's initials – an indication of the longevity of the mould.

Several members of the Colquhoun family, all with the name James, were active as pipe makers in Glasgow during the period 1668-1730. They were the most prominent pipe making business in Glasgow during

that period. The Colquhoun factory was capable of large scale production; thousands were supplied in 1699 for the second expedition to the Scottish colony of Darien, on the Panama isthmus (Gallagher 1987c, 236-7; Horton et al 1987, 244, no 12). Their large production is reflected in the numbers of their pipes in the present assemblage. There are 30 bowls marked IC, identifiable as the work of a James Colquhoun, and 32 stems with roller stamps bearing their name. The pipes cover a large range of forms. The relatively small bowl (no36; GO/PB/119) dating from c 1660-70, has the constricted neck common with many Colquhoun pipes. Bowls no's 50 and 52 (GO/PB/125 and GO/PB/104) are some more extreme examples of this. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the bowls become taller, with thicker bodies with a greater capacity for tobacco. The constricted neck becomes less of a feature (no's 51, 62 and 46; GO/PB/139, GO/PB/69 and GO/PB/141). Milling around the rim becomes less frequent. There are several 3-letter basal stamps, an unusual form of marker's mark but one that was frequently used by Colquhoun (no's 54-60; GO/PB/142, /151, /55, /87, /50, /90 and /126). James Colquhoun's pipes are notable for the distinctive roller stamps on stems incorporating his name, usually spelt Colhoun and sometimes Colhown, within a border. There are 32 examples of Colquhoun roller stamps in the present assemblage (no's 67-99; e.g. GO/PS/5; GO/PS/18; GO/PS/24 and GO/PS/29).

There are some marked pipes of probable Scottish origin which have not been even tentatively identified as the work of a particular maker. Four pipes are marked with? E/R (no's 174 and 175; /16; /17). The letters are the result of somewhat careless scribing on the mould. The possible letter B is not fully formed in any of the examples and may be another letter. One basal fragment has the letters A/? I and a basal stamp derivative of the Edinburgh castle/ portcullis type (no 18; GO/PB/120).

The position of Glenochar on a crossroads of trade routes is emphasised by the pipes both from Scottish Piemaking centres and from south of the Border. The site is c 60 km as the crow flies from both Glasgow and Edinburgh and c 80 km from Stirling, while Tyneside is c 140 km. There are several Tyneside pipes of late 17th-century date. Some heel fragments are marked with the initials MP (no's 111-115; GO/PB/86, /155, /116, /132, /144; /148), probably products of Michael Parke of Gateshead who is recorded as a pipe maker from 1692 until his death in 1737 (Edwards 1988, 47). There are seven unmarked bowls that are likely from Tyneside (including 116/; /75; /132; /161). These are a single flowing curve to their form without the restricted neck that characterises many Scottish pipes. Also, a Yorkshire-type bowl with an IB basal mark, of c 1660-90 (no 119; GO/PB/87). Another late seventeenth-century bowl has a maker's mark with an eight-spoked wheel (no 131; GO/PB/137), a design of stamp that is found throughout England.

While the clear majority of the pipes were of seventeenth century date, there were few examples of pipes of later date, including fragments of small spurred bowls. The small number of later pipes is consistent with pipes used during farming activity on the site rather than occupation.

## **Glenochar Bastle House** **Glass Report**

by

Robin Murdoch

(including supplementary information from Ian Paterson).

### **The Catalogue**

**Note: In this catalogue where a substantial part of the neck of a wine bottle survived, its splay, or change in diameter, is expressed as a percentage. This is derived from the simple equation [(a – b) divided by c] x 100, where a = the maximum diameter of the neck, measured just above the junction with the body of the bottle, b = the minimum diameter of the neck, just beneath the string ring and c = the vertical distance between**

**a and b. All dimensions in mm**

**Generally speaking, the higher the percentage, the earlier the neck.**

**Wine Bottles**

- GO B 1 Complete neck, part shoulder and part upper body (Fig. 2) in pale dull mid green with moderate to heavy patina. Neck height 90mm, neck splay 18.5%, sloping angle to shoulder, 17mm aperture with triangular string ring, diameter c.125mm, probably c.1730.
- GO B 2a Part neck (Fig. 2), with cracked-off, fire-polished, slightly flared lip and poor triangular string ring, similar colour and patina to GO B 1 and GO B 5. Aperture 17mm. Height greater than 67mm. Similar date (i.e. c.1730). Joins with GO B 71.
- [GO B 71. Fragment of neck and lip in light green with moderate patina, poor triangular string ring; 1st half 18th C].
- GO B 2b Upper neck and lip (Fig. 2), very similar profile to GO B 1, similar date. (i.e. c.1730).
- 27 various shards, boxed with these bottles, mostly in pale dull green but some darker. Some larger diameter straight sided bottles with beelling represented but no diagnostic neck fragments, no reason to presume different date from above bottles. (i.e. c.1730).
- GO B 3 Short curving neck (Fig. 1), with cracked-off lip, in fire bright olive green, bottle diameter has been 140mm plus, narrow 14mm aperture, slightly irregular down tooled string ring, neck height 68mm, neck splay 64%, shallow angle of entry; c 1700-1710.
- GO B 4 Neck, lip and part shoulder (Fig. 3) in firebright, very slightly olive green, neck height 95mm, neck splay 21.5%, 18mm aperture, lip cracked-off, fire-polished, slightly flared, irregular triangular string ring, slight nipping of neck, sharpish angle of entry to shoulder, diameter at shoulder c. 100mm. Good colour and style match with base GO B 35, probably same bottle. c.1750.
- GO B 5 Part neck and lip (Fig. 3) in bright mid green with moderate to heavy patina. Lip tooled, flared. Surviving height of neck 93mm, aperture 17mm, similar neck profile to GO B 1; c.1730.
- GO B 6 Neck (Fig. 3) in dull mid green with moderate to heavy patina, triangular string ring nipping neck in slightly, 16mm aperture, lip tooled and splayed; probably early 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 18th C.
- GO B 8 Neck, shoulder and part side wall in pale dull green (Fig. 7). Neck like B6 but in much better condition, only slightly dulled down from firebright, 17mm aperture, flared tooled lip, triangular string ring 5mm high, nipping neck in slightly, neck height 69mm. Gentle splay to sloping shoulder. Side wall preserved to height of 60mm, diameter c. 135mm. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 18]. Probable mallet 1730-40

- GO B 10 Short curving neck like B3 with neatly tooled string ring and 15.5mm aperture. Lip cracked-off, very slightly flared, 6mm high. Neck height 69mm with smooth curve into rounded shoulder and side wall almost to base (Fig. 6). Neck splay 61%, original diameter 150mm [at least 140mm], c.1700-1710. Joins with GO B 29.
- [GO B 29. Shard of side wall in abraded mid green, diameter c.160mm, squat bottle; probably c.1700-1710].
- GO B 12 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4), dull mid green, light to moderate patina, surviving height 100mm, 19mm aperture, neck splay 1%, triangular string ring nipping in neck, lip, tooled and out-turned; c.1750.
- GO B 13 Base in mid green with moderate patina, c120mm diameter, curve through BR 100mm, deep 51mm kick, pontil 50mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 14 Base shard, dull mid green
- GO B 15 Almost complete base in dark olive with patches of gingery brown patina, diameter c130mm, BR 118mm, kick 48mm, pontil 57mm; possible import, c.1750. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 82].
- GO B 16 Shard of side wall with belling, dark firebright brownish green, diameter c.120mm, mid-18th C. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 40.]
- GO B 17 Base in bright mid green with moderate to heavy patina, diameter 110-115mm, shallow kick 17mm, side walls are curved suggesting rounded mallet shape; c.1730.
- GO B 18 70% base in pale dull green, diameter c.130mm, BR 108mm, kick 45mm, pontil 55mm; probably 2nd quarter 18thC. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 8].
- GO B 19 Part base, body, with marked belling, and shoulder (Fig. 9), reconstructed from shards of different condition, a few being in firebright pale olive green, others badly denatured. Base misshapen, elliptical, smallest diameter 106.5, greatest diameter 112.5mm, kick 62mm, height of rounded shoulder 107mm; mid-18th C. [?1730-1750].
- GO B 20 Part kick in dull mid green.
- GO B 21 Part body with belling, rounded shoulder and lower neck, diameter c.130mm, height to shoulder about 77mm, bright mid green with moderate to heavy denaturing; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 22 Part lower neck and shoulder, pale green with moderate to heavy patina; probably not later than c.1740.
- GO B 23 Part base, distorted, firebright dark olive green, diameter c.130mm, kick 36mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.

- GO B 24 90% base in dark slightly brownish green, diameter c 130mm, base ring 105mm, kick 36mm, moderate base ring wear, pontil c60mm, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c
- GO B 25 90% of base in firebright dark slightly olive green, diameter c.120mm, kick 32mm, pontil 58mm, slight belling; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 26 60% of base in firebright dull mid green, diameter c130mm, BR 110, kick 39mm, pontil 52mm; 2nd quarter to mid-18th C.
- GO B 27 Virtually complete base in firebright dark olive green, diameter c.130mm, BR 105mm (irregular), kick 32mm, pontil 62mm; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 28 80% base and part side to shoulder at height of c.60mm of rounded mallet bottle in firebright rich green. Diameter c.130, kick 28mm, pontil 61mm; 2nd quarter 18th C. [Probably same bottle as GO B 81].
- GO B 29 Joined with GO B 10.
- GO B 30 80% of base in firebright rich green, diameter c.130mm, BR 108mm, kick 39mm, pontil 67mm; late 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 32 30% of base in firebright rich green, diameter c.130mm, kick 50mm; towards mid-18th C.
- GO B 33 Small base shard in firebright mid rich green, small diameter base ring with shallow 14mm kick and small 35mm pontil. Shallow to outward splayed lower wall; probably late 17th C. but not enough left to be sure, heavy base ring wear.
- GO B 34 Part base in dulled slightly olive green, diameter c.10mm with deep kick; c.1750.
- GO B 35 Complete base and body to shoulder in places at a height of 112mm (Fig. 9), in firebright mid green, slight 'orange peel' finish, diameter 110mm, BR 93mm, kick 52mm (indented); c1750.
- GO B 36 Part base and side (Fig. 8) in firebright, slightly olive green, diameter c.135mm, height 87mm, shallow broad kick (c.25mm); rounded mallet 1720-30. Good colour match with necks GOB 3, 98 and 99
- GO B 37 Complete base with some wall, and shoulder, (Fig. 8) firebright dull green, diameter108mm, height to shoulder c.60mm, BR 88mm, kick 29mm, pontil 60mm, mallet shape, what appears to be letters 'EW' scratched upside down into side wall; c.1730-40
- GO B 38 Most of base in mid dull green, diameter c.145mm, BR 107mm, kick 38mm, pontil 57mm, onion bottle type; 1700-1720. [Possibly from same bottle as GO B 83].
- GO B 39 Part base and lower side wall, numerous narrow bands of very fine-grained seed (see also GO B 52), in firebright pale rich green,

diameter c.130mm, kick 40mm plus; 2nd quarter 18th C. [Joins with GO B 61].

[GO B 61 Part lower body in firebright dull green, diameter c.130mm, probably rounded mallet type; c.1730].

- GO B 40 Base shard, dark brownish green, deep kick; probably mid-18th C. [Perhaps same bottle as B16].
- GO B 41 Base shard, shallow kick, firebright, dark brownish green. [Not same bottle as GO B 40; possibly same bottle as GO B 82].
- GO B 42 90% base in slightly dulled mid rich green, diameter c.150mm, BR. 124mm, kick 37mm, pontil 56mm, inward curve to side walls; c.1710-1720.
- GO B 43 Most of body to shoulder, tapered with beelling, pale dull green, variable condition from firebright to heavy denaturing, diameter 104-107mm at slightly distorted base, 104mm at mid-point of side and 110.5mm at shoulder, body height 106-7mm, BR. 88mm, kick 43mm (indented), pontil diameter 65mm; probably mid-18th C.
- GO B 44 Part base and side wall in dulled mid green, diameter c.140mm, kick 30mm plus, with broad pontil; mid-18th C. [Joins with GO B 63].
- [GO B 63 Part lower body in light green, moderate to heavy blotchy patina, diameter 120mm+; probably 1st quarter 18th C]
- GO B 45 Complete base with some side wall, diameter 130mm, BR 115mm, kick 29mm, pontil 62mm, mid to dark olive green with moderate blotchy patina; c.1750.
- GO B 46 Shard like GO B 44.
- GO B 47 Part base, firebright mid rich green, diameter 120mm+, kick 43mm, pontil 52mm; c.1750.
- GO B 48 Body shard in firebright, slightly olive green, diameter c.110-120mm, squat body; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 49 Part base in firebright dark rich green, diameter c. 130mm, offset kick 30mm, pontil 50mm, c.1750.
- GO B 50 Base and part lower body in firebright, dull, slightly olive green, diameter 105mm, BR 85mm, kick 24mm, pontil 48mm, rounded mallet shape; c.1730.
- GO B 51 Part base in firebright dull yellow green, kick indented 33mm, misshapen, (perhaps a square or oblong bottle).
- GO B 52 Complete base and part lower body (Fig. 9) in firebright pale dull green, numerous small to medium seed, diameter 110mm, BR 94mm, kick 53mm (indented); c.1750. Possibly same bottle as GO B 90.

- GO B 53 Part base in firebright dark olive green, diameter c130mm, kick 41mm, pontil 55mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 54 Small base shard in firebright rich green.
- GO B 55 Part base in firebright mid rich green, diameter c.120mm, kick 31mm, pontil 50mm.
- GO B 56 Majority of base in firebright mid green, diameter c.145mm, kick 33mm, pontil 67mm, probably 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 57 Part base in light, slightly olive green, dulled, diameter c.120mm, kick 31mm, pontil 65mm.
- GO B 58 Small base shard, dull green, abraded, diameter 110mm+, belling, mid-18th C.
- GO B 59 Part base in firebright rich green, diameter 130mm (misshapen), kick 30mm+, pontil 50mm; 2nd quarter: 18th C.
- GO B 60 Misshapen base, reconstructed from shards, shows differential denaturing, diameter c.110, BR 85mm, kick 28mm, pontil 54mm, rounded mallet type; c.1730.
- GO B 61 Joined with GO B 39.
- GO B 62 Base shard, abraded dark olive green, diameter >140mm.
- GO B 63 Joined with GO B 44.
- GO B 64 Shard base and side wall in firebright slightly olive green, belling, diameter 110+; mid-18th C.
- GO B 65 Base and lower body shard. in firebright slightly olive, dark green, diameter c110mm, kick 45mm; mid-18th C.
- GO B 66 Base shard in firebright dark rich green.
- GO B 67 Base shard in rich green with mainly moderate patina, diameter 130 mm +; probably 2nd quarter 18th C. [Joins with GO B 68].
- [GO B 68. Part base in slightly abraded rich green, diameter c.125mm, kick 43mm, pontil 60mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C].
- GO B 68 Joined with GO B 67.
- GO B 69 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4) in firebright dull green, rounded up tooled string ring, flared lip; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 70 Part neck and lip in firebright light dull green, surviving to 80mm, neck quite thin at 23mm, 14.5mm aperture curving splay, rounded triangular string ring, slightly out turned lip; c.1730.



- GO B 71 Joined with GO B 2a.
- GO B 72 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4) in firebright light dull green, flared reheated lip above insubstantial rounded string ring, slight nipping of neck; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 73 Similar to B72 but with more substantial string ring (Fig. 4); 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 74 Neck and lip fragment (Fig. 4) in firebright dark brownish green, neatly tooled small triangular string ring, very slight nipping of neck; 1st half 18th C.
- GO B 75 Small neck and lip fragment (Fig. 4) in firebright dull green, flared lip, triangular string ring, slight nipping of neck; 1st half 18th C.
- GO B 76 Neck and lip (Fig. 2) in firebright dull green, 83mm high, curving splay into shoulder, flared lip, 16mm aperture, neck splay 28%, triangular string ring; c.1730.
- GO B 77 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4) in firebright dull, slightly olive green, surviving to 81mm, narrow fairly straight splayed neck, 17.5mm aperture, poor string ring; probably 2nd quarter 18th C
- GO B 78 Neck, lip and part shoulder and upper side wall (Fig. 1) in firebright mid olive green, neck height 77mm, curving splay 44%, broad, down tooled, triangular string ring just below lip, 15.5mm aperture; probably 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 79 Neck and fire-polished lip (Fig. 1) in dulled mid green, height 73mm, moderate fairly linear splay 43%, down tooled, thin triangular string ring, 17mm aperture; 1700-1710, may just be late 17th C.
- GO B 80 Part neck and lip (Fig. 1) in firebright dark olive green, 14.5mm aperture, curving splay, heavy irregular string ring similar to GO B 78; 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 81 Neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright rich green, height 75mm, slightly curved splay, flared lip, triangular string ring, 16mm aperture, neck splay 31.5%; 2nd quarter 18th C.  
Probably same bottle as GO B 28
- GO B 82 Neck, lip and shoulder in dark olive with moderate blotchy patina, height 84mm, curving splay 36.5%, downturned triangular string ring, 16mm aperture, diameter 124mm; 2nd quarter 18th C. [Probably same bottle as GO B 15].
- GO B 83 Short neck (reconstructed) in dull mid green varying from firebright to lightly patinated, height 56mm, moderate, slightly curved splay 42.5%, small triangular string ring just below lip, and part shoulder and side; height of shoulder c.70mm, diameter c.120mm; c. 1690-1700.  
Probably same bottle as GO B 38

- GO B 84 Small shard of lip in firebright dull green.
- GO B 86 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright dull green, height 79mm, slightly curving splay, clumsy string ring, slightly flared lip; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 87 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in light dull green, height 103mm, slight, fairly linear splay 26.5%, flared lip, 16mm aperture, triangular string ring; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 88 Neck and lip shard in firebright dull green.
- GO B 89 Neck and lip in firebright, slightly olive green, height 91mm, flared lip, clumsy string ring nipping in neck; c1750.
- GO B 90 Most of neck, 97mm high from sloping shoulder, in firebright pale dull green with bands of very fine-grained seed, flared lip, triangular string ring, slight nip of neck, 15.5mm aperture; diameter c. 110mm; 2nd quarter 18th C. Possibly same bottle as GO B 52.
- GO B 91 Neck shard in firebright light, slightly olive green, remnant of triangular string ring nipping in neck; c 1750.
- GO B 92 Small lip shard in mid, slightly olive green, triangular string ring; 1st half 18th C.
- GO B 93 Small lip shard similar but in dull green.
- GO B 94 Neck and lip (Fig. 5) in dark olive green with moderate blotchy patina, height 74mm, slightly lopsided neck, curving splay of 34% into shoulder, down tooled triangular string ring, 15mm aperture; c.1730. Perhaps same as GO B 15.
- GO B 95 Part neck, sharply tapering, and phasing gently into shoulder, firebright mid olive green, slightly dulled in places. Original diameter >160mm, no lip survives but almost certainly 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 96 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright dull green, flared lip, triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 97 Neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright, slightly olive green, height 81mm, quite narrow, flared lip, triangular string ring nipping in neck, 16mm aperture, neck splay 25%; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 98 Short neck, lip and shoulder (Fig. 1) in firebright mid olive green, height 64mm, curving splay 35.5%, poor triangular string ring, 17.5mm aperture. Bottle diameter c. 95mm; c1730. Perhaps same bottle as GO B 40.
- GO B 99 Part neck and lip in firebright mid olive-green surviving to 85mm (almost full height), flared lip, down tooled triangular string ring nipping in neck, 14.5mm aperture, neck splay 30%; 2nd quarter

18th C.

- GO B 100 Part neck and lip (Fig. 1) in dulled mid green, surviving to 65mm (almost full height), curving splay, small triangular string ring just below lip, 17.5mm aperture; 1700-1710.
- GO B 101 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright, slightly olive green, flared lip, slightly irregular sharply triangular string ring slightly nipping in neck, height 113mm, curving splay of 20% to shoulder. 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 102 Part neck and lip in firebright olive green surviving to 70mm, heavy triangular string ring, curving splay, 17.5mm aperture; 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 103 Small neck and lip shard in firebright mid green, flared lip, triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 104 Base shard in firebright darkish green from eight-sided bottle or decanter (probably bottle because of poorly finished 64mm pontil), shallow kick. Quite common shape in 1st half of 18th C.
- GO B 105 Major part of body and shoulder in firebright pale dull green with large seed. Body diameter splays outwards from 97mm at base to 113mm at the shoulder. The sides are linear, there is no bellling and the shoulders are gently rounded. Base ring is 77mm in diameter, neat conical kick of 40mm. Significant wear on the base ring. Probable import; French or just possibly Dutch (no precise date suggested but would not be out of place in a mid-18th C context.
- GO B 106 Partly reconstructed bottle (Fig. 6) in bright dull green, surface varies from firebright to dulled, no patina. Diameter 113mm, BR 82mm with wear abrasion, kick 18mm, pontil 52mm. Very short 47mm neck with fairly sharp curve into shoulder, narrow 13mm aperture, clumsy rounded triangular string ring. This is a small capacity bottle probably from around 1720-1730, may be earlier but certainly not later.

**Numbers GO 108-121 inclusive are medicine bottles**

**Wine bottles continued**

- GO B 122 Shard from lower part of neck, thin walled, diameter at base 36mm, in firebright pale green.
- GO B 123 2 shards, joining, from lower part of tapering neck, diameter at base 45mm, in firebright dark rich green.
- GO B 124 Part neck and sharply out-turned lip, in firebright, very pale yellowish green, aperture c.23mm, poorly made triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 125 Shard from lower part of neck, thin walled, in firebright pale dull green.

- GO B 126 Shard from lower part of neck, thin walled, in firebright dull green.
- GO B 127 Shard from lower part of tapering neck, diameter at base c.45mm, in firebright mid green; gentle curve into shoulder.
- GO B 128 4 shards, joined, and possibly 2 others not joining, from slightly tapering neck to just below string ring, surviving height 83mm, in firebright mid slightly olive green; gentle curve into shoulder.
- GO B 129 4 shards, joined, from straight neck to just below string ring, diameter 31mm, surviving height 78mm, in slightly dulled mid green.
- GO B 130 Shard from lower part of tapering neck, walls 4.5mm thick, in dulled mid green.
- GO B 131 Part neck and sharply out-turned lip, in firebright, dark slightly olive green, well-made triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 132 3 shards, joined, and another not joining, from lower part of tapering neck, in firebright dark brownish green; gentle curve into shoulder.
- GO B 133 Side wall, shoulder and lower neck, in firebright slightly olive green. Diameter c.150mm. height to well-rounded shoulder c.70mm. Probably same bottle as GO B 89 (neck). A rounded mallet bottle.
- GO B 134 Part side wall, shoulder and lower neck, in firebright clear, pale dull green. Diameter c.130mm. Probable mallet bottle.
- GO B 135 Part lower neck and shoulder, in firebright clear, pale rich green. Diameter c.130mm. One other shard possibly from same bottle GO B 135a.
- GO B 135a Part shoulder, pale rich green.
- GO B 136 Part lower neck, thin walled, in blotchy heavily denatured pale green. Gentle splay to shoulder.
- GO B 137 Part lower neck and upper shoulder, thin walled, in pale green, light to moderate denaturing. Rounded transition to shoulder.
- GO B 138 Part lower neck and upper shoulder, medium thick walled, in firebright pale dull green. Rounded transition to shoulder.
- GO B 139 Part lower neck, shoulder and side, thin walled, in pale dull green, slightly dulled in places. Narrow, rather square shoulder with tight curves to side and neck.
- GO B 140 Part lower neck and upper shoulder, thick walled, in slightly olive green. Gentle splay to shoulder.

- GO B 141 Part shoulder and lower neck, thin walled, in mid green with heavy patina. Rounded curve from shoulder to neck and side. Diameter of bottle c.110mm. Probably straight-sided bottle.
- GO B 142 Part shoulder and upper side, thin walled, in very pale dull green. Shoulder well rounded
- GO B 143 Part shoulder and upper side, in pale slightly olive green. Medium curve from side to shoulder. Straight-sided bottle.
- GO B 144 Part shoulder and upper side, thin walled, in pale slightly olive green. Rather sharp curve to shoulder. Diameter of bottle c.110mm. Probably straight-sided bottle.
- GO B 145 Part shoulder in pale rich green.
- GO B 146 Part shoulder in pale rich green.
- GO B 147 Substantial body shard, rich mid green, diameter >150mm.
- GO B 148 Part shoulder, pale rich green, some seed.
- GO B 149 Part shoulder, mid slightly olive green, diameter >125mm.
- GO B 150 Part body in pale rich green.
- GO B 151 Lower body shard in rich green, belling 'orange peel'.
- GO B 152 Neck shard, mid olive green.
- GO B 153 Part base in rich green, original diameter c140mm, kick c40mm.
- GO B 154 Lower body, brownish green, very slight belling, diameter c135mm.
- GO B 154a Lower neck shard, slightly olive green.
- GO B 155 Body shard slightly olive green, possible mallet.
- GO B 156 Shoulder shard, olive green.
- GO B 157 Lower body shard, mid brownish green.
- GO B 158 Lower body shard in mid to dark brownish green.
- GO B 159 Lower body, brownish green, diameter c140mm.
- GO B 160 5 body shards in dark olive green, oval section or misshapen bottle.
- GO B 161 9 body shards thin mid dull green.
- GO B 162 4 shards body from rounded mallet, darkish dull green, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 18<sup>th</sup> c.

- GO B 163 17 body shards pale dull mid green.
- GO B 164 35 shards thin blown mid dull green.
- GO B 165 5 body shards distinctly brownish green.

**There were several bags of mainly small shards which have been numbered Misc 1 to 10;**

- GO Misc 1 24 pieces, some large, featuring shoulders, in various shades of pale to mid-dull green, some dulled and some with light to moderate denaturing.
- GO Misc 2 39 various shards in shades of mid-dull green; some sherds heavily abraded. Most are from lower side walls of 'straight' sided bottles.
- GO Misc 3 34 very small neck and upper shoulder shards, in various shades of dull mid green, dulled.
- GO Misc 4 25 small neck and upper shoulder shards, in various shades of pale green, moderate to heavy denaturing.
- GO Misc 5 85 mostly small shards in various shades of mid dull green, many featuring side/shoulder transition.
- GO Misc 5a 3 melt drips, 2 with greenish tinges and one with grey, plus heat altered shatter fragment.
- 3 body shards from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle in firebright pale aqua.
- 2 shards, from shoulder, 2, joining, from lower body, all showing turning marks, from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle in firebright pale aqua.
- 2 shards, joining, from upper body, in bluer aqua from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle.
- 1 shard, lower body, slightly thicker glass and different tinge, from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle.
- 1 shard, lower body with part of kick, slightly thicker glass and different tinge, from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle.
- GO Misc 5b 3 shards window glass, 1 dull green tinge 1.9-2.2mm thick, 1 olive green tinge 1.5mm thick and one pale aqua tinge 1.3mm thick.
- 1 shard window glass, dark aqua, 3.8-5.5mm thick, perhaps from bull's eye pane.
- GO Misc 6 24 various shards, mainly firebright, one with blotchy patina, brownish olive. from straight sided bottles, some 'orange peel' surfaces, no 19th C mould marks.

- GO Misc 7 90 various shards dull green through to dark olive, some firebright others patinated. Most are from bases and several show belling. Of the few that retain enough for measurement, diameter varies from 110-130mm with moderate base ring curvature; these are typical of 1720-1730.
- GO Misc 8 35 various shards, mostly neck and shoulder in dull mid to olive green, many firebright. Diagnostic pieces typical 1st half 18th C.
- GO Misc 9 161 shards in various shades of dullish green. The great majority are considerably degraded and many are from straight sided bottles with belling. Mostly 1st half 18th C but at least one shard could be late 17th C.
- GO Misc 10 106 various shards in dull mid green to olive, great majority firebright. Assessable diameters c.100mm plus, some from straight sided, some from rounded mallet shapes.

#### **Medicine Bottles**

- GO B108 Part base and lower body in firebright clear, with dull green tinge, variable seed. Thin blown (as little as 0.6mm) in cylindrical mould with conical kick. Subsequent attachment of the pontil has partly masked the kick with a thin skin of glass. Diameter 29.5mm, surviving height 48mm, pontil c.16mm.
- GO B109 Part base and lower body similar to GO B108 but tinge is more aqua (blue green) and thickness slightly greater (1mm). Similar conical kick with pontil scar and slight belling. Diameter 32mm, surviving height 46mm, pontil c. 16mm.
- GO B 110 Base shard in firebright clear, with blue green (aqua) tinge, some small seed. Diameter 48mm, kick 17mm. Glass from the 18mm pontil is sealing off the deepest part of the slightly rounded conical kick. Base ring 38mm, significant wear abrasion.
- GO B 111 Base shard with kick, similar to GO B110 but slightly smaller diameter of 43mm, rounded conical kick 14mm. Traces of 18mm pontil, BR 34mm, slight wear.
- GO B 112 Two body shards and one shoulder from bottle c38mm diameter, firebright clear with dull (slightly blued) green. tinge. The body shards are as little as 1mm thick and there is evidence of belling near where the base has become detached. The shoulder shard has a tight angle and the springing of the neck can just be seen. The overall height of the bottle would have been c.90-100mm.
- GO B 113 Part base and kick similar to GO B110 and GO B111, firebright slightly greener. diameter 41mm, kick 17.5mm, pontil 21mm, BR 31mm slight wear

- GO B 114 Part base with shallow rounded conical kick, firebright clear with rich blue green (aqua) tinge. Diameter 37mm, kick 8.5mm, pontil 19mm, bellings, BR 28mm no wear.
- GO B 115 Part body in firebright clear with aqua tinge. Diameter 27mm with curvature for base just surviving.
- GO B 116 Fairly deep rounded conical kick in firebright clear with dull green tinge. Bottle diameter c.55-57mm, kick 35mm, pontil 24mm with thin skin of glass. Very slight wear on surviving base ring.
- GO B 117 Part base similar to GO B108, diameter 31mm, kick 9mm, pontil 16mm, BR 19mm no wear.
- GO B 119 Lower body shard in firebright clear with dull green tinge, Small diameter less than 23mm, traces of conical kick.
- GO B 120 Everted lip and short cylindrical neck with traces of springing of shoulder, firebright slightly abraded clear with dull, slightly bluish, green tinge. Diameter 26-28mm over the lip which is 3.5mm thick, aperture 11mm, height of neck 10mm (excluding lip).
- GO B 121 54 small shards mostly too small for diagnostics but the overwhelming majority are from bottles similar to those in the range, GO B108 to GO B120. The colour tinges vary from pale dull green to rich blue green and many are thin (less than 1mm). Six of the shards have weathered surfaces.

**Addendum Plates 23 & 24.**

GO B 122 **Note: this mallet bottle was not seen by the specialist.**

The almost complete bottle was amazingly found on a wall top of B 5, immediately below a tractor track through the site, it only has a hole on the shoulder, not caused by the tractor. Height 225mm, 115mm base diameter, 100mm to shoulder with a 50mm kick up. Slight worn around the base.

Footnote:

It was possible to measure the capacity of GO B 122 and this was shown to be one pint. Interestingly, GO B 106 was shown to be half a pint. It would therefore appear that the glass blowers were able to produce bottles of such standard measures.

**Window glass**

- GO G 1 Two conjoining shards in firebright clear with very pale blue aqua tinge, 1.3-1.6mm thick, curving surface striations, two cut edges at c92 degrees.
- GO G 2 A total of 22 shards conjoining in six separate groups similar colour tinge to GO G 1 but appears slightly darker because it is thicker, 1.6-2.2mm, faint curving striations, cut edges apparent in all but one group.



- GO G 3 27 shards, two conjoining, similar in colour tinge to GO G 2 but again appear darker because they are even thicker, 1.8-2.4mm, faint curving striations evident, some cut edges.
- GO G 4 10 shards, two conjoining, in firebright clear with pale dull blue green tinge, 1.5-1.9mm thick, faint curving striations, one with cut edges at 115 degrees suggesting possible diamond shaped quarry.
- GO G 5 3 shards in different shades of pale aqua, 2.1mm, 1.6-2.5mm and 1.5mm thick, surface striations and two cut edges at 90 degrees on the largest.
- GO G 6 5 conjoining shards in firebright clear with dull green tinge, 1.4-1.5mm thick, one cut edge, fairly large bubbles and undulating surface.
- GO G 7 Single shard in firebright clear with pale dull green tinge, large bubbles and similar undulating surface to GO G 6, 1.3 - 1.6mm thick, the shard is very slightly curved, two cut edges at 45 degrees, one surviving to 98mm long.
- GO G 8 6 small shards with varying colour tinges  
 2 dull green, 1.4 and 1.3mm thick.  
 1 pale aqua 1mm thick  
 1 very pale green 1.1mm thick  
 1 patinated pale yellow green 0.9mm thick.  
 1 brownish olive green 1.1mm thick.

#### **Vessel glass**

- GO G 9 Base from beer glass or possibly a bowl in firebright clear, no tinge. Diameter of base ring 56mm, rim down tooled to enclose a shallow kick 2-3mm deep, roughly central pontil scar 17mm diameter. Walls of vessel have projected outwards initially. Solidly made.
- GO G 10 Shard of folded foot from probable wine glass, firebright clear, no tinge. Diameter of foot c.60mm, kick at least 10mm, rim folded under, not thin blown.
- GO G 11 Short cylindrical shard in firebright clear, no tinge, 23mm long 15mm diameter, broken at both ends. Probably part of a plain stem from a drinking glass but just possibly part of a stirring rod.
- GO G 12 Rim shard from drinking vessel with conical bowl, c.65mm diameter, firebright clear, no tinge, 1.6mm thick.
- GO G 13 Small rim shard in firebright clear, no tinge, from vessel which may have had flared sides, too small to assess diameter, thickness 1.6mm.

GO G 14 Wall shard in firebright clear, no tinge, probable drinking vessel. Mould-blown with external ribbing, slight curvature, again, not thin, at 2mm plus.

GO G 15 8 small shards, 7 firebright clear, one very slightly iridescent, no tinge.

small shard, curved, clear with dulled surface, very pale brownish tinge.

small shard in thick (2.6mm) firebright clear; very pale brownish tinge. Outer surface decorated with applied white enamel, two white parallel lines plus two other features in white with underlying red-brown.

Figures

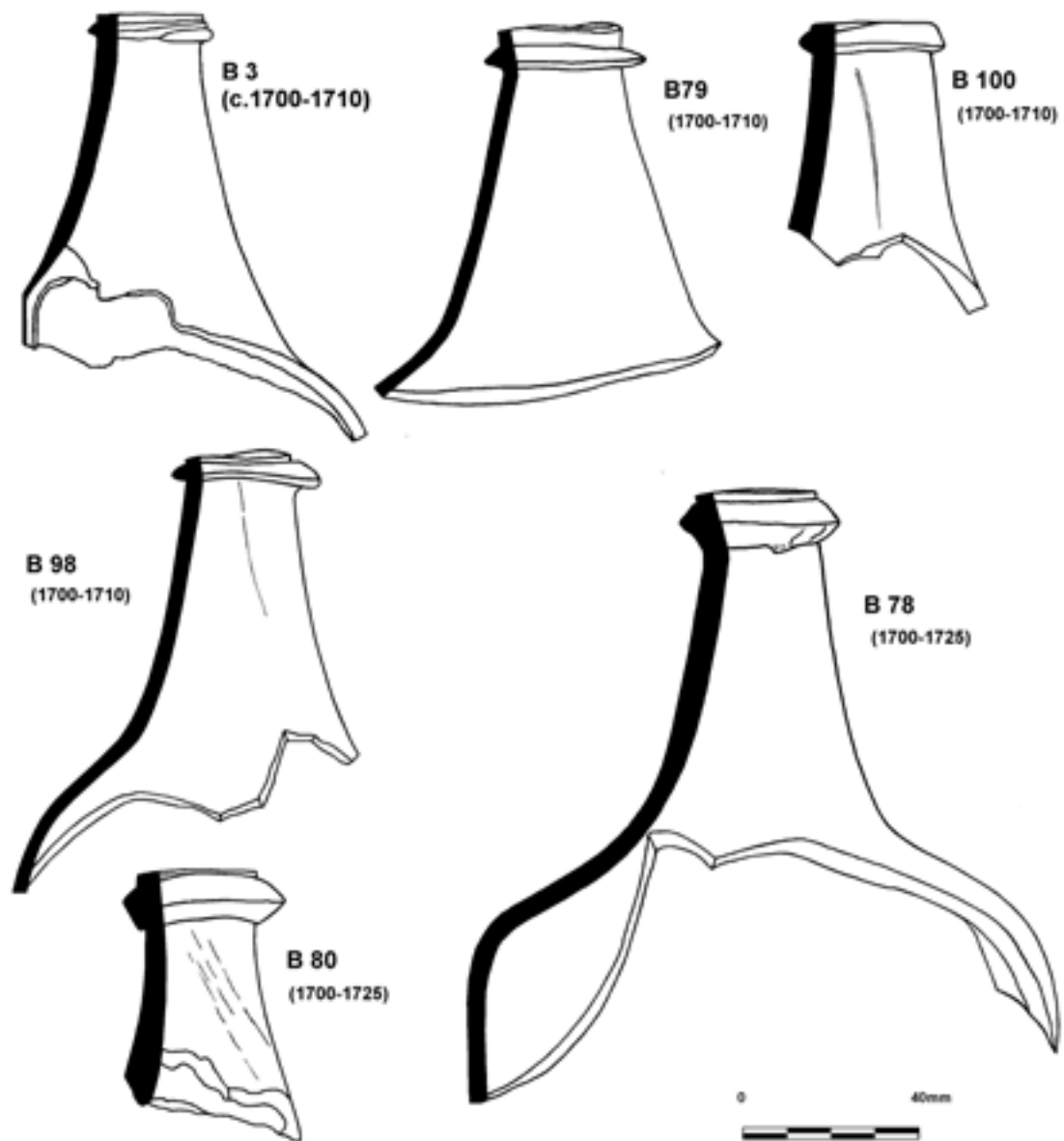


Fig. 1. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

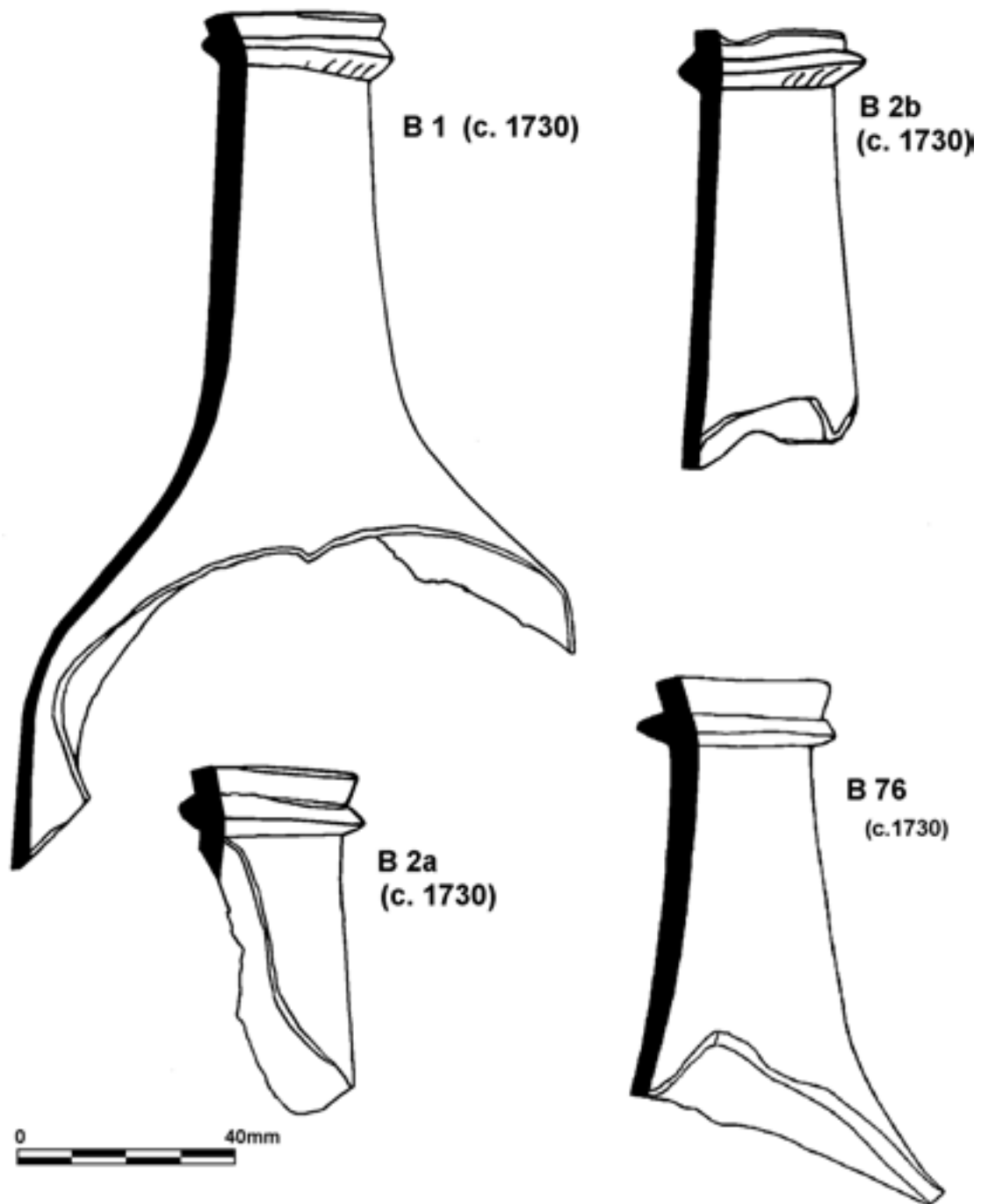


Fig. 2. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

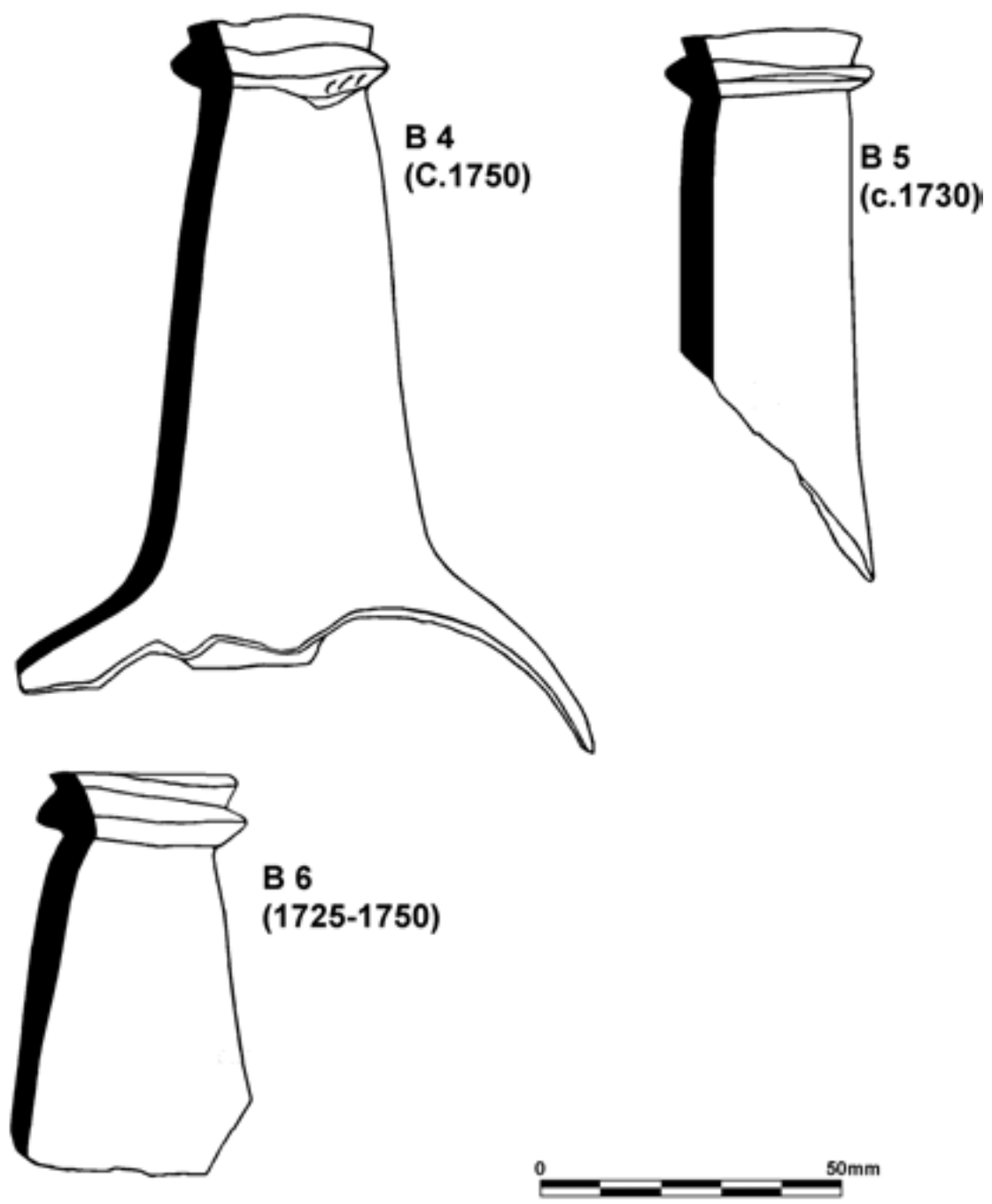


Fig. 3. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

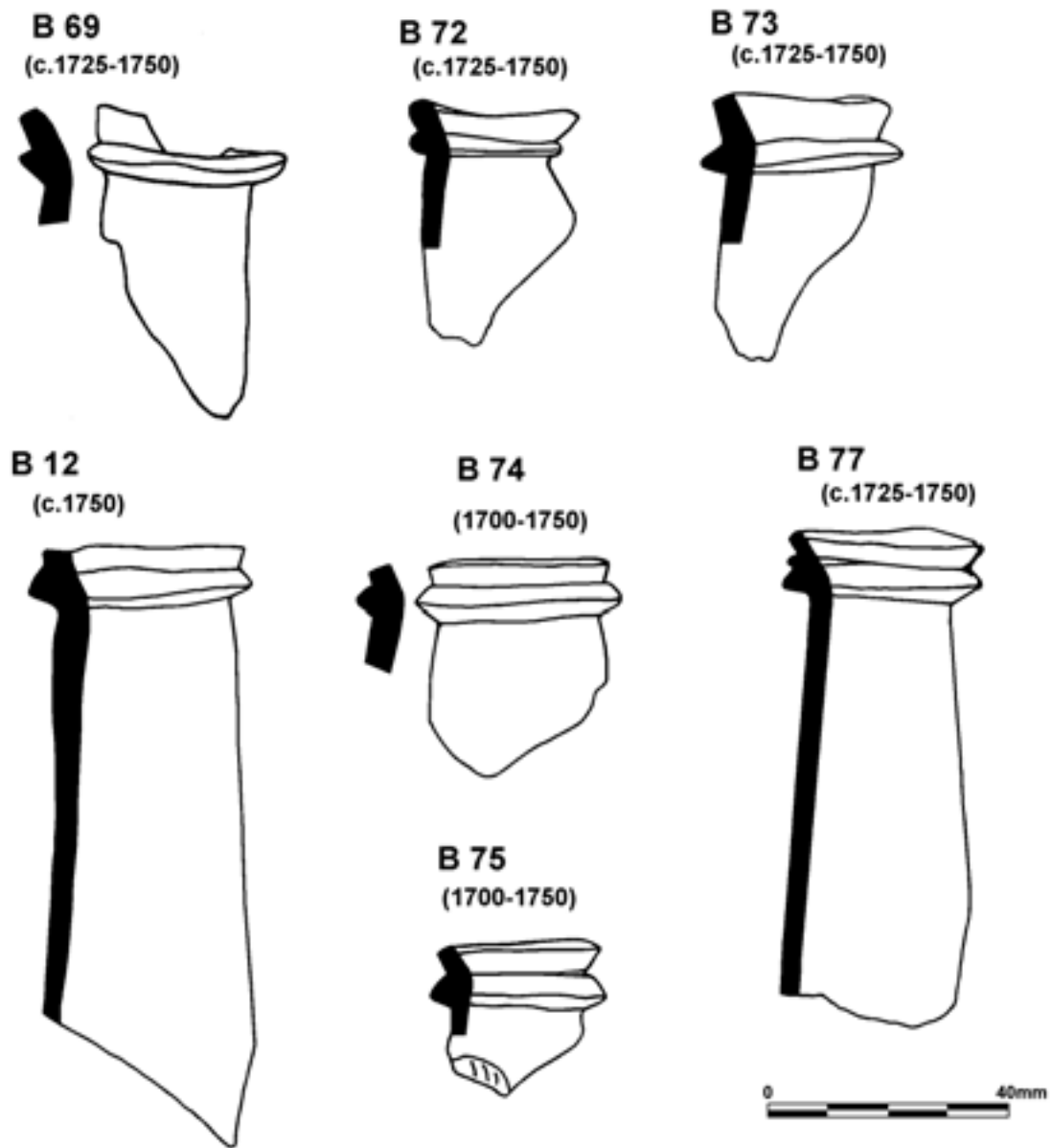


Fig. 4. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

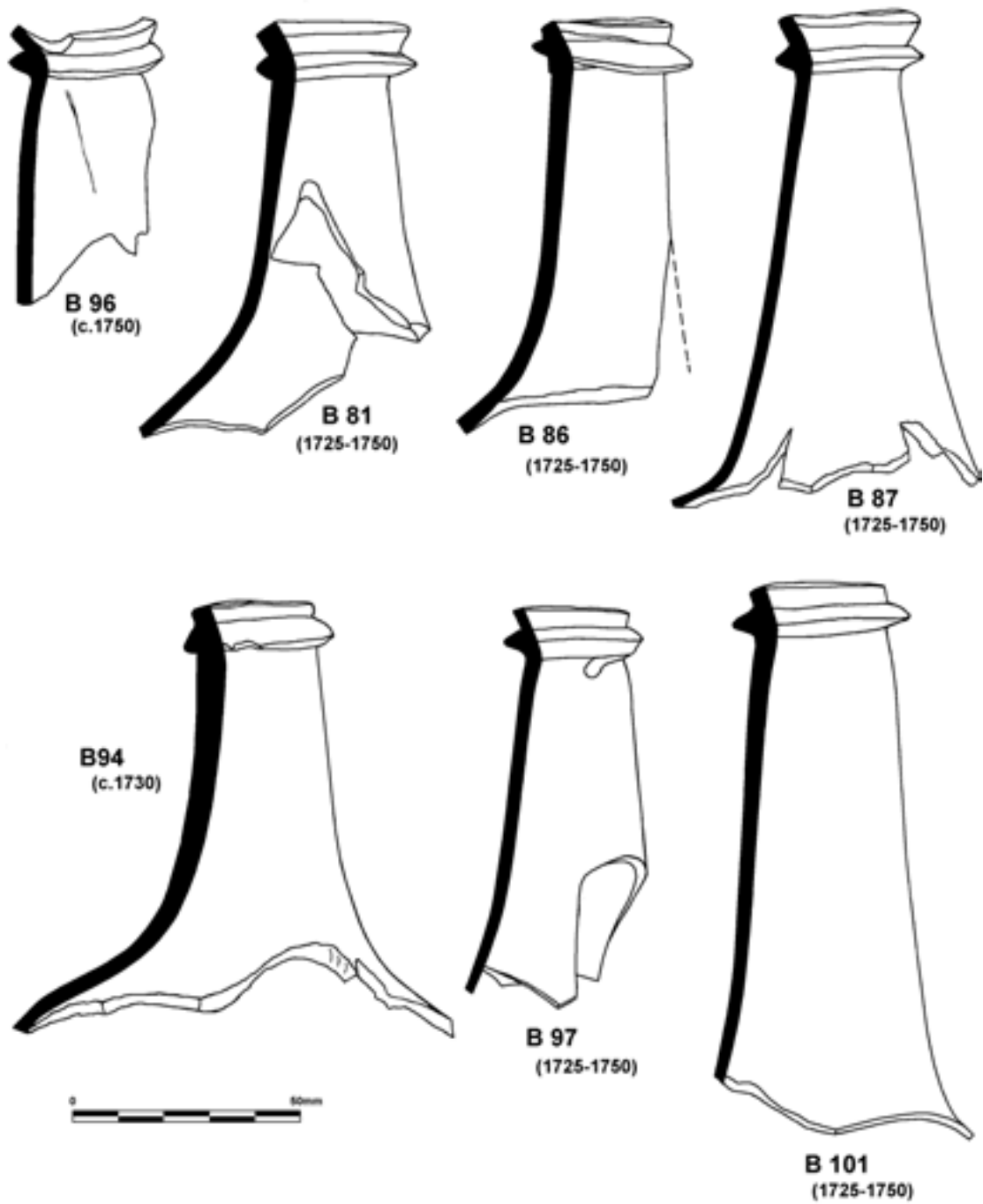


Fig. 5. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

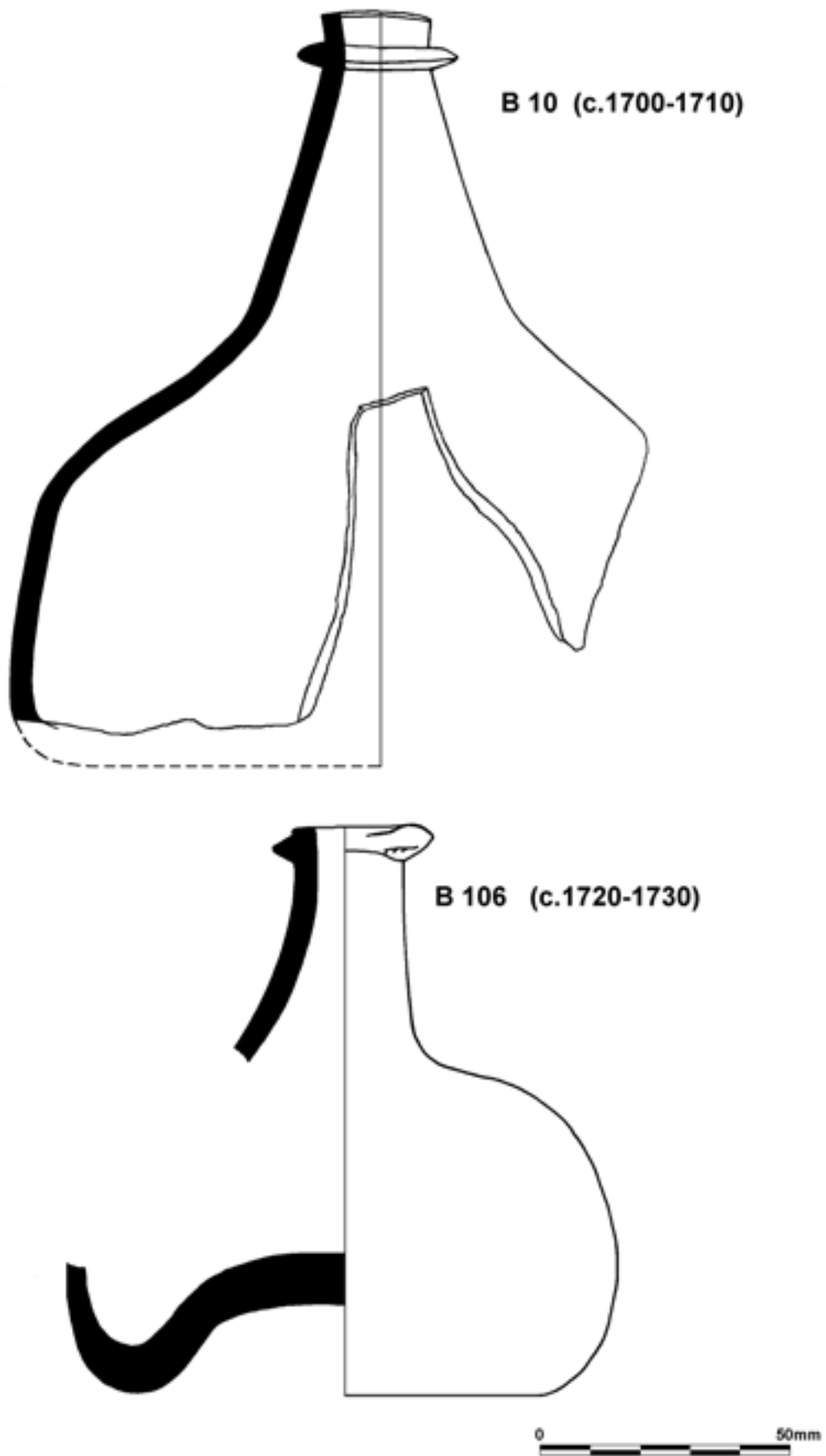


Fig. 6. Sketches of 'onion' wine bottles from Glenochar Bastle



**B 8**  
**(1725-1750)**

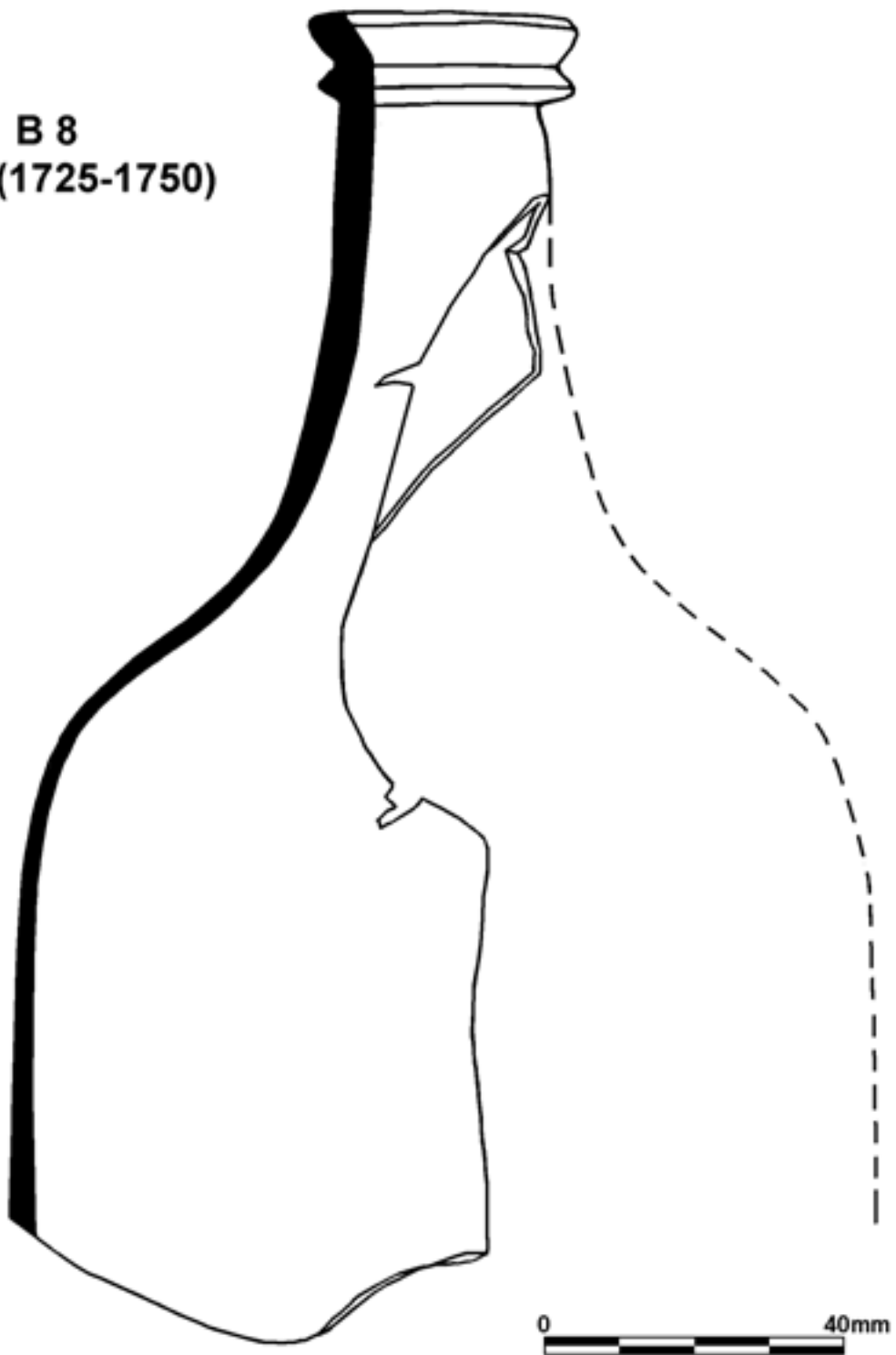


Fig. 7. Sketches of part wine bottle from Glenochar Bastle

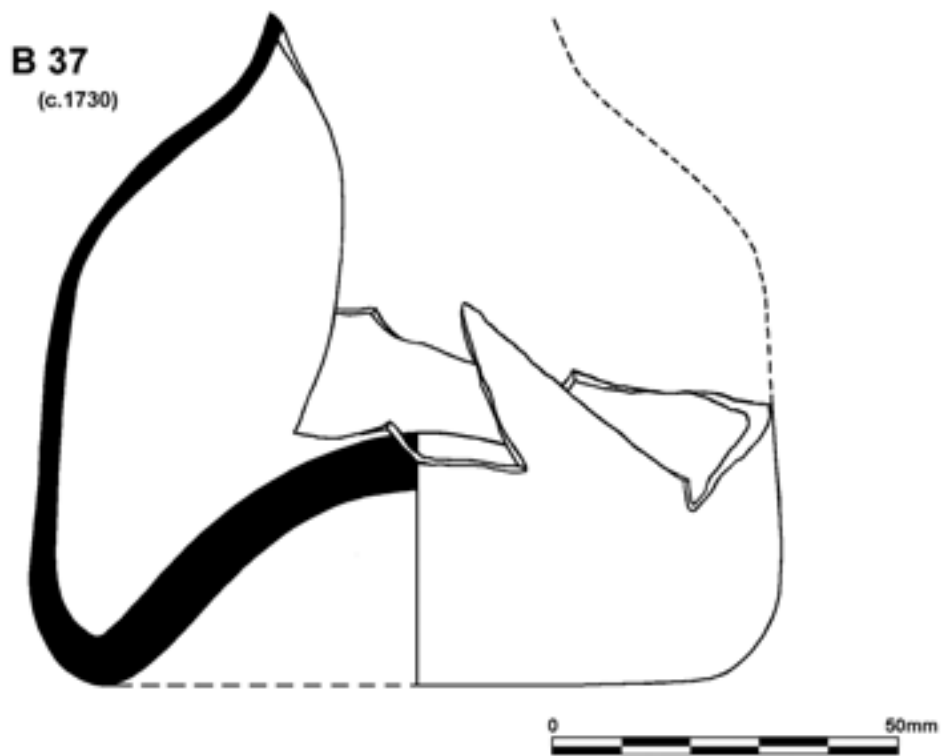
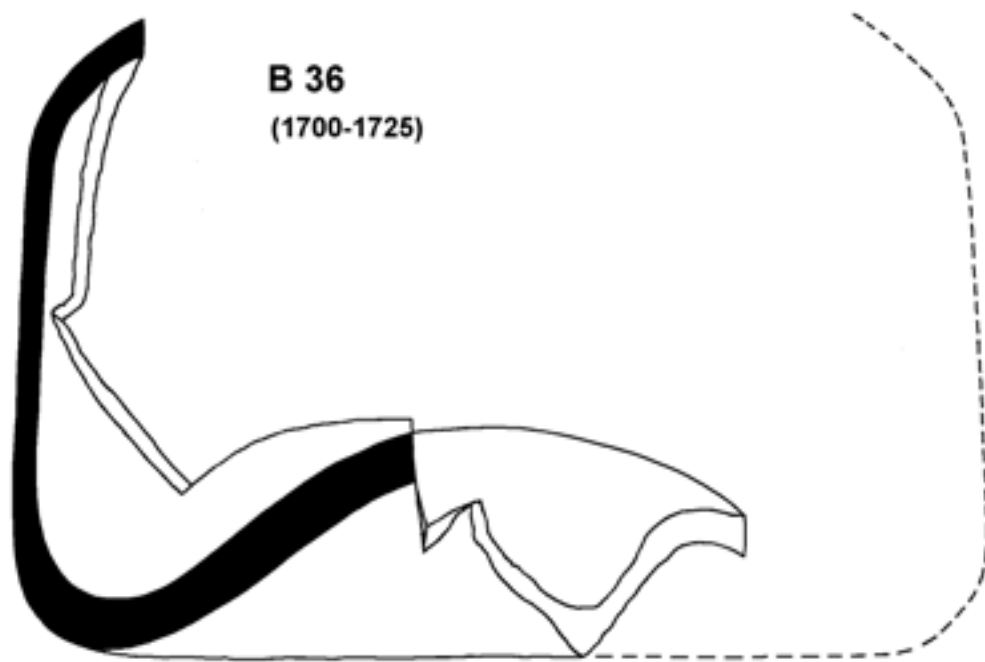


Fig. 8. Partly restored 'onion' wine bottles from Glenochar Bastle

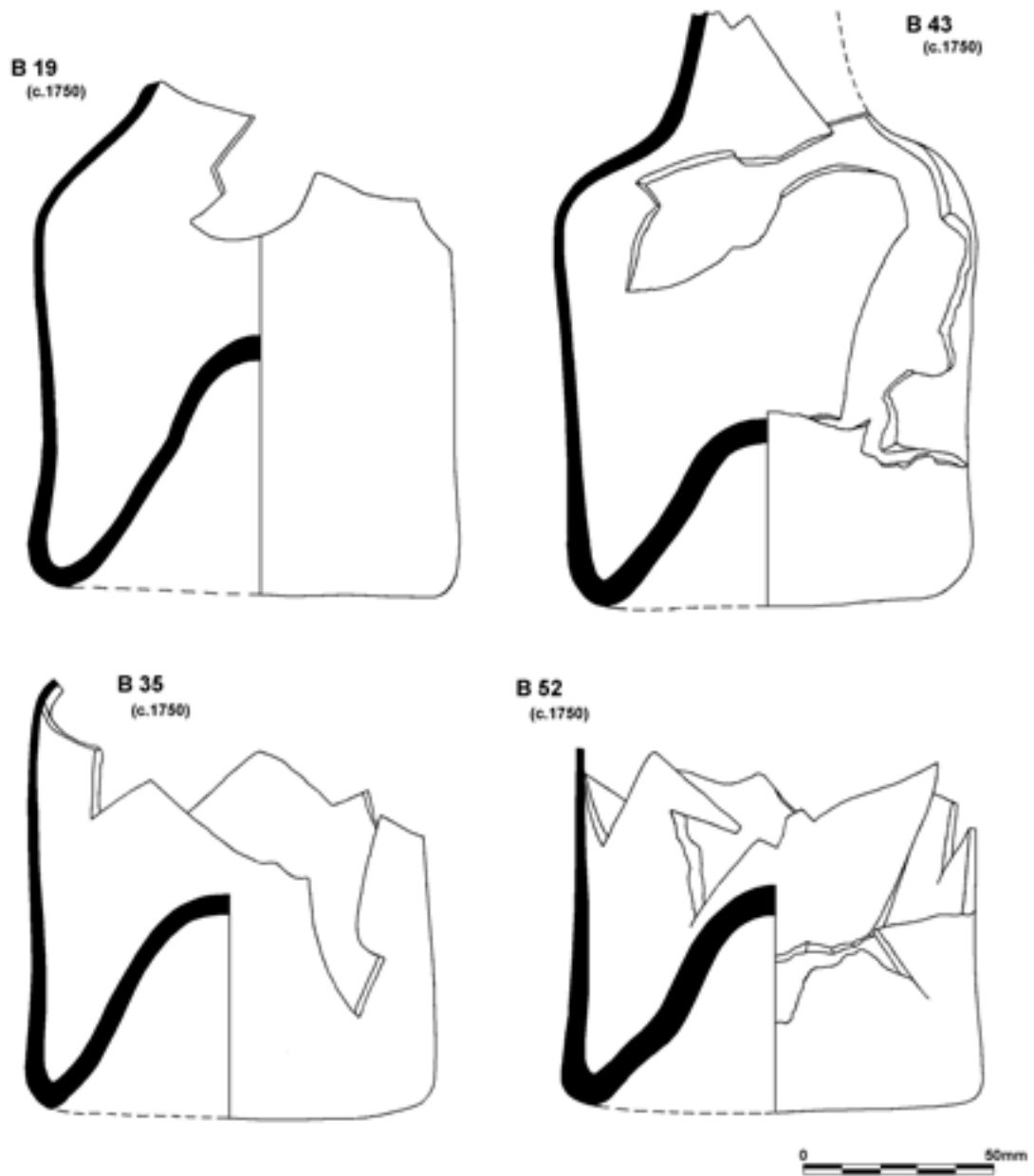


Fig. 9. Sketches of 'mallet' wine bottles from Glenochar Bastle

## **Discussion**

### **General**

The glass from Glenochar can be divided into four distinct categories, i.e. wine bottles, window glass, tableware and medicine bottles. All the glass can be described as functional, there are no purely decorative items present.

Although described under the general heading of wine bottles it is quite possible that some of these items were originally made to contain ale or beer, there was little to distinguish between the types.

The condition of the glass in the assemblage is generally very good but with some exceptions. Denatured shards, where the surface of the glass has started to be attacked by its surrounding environment, will probably have resulted from lime mortar in their local buried environment, no doubt deriving from the bastle house itself.

The resulting alkaline environment is very corrosive to glass, particularly the cheap potash flux varieties used make wine bottles. Most of the assemblage is, however, more or less firebright from lying in neutral or acidic soils.

### **Window Glass**

The window glass from Glenochar is in excellent condition with only one small shard from GO G 8 exhibiting light patination. All the shards with diagnostic blemishes appear to be crown glass with characteristic curving striations.

There appear to be 12 different batches of window glass represented, judging by colour tint variation, but not too much should be read into this. Glass is a very tolerant substance to make and quite large variations in percentage batch constituents would not have been a production problem. However, window glass, of the period we are interested in here, was an excisable product and there were fairly strict rules as to the constituents used. For instance, cullet or waste glass was not allowed to be added. Slight variations in batch composition undoubtedly did occur and the presence of small quantities of unexpected compounds, that perhaps even the glassmakers did not appreciate were present, would have manifested themselves in the presence and variation of the pale tints of colour so characteristic of these glasses. The colour tints were not deliberate but simply a failure to clarify the glass properly. The most common tints are green, from the presence of iron, and blue from copper, usually oxides, which were present in the silica sand for the glass or in the clay used to make the crucibles.

The overwhelming majority of the window glass from Glenochar is quite

strongly tinted and fits comfortably with an 18th century date with none of it likely to be later than the third quarter. The density and colour of tint compares quite favourably with an unpublished assemblage from Cramond Tower, near Edinburgh. This deposit of window glass is believed to have been associated with the glazing of either the earliest part of nearby Cramond House c.1680 or, more likely, a later wing of c.1770.

The groups GO G 2 and GO G 3 are almost certainly from one batch and would have glazed an area of approximately 500 sq. cms. GO G 1 to GO G 3 plus GO G 5 seem to derive from rectangular panes reinforcing the argument for a probable mid-18th century date. GO G 4 and GO G 7, however, have some shards with adjacent cut edges not at right angles, reminiscent of diamond shaped quarries, more typical earlier 18th century, or perhaps even late 17th century, leaded windows.

All the edges, irrespective of pane geometry, appear to have been cut after scoring with a diamond or similar point. Only one shard in GO G 3 shows evidence of possible grozing, i.e. clipping of the edge to trim to shape. Grozing was common in the earlier post medieval period when glass was often cut by scoring with a red-hot iron and then cracking off with water, clipping then being required for fine shaping.

Interestingly none of the glass carries any evidence of having been in a window, normally there is some manifestation of differential weathering where the edge of the pane has been accommodated in a retaining lead or wooden came, or mortared or puttied in.

Since it very likely that cutting to size for glazing would have been done on site, it is probable that at least some of the glass is waste rather than deriving from actual windows.

The window glass from Glenochar is slightly enigmatic. While it is fairly certain that most dates to around the middle of the 18th century, its apparent relationship to the fermtoun structures would appear to be unusual. Remnants of diamond shaped panes may indicate even earlier glazing activity.

From the very limited evidence so far obtained from other Scottish rural sites, it is unlikely that any of the fermtoun structures would have been glazed routinely before the end of the 18th century.

The presence of the Bastle House, however, throws a bit of a spanner in the works. It is clear from other categories of glass recovered that the population of the fermtoun appeared to enjoy a better standard of living than might have been expected for their time and location. Was this simply a spin off from the presence of the nearby Bastle.

Another pertinent question, was the window glass destined for the fermtoun structure, near where it was found or was it being prepared for use in the Bastle itself? There is no doubt that the community would have possessed a range of craft skills which would have been utilised for the upkeep of the Bastle house.

Alternatively, is it possible that, after the ultimate demise of the Bastle structure, its former occupants upgraded one of the fermtoun buildings for their own use, by re-using windows or window glass.

### **Wine Bottles**

Wine bottles have an advantage over many other categories of find in that many carried dated seals. This has enabled a date by shape typology to be set up relatively easily. From its introduction around 1630, the wine bottle underwent a gradual but distinctive evolution. Date by shape typologies have been published by the likes of Hume (1961) and further refined by Dumbrell (1983) amongst others.

Although Hume's typology derives from research in North America, the great majority of the bottles used there were imported from Britain until the late 18th century. Dumbrell's work is also based on English material but, examination of wine bottle glass, by the author, from Scottish sites strongly suggests that the basic shape typology is valid here as well. Hardly surprising since there were very close ties, and a regular exchange of workers in the industry between the two countries which would have encouraged stylistic similarities.

Only in the sphere of colour can differences be identified between Scottish and English manufacture. Up to around 1800 Scottish bottles are almost invariably some shade of green whereas English examples commonly include black and amber.

English use of black glass is related to the Methuen Treaty of 1703 with Portugal, where English wool exports were given favourable tax concessions in return for a similar deal on port wine. Port is a bottle maturing wine and black glass was introduced to stop light spoiling the wine in the bottle. Scotland remained loyal to cask maturing sacks and clarets for most of the 18th century and indeed Scottish wine bottles of this period had more of a role as decanters than long term storage containers. Consequently, many of the bases recovered from Scottish sites have significant base ring wear from repeated use, a feature noticeable on many of the Glenochar bottles.

Looking more objectively at the wine bottle assemblage from Glenochar, the dating spread is as follows:

1	1690-1700	3.5%
2	1700-1720	15%
3	1720-1740	54%
4	1740-1760	27.5%

The lack of any earlier 17th century bottles should not be regarded as an indication of a lack of occupation of the site. Glass wine bottles were high status, scarce and very expensive items at the time of their introduction around 1630 and it is quite likely that they would have been beyond the means of even the Bastle House owner until the end of the century. A resultant scarcity is also a factor.

Once into the 18th century, however, glass wine bottles become common, particularly on urban sites. Their presence in the rural fermtoun of Glenochar does seem unusual but the number of similar sites so far excavated is small and objective comment premature.

What is clear is that the usage of wine bottles, on the Glenochar site, ends abruptly around 1760. Just about this date the lip shape on wine bottles assumes a much heavier, enhanced profile. There is only one possible example in the Glenochar assemblage.

#### **Fine Vessels**

Six major and ten minor shards of probable fine tableware were recovered but they could represent as few as six vessels. Apart from four shards all the glass is clear with no detectable tinge, even in the shatter. This is an indication that these shards probably date to later than c1720. It is just possible that some of the smallest clear shards could be modern, there is no real way of telling, but the absence of any other obvious post-occupation glass suggests not.

Glassmakers in antiquity generally struggled to make perfectly clear glass, probably because of a lack of understanding of the chemistry involved. Although examples do turn up, totally colourless glass was probably more good luck than good judgement. The great majority of so-called clear glass, produced before the early 18th century, had a pale tinge of colour.

This included the much-vaunted Venetian 'cristallo' and even English lead crystal which was to supersede it at the end of the 17th century. Although George Ravenscroft's experiments were to introduce lead crystal into the equation in the mid-1670s, it was another forty years before a truly colourless material was perfected.

Fragments GO G 10, GO G 11 and GO G 12 may be from the same drinking vessel, with trumpet bowl, straight plain stem and slightly domed folded foot representing a classic 18th century form. The folded foot, created to give mechanical strength to earlier thin blown vessels, is not needed with the thickness of glass in GO G 10 but is probably simply the perpetuation of a traditional style of manufacture. Folded feet phase out of general use about 1760.

GO G 9 and GO G 14 may be from the same vessel, a small tumbler or beer glass with a mould blown, curved, ribbed body.

Two very small shards from GO G 15 appear to have a very slight brownish tinge, one is plain, but the other is interesting. It carries a surface decoration of thin lines in white enamel, very much a Venetian or Bohemian trait.

#### **Medicine Bottles.**

An interesting group of medicine phials of various sizes were recovered in various shades of pale green. The tints are not dissimilar in colour to those that occur in crown window glass but are slightly more intense.

Interestingly, an Act was passed in 1795 obliging glassmakers to use crown glass for pharmaceutical bottles and it is probably at this point that distinctive very pale green examples first appeared. Although obviously made from a quality glass, similar to crown, the darker tint of the Glenochar examples would place them earlier in the 18th century. Similar bottles are turning up with some regularity in an exploratory trench, between the north side of Cramond Roman fort and the remains of the Bathhouse. This was the site of part of the post-mediaeval village of Cramond which was deliberately demolished at the beginning of the 19th century.

Another comprehensive group of 18<sup>th</sup> century medicine bottles was recovered from Smithwood Bastle House, near the Daer reservoir (Ward 2012).

#### **References**

Dumbrell, R. 1983. Understanding Antique Wine Bottles. Antiques Collectors' Club

Hume, I. N. 1961. The glass wine bottle in Colonial Virginia. *Journal of Glass Studies*, Vol. 3, 50-111.

Ward T 2012. *Interim reports on the work of Biggar Archaeology Group to date, 2012, with a view to producing a final version of the fieldwork and research of Daer valley.* Interim Report No 4a. 2002-2005. [The excavations of Smithwood bastle house, South Lanarkshire 2004, P42-108] [www.biggararchaeology.org.uk](http://www.biggararchaeology.org.uk)

**The following images continue in numbering sequence from those *prior* to the bottle and tobacco pipe reports.**

#### **Pottery**

The pottery has not been subject to specialist analyses. It is described and catalogued here by Ian Paterson of BAG (App I), and while a fairly



competent catalogue has been produced, it nevertheless should be read as ‘non-specialist’.

**Summary**

The pottery from Glenochar can be split between two periods and principal types; the earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century material is dominated by green glaze and other course wares which encompass the usual range of pot types, especially jugs, bowls, skillets, beakers and even at least one chamber pot. Also among the earlier pottery are examples of tin glazed Delft plates and salt glazed items, probably Bellarmine types.

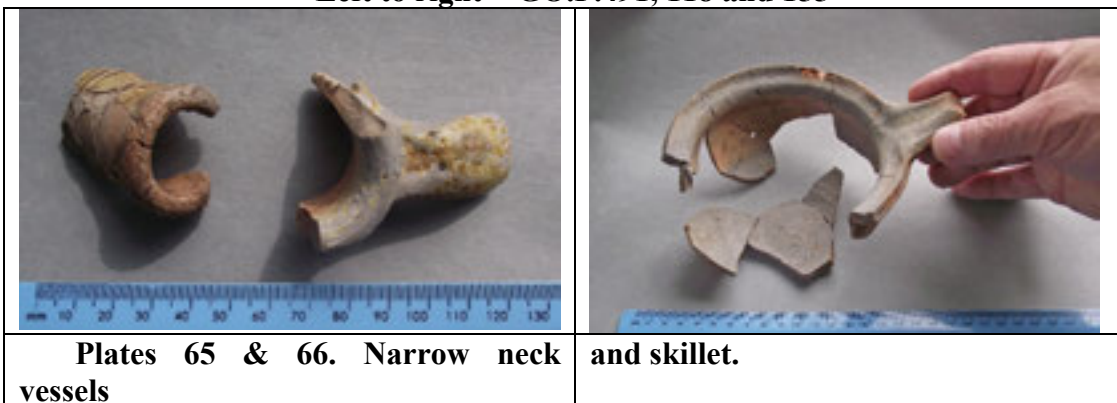
The second, less numerical grouping dates to the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and although some course wares were still in use [e.g. GO.P.492 (PI 68)] the assemblage is principally the finer Staffordshire types, slip wares and other small handled tea or coffee cups, which may have been manufactured in Scotland. There is nothing which predates and only occasion pieces which postdates these two periods.

As is mentioned throughout this report finds of all periods were scattered over the site, and because of the large areas and complete buildings which were excavated, and subsequently the relatively sparse collections of objects from each, it is easy to appreciate that the clear majority of the material has been widely dispersed from the vicinity of the settlement, probably on to the adjoining fields as midden material (as the random finds on molehills there show).

By reference to the catalogue some pottery has unfortunately lost its provenance on the site, however, because of the lack of stratigraphic finds anyway, it is believed that the general story of the pottery remains viable, since most was found more or less as upper soil/turf finds, throughout the site.

	
<p><b>Plate 61 &amp; 62. Strap handles of green</b></p>	<p><b>glaze and course ware vessels. 17<sup>th</sup> C.</b></p>
	
<p><b>Plates 63 &amp; 64. Small beakers</b></p>	<p><b>and digitally reconstructed.</b></p>

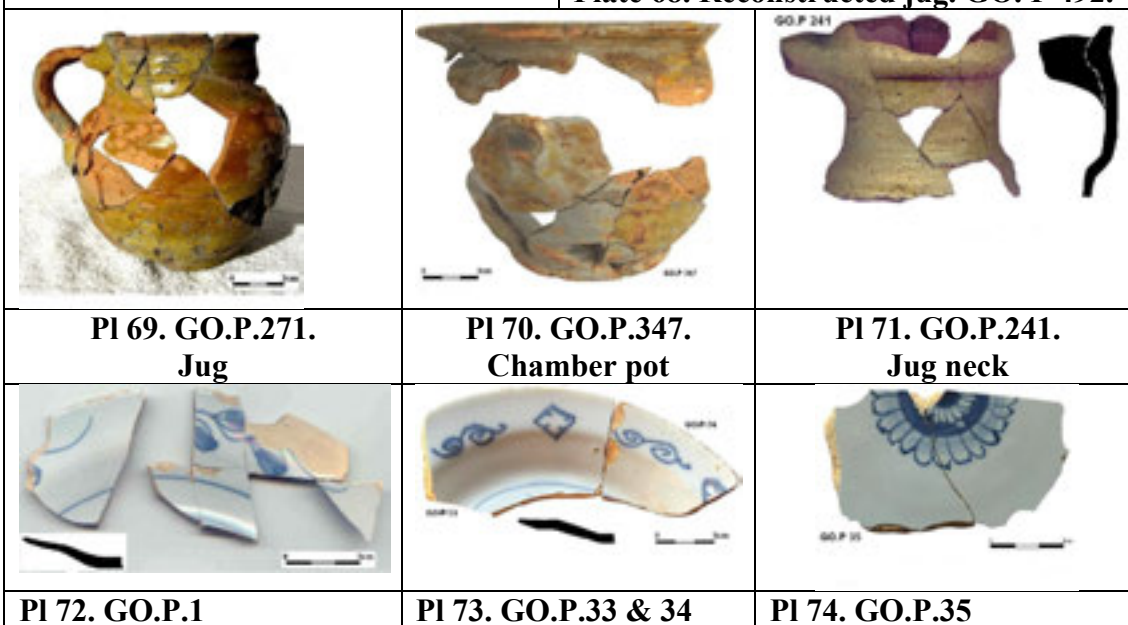
Left to right = GO.P.491, 118 and 155

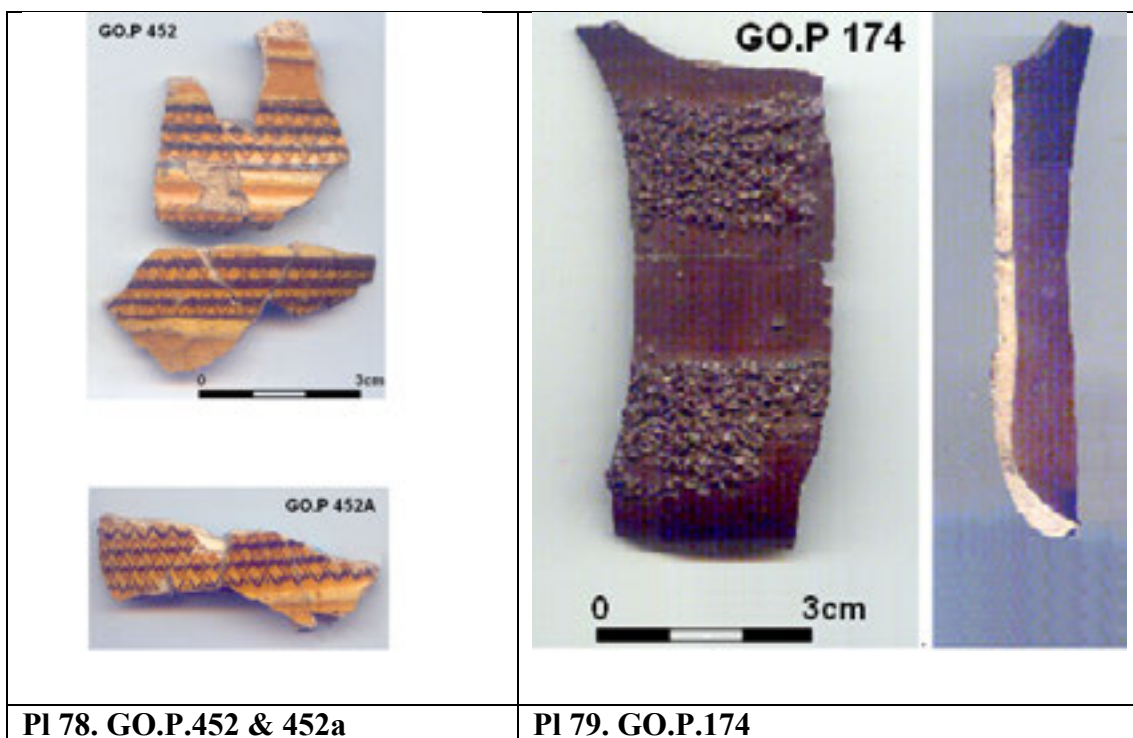


Left to right = GO.P. 345, 355 and 330-333



Plate 68. Reconstructed jug. GO. P 492.





**Stone.**

Stone items were spindle whorls, whetstones, quern stones and perhaps the most common find for southern Scottish post medieval rural sites; small pieces of faceted haematite. But most importantly a range of slates were found, none of which had been used for roofing, but rather for drain and floor covering. Some rounded examples are reckoned as pot lids and smaller ones as possibly gaming pieces. A range of inscribed slates with names, doodles and other marks are rare examples of such finds in archaeology, however a close parallel may be found in another BAG project in Peeblesshire and from the similarly aged site of Logan (Ward 2013<sup>2</sup>).

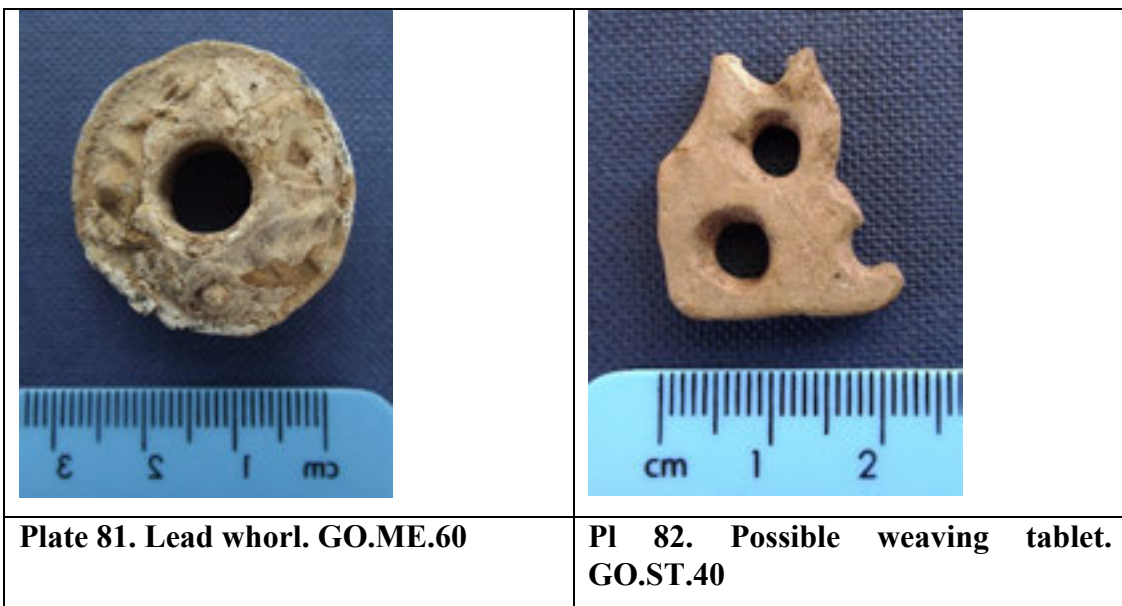
**Spindle whorls. Plate 80.**

Spindle whorls were a common type of stone object, being found on all locations on the site. Some have been turned on a lathe, decorated with circumcised (on a lathe) and incised lines; such as 'star' designs, and were probably purchased, while others, such as those made from pottery sherds, are more crudely manufactured and are probably

homemade, cast lead examples were also found. Some perforated stones may not have been intended as whorls and perhaps were pendants, similarly some of the lead examples may have had a differing purpose. The whorl gives momentum to the spindle when it is dropped and spun, acting as a flywheel. Drop spinning wool must have been a popular pastime which could be engaged while carrying out other work, and during conversations, making it a social activity.



**Plate 80. Selection of spindle whorls**



	
<p><b>Pl 83. GO.H.10. Haematite rubber?</b></p>	<p><b>Pl 84. Selection of haematite.</b></p>

**Loom-weight.**

This object, the only one found, is made from local greywacke and was most likely a convenient burn pebble through which a crude perforation was made at one end. The stone weights were used to tension the warp threads on a loom, ensuring consistent quality in the cloth.

**Quern. Plate 46.**

The upper stone of a rotary quern was found in Building No 10 where it was re-cycled as floor stone. It is made from Tinto felsite.

Part of a possible saddle quern was found on the wall outside the bastle house. Both remain on the site.

**Whetstones.**

Numerous whetstones were found, made from a variety of stone but with sandstone and local greywacke predominant. It is possible that many of these objects may postdate the occupation of the fermtoun, given the non-stratified context of most of the finds.

**Haematite. Plates 83 & 84.**

The haematite found was not the solid massive type sometimes used as polishing tools. The soft, red iron oxide haematite found on the bastle sites and often referred to as 'ochre' or 'ruddle', was extensively used as a substance for colouring. It was ground on stones to form a powder, and left residual, usually small lumps of haematite with facets. There is evidence to suggest that this material was used with animals, perhaps as a keel. One particular piece; GP.H.10 may have been used as a burnisher, judging by its fist size and also the larger flattened surfaces on it. Some chunks had not been modified by use. Haematite

has been found on all areas of the site and on all six bastle house sites which have been investigated by excavation, and on several other Post Medieval sites investigated by BAG, in fact it is almost a common denominator find type of post medieval sites which have been investigated by BAG. The source of this material which every farm was using has not been established, haematite pebbles have been found in nearby Daer Water, but they differ slightly from the types which BAG have found on sites, it is however suspected as being local. It may be derived from the Glespin or Douglas areas where haematite is known to have been mined as an ore.

#### **Rounded slates.**



**Plate 85. Selection of rounded slates; pot lids and possible gaming pieces.**

The circular shaped slates range in size from 10mm to 300mm. They are generally thought to have been used for covering the mouths of pots and jugs, although gaming pieces for the smaller examples cannot be ruled out. Some of the larger ones have central perforations which are assumed to be finger holes for lifting.

#### **Inscribed slates.**

The inscribed slates throw a fascinating insight onto the activities of the occupants, especially of Building No 9 where most were found mixed with other non-inscribed pieces used for floor and drain coverings. Some of the slates are merely scratched and scored in all directions indicating that knives have been drawn over them, presumably for the preparation of foodstuffs or other industrial practices. Many have written words and names, while others have symbolism etched on their surfaces by very sharp points. The slates

have been photographed and some are drawn, the former have then been over traced in 'Paint' computer programme, to highlight any designs or script. Nearly all the slates recovered were shown to be late in the sequence of the site occupation, i.e. the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the depictions of what are assumed to be the Union flag seem to corroborate that idea. Handwriting analyses may alter that view however, but it does seem that Building No 9 was a special place on the site for activities such as practicing writing and counting. A sample of examples are given here while the entire record of inscribed slates with photographic copies is given in the complete site record.

 A photograph of a dark, irregularly shaped slate fragment. The surface is mostly blank with some faint, illegible markings. A small white label with the text "GO.S.65" is visible at the bottom center of the fragment.	 A computer-drawn version of the same slate fragment. The drawing highlights the faint markings on the original slate, showing a grid-like pattern of lines that form a Union flag design. A small white label with the text "GO.S.65" is visible at the bottom center of the fragment.
<b>Plate 86. GO.S.65</b>	<b>Plate 87. GO.S.65 drawn in 'Paint'</b>

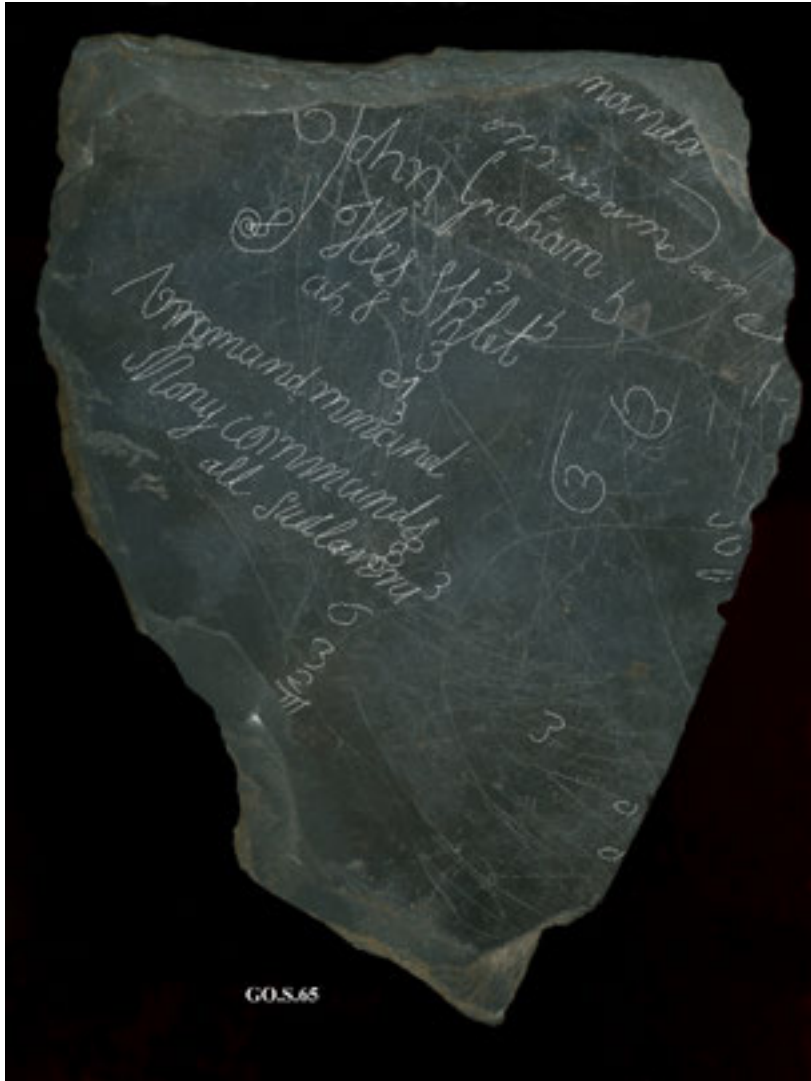


Plate 88. G.O.S.65 drawn in 'Paint' see catalogue for full details of all inscribed slates.





**Plate 89. GO.S.67. Adding up sheep?**



**Plate 90. GO.S.70. Clock design**



**Plate 91. GO.S.82.**



**Plate 92. GO.S.86. Gaming board?**



**Plate 93. GO.S.87. Compass design**



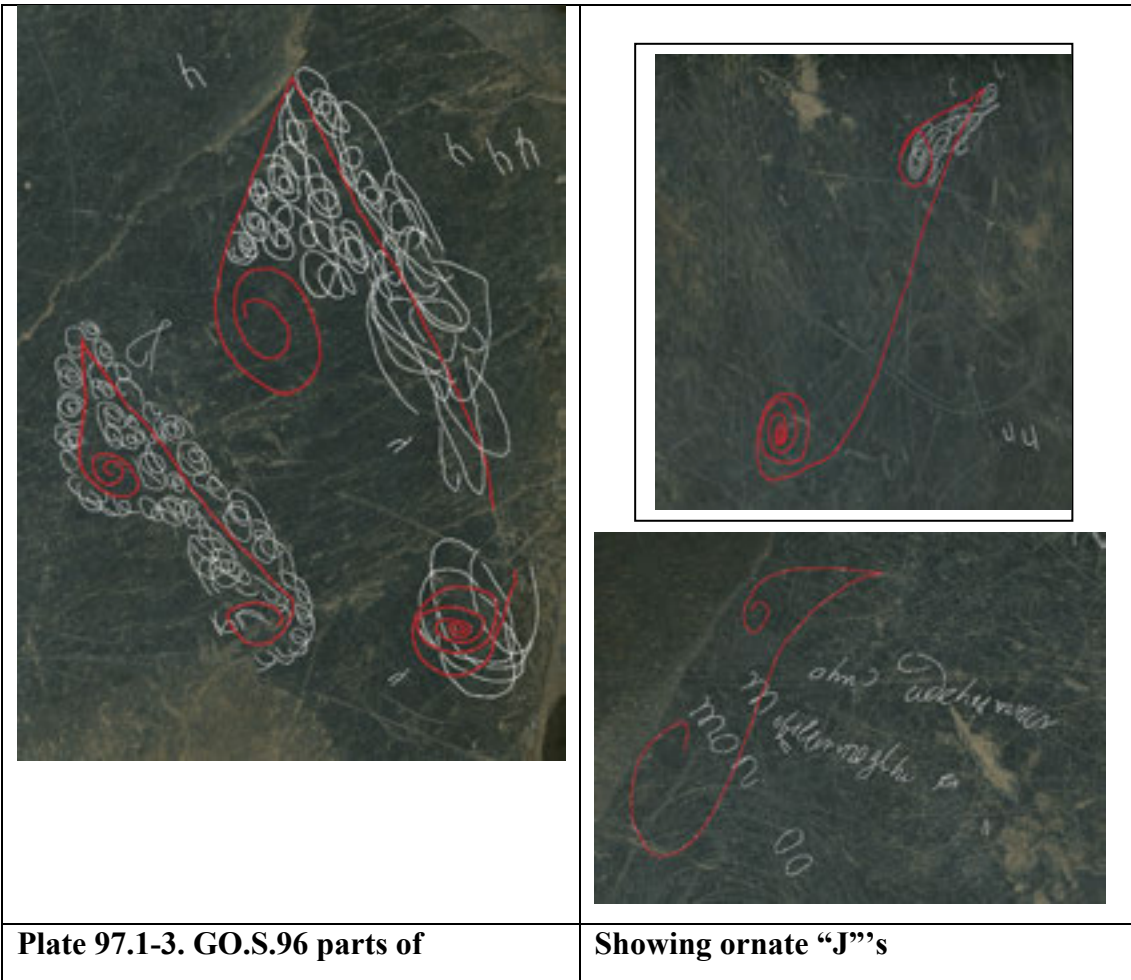
**Plate 94. GO.S.88. Union Jack?**



**Plate 95. GO.S.101. Numbers.**



**Plate 96. GO.S.103 Union Jack?**



**Note: red to show up ‘J’s.**



**Plate 98. GO.S.66**  
**Part of**  
**“George Dale is my name”**

## Metals.

### Iron.

Of the three main types of metals, iron, the commonest, survived least well. The non-ferrous metals fared much better, but even these were often badly corroded. Many iron objects were retrieved and although severely oxidised, the shapes are preserved within the concretion, at least enough to allow identification of the objects. X-ray photography has not been attempted to give more detail. The following pieces of forged iron have been recognised: keys, lock plates, swivel rings for harness, sickles, knives, nails, rowel spurs, horse shoes (Pl 99), pot hook (Pl 100), blacksmith's anvil (Pl's 101/1-6) and a shoe patten (Fig 23). Sheep shears and sickle blades may be post-occupation objects. Parts of cast-iron cauldrons were also found.

During the excavations, a metal detecting sweep of the site was made. The decision to do this was taken to thwart any illegal detecting which might have arisen after the annual reporting of finds from the site. All objects were plotted to the site plan and are catalogued (below) separately from the excavations. Of interest was the scatter of horseshoes near Building No 14, where in all, nineteen complete or partial shoes were found but some may prove to be those 'half' types which were fitted to the cloven feet of bullocks.




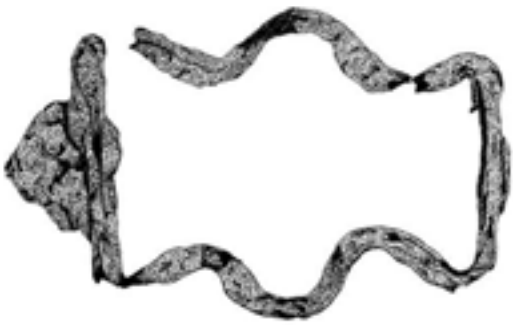
	
<p><b>Plate 99. Selection of horse shoes.</b></p>	<p><b>Plate 100. GO.ME.83. Chain hook.</b></p>
	

Fig 22. Typical horse shoe. By M Brown.

Fig 23. GO.ME.50. Iron shoe patten. By M Brown.



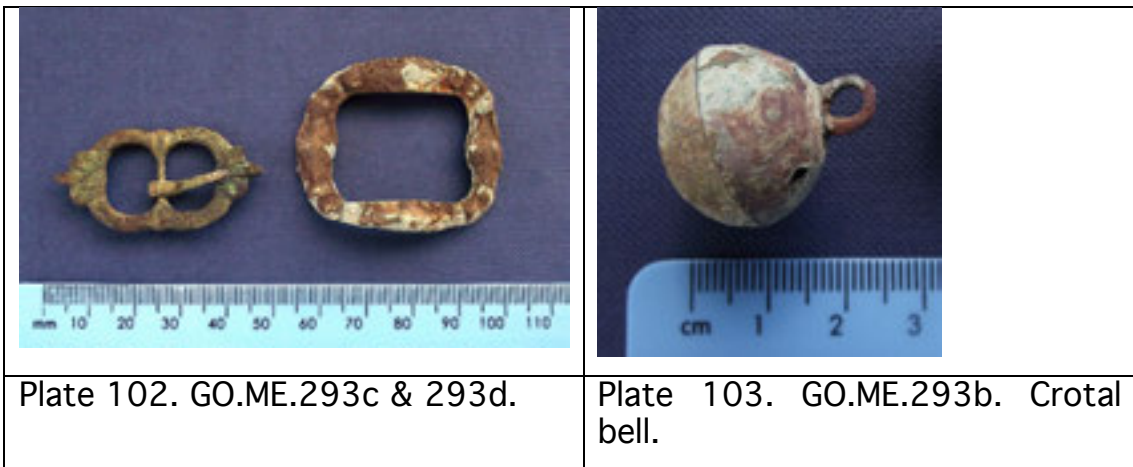
Plates 101/1-6. GO.ME.277 various



views of the blacksmiths anvil.	
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**Copper alloy.**

Buckles of assorted shapes and sizes were common: some were used for dress accessories, some for animal harness and some are 18th-century shoe buckles [GO.ME.293d], one small example is a spur buckle [GO.ME.293c] (PI 102).

Thimbles, buttons and a small rowel spur (PI 104) were located. A composite object, of wood with copper nails driven through it, is probably a currycomb (PI's 105/1-2).



	
<p><b>Plate 105/1-2. GO.ME.216</b></p>	<p><b>Views of curry comb?</b></p>

**Coins.**

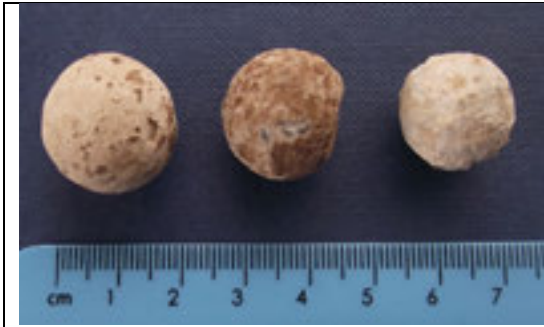
The silver coins; sixpences and dollars are described in the main report catalogue, but many copper denominations were found, including turners and bawbees, most in poor condition, possibly indicating much use. A few modern coins were found.

It seems that cash did play an important part in the exchange economy of the site, as a considerable number of imported items were used throughout 150 years of occupation. It is considered that only some of the iron and lead objects would have been of local manufacture, the rest having been purchased.

The most likely mechanism for getting this produce to the site from out with the district may have been by the lead carters from Leadhills who made weekly journeys to the port of Leith. It is possible that they capitalised on the (mostly empty?) return journeys to Clydesdale by bringing supplies to the countryside en route. However, at present there is no evidence of such a trade. Itinerant packmen must have travelled throughout the area selling their wares.

**Lead.**

Given the proximity of the Leadhills mines, it is not surprising to find several lead items. Lead musket (PI 106) and pistol balls were numerous, the former measuring about 18mm and the latter about 11mm; some were spent but most are unused. Whorls were cast in lead, and lead washer-like objects may be simple whorls. Small shallow cups (PI 107) may have been oil lamps or simply containers for pasty or powdery substances, many of these objects have been found in and around Leadhills village (Ward forthcoming, 2018). One such object has perforations punched through it, forming a tiny sieve-like bowl, but their use is presently not known.



**Plate 106. Lead musket balls.**



**Plate 107. Lead cups or bowls.**

**Wood. (see App II).**

Because of the acidic nature of the soils, very little organic material survived. However, some oak and birch wood were preserved as stumps in the cruck slots of Building 9 and in several buildings the mushy remains of oak stakes survived in byres and also in the bastle. Some small wooden stakes or pins of pine wood survived at the north gable of the bastle, it is possible these were used for pinning down turf slabs on the thatched roof there.

**Tobacco pipes. See report and illustrations above.**

Tobacco clay pipe bowls and broken stems were the most ubiquitous find type of the fermtoun. They were found in every context and place, the series of at least 170 pipe bowls spans a period from mid-17th century to the mid-18th century. Numerous manufacturers' marks are present; Edinburgh, Stirling and Glasgow makers were most common but pipes from England and the Netherlands were also present. Such items may be evidence of packmen travelling throughout southern and central Scotland, and the Dutch examples may corroborate the theory that some produce found its way into Upper Clydesdale via the lead carters returning from Leith on a regular basis. Most of lead ore was exported from Leith to Holland. Pipes made by James Colhoun of Glasgow are the most numerous of the marked bowls and stems. Unfortunately, these excellent dating objects were found in only a few secure contexts, most being in disturbed or near surface locations. The Glenochar tobacco pipe assemblage is one of the largest from a single site in Scotland, [see Gallagher (above)].

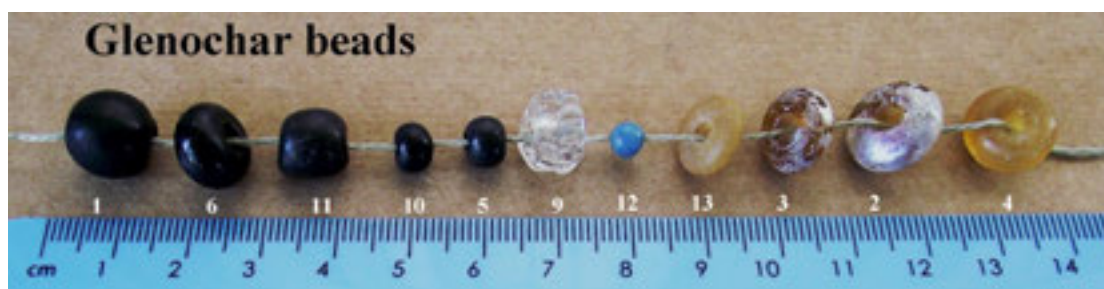
**Glass. See report and illustrations above for bottles.**

Like the tobacco pipe bowls, the numerous wine and medicine bottles indicate that the Glenochar inhabitants were enjoying relatively fine things in life, and which were also relatively expensive. Although tobacco was consumed in both centuries on the site, the use of bottles was restricted to the latter phase of occupation in the 18<sup>th</sup>



century [see Murdoch above]. The Consumption of wine from bottles in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century seems to have been common in the rural landscapes of Clydesdale and Tweeddale, judging from the assemblages of similar bottles from both nearby Smithwood bastle (Ward 2012<sup>2</sup>), and the site of Chapelgill near Broughton (Ward & Paterson 2013<sup>3</sup>).

Glass beads have been an element of finery for the ladies at Glenochar, beads are one of the few objects which represent women on this site, apart from perhaps the drudgery of pottery etc. The beads which were found probably represent a number of necklaces of which we have no further information than the glass beads themselves. The date of any of them has not been established.



**Plate 108. Glass beads from Glenochar.**

#### **Bone. App III.**

The only bone to survive was within the lime mortar demolition material inside and around the bastle house, the lime preserving the animal bone which is mostly sheep with some horse and cattle bone. It clearly postdates the demolition of the house.

#### **Flint and Roman bead.**

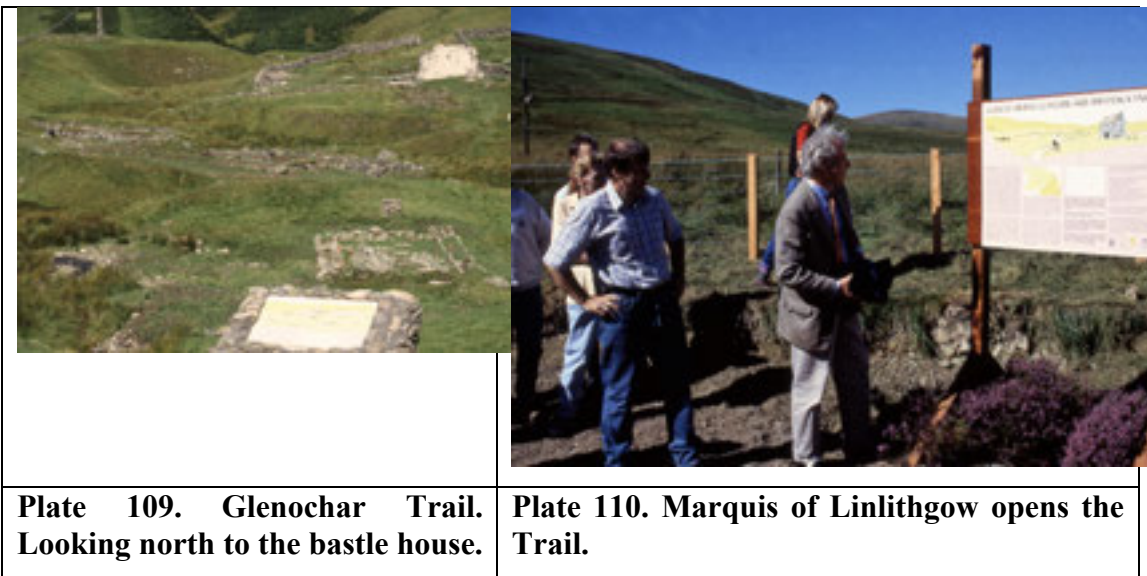
Occasional flakes of pre-historic flint were found, but a large core of grey flint with most of its cortex still intact and measuring 160mm x 90mm was found built into the dyke beside the bastle house. Given the surrounding pre-historic monuments, this residual material is not surprising. A fragment of a Roman faience melon bead was found beside Building No 11, again, not surprising as the Roman road through Upper Clydesdale runs beside the modern A 702.

#### **Soils.**

In many areas of the excavation the soils were practically non-existent, turf being the main covering over walls, courtyards and floors. Where depths of soils did exist, they were often shown to be scorched and contain burnt matter. Charcoal was not conspicuous in any part of the site and it was notably absent on and around the numerous hearths, despite the indication of extensive burning at these locations. This is valuable evidence that wood was not an abundant fuel source. Burnt peat and turf were identified by thin section analyses of soil samples beside B5, showing that these substances were used instead. No palynological samples were retrieved.

**THE GLENOCHAR TRAIL. See Fig 3.**

The Glenochar trail, which was officially opened on 30 August 1997 by the Marquis of Linlithgow, leads through a landscape that has changed little since the occupation of the fermtoun. It is likely that the treeless glen seen today is much as it was in the 17th century, except that drystone dykes have since replaced feal or turf dykes which enclosed arable ground and where the faint traces of undeveloped rig and furrow fields can still be seen. Similarly, modern stone buchts have replaced their turf precursors, which were used to milk sheep after lambing. Then, as now, flocks of sheep were the principle livestock but the large healthy cheviot sheep of today have replaced a rather scrawny breed, like Shetland sheep. Likewise, today's heavy beef cattle have superseded short stocky black cattle, which were reared in the many byres on the fermtoun. Cattle and sheep were the prizes the reivers sought. It is likely that some horse breeding formed part of the animal husbandry of the site.



Glenochar fermtoun straddles the Rae Cleuch at the point where it joins the Glenochar Burn. It is one of the many deserted farms in the

Southern Uplands of Scotland, which are still visible, but now seen only as grassy banks and mounds on the ground.

The fermtoun site consists of the bastle house and numerous other buildings, which were mostly houses and byres. Many of these buildings have been excavated to enable visitors to see the layout of the structures.

Unexcavated buildings are visible as grassy banks with stones protruding, ghostly outlines from a former age.

The trail leads also to the sites of much earlier settlement. Homes of Bronze Age farmers between 3000 and 4500 years ago, were built on recessed platforms cut into the hillsides, these are known as unenclosed platform settlements. They are clearly visible and are part of a large system of pre-historic villages which have been recorded in Clydesdale and Tweeddale where most such sites are found (Ward 2013<sup>1</sup>, *ibid*).

Each part of the trail is explained and illustrated by interpretive panels, ten in total, giving details of the buildings and landscape.

The trail has been designed and constructed to make walking easy, but it is over coarse ground and suitable footwear and clothing is strongly recommended. Dogs are not encouraged, as this is sheep country.

The Glenochar trail is one of three in the neighbourhood, all created by BAG and which explain about bastle houses and prehistoric aspects of the landscape. At the time of writing plans are underway to re-furbish Glenochar Trail with new display panels and facilities (Ward forthcoming 2018). The other two Trails are at nearby Wintercleuch, and at Smithwood along the Southern Uplands Way, both in Daer valley (Ward 2017<sup>3</sup>) (Fig 27).

#### **The bastle house and site restoration.**

Only the external faces of the south gable and the long east wall were visible prior to excavation. The rest of the building was buried under demolition material and covered in grass. The only visible feature was part of the small window in the gable, the interior being choked up to that level.

It has always been part of the project strategy to consolidate the remains of the bastle houses after excavation, since exposure to the elements causes further deterioration. Repairs were completed at Windgate House by 1986, when over six tons of mortar was used just to cap the wall heads and to rebuild certain parts of the building, preserving the ruin for the foreseeable future.

At Glenochar, *total* consolidation of the ruin was necessary for several reasons. The building and site were designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument after excavation, placing any post-excavation works on the site under the control of the former Historic Scotland (now HES). Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent was granted to prepare the fermtoun as a visitor attraction and specifications for the work were

prepared in liaison with Historic Scotland and, specifically for the bastle house, with the Scottish Lime Centre; specialist consultants for repairs to historic buildings using traditional materials. The bastle was deteriorating prior to excavation and this process would certainly have accelerated after the buried walls were exposed by excavation. It was essential to repair the building and, since the intention was to have the bastle as a visitor attraction, full consolidation was deemed most appropriate, especially for health and safety purposes.

To that end, lime mortar and aggregates were chosen to match the originals as closely as possible. The only additional masonry added to the building has been used to uphold the structure and seal off the wall-heads. Some parts of the wall faces are slightly recessed back from the original, to indicate they are modern. All the joints have been full, or flush pointed to give the remains of the bastle their original appearance of some 400 years ago, and to preserve the building.



**Plate 113. Full or flush pointing walls.**



**Plate 114. Lime mortar covered for three months.**



**Plate 115. The Marquis inspects the work. 1996.**



**Plate 116. The finished job. 1997.**

### **The Fermtoun. A summary for visitors.**

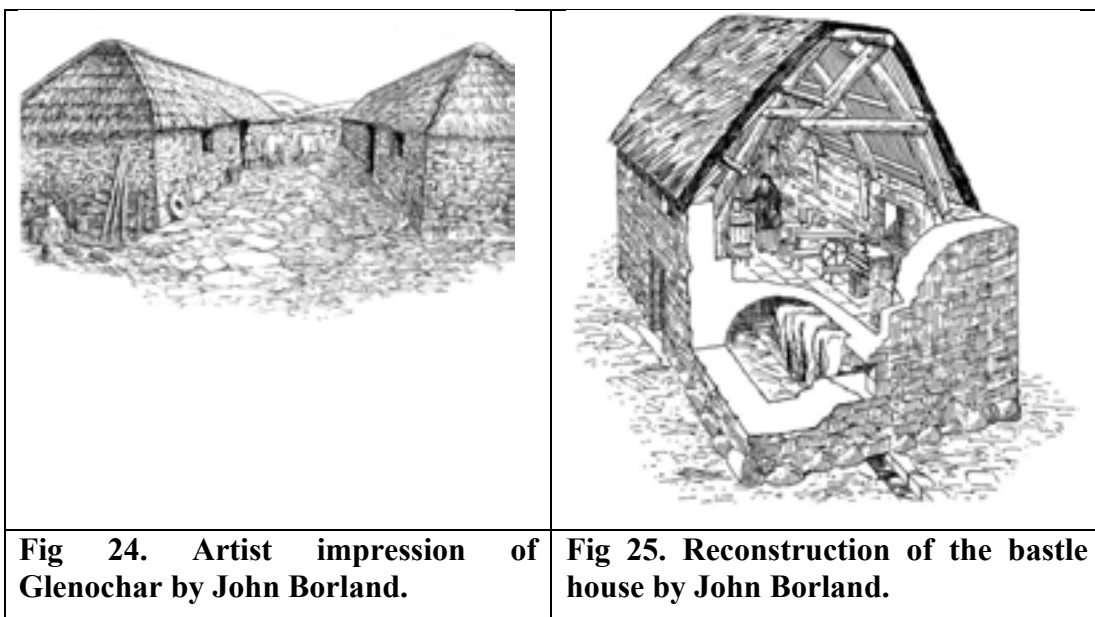
The rest of the fermtoun site will be described and explained here in the order in which visitors walk the route.

Some generalisations may be made at this stage in descriptions of the fermtoun buildings.

- All of them have been found to consist of low, stone walls, some with evidence of clay bonding between the stones. Archaeologists believe that stone was used only for wall footings, the rest being carried up with blocks of turf and probably to no great height, perhaps 5ft or 1.5m.
- Only in two buildings (13 and 9) was evidence of roof construction found – in the form of cruck slots where timber beams were set into specially-made spaces set flush with the internal wall face. Roofs would have been thatched, perhaps with divots of turf and some other materials such as straw, rush or heather. Slates were not used for any roof on the site.
- The clearest and best evidence for the function of each building comes from patterns of stones used to create floor surfaces. Linear open drains and stalling spaces indicate where animals were once housed, and hearths, slate-covered floors and even, stone seats are indicative of people's living spaces. An *estimated* number of cattle which could have been overwintered in byres is in excess of one hundred and fifty.
- Fireplaces were in the centre of floors, away from the walls (which eventually would have become combustible as the fibrous turf dried out). It is unlikely that there would have been any opening in the roofs for the egress of smoke, as this would be a fire hazard if draughts pulled sparks up from cooking fires. A smoke pall would therefore form down to the height of doorways where some may have escaped. Hardly any timber appears to have been burned on the site but evidence of peat and turf being used as fuel was found.
- As a rough rule, the area within buildings, which were house-byres, was divided into two-thirds for animals and one-third for humans, all of whom would sleep on floors, in summer months' people would have the use of the byre areas as living space.
- Most of the buildings have changed in function throughout their history. Many have also changed in size, reduced by the insertion of replacement walls – presumably in response to walls collapsing during occupation and being quickly repaired by revetment.
- Most doorways are still evident but only in one case was evidence found for a window, in Building No 9. This window was glazed, which must have been exceptional. It may be that some of the houses had no windows at all or, at best, had windows with only small wooden shutters.
- Pairs of stone buildings facing one another have been a common feature of small, nucleated settlements since Viking times, and appear to have continued until the more practical courtyard arrangement which began in the 18th century on improved farms, such as the modern farm of Glenochar. The 'streets' between

buildings would have enabled animals to be ushered through doorways much easier. Roadways or courtyards between buildings were often cobbled to give better under footing in muddy conditions.

- Although the best evidence for the use of the buildings comes from the structural remains, the numerous objects found within and around them (or the absence of objects) are also important in establishing the history of each edifice.
- An amalgam of all the evidence found allows a relatively detailed sequence of events to be deduced, but what is lacking is a precise dating mechanism because little stratigraphy within the buildings was found in the deposits and, when such layers were located, few finds were made within them. Nearly all the buildings have been occupied until the farm was finally abandoned about the mid-18th century after which stones from some walls and floors were removed for construction elsewhere. What has been clear is that the various houses were occupied throughout the 17th century and most of them during the early 18th century. No evidence was found for activity within any buildings on the site before or after these times.



- **Lazy beds.**

Immediately opposite the bastle house, on the other side of the burn and on the steep slope, there is a small patch of lazy beds. This is a garden area of spade cultivation, taking advantage of a steep gradient of free drainage. The soil was ridged up to form beds of deeper soil, so it is likely that some root crops were grown here, such as potatoes or kale. Lazy beds are a common feature on sites of small farms and isolated dwellings dating from the 17th to the 19th century.

**Sheep buchts and field walls.**

Lying just to the north and up-slope from the farm, on the south facing slope of Great Hill, there is a prominent complex of turf enclosures and walls, others lie on the west side of Rae Cleuch. These structures were enigmatic until BAG archaeologists first identified them as sheep buchts (Ward 2012<sup>1</sup>, *ibid*). Dating from the 17th century, they are open-ended pens where shepherds (or perhaps more likely the shepherd's wife and children) once milked ewes after lambing time. This was an evening pursuit which produced cheese and butter which would be kept in wooden tubs.

Several sheep could be driven into pens through the open end and a gate known as a 'slate' (Scots Nat Dictionary) would then be closed to secure the animals. The buchts often have a narrow side entrance or gap in the bank, which is assumed to be for casting each ewe out after it has been milked.

Buchts are mostly seen as groups and associated with field banks and enclosures. They are often built as an integral part of a field wall, usually in the outside of the field, although isolated examples are also known. The Glenochar buchts have been built within the angle of a turf catchment wall which can be seen to run up the hill, and the turf bank which was the forerunner of the drystone dyke now surrounding the large field behind the bastle house. Cornering the flock in this way would have made controlling them much easier. Like modern dairy cows, the sheep may have been docile, being glad to be milked since they had now been separated from their lambs. Buchts were probably used for other types of handling work with sheep such as clipping and smearing fleeces. Within and above the other large dyke-enclosed field on the west side of Air Cleuch, there are further good examples of buchts and field banks.



**Fig 26. Working in the buchts by John Borland. This example has a side access.**

Buchts are often confused with shielings and are still regularly described by archaeologists as such. The reason for this is that shielings and buchts were in part used for the same function – for obtaining ewe milk after lambing time. It was important, in the days before large scale enclosure of fields to ensure that livestock did not invade crops, be they arable or fodder such as hay. The best way was to drive animals off to summer pasture some distance from the farm. In some places, this could be several miles away, such as in the north-west of Scotland and in the Highlands. As animals had to be tended and protected, guardians, often mothers and children, would stay with the flocks and herds. Little huts, with doors, were constructed as summer abodes and butter and cheese could be made there, to be brought back to the farm periodically. This well-known system of stock control is called transhumance, and is still practiced in parts of the world today. BAG excavated a shieling in nearby Daer valley (Ward 2012<sup>2</sup>).

In most parts of the south of Scotland, the practice appears to have been different in that stock were kept at bay by turf walls which enclosed fields or at least barred the movement of animals onto crops. Sheep were milked near the farm in open ended buchts and would then be released back to upland pastures. The barriers known as ‘head dykes’ are common to nearly every upland farm in southern Scotland, demarcating upland pasture from arable fields below. Head dykes are also common in the Highlands.

It is inappropriate and misleading to use the term ‘shieling’ in association with buchts, a term which is still in modern use on most south of Scotland upland farms to describe nearby stone-built pens, where handling of sheep for purposes such as clipping, dipping and veterinary treatment is done. Few modern shepherds realise the history of such sites.

Further research into numerous place names given as ‘bucht’ and ‘shiels’ may help to resolve the different systems used in various parts of the country. However, an excellent example in Upper Clydesdale demonstrating the correlation between site type and place name is Bucht Knowe, at Glengeith, the adjacent fermtoun and bastle house to the north of Glenochar. Here, on the above-named hillock, are seven sheep buchts overlooking the bastle and associated remains of Glengeith (Ward, 1992, *ibid* & 2017<sup>1</sup>).

#### **Fields and enclosures.**

Indications of turf walls can be traced around the two large fields, now enclosed by 19th-century drystane dykes and later post and wire fences. Rig and furrow cultivation is also evident within these enclosures, showing that arable farming played some part in the economy of Glenochar, although to what extent is unknown. It may be possible through historical research to glean more information. Objects such as tobacco pipe bowls, pottery and bottle sherds have been found on molehills in the fields, which indicate manuring the ground from the farm byres and probably from house middens.



The prominent banked enclosure on the south side of the farm on Doddin Hill appears to be uncultivated. The enclosing bank is constructed using stone as a foundation wall which has been topped off with turf. Such a wall would not have been required for sheep control and it is therefore likely that this enclosure was for corralling cattle in the evenings.

One feature *not* recorded on post medieval settlements investigated by BAG in both Clydesdale and Tweeddale are corn drying kilns. Kilns are obvious, and survive very well, many examples have been seen by the writer in both Galloway and West Highland areas. Why they appear to be absent in this part of Scotland seems peculiar.

### **Pre-History of Glenochar.**

It is strange that occupation of Glenochar can only be traced back about 400 years, to the construction of the bastle house and the fermtoun. No evidence from excavations or surveys has shown if the area was settled between that period and the Bronze Age. The place is mentioned in a charter under the Great Seal of Scotland in 1587. Further research may add more to the apparent void in the history of the site before the bastle house period.

It is, nevertheless, possible to take a huge jump back in time to the Bronze Age because lying within the complex of buchts is an unenclosed platform settlement (UPS). This term can be taken quite literally – an unenclosed round timber house was constructed on a platform excavated from the side of the hill. This archaeological site is of considerable importance in south central Scotland and is almost exclusive to the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys. Similar looking sites have been identified in Argyll (Rennie, 1977) but these tend to be later in date to the examples in southern Scotland. Recent surveys in Clydesdale and Tweeddale (Ward, 1992 *ibid* & 2013<sup>1</sup>) have shown that over 350 of these Bronze Age house sites existed in Upper Clydesdale and with a further 260 in nearby Tweeddale, and with some groups containing as many as thirty-five platforms constituting pre-historic villages.

Excavations in the Meldon Valley (Jobey, 1980) near Peebles gave radiocarbon dates of around 3000 years ago, but more recent work in Clydesdale (Terry, 1994 & 1995, *ibid*) has shown that the sites here were occupied as far back as 2580-2280 BC. Some had occupation evidence spanning 200 years and it is now known that these habitation sites span the entire Bronze Age, a period of over 1500 years. The most recent excavations on UPS was at Fruid Reservoir by BAG, there they dated to 3000 years ago (Ward 2004).

Excavation of platform settlements show that people lived in substantial round timber houses up to 10m in diameter, the most recent excavations are by this writer in Peeblesshire (Ward 2004<sup>2</sup>, *ibid*). The entrances had a porch-like arrangement and it is likely that animals were also kept within houses, as they were 3000 years later at Glenochar fermtoun.

Hills in the Bronze Age were covered in birch, hazel and rowan trees with alder growing along the burn and river sides. There is also some evidence of oak being present (Terry, 1995, *ibid*). However, the general landscape may have been more scrubland than blanket forest.

The single UPS site beside the buchts is 8m in diameter and a further two platform settlements along the hillside and overlooking the modern farm bring the trail nearly to its end. Seen in the distance, as lines on the hill behind the white buildings of Crookedstane Farm, are a group of nineteen well preserved platforms (see Ward 1992, *ibid*).

*[Note: visitors are not encouraged at Crookedstane as it has an **unmanned, main line railway crossing** which leads to the farm].*

The last feature on the trail is an unusual rectangular shaped cairn measuring 3m x 2.5 x 0.5m high. Small round cairns are the most ubiquitous site type in Upper Clydesdale. Several thousand are recorded: some exist in groups of hundreds, while many isolated examples, such as this one, have been found. It is impossible to be certain about the function of small cairns without excavation, and even then, answers are not necessarily forthcoming. The two main theories are that they are simple field clearance piles of stone, and/or burial sites. Certainly, many have been shown to cover burials; both cremation deposits and inhumations, and mostly dating to the Bronze Age. Several such funerary cairns have recently been excavated in Upper Clydesdale and occasionally, pottery, flint tools and jewellery have been found as grave deposits. Groups of small cairns have also been shown to be burial markers. It seems likely that the Bronze Age people were putting the otherwise useless stones to an effective use. A group of small cairns may be seen to the west side of the dyked enclosure on Great Hill (Ward 1992, *ibid*, No 99) (west of the fermtoun site).

The remarkable flint dagger, found at Glenochar in the 19th century, dates to the early Bronze Age and is one of the very few which have been found in Scotland. Such daggers emulate copper daggers. This one can be seen on display at the Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh.

#### **Plate 117. The Glenochar knife.**

#### **Further Trails in Clydesdale.**

The Glenochar trail has been created to present a sample of the varied archaeological sites to be found in Upper Clydesdale and was the prototype for a series of such trails which are being designed and arranged by BAG archaeologists. It is their special aim to draw attention to the fine bastle houses and deserted farms of the 17th century in Clydesdale which are still poorly understood and under represented in terms of Scottish social and architectural history.



In nearby Daer Valley just a few hundred metres south from Glenochar car park, a further two bastle house sites have been created into trails; these are Wintercleuch (Ward 2012<sup>4</sup>) which forms a walk over the hills and past pre-historic sites before arriving at the bastle and its associated farming landscape and, at Smithwood (Ward 2012<sup>2</sup>) which is found lying adjacent the Southern Uplands Way. Both sites, which were discovered by BAG, have been excavated and consolidated and both have illustrated panels on site to explain to the visitor what is there.



**Fig 27. Clydesdale Bastle House Trails 2017.**



### **Bastle House – The Problems with a Name.**

It is necessary to introduce the grounds for using the term ‘bastle’ to describe these farmhouses. In their publication about nomenclature of bastles, and their struggle with it, McDowall and Mercer (RCHM, England, 1970) set out their reason for using it and the confusion

caused by other terms, most especially 'pele' or its derivations. This writer concurs with them that 'bastle' is the most appropriate term to describe the less grand defensive residences of tenant farmers, to those towers of lairds, and that the term pele, peel etc, has been used to describe all sorts of structures in the past, and because it was erroneously used in contemporary times, is not a good reason to continue with it as a convention. The historical precedence of multiple terminology has caused considerable confusion, but unfortunately and paradoxically this continues today.

Walter Scott in his *Border Antiquities* in 1814 described small scale inhabited dwellings at "Peels, or Bastle-houses", but also talks of "barmkins" enclosing them, barmkins were ordered to be built around the towers of laird's worth over £100. But at least he knew of bastle houses, even if still confusing his terminology.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Neilson (1893) writes and almost laments of the erroneous use of the word 'peel', "The rude and relatively temporary peel was supplanted by a stone tower set on its site or within it, and the "peel-tower" or "Peel-house" in course of time by insensible gradations became so thoroughly identified with the "peel" that it is now difficult to conceive that "peel" ever meant anything except what it means now – a small tower. Moreover, the term is now applied to many towers to which the name was never given in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is in scores upon scores of cases a mere modern misnomer, of *savant* not traditional origin" (Grant, *Scots Nat Dict* 1931-76). Over a century later we still have the same problem!

Many of the Clydesdale bastle houses were first noted in published form in the first and second *Statistical Accounts of Lanarkshire* (1793 and 1841): 'The farmhouses in ancient times were generally vaulted, and served as small fortifications.' (Parish of Crawford, 1835). Several references are given to 'defensive houses', 'strong houses' or 'fortified houses', but none are described as bastle, or indeed 'pele' houses. An account of an actual raid into Clydesdale in 1547 by an English party reports: 'a raid in by Crawford (Crawford) Castle and the head of the Clyde where we seized a great bastil house of James Douglas, which they held till the men and cattle were all devoured with smoke and fire' (Zeune, 1992). However, this is most likely a reference to Crawford Castle, rather than a humbler bastle house, as is considered here. The French 'bastille' meaning a strong or defensive place, from which 'bastle' is derived, being correctly applied in this instance.

The nearest use out with Clydesdale of 'bastle' to describe a house is in Peebles by Chambers (1864) describing 'bastle-houses in Peebles'. Buildings in Jedburgh, Melrose and Lessudden are also described thus, but these are more geographically associated with the houses on the immediate Border, such as Foulden Bastle in Berwickshire.

There are numerous fine examples of complete or nearly complete bastle houses on the English side of the border, most especially in Northumberland and Cumbria. Here they are accorded the term 'bastle-

houses' by the Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments (England) and were published as such (RCAM, England, 1970, *ibid.*). Since then, many more sites have been discovered and the best examples are now highlighted in English museums, literature, maps and Heritage Trails – as bastle houses.

The RCAM (England) also noted the roofless Scottish examples of Mervinslaw and Slacks, near Carter Bar on the Border. They similarly interpreted and described these as bastle houses, since these buildings survive reasonable intact, showing that they were single and double-storied gabled houses respectively. These two houses did not have vaulted basements, the floor of each was carried on timber joists, the same as many bastles in England, and they both have affinities with the English bastle houses such as secondary entrances at the house level, and therefore had no internal stair.

However, it appears that, ever since the unique bastle houses were built, considerable confusion has arisen as to how they should be described. This problem has been fully discussed by Zeune (*ibid.* 1992) and RCAM (England) (*ibid.* 1970) when each cites numerous examples of diverse types of defensive buildings having pseudonymous appellations attributed to them. Contemporaneous descriptions (apart from bastle and its derivations) include tower, fortified, strong, strengths, defensive, block, stone, vaulted, hall, peel, pele, pele-tower, pele-house, pend and mansion houses, and even as 'castle'. Some of these terms can correctly be applied to bastle houses, albeit inadequately, for example 'defensive house', this could equally describe a castle or a tower house. Other choices of description are entirely inappropriate and misleading, perhaps the most confusing being that which incorporates the word 'pele' or its numerous derivatives. The word and its derivatives can be traced to the Latin 'palus' (a sharpened stake), the French 'palis' (a fence stake) or the Welsh 'pelyds' (spears).

Peels are recorded during the reign of Edward I to describe a defensive enclosure of timber surrounded by a ditch. But, even at this early date, it is unclear whether they are describing the castle or keep of a motte and bailey, the defensive enclosure around it, the space within the enclosure, or the whole lot put together! When stone towers were introduced they were described as peels so basically what happened was that the container was used to describe the contents.

The confused terminology could never prevail among scientists as it does with historians and archaeologists. The indiscriminate use of terms and synonymous descriptions is perpetuated by modern writers who adhere to the established convention of using inappropriate descriptions for bastle houses – simply because others used them!

It appears that the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (now HES) is resistant to the use of the term 'bastle house' in Scotland. Their *recent* re-survey of Mervinslaw and Slacks (RCAHMS, 1994) now describes these buildings as 'pele houses',

a redefinition which surely cannot help to clarify the nomenclature of bastle houses, peles or towers!

Variations of 'peel' used to describe both towers and bastles on the Anglo-Scottish border in the 16th and 17th centuries include 'pele', 'pel', 'pellis', 'peil', 'peill', 'pyre', 'pyle', and 'pile', often with the suffix 'house'.

In Canmore records, the following example may be given to reinforce the confusion;

Mervinslaw is given as - Site name - Mervinslaw pele-house. Classification, Bastle (medieval) Tower. Three different typological descriptions for the same building, almost in the same sentence!

One can easily appreciate the term 'beyond the pale' while trying to disentangle this confusion!

Perusal of existing documentation on the subject of bastle houses easily demonstrates the chaotic nature of nomenclature:

Three contemporary references using the word bastle are given in *'Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII'*. Under 33. *Raids in Scotland*. A list of places raided, by whom and what they got. The references date from 1543 and are given thus:

11<sup>th</sup> March 1544

A grange of Alex Humes and a tithe of Geo Douglas burnt **and the bastell house** called Hielawes won by Thos Carlisle and the Berwick garrison.

15<sup>th</sup> April 1544

**bastell houses** on Leyte water called Boughtrige spoiled. [this is also an interesting use of the word bought = sheep milking pen].

25<sup>th</sup> April

Brydge End spoiled and Westsoftley **and a bastell house** of Midleniestz burnt by John carre.

The earlier RCAHMS Inventories of Border regions give the following:

Historical Monuments (Scotland) Commission. County of Berwick. 1914.

Parish of Channelkirk

25 Bastel House. Carfrae - At the end of the garden adjoining the farmhouse of Carfrae are the ruined remains of a bastel house still standing as high as the first floor. It has a rounded tower, which has contained the staircase in the south-east corner. Access to this has been a doorway from the east of the two vaulted apartments in the basement.

Ditto page 78

139. "Bite-About", Printonan Hill - At the north of West Printonan farm, are the scanty remains of a keep or bastle house.

Page 44 Introduction. Middle Ages and Later.

(iv) Bastels and Pele-Houses

“Not all strengths were tower houses, however. There was a less substantial form of structure called a bastel-house or bastle (French *bastille*). Like the tower, a bastel often had a vaulted basement; but it was less lofty and was usually gable-ended. Some places like Primside, had only one bastel; others had more, the village of Lessudden was said in 1544 to include sixteen strong bastel-houses. The only ones, however, that can be identified in the County are a fragment of Fairnington and ‘Mary Queen of Scots House’

Then the paradox!

“The most elementary type of refuge was the stone-house, pele-house, or pyle. The present survey has resulted in the first identification of houses of this type in Scotland, four certain examples – Mervinslaw, Kilnsike, Slacks and Northbank – having been found in the Upper Jed Water in Southdean parish, and what may be the foundations of a fifth near the headwaters of the Dod Burn. These houses on Jed Water evidently represent an extension of the considerable group of similar structures that occurs just over the Border, the nearest being about thirteen miles distant in Redesdale. These buildings differ both in size and shape from the tower and are simpler than the bastel-house; and those which, like the Roxburgh examples, are not provided with fireplaces are only suitable for temporary use”.

If ever there was confusion – here it is! The only difference between those buildings and *some of* the English bastles is that they were not vaulted. That can only be the idea that they are “simpler” and “Like the tower, a bastel often had a vaulted basement”, but not always as is demonstrated on the English side of the border where vault or no vault, they are ALL considered as bastle houses! (RCAM England, *ibid*, 1970).

RCAHMS Peeblesshire Inventory 1967 *ibid*.

No 540. Peebles High Street

Discussing the County Hotel;

“a portion of the structure may be as old as the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century, and may perhaps have formed part of one of the six “bastel-houses” that are known to have been standing in Peebles.

Ramm. H.G, McDowall. R.W & Mercer. E. *Shielings and Bastles*. RCHM (England) HMSO London 1970.

Definitions:

Bastle. Small fortified farmhouse, with accommodation for human beings on the upper floor and for livestock below.

Peel or pele. Originally a fortified enclosure, by the late Middle Ages it has acquired a wide range of meaning and was often used as a synonym for tower or to describe almost any defensible construction.

They give a lengthy account of what a bastle house is while stating as in all things there are examples which may not fit all the criteria of a definition. There is no distinction between vaulted and un-vaulted buildings, bastles can be of both types.

Furthermore:

Graham. A 1945-46. *Notes on some Northumbrian "Peles"*. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Vol LXXX. Pages 39-43.

"In the first place something must be said about the use of the word "pele" to describe these houses. In virtue of its derivation, this word, however spelt, should properly apply to a stockade or palisade enclosure; but it has been used so loosely that this original and correct meaning has been largely lost sight of and misunderstanding and controversy have resulted. To discuss the rights and wrongs of this question now would not be relevant to the subject of the present paper, and I will therefore state that in adopting the term "pele" I am simply following the usage of the Ordnance Survey - and this for the sake of convenience, and without hazarding any opinion as to whether it is correct or otherwise".

He then goes on to describe various buildings which he classifies as "pele"; two at Gatehouse [un-vaulted], Hole [vaulted], Woodhouse [vaulted], Raw [vaulted] and Black Middens [un-vaulted] among others. All of these buildings have subsequently been described as bastle houses by RCAM (England) (1970) and their work includes the Scottish buildings near the border at Carter Bar and which are also given as bastle houses.

Graham also states, "In addition to Gatehouse and Hole Tower, fourteen "peles" as distinct from bastels, were visited, and the special features of these may now be reviewed briefly".

Because he thinks fireplaces are later additions he suggests that "peles" were not occupied permanently until later in their history, being temporary refuges in times of attack.

Graham gives no examples of what *is* a bastle house.

*For a more comprehensive discussion of bastle houses and the usage of the term, and their possible original distribution in Clydesdale, see Zeune, ibid.*

**In conclusion (in terms of nomenclature).**



The term 'bastle house' should therefore be agreed upon, adopted and used consistently in future, and the writer suggests that the following characteristics are true of most examples: a bastle house is a defensive stone house; it is rectangular, gable ended, and mortar bonded. Normally built with a single storey over a basement, which is sometimes, but not always barrel vaulted. The basement is a byre or storage area while the upper chamber is a house. Mostly the two levels have separate doorways, the upper house door originally being accessed via a retractable ladder, which in many instances was replaced by a stone stairway built against the external wall. In Clydesdale, examples have been identified with mural stairs leading to the house, therefore only single original entrances in these houses were made at ground level. External doors were protected against forced entry by the provision of one or two horizontal draw bars entered into the door-jambs, the bars being retracted into wall tunnels when the door was open. Windows in the basement were vertical slit apertures while those in the house were few, small and protected by vertical iron bars; these windows were sometimes glazed. Door and window rybats were often made from dressed sandstone. Steep or shallow double pitched roofs may have been covered in slate, stone slab or some form of thatching, supported on timber crucks. Bastle houses were mostly rural farmhouses but urban examples are known, possibly for community defence.

Any attempt at defining buildings which are unique because of their size, location, architectural features, archaeological evidence or history, must be qualified, as a neat classification is impossible, no two historical buildings anywhere are identical – and the above description is no exception!

What is clear is that 19th-century writers in Clydesdale were at least recognising that the houses were farm houses *and* defensible. The available evidence suggests they were occupied by tenant farmers – the occupiers were not the owners. The buildings were not tower houses according to the convention that towers exceed two or more storeys. The tenurial system for these Clydesdale sites is one of the strands of evidence that the buildings were unlikely to be tower houses and, given the various comparable English bastle houses, it seems that the term bastle house is the only sensible description for these Anglo-Scottish defensive houses, the last defensible houses to be built in Britain.

#### **Historical References.**

The work of historical research has not yet been completed. However, some sources have been identified which are proving valuable in the study of the Clydesdale bastle houses and of Glenochar in particular.

#### **Maps.**

Cartographic evidence is limited but we are lucky to have the only dated Timothy Pont manuscript map which is known. It is held in the National Library of Scotland. This detailed map of 1596 gives several

of the local bastle sites by place name and by symbol, the latter being a representation of a settlement, but Glenochar is not shown as a settlement with only the burn portrayed. It is possible that the prominent bastle house was not built when Pont's survey was executed in the field, thus helping to date the construction of the house to nearer or after AD 1600. Equally, of course, the omission may be an error. An Estate map by Wells of 1760 (SRI/RHP 13023) gives the place as 'old Glenochar' and shows the large fields as 'meadows'. The archaeological evidence harmonises with this information, indicating the date of abandonment of the site.

Given in the Ordinance Survey Name Book. Microfilm Reel 112 Page 16  
Parish of Crawford:

Glenochar

"The ruin of what was originally the steading for the farm of Glenochar, it is said to have been vaulted similar to the ruins at Glengeith but all that is to be seen at present is part of the exterior wall standing about 12" inches (*sic*, feet?) above the ordinary level of the ground"

On the 1st Ed OS map (1863), Glenochar is shown as a building with "ruin". Both the building and the word "ruin" disappear on the 1898 map, but the building alone reappears on the 1911 edition. It is now with some satisfaction to the writer that the modern OS Explorer Map No 329 (Lowther Hills, Sanquhar & Leadhills) now represents the site as 'Glenochar Bastle (rems of), in Gothic lettering.

#### **Testaments.**

Perhaps the best information is derived from a series of thirteen testaments or last wills of men and women who lived at Glenochar in the 17th century. These documents, where they survive, have been described as greatly undervalued evidence of life in 17th-century Scotland and their potential has been demonstrated (Whyte & Whyte, 1982).

Recorded by the Commissariat of Lanark by public notaries, the originals are now kept in the Scottish Records Office (but are now available on line). There are numerous merits in these documents: people are cited as witnesses, neighbours, benefactors, debtors and creditors, and often their places of residence are quoted, thus helping to repopulate the landscape. Sometimes the deceased was proud to state that the will was given up by his or her own hand – in other words, they could write; in other cases, the deceased had laid their hands on that of the notary, endorsing what had been written on their behalf. Importantly, the numbers and value of the livestock are given, often with a brief description of the age or quality of the animals, for example 'ane auld nag' (an old horse). Cash in hand, money owed to neighbours and that owed by them are all listed – all adding up to evidence of a cash economy in operation. Unfortunately, and unlike English wills, household plenishings and personal items are not given, rather they are merely lumped under a standard sum, usually ten pounds (Scots). It is important to remember that Scottish money was

valued at  $\frac{1}{12}$  of English Sterling at that time (at least until the Union in 1707).

The study of testaments of Upper Clydesdale populations in the 17<sup>th</sup> century will form an addendum to the archaeology reports and hopefully will be the next part of major research. These documents however do not help with the real story of bastle houses, which were originally all about Border reiving and kin feud. Although lawlessness did prevail throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century, by and large the main problem of Border reiving had been resolved by James VI & I of the United Kingdom. The testaments will nevertheless help with an important understanding of the site and its neighbours throughout most of its later history.

The following are the Glenochar residents who left testaments; although numerous others for nearby bastle house sites are awaiting transcription and analysis:

1623	James Graham
Bessie Weir (widow of the above James)	
1629	Charles Thomson
1635	James Graham
1636	John Thomson
1638	Roland Thomson
1655	Adam Graham
1664	Margarate Vallance
1667	Walter Graham
1671	William Kirkhope
1681	John Williamson
1702	John McQueen

It is uncertain if all these people lived in the bastle house, as it may be that only two principal households are represented here: The Grahams and the Thomsons. Evidence shows that Building No 13 was occupied throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century only, and speculation regarding its occupation leads to a theory that the two families were co-existing in the bastle and B13.

What is marked about the series of testaments for Glenochar is that only one exists for the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, while the archaeological evidence shows increasing material culture from c1700 to c1760, after which the site was abandoned.

The values of each of the inventories may indicate the individual's status within the fermtoun community and their relationship to others on the farm and indeed the surrounding community.

The presence of Grahams at Glenochar is of interest, as this Border family, who are principally recorded in 'The Debateable Lands' of Liddesdale was one of the most notorious in the heyday of the reivers. Many of their members were executed, or deported to Ireland by King James VI during his 'pacification' of the Borders. Did some of the Glenochar Grahams illegally return to Scotland? Although there is a record of Grahams at Glenochar in 1587, see below.

Immediately before the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542, James V army caused considerable damage to Graham country in Liddesdale; the so called Debateable Lands. While the King stayed at Lochmaben, his army which vastly outnumbered the English, was ignominiously routed, and on their ragged retreat north, the Grahams got revenge by slaughtering and looting a large number of the fleeing Scots.

In another well-known incident regarding the Grahams, in 1603 when Queen Elizabeth died, the following week is known as 'Ill Week' when the Grahams, Armstrong's and Elliot's launched a massive raid on Cumbria, taking over 5000 cattle and sheep, they may even have raided as far north as Biggar, they lived to regret their actions.

The following testament example is given to indicate the potential of these documents, it has been transcribed by Ann Mathieson, and is given in the vernacular, with a following explanation:

**JAMES GRAHAM GLENOCHER 1623 [Transcribed by Ann Mathieson]**

The testament testamentar & Inventar of the guidis geir soumes of money & debts perteing to umquhile James Graham in Glenocher within the parochim of Crawford Lindsay and sherrifdome of Lanerk the tyme of his deceis quha deceissit the twentie day of February in instant yeir of God iMvic twentie thrie yeirs Faithfullie maid and giffin up be his awn mouth the twentie day of January the yeir of God forsaide Befor thir witnesses Jon Gibsoun younger in toun of Crawford and John Faulus (?) in Glenocher

In the first the said umqle James Graham had the guidis geir soumes of money & debts of the avail and pryces efter following perteing to him the tyme of his deceis forsaide viz

Item ane auld meir and ane foal pryce sex libxiii sh ivd  
£ 6.13.04

Item ane ... meir pryce xiii lib sex sh viiid  
£ 13.06.08

Item ellevin ky with calf pryce of the piece xii lib inde ic xxxii lib  
£132.00.00

Item four farrow<sup>1</sup> ky pryce of the piece ellevin punds inde xLiiii lib  
£ 44.00.00

Item thrie queys of thrie yeir auld pryce of the piece viii lib inde xxiiii lib  
£ 24.00.00

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<sup>1</sup> not in calf

Item four quhuodochis<sup>2</sup> pryce of the piece iii lib inde xvi lib  
£ 16.00.00  
Item twa stirks pryce of them four punds  
£ 4.00.00  
Item four scoir auld scheip pryce of the piece xxxiii sh iii  
inde icxxxiii lib vish viiid  
£133.06.08  
Item xxvii hogis pryce of the piece xx sh inde xxvii lib  
£ 27.00.00  
Item in utenceills & domicills with the abulziements of his bodie  
estimat to xxiv lib  
£ 24.00.00  
**Summa of the Inventar iii c xxiiii lib vi sh viiid** **£ 424.06.08**  
**Followis the debts awn to the deid**  
Item thair wes awan to the said umqle James Graham the tyme of his  
deceis forsaid  
Be Adame Graham his sone fyve hundreth merks  
**Summa of the debts awn to the deid iii C xxxiii lib 6sh 8d** **£333.06.08**  
**Summa of the Inventar & debtis vii c Lvii lib xiii sh iiiid** **£757.13.04**  
**Followes the debts awn be the deid**  
Item thair wes awn be the said umqle James Graham the tyme of his  
deceis forsaid  
To Peter Williamson in Watermeetings twa hundreth merks  
£133.06.08  
To Robert Moffett in OverFingland twa hundreth mks  
£133.06.08  
To Robert Corsbie in Littil Clyde ane hundreth mks with ten mks of  
annual rent  
£ 66.13.04  
To John McCuach (?) in Littil Clyde ane hundreth mks  
£66.13.04  
To John Williamson in Glenocher(?) cawit bastard xx mks  
£13.06.08  
To Matthew Taitt in Dalgarna fyftie punds for meill  
£50.00.00  
To Rolland Thomsoun in Glenocher fyve mks  
£ 3.06.08  
To John Faulois younger fyftie schillings  
£ 2.10.00  
Item mair to the said Matthew Taitt aucht punds fir thrie firlotts beir  
To Kristein Weir in GlenKill xL sh  
£ 2.00.00  
**Summa of the debts awn be the deid iiiic iiiXXv lib xvish viiid** **£ 485.16.08**  
(my total £477.16.08)  
**Restis of frie geir the debts deduced iiC iiiXXxi lib xvi sh viiid** **£271.16.08**  
**To be devydit in thrie pts deids pairt is iiiXXxlib xiish iid** **£ 90.12.02**  
**Followes the deids legacie & letter will**

---

<sup>2</sup> variation of 'colpindach', a young cow or ox

Upon the tenth day of January the yeir of God 1623 yeirs the quhilk day the said umqle James Graham maid his legacie and letterwill as followes viz

He appointed Elizabeth Weir his spous and Adame Grahame his sone to be his executors and ordained the said Elizabeth Weir the onlie intromittrix with his guidis & geir Item the said James leives to Marion Hituchard (?) in Quhytcamp the auld meir and hir foal Item to .... in Kirkhoip and kow Item he leives to Adame Graham his sone fourtein merks the rest of his guidis and geir he left to Elizabeth Weir his spous Mair he ordained Adame Graham his sone to follow the exampill of Thomas Weir of Nether...toun Adame Weir of Letterschaws and John Graham younger in Crawford in their wechtie advice (?) Sic subscribitur Mr William Wilsoun minister at Crawford Lindesay

**The testament of James Graham of Glenochar who deceased 20 February 1623.**

**The livestock on the farm were as follows:**

One old horse with foal            value £6 & 1 merk

Another horse                    value £13 & 1 merk

Eleven cows with calves value £132

Four cows with no calves        value £44

Three three-year old cows      value £24

Four cows                        value £16

2 steers                         value £4

Eighty old sheep                value £133 + half merk

Twenty-seven young sheep    value £27

The household equipment, furnishings and his personal effects were valued at £24 (an unusually high figure).

The stock had a total value of about £399 + 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> merks Scots.

(The £1 Scots was valued at 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>12</sub>th of the £1 sterling.)

James' son Adam was left 80 merks (a merk was 2/3rds of £1 Scots; 13/4d). However, Adam owed his father 500 merks (£333)! James' total estate was worth £738 but he owed some of his neighbours £485 leaving a net value of £253. One-third was deducted as tax leaving his widow, Elizabeth (Bessie) Weir, with about £168 Scots. She died three years later, leaving her own testament and the farm inventory much depleted. Whether Adam ever repaid his debt to his mother is unknown, but it seems unlikely.

It is the numerous other individuals and locations named in the will which are of immense importance in providing real history for this time and place. For example, the following individuals from Glenochar were owed money by the deceased: Robert Thomson, 5 merks; John

Williamson (named bastard), 20 merks; John Falowis, 50 shillings – and he was also cited as a witness to the will. Their status on the farm is unknown; were they workers or sub-tenants?

James' legacies to his daughters Marion and Blanche were one cow each. Marion lived at Kirkhope, a nearby bastle-house site. One Henry Graham of Shortcleuch, presumably related, got the old mare and her foal.

James appears to express reservations about his son's judgement, because he asks in the will that Adam, in taking important decisions, should seek the council of several named neighbours. The Crawford minister William Wilson recorded his request.

So, in this single document, we have seventeen named contemporaries of James Graham of Glenochar in 1623, as well as the mention of the Commissary of Lanark and of James' unnamed mother. The valuations of animals and some barley are given and that for his household contents. Unfortunately, in Scottish rural testaments there is no itemised account of the household goods, which may be indicative of the relatively meagre contents, even though the archaeology shows that some luxury items were being enjoyed.

An interesting fact is the small numbers of cattle given in the document; only twenty-four! Although he had over one hundred sheep. The time of his death may have something to do with that, being February when most cattle would have been indoors. If he was master of the fermtoun, one might expect him to have many more cattle? Given the number of byres on the site. His may indicate that Graham was only one of several sub tenants on the farm, each having his own small herd. Such questions and analyses will be pursued as the testaments are considered as a whole grouping, including those from neighbouring sites.

The testaments are hand written in ledgers in a script known as 'secretary hand'. The text is in vernacular Scots and words are sometimes abbreviated, so transcriptions require a degree of skill and patience. They do, however, usually follow a standard format which helps when transcribing.

The testaments will add a significant dimension to the Clydesdale bastle story and to our knowledge of rural life in the 17th century in this part of Scotland. Over sixty relevant documents await analysis to be incorporated into future publication.

#### **Caution for James Graham of Glenurquhar 1587.**

The following record is given in the Privy Council:

“Caution by Archibald, Earl of Angus, for James Graham in Glenurquhar and Adam Hunter in Heircleuch in £200 each. [Exactly what the caution was for has not yet been found].

#### **Raid on Glenochar in 1600.**

There is a reference in the Privy Council records to a raid on Glenochar in 1600, given as the following:

“Order to charge Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig as master and land of Robert Bell of Gatill, Ritchie Bell of Castlebank and Wat Bell, called David’s Wat to enter them before the King and Council at Falkland upon 11<sup>th</sup> August next, under pain of horning, to answer the complaint of James Graham in Glenurquhar and Ronnie Thomesoun there touching their spuilie from upon 16<sup>th</sup> instant of “ten scoir ky and oxin, threttie horse and meiris, and the hail insicht and plenissing of their houses”.

[Why there should be 200 cattle and 30 horses at Glenochar is difficult to explain unless there had been a gathering of neighbouring animals to be driven to market?]

### **The Search for Further Bastle Houses in Scotland.**

The realisation of the true architectural type of building at Windgate House in 1981 has led to a search for further unidentified bastle house sites in Scotland.

Fieldwork and enquiries have now produced a concentration of bastles in Clydesdale and several others have been identified in neighbouring regions.

For the purposes of this report, the known sites are listed with National Grid reference numbers and a brief note on each location. This may be expanded upon in future. Only the sites out with Clydesdale which have so far been visited by the writer are given, but many others are known.

### **Bastle houses in Clydesdale.**

The Clydesdale bastle houses appear to be of two basic types, dictated by their length; they are the ‘long type’ and the ‘short type’. Three of the former, No’s 1, 5 and 10, have been shown by excavation to have sub divisional walls in the basement, separating a room of about one third of the total space. No’s 4 and 7 are also long types, although for several reasons detail is lacking. The others appear to be of the short type.

#### **1. Windgate House (NT 016273) (Gillanders et al 1986 *ibid* & Ward 2016, *ibid*).**

This is where it all began! Typically, this building had been described as the remains of a 16th-century tower house, but its long plan makes it quite distinctive and it was this characteristic and the 17th-century occupation evidence from the excavations that led to its interpretation as a bastle house. The excavation has been published (Ward et al, SVBWG, 1986, Ward 2016). It had a vaulted basement, a draw bar tunnel to protect the door, small windows protected by iron bars and a scale and platt mural stairway. Importantly, this house originally had a slated roof with the slates being fixed by wooden pegs. This building presents a problem in that there are no other farm buildings in the vicinity, except for three sheep buchts. It may be that this was not a farmhouse as such but may have had some other function and, because of its apparent



seclusion, perhaps a sinister purpose. It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**2. Glenochar (NS 946139) (Ward 1998, *ibid*).**

Described this report. It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**3. Nemphlar (NS 856444) (Ward 2017<sup>2</sup>).**

A short type, at the time of its discovery this habitable building was the most complete bastle in the area, as the entire fabric of the original masonry had survived. Sadly, it has since suffered dreadful vandalism at the hands of its owners who have removed several original features to 'modernise' the property, and this in the full knowledge of the significance of the building. What should have been a Monument in Care has now been irreparably spoiled. The entire vault showing two phases of construction, some of the original windows, the doorway with two draw bar tunnels and a mural stair may still exist.

What have been lost include some windows, the original basement floor and a substantial portion of a gable including a window with an original iron bar, and a fireplace lintel bearing the date 1607 and two sets of initials. The land surrounding this bastle has been extensively developed into gardens, roads and buildings, leaving no obvious remains of contemporary buildings. It is now a 'B' listed building.

**4. Carnwath Mill (NS 997454) (Ward 2017<sup>2</sup>).**

A long type, this bastle is incorporated into the kitchen of a modern farmhouse. The thick walls survive on three sides and the best evidence that it is a bastle and not a tower is that the upper long walls reduce in thickness and one has a tiny original window which was protected by a single iron bar (now gone). Window rybats with grooves for leaded glass have been re-built into a modern doorway and a stone bearing the date 1611 is now incorporated into a nearby wall. There is no visible evidence for a vault. Recent repair work has shown a slit window in the long wall which probably gave limited light and ventilation to the basement. The bastle is embraced within the modern farm buildings and it is probable that this was a principal farmhouse in its heyday.

**5. Glendorch (NS 870188) (Ward 2015<sup>2</sup> & 2017<sup>1</sup>).**

This is a long type, which appears similar in plan to No's. 1 and 10. Excavations (D&ES, 1985-1986/Ward 2017<sup>1</sup>) by the author's group revealed this building to be of a very high quality of workmanship, incorporating dressed sandstone for quoins, steps, doorways, windows (with leaded glass), eave drip stones, roof ridges and even gun ports. The building also had an internal stairway and had slates on the original roof. One long wall with a slit window, which is splayed through the haunch of the vault, survives. Large blocks of original masonry lie adjacent to the ruin, which was incorporated into a later byre (now itself ruinous). The reason for the superior

masonry at Glendorch is that it was occupied by the Foullis family, wealthy Edinburgh goldsmiths, who had leases of the nearby lead mines at Leadhills.

Nearby are turf buchts, rig and furrow fields and lazy beds. The adjacent and now ruinous 19th-century shepherd's cottage has largely been built using stone from the bastle house and may include a fine sandstone mantelpiece, now lying among the rubble.

**6. Snar (NS 862200) (Ward 2017<sup>2</sup>).**

Limited excavation showed this building to be of two periods of 17th-century construction. The extension had an open drain on the cobbled floor indicating a byre. It is recorded that this was a double roomed building with vaults in each chamber and was still in use in the 19th century.

**7. Glengeith (NS 947166) (Ward 2017<sup>2</sup>).**

Unexcavated, a long type, clearly evident on the ground and showing evidence of a vault but little else. A massive red sandstone door lintel with a curved underside is lying nearby in the burn; this is of similar design to the example at Nemphlar. Glengeith is surrounded by the entire suite of features that make up a 17th-century fermtoun (Ward, 1994) and shows much similarity with Glenochar, the next farm to the south. It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**8. Wintercleuch (NS 9801140) (Ward 2012<sup>4</sup>).**

A short type, Wintercleuch has been excavated (D&ES, 1991-1992/Ward). Evidence for the vault, a mural spiral stair with a red sandstone roll moulded newel, the rolled moulding of a red sandstone doorway and a central open drain in the basement was found. The occupation evidence is very similar to nearby Glenochar. Carbonised straw may indicate the thatched roof; it certainly was not slated. The bastle is surrounded by the remains of other buildings and field systems, indicating that this was a farm, albeit in a rather remote position. The remains are consolidated, and a trail now exists to the site with illustrated interpretive panels which also explain the pre-history of the route. It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**9. Kirkhope (NS 967065) (Ward 2012<sup>3</sup>).**

Unfortunately, this site lies within the catchment area of the Daer Reservoir and is normally submerged. However, during a period of low water it was partially excavated (D&ES 1995/Ward) to reveal its plan and other architectural characteristics. Kirkhope has previously been assumed to be a tower house and was described as such, but it is now interpreted as a bastle on the criteria of land tenure and other evidence previously cited. A short type, with a turnpike stair set against the main building, this feature distinguishes it from most other bastles. The stair has roll-moulded newel of red sandstone and

the same material and style of moulding has been used for doorways and windows, the latter having a smaller diameter and more petite moulding. Slate does not appear to have been used on the roof. The haunch of a vault is visible and there has been an open central drain in the basement. It may be possible that the same masons built Kirkhope, Wintercleuch and Glenochar because of the use of distinctive Dumfriesshire sandstone on the openings. The only visible and possibly associated remains is a paved floor surface to the south, but the nearby 19th-century settlement of Kirkhope, which is all but obliterated and also submerged, may overlie earlier structures.

**10. Smithwood (NS 959093) (Ward 2012<sup>2</sup>).**

Smithwood is the last site to be excavated and consolidated, and is shown to be a 'long type' and like No's 1 and 5, having an internal division wall in the basement. The building has an entrance in the gable wall, still with a pintle hinge surviving, the internal stair was to the left as one entered, exactly the same as No's 1 and 5. The main chamber has an open central drain showing its use as a byre and a slit window existed in the one surviving long wall, very like No's 4 and 5. The main building is surrounded by other less substantial buildings, enclosures and lazy beds.

It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**11. Thorril Castle. (NS 864309) (Ward 1992, *ibid* & 2017<sup>2</sup>).**

Possibly a short type. This suite of small buildings is grassy banks with lime-mortared stones protruding. The site was discovered during the construction of the M74 motorway and was given prominence to ensure the protection of the monument during the construction of the road (Ward, 1994). The writer believes the name is derived from Torthorwald Castle near Dumfries because the owners of that and the farms adjacent to Thorril Castle were the Douglas's. Incorporated into the nearby sheep stall are several roll moulded door rybats of local carboniferous sandstone; these are obviously from the adjacent ruins. The name of the nearby burn, Byrecleuch, is indicative of a small farm. It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**12. St John's Kirk. Symington Parish.**

The intact vault of a short type is incorporated within the heart of a Victorian mansion and is used as a unique dining room. The ancient building has not been surveyed in detail at the time of writing. *Visitors are not encouraged.*

**13. Howgate. Carmichael Parish.**

The vaulted chamber of an indeterminate sized building is now incorporated into the 19th-century farmhouse. No other feature is diagnostic of a bastle house but built into outbuildings are various

roll moulded and other dressed sandstone blocks taken from a 17th-century building.

The above are all in Clydesdale. The buildings of Glenochar, Windgate, Wintercleuch, Smithwood and possibly Kirkhope were all abandoned in the mid-18th century, when these houses must still have been vastly superior to anything that may have replaced them. The abandonment and demolition is now understood to be the product of the 'Lowland Clearances' which took place soon after 1760 in Clydesdale.

#### **Bastle houses out-with Clydesdale.**

The following are only a few of the many known relevant sites out with Clydesdale, which are interpreted here as bastle houses. It was the intention to survey and research numerous other sites by the writer, but this is unlikely to happen now. Some other sites are given here to indicate a wider and probably more even distribution of bastle houses in southern Scotland.

#### **Kinnel Head. (NT 02780160) 4 miles SW of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.**

This ruinous vaulted building is described as a tower, but it is noted that it has a long plan, measuring 15m x 8m. It originally had an entrance on a long wall above the basement, the door being protected by double drawbars. The builders took advantage of natural outcropping stone against which to build this house and another adjacent building. Massive stones are incorporated into the structures. What is of interest is the fact that the occupancy in the 16th and 17th centuries was by tenants - members of the Johnston family (NMRS, NT 00 SW.1).

#### **New Abbey. (NX 9618 6612) 6 miles south of Dumfries.**

Located just behind New Abbey Mill, this is probably the best-preserved example known in Scotland and it is still occupied. It is more akin to the English bastles in that it has two entrances. The house is now reached by a later stone stair. The small building is made with large granite boulders. It measures 9.3m x 5.4m overall.

#### **Greigston. 4 miles south of St Andrews, Fife.**

No details at the time of writing but this single storey vaulted building with two entrances would be regarded as a bastle house if it were in the Borders region. It is possible that the building belongs to a later period.

#### **Uttershill. (NT 23855943) near Penicuik, 10 miles south of Edinburgh.**

This building has been excavated (Alexander, et al 1998) and although described in the past as 'castle' the excavation provided the evidence that the building originated as a vaulted bastle house of long plan. The building was soon converted by the addition of a substantial wing in typical 17th-century style to form a larger and more impressive house of a less defensive nature. The original basement drain was located,

indicating a byre, and evidence that the upper long walls reduced in thickness is shown. Unfortunately, the original entrance/s and any evidence of a mural stair are lost because of the rebuilding to form the later wing. It is the most northerly unequivocal bastle house known.

**County Hotel. Peebles High Street.**

At ground level, there is a barrel-vaulted chamber incorporated within the later building of the hotel. This has been cited (with reservation) as the remains of a bastle, perhaps one of the six urban examples said to have existed in Peebles (RCAHMS, 1967, *ibid*).

**Slacks. (NT 64400988) Scottish Borders.**

A larger than normal building but surviving adequately in its masonry to show that this was only ever a two-storey house, despite its appellation as a tower. It is unvaulted, with the basement doorway surviving with a draw bar tunnel, but what is unusual in Scotland for non-towers is the double door check, perhaps for a yett. The position of the assumed entrance to the upper chamber must have been in the missing part of the SE wall. There are the remains of numerous other buildings around Slacks which have been surveyed (RCAHMS, 1994, *ibid*)

**Mervinslaw. (NT 67171173) Scottish Borders.**

The confusion regarding nomenclature is demonstrated by the NMRS entry for this building. It is noted by RCHM (England) as a bastle and by RCAHMS as a Pele-House, but the heading of the NMRS entry is Peel and it is given on OS maps as Mervinslaw Tower! The unaltered masonry of the building survives almost completely, showing the pitch of the single storey gables. Each level of the unvaulted house had separate doorways with defensive draw bar tunnels. There are remains of other buildings nearby.

**Johnsleuch. (NT 63156645) East Lothian.**

This is a well-preserved vaulted house which is still habitable. It has been modified by the addition of a wheel stair in a projecting semi-circular tower, insertion of additional windows and the removal of about half of the barrel vault. It is described in the RCAHMS Berwickshire Inventory (1909) [But not as a bastle house].

**Carfrae. (NT 50182 55078).**

Described in Canmore (ID 55999) as a 'bastle' but also called a 'peel'.

**Bite-About. (NT 7838 4673).**

Described in Canmore (ID 58483) as 'probably a late bastle house', it is also called a 'pele'.

**Foulden Bastle. (NT 9198 5552) 3 miles east of Chirnside, Scottish Borders.**

Although there is no longer an actual bastle house at this location, a grave stone records 'Hier lyeth ane honorabil man Georg Ramsay in

Fulden Bastle who departed 4 Jan 1592 and of his age 74'. Ramsay may have thought of himself as 'honourable', but apparently, he was a notorious Border reiver! The crucial point is the contemporary use of the word 'bastle' on his gravestone.

Foulden is also known for its rather unusual tithe barn, located beside the church, there is some suspicion that it may originally have been a bastle house.

The non-Clydesdale sites given above merely demonstrate the building type exists out with the areas where bastle houses have been traditionally recorded, now including Clydesdale. They are given as a pointer for future researchers and fieldworkers.

Numerous other ruinous buildings with thick walls and/or vaulted basements in Berwickshire and the Border towns and countryside require further research.

It is likely that the frequency of defensive buildings known in the Borders as bastle houses extends much further north and possibly west of the dense English Border distribution. The vaulted building at Greigston Farm near St Andrews does tend to stretch the argument of the wider distribution, but it may simply be a remote outlier. The good example at Penicuik just south of Edinburgh perhaps more realistically defines the northernmost limit of the incidence of such buildings. Fieldwork would certainly produce more examples between the Lammermuir Hills and Berwick and it may be possible to discover further examples in south central Scotland, that is Clydesdale and Tweeddale and to the south-west in Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway.

What is clear from early references such as in the Old and New Statistical Accounts and other local histories (e.g. UWL 1864), this latter being especially important for Upper Clydesdale, where many buildings no longer extant, but are described as being 'old farmhouses' and/or being 'strong houses' having 'vaulted chambers' (e.g. see Zeune 1992 *ibid*).

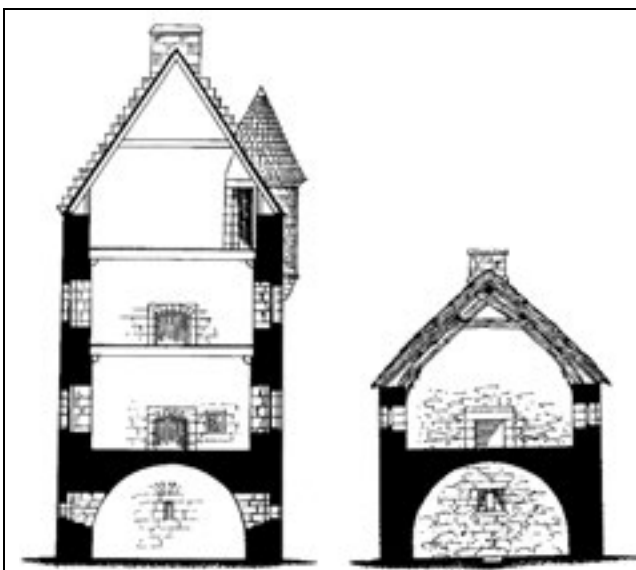
For example; in Biggar town there was a building known as 'the langvout' (long vault), sadly demolished without record in the 1960's, and before any interest in such buildings was being expressed. The writer suspects this would have been an example of an urban bastle house. The town of Biggar was raided in 1603 by the Grahams of Liddesdale in an event known as 'Ill Week' (see above).

Similarly, in Hawick, an old photograph in the local museum shows a vaulted building being demolished circa 1884, in Mid Row (street), now Drumlanrig Square (PI 120). The building was part of a line of street buildings and shows the vault, and possible narrowing of walls in the upper chamber, classic bastle house features, since a tower would require the wall thicknesses to be maintained to support upper floors (Fig 28). Other old photographs in Hawick museum of the same street suggest there may have been a number of bastle houses there. A shop; 51 High Street (opposite Victoria Hotel) in Hawick, still has a vaulted chamber and is most likely another bastle candidate.

Peebles still has part of a surviving bastle on its main street; a vaulted room in the County Hotel is described by Buchan (1925) & RCAHMS (1967) where they both allude to six other bastle houses in Peebles, which are “known to have been standing in Peebles in 1870”, and Chambers (Chambers 1864) gives an illustration of a doorway reputed to be from a bastle house (Fig 29).

At Lessuden, a village near Hawick there were no fewer than *sixteen* bastle houses reported (Zeune, *ibid*).

Such evidence for the entire Scottish border counties, old Lanarkshire, the Lothians and perhaps even Ayrshire requires to be examined, if this were done coupled with additional fieldwork, then it seems likely that further Scottish bastle house sites will be identified.



**Fig 28. Typical tower house; Fourmerkland Tower on left, and typical bastle house section on right.**



**Fig 29. Old doorway in a Peebles bastle.**



**Plate 120. Photograph of a town house in Mid Row, Hawick being demolished. Almost certainly an urban bastle house. Hawick Museum.**



## **Discussion/Conclusion**

### **Houses.**

The living standards, if such they could be described, are fairly represented by the buildings and their configurations. Only in one case (at B11) was there any evidence of separation between people and animals, the bastle house of course being the exception to that. It is possible that some arrangement could have existed but left no trace, for example in later times box beds were used to divide the spaces between animals and people in cottages.

Fire places were always isolated on the floor spaces and not against gables, the risk of burning a building down were thus lessened. Chimneys were almost certainly absent. It would appear from contemporary accounts that furniture was also practically non-existent, apart from the most basic forms. 'Rat run' drains cut into the ground of the house ends indicate the need for dry floors, perhaps to sleep on with some rudimentary bedding laid on vegetable matter. Some indication of seating around fire places was evident, this must have been the social centre of the houses, with chains suspended from the roof with hooks over the fire for cooking and baking. The houses were clearly dark, dirty, most likely smelly; however, they were probably warm but extremely smoky. Because of the latter bugs may not have been too much of a problem.

### **Byres.**

Since nearly every building had a byre or in some cases appears to only have been a byre, the overwintering of animals was an important factor in the economy of the fermtoun. That immediately speaks to a considerable amount of fodder being grown and gathered to feed them. The maximum numbers of animals possible for each building are possible to calculate given the evidence of stalling in B 8. The size of the animals, which are presumed to be cattle, can also be determined by the spacing between walls and drains, obviously they were small animals compared to modern cattle, the largest being something like a Dexter cow or a young modern stirk (a yearling heifer). Given the total possible animal numbers from all the byres on the site, and bearing in mind that at least three buildings were not investigated, then circa 120 cattle could have been kept over the winter in byres. All sorts of hypothetical statistics can be postulated but allowing for 50% of that total, then 60 cattle could have been on site at any given point. Even so, it is still difficult to account for two hundred cattle being raided from the fermtoun in 1600. A gathering from neighbouring farms in preparation for droving to market may explain it.

### **History.**

Practically all the evidence regarding bastle houses in Clydesdale, apart from the obvious defensive house remains themselves, belongs to the period after the need for such buildings. Hardly any evidence has been found to pre-date circa 1600. The main contribution of BAG work has been to put these illusive buildings back on the map and into a

historical context, however, and perhaps just as importantly, the Project has illuminated considerably on the lifestyles of people in rural southern and upland Scotland from c 1600 – 1760, and crucially demonstrated the ‘Lowland Clearances’ through archaeology.

In 1603 when James VI and I acceded to the throne of both Scotland and England, he resolved and for the most part succeeded in taming the borders, and the lawless reivers. However, what confidence could people have living in the area, that he would succeed, and that peace would last? Had he died in the first decade of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, life would probably have gone back to ‘normal’ for the borderers. The requirement for a defensive house would continue, as would the reivers obnoxious behaviour. In the event this did not come about but it is possible that people still built such houses as bastles in the early years of the 17<sup>th</sup> century – just in case.

Although James VI & I did succeed in solving most of the reiving problem during his lifetime, there are still plenty of references of continued lawlessness in Scotland. Perusal of the Calendar of State Papers as late as 1636 gives an instruction to the Marquis of Douglas as Warden of the Middle Shires to apprehend any outlaws and fugitives coming from the Middle Shires. Reiving or rustling as it became known to be, continued into the 18<sup>th</sup> century in the Highlands with many well-known problem families attacking one another in kin feud.

Bastle houses did eventually become obsolete as far as defence was concerned, but had the Lowland Clearances not come about in southern Scotland, many of these buildings, which were deliberately demolished, would still be standing today, perhaps still lived in as one or two are; e.g. Carnwath & Nemphlar in Clydesdale and New Abbey further south, and of course, many others south of the border.

Of primary importance, has been the need to identify these long-forgotten places, and their significance. When the first discovery of a bastle house was made in Clydesdale in 1981, the landscape was being blanketed with commercial forestry, an alarming development which meant that numerous ancient sites succumbed to the trees. This was especially true for Upper Tweeddale where numerous Bronze Age house sites and other pre-historic settlements were overplanted. There was no provision for archaeology in those days in such projects. Once discovered by BAG, sites were surveyed, and certain examples chosen for excavation to establish more firmly their true nature and context within the landscape. The direct outcome of that has been that most sites are now Scheduled Ancient Monuments or have listed building status.

The participating archaeologists now believe that the aim of recognition has been achieved and a fascinating new chapter of Scottish rural vernacular building and social history is consequently emerging. Most of the fieldwork programme in Clydesdale has been completed, but research continues, and the group are now turning their attention to surrounding regions in the search for further examples of bastle houses. There yet remains major post-excavation

and historical research programmes to finalise. A wealth of data will be forthcoming from specialists' reports on the objects, statistical analysis of the Glenochar buildings and other bastle houses, and many contemporary sources of information have been identified but not yet transcribed and studied. It is the intention to publish firstly archaeological accounts of the fieldwork of the Clydesdale Bastle Project, followed by a supplementary historical narrative. When this has been done, it seems certain that a major contribution to Scottish history will have been made.

Bastle houses were built and occupied by relatively wealthy tenant farmers who required strong houses to protect their families and their possessions against attack by lawless bands of cut-throats popularly known as the 'Border Reivers', but in some instances – near neighbours!

The reivers or raiders were described as 'the broken men of the Borders' and numerous well-known Border families traditionally lived off 'ill-gotten gains'. Both Scottish and English reivers have been romanticised in ballads and literary works, but they did, in fact, plunder and murder at will, not sparing women and children. Under cloak of darkness, they drove off sheep and cattle and stole goods, often with unnecessary extreme cruelty and violence. Wardens on both sides of the border were entrusted with local government but they often turned the unrest to their own advantage and, in some cases, were responsible for crimes themselves. Setting a thief to catch a thief has seldom worked in history. There was nothing of chivalry or courage in this story, only bravado and cruelty, it remains one of the most despicable periods in British history.

This lawless behaviour continued from medieval times until King James VI of Scotland acceded to the throne of England on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603. As monarch of both kingdoms, James was determined to impose law and order on the border country, taking stern measures, which brought about peace.

A raid is recorded by The Privy Council for Scotland on Glenochar; in 1600 (given above), two hundred cattle and thirty horses, along with goods from the house, were driven off by retainers of James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who was charged to present the raiders to the courts. In other incidents recorded in Pitcairns Criminal Trials; in 1589, the occupants of the farm of Littlegill near Abington were murdered in their house which was burned, with a girl in it! Almost within sight of Glenochar, a skirmish is recorded in 1593 between two feuding families, the Johnstons of Annandale and the Crichton family from Sanquhar who took part in the so-called battle of Bidhouse Burn. The Crichton's were allies of the Maxwell family of Nithsdale, who were deadly enemies of the Johnstons. Some believe this incident led to the incredible slaughter of 700 Maxwells in 1593 by the Johnstons at Lockerbie, during the so-called Battle of Dryfe Sands and which ended with a running battle through the streets of Lockerbie town where the Johnstons apparently massacred the Maxwells.

A 'Lockerbie lick' is still a well-used euphemism to describe a casual slap or blow, but has its root in the terrible slashing of swords in the above incident.

These, and other accounts made the need for defensible housing in Clydesdale clearly evident.

### **The People and their status.**

The occupants of the bastle houses and their surrounding fermtoun buildings is still a murky chapter in this project. However, we do have a list of at least some of people who lived on these sites throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century, these are given in Testaments or last wills and which are alluded to above.

It is possible that the people who left testaments were the tenants of Glenochar, but who lived in the bastle and those who perhaps lived elsewhere on the farm e.g. Building No 13, is unclear.

Also unclear is how the bastles came to be built in the first place at each location and who paid for their construction. It may be that the landowner or estate paid for the buildings, the cost of which would have been considerable in terms of upland farms of the period (Ward 2013<sup>5</sup>). Nearly all of the Upper Clydesdale bastle houses in the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries lay on Douglas/Hamilton estates and it was to these estates that the tenants were paying rentals.

Windgate House however, must have belonged to the Baillies of Lamington, on whose land it lay. The bastles of Nemphlar and Carnwath most likely were part of the Lockhart estates, but little is known of the people who lived in these three sites.

We are led to believe that tenure, if not given as a "handwritten lease of reasonable length" (Whyte 1979) would lead to insecurity, and that tenants would be unlikely to invest in the farm if tenancy could be rescinded at short notice. In order that the estate could have a rent paying tenant in this landscape fraught with danger, and make some money from the land, maybe they would have to provide the bastle for the tenant's security, since if the tenant loses everything, the estate receives nothing. This may have happened in 1600 when Glenochar was raided. Later in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century any fraternity on the side of the estate for the tenant, even though it was only for the owner's benefit, was pushed aside when everyone was cleared off the ground in pursuit of increased efficiency of the land. However, the principal or only tenant may have been offered a new lease and improved farmhouse and steading to continue, albeit unencumbered with a variety of cottars and their families as in times bygone. Nothing at present is known of any arrangements between owners and others after clearances and abandonment of old settlement locations. The contemporary evidence may lie with estate papers and muniments if they exist.

The Glenochar blacksmith is also indicative of new and better methods of farm management where horses are more and more being relied

upon for farm work, especially for ploughing. The amount of horse shoes found reflect this need for both horses and a blacksmith who would have to re shoe the animals several times per year, perhaps every two or three months, while also making and fixing tools and implements. This strand of evidence is probably at the interface between the various improvement ideas creeping in to land holdings, and the final act of clearing the cottar classes from southern rural Scotland. Judging by the size of the horseshoes, the horses were probably those known as; hobbler, Galloway nag or bog trotter.

### **Abandonment.**

During the progress of the project, which was an organic process as time went by, the clear indication of the sites abandonment in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century became evident. Given the quality of the bastle houses, it was, at that time, inexplicable as to why the sites were deserted. Eventually the realisation that the archaeological evidence was telling of the Lowland Clearances began to dawn (Ward 2012<sup>1</sup> & 2013<sup>5</sup>). The historical evidence came in the comparison of censuses by Webster in 1755 (SHS 1952) and later the Old and New Statistical Accounts (Sinclair 1791-99) where rural population statistics succinctly show a marked and (to the local ministers) alarming decrease in populations of Parishes, and while the ministers are worried about their fewer kirk members they also point out the ‘own goal’, where the depopulation is having an effect of the new farms ability to recruitment of people, who are now presumably dispersed to the industrial areas.

The Estate map by Wells in 1760 is an excellent indicator of when ‘Old Glenochar’ gave way to a re-built ‘new Glenochar’, where the present farm still exists.

### **Acknowledgments.**

The Clydesdale Bastle Project began with the chance discovery that Windgate House was such a building (Ward 2016, *ibid*). Since that time, in 1981, a considerable amount of work has been done in the field and at the desk by a great many people including children, most of whom have volunteered their services. People have come over the years to help in so many ways: to excavate, search and survey, to carry out post-excavation activities such as cataloguing finds, assisting with museum exhibits, providing educational packs, building heritage trails – the list of volunteers seems endless. There are too many to mention here but to them all, the writer is forever indebted.

It would, however, be remiss not to mention by name the small band of dedicated enthusiasts who gave so generously of their time, over the years, but especially after all the excitement of excavation and discovery was over, to bring the Glenochar site to its present condition by landscaping huge spoil heaps, consolidating archaeological remains and creating pathways, bridges and facilities for the comfort of visitors to the site.

Throughout this huge task, they endured the vagaries of weather and the temper of their leader with remarkable fortitude: Isabel Black, Colin and Margaret Brown, Fiona Christison, Brenda and Peter Dreghorn, Ken, Chris and Gemma Fawell, Richard Gillanders, Dorothy Gormley, Bruce Henry, Susan & Robin Hunter, Gregg Joyce, Jack Hoxley, Amy Murphy, Jim Ness, Peter Lavery, David Oxley and Janet, Pat, Michael and Louise Ward.

The late Jean Sloan edited the original report and moreover paid for its limited production run (Ward1998). The site recording was mostly by the writer, drawings of finds by Margaret Brown and Sandra Kelly, the drawing of the anvil and reconstruction drawings are by John Borland who also designed the original on-site interpretive panels at Glenochar in consultation with the writer. The site reconstruction drawing is by Alan Cadzow and Ian Fisher created wonderful artwork on the heritage of Clydesdale.

The Hopetoun Estates Development Company, through the factors Mr Menzies and later Mr Richard Seligman, gave permission for excavations and agreed to the plan to create a Heritage Trail giving public access to the site of Glenochar. The Estate has also provided timber to make access facilities. The Marquis of Linlithgow formally opened the Heritage Trail in 1997 when a distinguished list of guests attended the happy and auspicious occasion. It was estate gamekeeper Mr Kenny Wilson who first drew the importance of the site to the attention of the writer. Hopetoun Estates have also agreed to the 2018 work of improvements to the trail and new signage.

Mr Scott, shepherd at Glenochar Farm, not only became a friend to all who worked on the site over the years, but with cheerfulness and good humour was a significant help to the project by assisting with transportation of equipment and materials.

Dr Donald Bateson of the Hunterian Museum voluntarily identified and conserved coins from the site. Robin Murdoch and Dennis Gallagher did preliminary identification of bottles and clay tobacco pipes respectively and eventually produced reports on them (Murdoch 2006 & Gallagher 2011).

Steven Carter analysed soil samples to show that peat and turf were the main fuel constituents. Jennifer Miller and Jennifer Thoms analysed charcoal and bone respectively.

Jointly, the Lanark and District Archaeological Society [LADAS] and Biggar Museum Trust [BMT] funded the costs of fieldwork and recording. Ed Archer of LADAS attended the site occasionally with support from members of the Society.

The following organisations sponsored various aspects of the Glenochar Project: Shell Better Britain Awards, Clydesdale District Council, UK 2000 Scotland, Glenfiddich Awards, Masons Mortars of Edinburgh, The Scottish Lime Centre, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

The site was the 1996 winner of the British Archaeological Awards: The Pitt-Rivers Award for best project by a voluntary body.

The financial assistance, donation of material and free advice of sponsors has been imperative to the completion of the project. To all who helped in any way, the writer extends his most sincere appreciation.

#### **POST SCRIPT.**

The Glenochar Heritage Trail is undergoing a refurbishment which includes the replacement of all display panels; three A1 and seven A3 with full colour displays, designed by Steven Ward. All visitor facilities such as bridges and styles are being restored to enhance the visitor experience, the work is anticipated to be completed by BAG in 2018.

#### **Glossary.**

Abutment	A structure which supports a wall
Aggregate	Sand and gravel use to make mortar
Barrel vault	Semi-circular roof, of stone or timber
Bastle house	Defensive house, 16th and 17th centuries (see fuller definition in text)
Bucht	A pen used originally to milk sheep
Byre	A building to house cattle
Cruck	A crude timber support for a roof
Cruck pad	A stone base for a cruck, prevents rotting
Curry comb	A comb with metal teeth for grooming animals
Drystane dyke	In Scots – a stone wall built without mortar
Eave Drip stone	Overhanging stone of a wall head allowing rainwater to drip away from wall
Feal	In Scots – turf, usually used for walls
Fermtoun	In Scots – a farm town, consisting of several houses on a single farm
Faience	Glazed stone or pottery, usually blue coloured
Greywacke	Sedimentary rock of the Southern Uplands of Scotland
Hollow way	A sunken track, often worn by driven cattle
Interdigitating	Interlocking and/or overlapping
Keel	In Scots – coloured substance for marking sheep, sometimes referred to as ‘ochre’.
Lazy beds	Strips of embanked soil for spade cultivation

Linear banks	Lengths of walling, straight or curved, now seen as grassy banks
Lintel	Horizontal beam of stone or timber across the top of a door or Window
Lynchet	A terrace, often caused by cultivation
Melon head	Type of Roman bead, globular with segments
Merk	In Scots – 2/3 of £1, a mark.
Mural stair	A stair built within a wall
Newel	The central post or stone support of a spiral stair
Palynology	The study of pollen
Patten	A metal support for the sole of a shoe or clog
Peel, Pele	A timber fence, stockade or stakes
Platt	A platform, used for a stair landing
Quern	A stone used to grind grain
Quoin	A stone forming the outside corner of a wall
Revetment	Stone facing to support a wall
Rig and furrow	Strips of embanked soil forming ridges and troughs, caused by ploughing
Roll moulded	A circular or semi-circular section moulding, usually door and window rybats
Rowel spur	A spur with a sharp toothed wheel
Rotary quern	A circular quern stone used in a rotary motion for grinding
Rybat	Dressed stone at an edge of an opening, usually doors and windows
Saddle quern	The lower quern stone, shaped like a saddle by the backwards and forwards motion of grinding
Shieling	Temporary seasonal hut for herders engaged in transhumance
Stack stands	A stone or timber platform upon which to build a hay or corn stack
Stratified	Having layers of deposition allowing identification of chronological succession
Stratigraphy	The study of stratification
Tenoned poles	with ends cut to be inserted into mortised stones
Testament	A will



Thaler	Silver coinage of Germanic countries from 15th to 16th centuries (dollar)
Transhumance	The seasonal movement of livestock and herders away from crops to shielings
Yett	In Scots – a gate made of interlocking wrought iron bars

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## APPENDIX I. FINDS CATALOGUES.

Tobacco pipes and bottle glass are given in the specialists reports above.

Glenochar Beads. Measurements in mm **Plate 108**

GO.BE.001 12x12, perforation 3, black glass.

- GO.BE.002 13x6, perforation 4, iridescent amber glass.  
 GO.BE.003 11x5, perforation 3, iridescent amber glass.  
 GO.BE.004 12x6, perforation 2, amber glass. From trench E side of bastle.  
 GO.BE.005 6x6, perforation 2, black glass. From S side of B5.  
 GO.BE.006 11x7, perforation 4, black glass. From S side of B5.  
 GO.BE.007 15x15, perforation 3, spherical amber glass. Below slates in B9.  
 GO.Be.008 18x15x7, Roman Melon, fragment, blue, Faience. S side of B11.  
 GO.BE.009 8x10, perforation 4, clear glass, Raspberry shaped decoration. Above stakes in S side of B11.  
 GO.BE.010 5x7, perforation 1, black glass. From B9 in drain.  
 GO.BE.011 9x9, perforation 3, black glass.  
 GO.BE.012 4x5, perforation 1, blue glass.  
 GO.BE.013 4x6, perforation 3, amber glass.  
 GO.BE.014 10x7 cone shaped blue faceted glass, worn edges of facets, especially abraded around the setting edge between back and front, jewel from a modern ring? From E side of B5.

**Glenochar haematite**

Number	Location	No of pieces/description
GO.H. 1	All areas of Bastle site	61 - worked
GO.H. 2	All areas of Bastle site	47 - unworked
GO.H. 3	Floor level 1 in the bastle	1 - worked, 1 - unworked
GO.H. 4	Inside Bastle	5 - worked
GO.H. 5	Outside Bastle	8 - unworked
GO.H. 6	On and around cobbles	7 - worked
GO.H. 7	On and around cobbles	22 - unworked
GO.H. 8	All areas	7 - worked, 2 - unworked
GO.H. 9	Cruck building	2 - worked, 5 - unworked
GO.H.10	No location. <b>Plate 83</b>	1 - burnisher? 95x75x40mm. Dome shaped piece, unworked on upper surface but with opposite side perfectly flat and smoothed but with slight striae, one edge similarly flattened but slight curved and also has striae in several directions, the edges around the broader flat surface are slightly faceted but the angle between the two main ground surfaces is sharp.
GO.H.11	"	1 - worked
GO.H.12	"	1 - worked
GO.H.13	"	1 - worked
GO.H.14	"	1 - worked
GO.H.15	"	1 - worked
GO.H.16	"	1 - worked
GO.H.17	"	1 - worked
GO.H.18	"	1 - worked
GO.H.19	"	1 - worked
GO.H.20	"	1 - worked
GO.H.21	"	1 - worked
GO.H.22	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.23	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.24	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.25	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.26	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.27	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.28	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.29	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.30	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.31	"	1 - unworked
GO.H.32	Cruck building	4 - 1 of worked

= 187 in total of which one may have been a tool; GO.H 10, and 22 were not modified by use.

See **Plate 84** for selection.

### Spindle Whorls by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Glenochar Whorls measurements in mm. See Plate 80 for selection.

GO.WH.001a	25x24x5. Cream coloured shale, partially rounded with a 2mm hole set centrally if the object had been entirely circular. May not have been intended as a whorl, perhaps a pendant? Inside the bastle.
GO.WH.001	40x15, perforation 8. Reddish, bun shaped, decorated with 3 incised circles, flat bottomed. From 'clay pipe' deposit at B5.
GO.WH.001a	28x25x5, perforation 1mm. Buff coloured siltstone, one side semi-circular, other side worn or broken, perforation incomplete would have been central, unfinished whorl?
GO.WH.002	38x16, perforation 10. Brownish, round, both broad faces decorated with four sets of four lines, outer rim plain & flat.
GO.WH.003	34x17, perforation 8. Greyish, outer rim diagonal lines on both edges with raised central band.
GO.WH.004	27x14, perforation 9. Grey, broad flat faces decorated with incised circles, rim also decorated with circles.
GO.WH.005	32x6, perforation 6. Red, flat disc shaped slightly irregular, no decoration.
GO.WH.006	Lead, 21x5, perforation 9. Grey, flat disc shaped not decorated.
GO.WH.007	Lead, 20x4, perforation 7. White, flat disc shaped not decorated. From B13.
GO.WH.008	24x12, perforation 9. Grey, both broad flat faces decorated with rings around perforation. Outer rim decorated with incised rings, two sets of two. From B11.
GO.WH.009	28x12, perforation 9. Grey, one broad flat face decorated with circles, outer rim decorated with incised circles. From B9.
GO.WH.010	32x14, perforation 7. Grey, bun shaped, bottom damaged, top decorated with two incised circles and chevrons. From 'clay pipe' Deposit at B5.
GO.WH.011	29x11, perforation 8. Dark grey, both broad flat faces decorated with circles, also outer rim. From B9.
GO.WH.012	34x7, perforation 9. Cream/red, disc shaped, one broad flat face decorated with sets of lines. From B9 below slate drain.
GO.WH.013	26x17, perforation 10. Grey, decorated with incised circles on outer rim and both flat faces. From B9 below slate drain.
GO.WH.014	39x6, perforation 10. Brown/grey, disc shaped, not decorated. Repaired. From B8.
GO.WH.015	31x10, perforation 9. Dark grey, one broad face decorated with incised lines. Rim also decorated. Damage to side. From B9, below slate floor.
GO.WH.016	35x8 approximately, broken in half. Sand coloured, one broad flat face decorated with star pattern around perforation. Other flat side damaged.
GO.WH.017	34x7, perforation 8. Dark grey, bun shaped, flat and damaged other broad face decorated with star pattern around the perforation. From B13.
GO.WH.018	28x10 approximately, broken in half, Dark grey, one broad face decorated. Repaired. From B13.
GO.WH.019	40x11 broken in half. Brown, one broad face decorated, rim also decorated, other broad face damaged. From B13.
GO.WH.020	33x8, perforation 9. Buff, flat disc shape, slightly irregular, undecorated. From B13.
GO.WH.021	44x15, perforation 11. Light grey, broad flat faces plain. Flattish rim, decorated with diagonal lines, one face chipped. From B11.

GO.WH.022	41x6, perforation 9. Utilised medieval pottery, green glazed. Glazed side with linear indentation to one side of perforation. From B10.
GO.WH.023	45x9, broken in half. Light grey, broad flat faces not decorated, but rim shows signs of decoration. One face chipped, other face repaired. From B11.
GO.WH.024	47x5 approximately, broken in half. Grey with red speckle through stone. flat disc shape, not decorated. From B11.
GO.WH.025	Broken, grey with incised circles.
GO.WH.026	20x10x5, Lead, no location.
GO.WH.027	Stone broken, 3mm, end of road. Roadway between B10 & B11.

#### Various stone finds

Acc No	Type	Context	Description
GO/ST/001	Li		Whetstone, 235mm x c.57mm x c.35mm. Sandstone, fine-grained, micaceous with darker laminae of siltstone? greywacke. Smoothed on the 2 larger faces and on one side. Surface appears blackened.
GO/ST/002	Li		A flat stone of greywacke, probably a burn pebble originally with smoothed surfaces and edges. Length is 165mm, width >45mm and thickness 12mm. At one end it has an 'hour glass' perforation. The object is interpreted as a loom weight.
GO/ST/003	Li		Whetstone, 60mm long c.28mm square but waisted to c.24mm. Sandstone, quartzose, pale reddish-grey, medium-grained, micaceous? Lower Devonian. All surfaces smoothed. Groove cut longitudinally into one side.
GO/ST/004	Li		Whetstone - broken off and split, 112mm x c.52mm x c.28mm. Sandstone, reddish-brown, medium-grained, non-micaceous? some calcareous cement? Permo-Triassic. All surfaces smoothed except where split off.
GO/ST/005	Li		Whetstone - fragment of, 46mm x c.40mm x c.32mm. Sandstone, reddish-brown, fine-grained, non-micaceous? Permo-Triassic. All surfaces smoothed except where broken off. Similar to GO/ST/006 from same whetstone.
GO/ST/006	Li		Whetstone - fragment of, 71mm x c.57mm x c.53mm. Sandstone, reddish-brown, fine-grained, non-micaceous? Permo-Triassic. Three facets smoothed. One of the broken surfaces shows some sign of use. Similar to GO/ST/005? from same whetstone.
GO/ST/007	Li		Whetstone - fragment of, 40mm x c.35mm x c.27mm. Sandstone, reddish-brown, medium-grained, non-micaceous? some calcareous cement? Permo-Triassic. Similar to GO/ST/004. All surfaces smoothed except where split off.
GO/ST/008	Li		Smoothing stone. A river pebble 170mm x up to 55mm x up to 45mm. Felspathic sandstone, grey - probably greywacke. All surfaces smoothed.
GO/ST/009	Li		Whetstone, 280mm x c.47mm x up to 25mm. Sandstone, fine-grained, rare mica, grey with darker laminae of siltstone? greywacke. Smoothed on all faces. One edge appears blackened. Similar to GO/ST/001.



GO/ST/010 Li Whetstone - a finishing stone - 128mm x c.42mm x up to 18mm thick. Siltstone, grey, finely micaceous. Smoothed on faces and one edge.

GO/ST/011 Li Whetstone, 145mm x up to 45mm x up to 27mm. Fine-grained, pale grey calcareous sandstone. Suggestion of lamination. Rare, very small mica flakes? Carboniferous. All surfaces and ends smoothed.

GO/ST/012 Li Whetstone, broken off at one end, 104mm, tapering from 32mm x 28mm to 25mm x 23mm. Fine-grained, pale grey siltstone. Suggestion of lamination. Rare, very small mica flakes. Small iron grains. All surfaces and the intact end smoothed.

GO/ST/013 Li Whetstone, broken off at one end, 113mm, tapering from 32mm x 20mm to 27mm x 163mm. Fine-grained, laminated, pale grey sandstone. Abundant mica flakes. Rusty film on outside. All surfaces smoothed. A 'finishing' stone.

GO/ST/014 Li Rubbing stone. A slab roughly triangular 25-33mm thick, 180mm long, up to 80 mm wide. Pale grey, medium - coarse-grained, calcareous sandstone. All surfaces show signs of use.

GO/ST/015 Li Rubbing stone. Rounded flat pebble, 39mm thick, c.65mm in diameter. Pale buff, medium-grained, calcareous sandstone with iron patches. All surfaces show signs of use.

GO/ST/016 Li Boring tool, 110mm long, tapering from broken-off trapezoidal end - 6-12mm and 10mm thick to a blunt point. Signs of wear at point, extending on corners for distance of 65mm. Grey slate.

GO/ST/017 Li Whetstone, broken off at one end, 96mm long, 20mm x 11mm. Laminated, pale buff siltstone. All surfaces smoothed. A 'finishing' stone.

GO/ST/018 Li Whetstone, broken off at one end, 67mm long, oval cross section 18mm x 14mm. Gritty, medium-grained, micaceous sandstone. All surfaces smoothed. Similar to GO/ST/009.

GO/ST/019 Li Whetstone, small, complete, 57mm long, 11mm square cross section, with rounded corners - slightly tapering. Fine-grained, faintly micaceous pale buff sandstone. All surfaces smoothed. Ends rounded. Similar to GO/ST/020.

GO/ST/020 Li Whetstone, small, complete, 52mm long, 11mm x 8mm cross section, with rounded corners - tapering to point at one end. Fine-grained, faintly micaceous pale buff sandstone like GO/ST/019. All surfaces smoothed.

GO/ST/021 Li Whetstone, broken. This piece has a rounded rectangular handle, 42 -44mm in diameter and c.105mm long, attached to a rectangular portion, tapering from 52mm x 46mm at shoulder to 35 x 37mm at broken end. Gritty medium-grained pale buff sandstone with calcareous cement. Similar lithology to GO/ST/015.

GO/ST/022 Li Whetstone, part of, 3 fragments conjoined. Like GO/ST/021, this has a rounded rectangular handle, 40 x 47mm and c.85mm long, attached to a rectangular portion, tapering from 50mm x 42mm at shoulder. Gritty medium-grained pale buff, micaceous sandstone with calcareous cement. Similar lithology to GO/ST/015 and GO/ST/021. Handle has deep cuts where it was used to sharpen knife blades.

- GO/ST/023 Li Whetstone, part of, cuboidal, 105mm long, rounded square section c.55mm across tapering to damaged point. Gritty medium-grained pale buff, micaceous sandstone with calcareous cement. Similar lithology to GO/ST/021-22.
- GO/ST/024 Li Whetstone, part of, cuboidal, 79mm long, x 66mm x 68mm. Gritty medium-grained pale buff, micaceous sandstone with calcareous cement. Similar lithology to GO/ST/021-23.
- GO/ST/025 Li NO FIND.
- GO/ST/026 Li Whetstone, part of, 155mm long, 56mm square section with rounded corners, tapering to rounded point. Medium-grained, dark reddish brown, non-micaceous sandstone? Permo-Triassic. Lithology similar to GO/ST/004 -7.
- GO/ST/027 Li Pebble, water-worn, used as a whetstone, 88mm x c.46mm x up to 41mm. Sandstone, fine-grained, rare mica, grey with darker laminae of siltstone -? greywacke. Smoothed on all faces. Similar lithology to GO/ST/009.
- GO/ST/028 Li Pebble, used as a hammer stone - water-worn, a flattened oval - 86mm x c.76mm x up to 45mm. Most of the edge chipped and worn. Quartzite, somewhat reddened - possibly derived from conglomerates of Silurian date - for example, in the area around Glenbuck.
- GO/ST/029 Li Rubbing stone. A well-rounded pebble, 120mm long, up to 88 mm wide, 53mm thick. Pale grey, medium - coarse-grained, quartzose sandstone with scattered dark mineral grains.
- GO/ST/030 Li Pebble, used as a hammer stone - water-worn, a flattened oval - 80mm x c.70mm x up to 42mm. Partly broken but one is chipped. Quartzite - possibly derived from conglomerates of Silurian date - for example, in the area around Glenbuck.
- GO/ST/031 Li ? Rubbing stone. A well-rounded pebble, 36mm 29 mm wide, 23mm thick. Pale buff, fine-grained sandstone.
- GO/ST/032 Li Flint, flake, up to 25mm long, yellowish grey. Possible retouch on one edge.
- GO/ST/033 Li Flint, flake, up to 22mm long, grey. No signs of retouch.
- GO/ST/034 Li Flint, struck flake, up to 22mm long, grey. Signs of wear on one edge.
- GO/ST/035 Li Flint, chunk, up to 50mm long, pale and dark buff-grey with surviving part of cortex.
- GO/ST/036 Li Flint, nodule, 160mm long, pale buff-grey and dark grey with about 60% of cortex.
- GO/ST/037 Li Whetstone - fragment of - with tip; 110mm long, c.42mm x c.38mm at broken end. Sandstone, reddish-brown, medium-grained, non-micaceous? Permo-Triassic.

GO/ST/038 Li Whetstone - fragment of - 32mm long, by 18mm square with rounded corners. Sandstone, buff-coloured, fine-grained, non-micaceous.

GO/ST/039 Li Discs, 3 of, 26mm, 25mm and 17.5mm in diameter? game counters, in pale buff siltstone.

GO/ST/040 Li **Plate 82** An irregular shaped flat stone 6mm thick and measuring 25mm by 25mm, having two of possibly five 'hour glass' perforations; one at 5mm diameter and the other at 4mm diameter. The stone is worn around the edges and within the holes suggesting it may have been a weaving tablet? Fragment.

GO/ST/041 Li Chert, dark grey, chunk c.43mm long.

GO/ST/042 Li Whetstone, small - broken off - 41mm long, 14mm wide, 7mm thick, smoothed pointed tip. Sandstone, buff-coloured, fine-grained, non-micaceous like GO/ST/038.

GO/ST/043A Li Broken, roughly sub-circular, piece, 52mm x 29mm x up to 10mm thick, with 7mm diameter perforation on broken off edge. Fine-grained grey, finely micaceous sandstone.

GO/ST/043B Li Disc, sub-circular, diameters 25 and 27mm, up to 5mm thick. Penetrated by an off-centre 3mm diameter hole. In pale buff siltstone, like discs of GO/ST/039.

#### **Glenochar Slate**

NUMBER	SIZE (mm)	Description / Comment
GO. S.1	330x250x20	two holes 10mm diameter, 130mm apart.
2	240x190x15	hole 15mm diameter.
3	370x280x20	two broken holes 160mm apart, with a further pecked indentation between (to be a hole?).

FOLLOWS; CIRCULAR SHAPE. See **Plate 85** for selection of rounded slates.

4a 490x300x10 originally a 500-diameter pot/barrel lid with random incisions overall but with some radiating from the centre to the edges similar to No 4b below. *Conjoins with No 4b showing that no central hole existed.*

4b 490x200x10 originally a 500-diameter pot/barrel lid with incisions which radiate from the centre (missing on this part) to the edges similar to No 4a above. *Conjoins with No 4a showing that no central hole existed.*

5 340x180x20 Pot lid. Two holes 15mm apart, broken.

6 270 dia'x10 Pot lid, centre hole >25mm.

6a 180x150 rounded Pot lid.

7 260 dia'x15 Pot lid, centre hole 25mm.

8a 140x140x5 Pot lid. Two holes 10 and 8mm. (conjoins with 8b)

8b 140x130x5 ditto, hole 7mm. (conjoins with 8a)

9 110x85x5 centre hole 5mm, part of a pot lid c 120mm in diameter.

10 120x90x5 Pot lid, hole broken 30mm, part of.

11 210x110x15 Pot lid, part of.

12 165 (diameter) x130x10 Pot lid, part of.

13 115x115x7 Pot lid, part of, irregular shape.

14 110 dia'x5 Pot lid.

15 125x115 Pot lid, centre hole 7mm, oval shape.

16 135x95x7 Pot lid, centre hole 20mm, part of.

17 80 dia'x5 Pot lid.

18 84x60x5 Pot lid, part of.

19 40x35x6 Counter? Irregular.

20 50 dia'x6 ditto.

21 50x40x5 ditto, part of.

22 45x40x5 ditto.

- 23 37x30x4 ditto, oval shape.
- 24 32x30x2 ditto, pale grey.
- 25 27x20x2 ditto, edge ground, gaming piece?
- 26 165x150x5 Pot lid, hole 13mm, irregular.
- 27 165 diameter x7 Pot lid, with extensive scratching.
- 28 110 dia'x15 Pot lid, irregular.
- 29 120 dia'x5 Pot lid.
- 30 150x60x5 Pot lid.
- 31 60x50x5 Counter.
- 32 70x60x5 Counter, oval shape.
- 33 50x45x5 Counter, part of.
- 33a 46x46x2 Counter.
- 34 45x40x5 Counter.
- 35 45x40x4 Counter, part missing.
- 36 45x40x4 Counter, water worn?
- 37 50x40x5 Counter, irregular, broken.
- 38 48x45x5 Counter.
- 39 45x40x7 Counter, irregular, broken?
- 40 45x40x2 Counter, part of?
- 41 44x43x4 Counter.
- 42 45x40x6 Counter, irregular, water worn.
- 43 50x35x4 Counter, irregular, broken?
- 44 42x40x4 Counter, irregular, broken?
- 45 40x33x4 Counter, irregular.
- 46 40x35x2 Counter, irregular.
- 47 40x32x5 Counter, irregular.
- 48 34x30x5 Counter, irregular.
- 49 38x30x4 Counter, irregular.
- 50 35x30x4 Counter, irregular.
- 51 32x30x3 Counter, irregular.
- 52 30x30x2 Counter, irregular.
- 53 30dia'x6 Counter, pale grey.
- 54 25 dia'x4 Counter, irregular.
- 55 27x25x2 Counter, water worn.
- 56 22x20x2 Counter, irregular, broken square.
- 57 20x18x2 Counter.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 58 210x170x15 Chisel groove 80 x15mm.
- 59 190x130x10 Extensive scratching only.
- 60 120x95x5 Pot lid? Extensive scratching only.
- 61 150x100x15 Cup shaped indents x2of 20mm diameter, 10mm deep and 15mm apart.
- 62 120x55x10 Filed or cut serrations 2mm apart along the edge.
- 63 175x70x15 Heavily grooved slate.

FOLLOWS; INCISED WITH WRITING OR DESIGNS

- 64 340x205x9  
Inscriptions include 'James', 'John', a large K and the word 'may', among other illegible characters, however, a cluster of scroll appears to be the result of practicing 'c's or 'e's.

- 65 240x200x10 **Plates 86 - 88**

This heavily inscribed slate is covered in overlain marks, some of which are not included in the drawing to allow for better illustration of the more obvious features. The description given may therefore be deficient in fine detail. Described from the uppermost of seven lines: the word 'manda' may be for Amanda, the next line may have been meant to repeat the top one as it appears 'm mandar', although the two d's are decidedly different in form, could the words have been Commandar? (Commander), in neat writing 'John Graham' is next, the large capital J has a flourish

on its tail, and a number 8 mixed with it, this is followed by 'Hes Sklet' (His slate), also neatly given, below that is 'ah' and the number 8 and running down through Sklet is a column of numbers including three threes' and a 7 which has been scribed twice almost on the same lines. Two other possible threes are to the right. The next line appears to be 'mmand' given twice, with a possible 'Am' overwritten at the beginning. The line second from the bottom is clear; 'Mony commands' and here we have the complete word "commands" giving rise to speculation that it is this word being attempted above. The last line is also clear 'all sudlan -vu?', and one suspects that the two lines should be read together as a sentence. [Mony should be read as the Scots 'many']. Another column of numbers; 2,3,6 and a double 8 run through the lower line and a further two '3's is to the right.

66 545x410x40 **Plate 98**

This large slate is inscribed on one corner only as much of the original polished surface appears to have scaled off. Very neatly given is "George Dale is my nam", the capital and lower case 'g's having a flourish on their tails. The D for Dale appears as lower case but because of the long flourish it is suspected that it represents a capital D. A 'J' appears to be used for the 'l' and the last letter of name is clearly absent.

67 460x250x10 **Plate 89**

Three columns of figures 'g1', 1<sup>st</sup> column has thirteen, 2<sup>nd</sup> column has fifteen and 3<sup>rd</sup> column has fifteen, very neatly done with most figures forming lines across the three columns. Nothing else on this slate. The figures may represent tallying of sheep (43 of) if the letters 'g' represent "gimmer"; a two-year-old ewe.

68 420x280x15

The slate is inscribed with three sets of loops which appear to be for capital 'H's, all in line and neatly done. Other random and spaced out characters may be letters, but this is uncertain.

69 360x210x10

Completely covered in short slashes and scratches, a large scroll and a cluster of smaller ones, letters 'ks', numbers 8, 9 and 2, letter 'J' with large scroll and loops beside it.

70 260x140x20 **Plate 90**

This slate is one of the few which depicts a recognisable feature – assumed to be a clock, albeit an unusual 24 hours' clock with two sets of numbers 1 – 12. The numbers are set around two circular lines, very carelessly inscribed and not running parallel with one another, at one point almost merging. One aspect is clear, the numbers were applied after the circles. At the top a mistake has been made as a heavily scored one appears over at least one three and some other character. In a clockwise direction 2 – 7 are easily recognised although the five is incomplete. The numbers 8 and 10 are incomplete and there does not appear to be a number 9. The 11 is clear and the number twelve is shown in reverse order with the one after the two (=21), this peculiarity is repeated at the other end of the numbers. The second set of numbers are all complete except for the five (as above) with no top line. Although described here as a 'clock' that may not have been the intention but the co-incidence in the design would be remarkable.

71 230x180x5-20

The most legible script of two lines is the possible word "John", certainly it has a good 'J', the remainder is obscure.

72 360x320x25

This triangular and thick slate is inscribed with up to four 'h's, a 'd' and a possible capital 'A'. Two number '2's may be intended, and the remaining deliberate scoring seems to be scrolls and loops. The figures are spread thinly over the slate surface which has an iron oxide coating which may possibly obscure some inscription.

- 73 220x105x10  
Faint inscriptions but heavily over scored.
- 74 180x125x10  
Inscribed with loops and possible numbers '2'.
- 75 150x110x10  
Inscribed with loops and zig zag lines.
- 76 130x100x10  
Two sets of double loops, with letters and possible numbers.
- 77 500x300x10  
This large slate is one of the few which have been used on both sides; inscribed in two lines are 'John' but here the capital J is in a different form to other slates, indicating at least two hands at work on writing, the second names are legible or complete. The word 'Kathren' may have been intended twice but apart from the capital K each time and possibly 'ath' to follow, this is uncertain. Another name and a flourish of loops appears to the right. The opposite side has an innumerable number of short slashes clustered in the centre, presumably the work of a kitchen knife.
- 78 510x410x10-20  
This large slate is inscribed with several figures which include two letters 'h' conjoined as a single flowing inscription, but not in line. A pair of number '8's. several loops and scrolls and the usual scratches and scores over the surface.
- 79 220x130x25  
With letters 'none', 'h' and loops.
- 80 90x80x8  
Triangular shaped fragment with two number '6's, one conjoined with a 'w'? and loop, and with two possible numbers '8' side by side.
- 81 120x80x10  
Fragment with three number '2's and three loops.
- 82 95x80x6 **Plate 91**  
Fragment with capital letters B, A and possible B or E, reverse side has loops and lines radiating from a point.
- 83 70x45x4  
Small fragment with the numbers 1, 2, 3 and a 9, with a zig zag running along a line.
- 84 140x110x5  
Inscribed with part of Graham? With letters h a m and other illegible script.
- 85 360x360x10  
This large slate has a single circular design inscribed on it, a compass has been used. The circle measures 70mm in diameter and has been cut, also with a compass, with two arcs within forming a single lozenge shape, had a third arc been scribed it would have created a three-leafed pattern. There is a 15mm hole at the edge of the slate and while it appears as a nail hole for a roofing slate it is more likely the result of damage on site, perhaps even caused by an excavator pick.
- 86 390x360x20 **Plate 92**  
The slate has a centrally positioned cross design, total size 90x190mm and comprising of squares between 25mm and 30mm, although it has been scribed using a straight edge, the design is not perfectly symmetrical, each set of squares has been crossed like a Union Jack design, giving five such patterns. Presumably the slate has been shaped to create a game.

87 390x340x20 **Plate 93**

This large slate has a single circular design scribed into it, the circle is 164mm in diameter and has been created using a compass. Within the ring, a six-leaf floret has been created also using a compass but rather haphazardly, not all points crossing in the centre.

88 285x210x10 **Plate 94**

Union jack design, rather carelessly drawn, measures c170mm by 110mm. 'Jaum' on one side, poorly legible.

89 250x150x10

Pot lid? broken, 25mm hole, inscribed with a crudely done chequer board design, with irregular squares and in lines six by four. Only the capital letter 'R' is given apart from the lines, which may have been for a game.

90 185x120x10

Cross scratching only.

91 310x270x10

Cross scratching only.

92 360x280x15

Inscribed with a Union Jack design measuring c195mm wide and if it were complete; c310mm long. Crudely scored without the use of a straight edge, about a third is missing due to the slate being broken. Numerous other scores suggest the use of the slate as a working surface.

93 480x350x20

Extensive cross scratching only.

94 480x410x10

Several words seem to be represented on this slate; Ben, God, ant and adam. Two lines below the word God certainly contain 'm's and a rather unusual figure resembling a cartouche has 'nl' repeated twice and other letters, a larger J protrudes from it all. Another part of the slate has 'Jen' and other letters and marks.

95 450x400x10

The word 'me' appears on one side near a star formed by cross marks, both sides of the slate are scored with apparently random scratches.

96 590x500x30, the area of inscription is c480mm by 400mm. **Plates 97/1-3**

This large slate has been extensively scored with circular scratches in one area and is also inscribed with numerous letters, most especially large capital letter 'J's two of which have been embellished with scrolls around them. The largest J measures 130mm x40mm and is decorated with scrolls at its upper end, the tail of the letter is typically scrolled also. Lying to its left a smaller J measures 75mm long by 21mm wide at its head, here the decoration is more extensive, having scrolls surrounding the entire letter, but of similar style to the larger letter. A further J appears above the largest example, it measures 120mm long with the head being 15mm and the tail 25mm wide respectively, here the head is decorated with scrolls. On the other side of the slate another J is neatly scribed, it measures 120mm long by 19mm wide at the head and 28mm wide at the plain tail, only a slight incurving of the head and tail gives it any flourish. 'H's have been practiced near the large decorated J, at least fourteen of them. 'H's are also present near the undecorated J.

Lines of script appear, much of which is difficult to interpret because of incomplete scribing and over scratching. However, beside the large undecorated J is 'ohn', therefore the word is John. The letters 'mon' run through the J and a further two 'o's are in line to the right, while a further 'm' runs through the J further up, this is followed by a line which appears to be 'o-ill-r moylhi'. Above that and in line with 'John' line is another series of letters; 'udehes', the 'es' could be interpreted as a 'y',

this line continues with 'm ----'. Little of which makes much sense in terms of words, it is possible that words were not intended, merely practicing letters and joining them up being attempted. Above the large J is 'ha', a possible number 8, two 'y's and two 'h's.

At the upper side of the slate are a grouping of letters where 'h's seem to dominate.

It is most likely that more letters appear on this slate but only that which was clearly legible has been transcribed, for the most part the slate has been orientated the same way up for the inscriptions. Many of the larger loops form almost perfect arcs and are clearly continuous in the making, with bold unwavering, although curving lines [unlike the writer's transcriptions!], it is possible that in some instances parts of the arcs were being traced around an object, such as a pot or bottle. Similarly, the large 'J's have been drawn as continuous and confident penmanship without interruption of the main character lines, other letters are similarly written with care while many are mere scribbles.

96a 335x185x8.

Triangular shaped slate has two 'J's inscribed, one is incomplete while the other has a large scroll at its tail, it measures 100mm in total length.

96b 210x135x8.

Inscriptions include at least two 'h's and two number twos'.

96c 325x230x6.

The tops of two large letter 'J's appear, the word 'Jam', an irregular line of characters includes several 'e's and an 'n'. A crudely executed box out area has been etched and another similar sized area has been crosshatched.

97 400x300x30 sub rectangular, no inscriptions.

98 80x40x4

An arc appears across this fragment, a circle of c90mm diameter has been scored with a compass.

99 40x30x>10

This fragment appears to be a naturally occurring oval piece from a slate, no inscriptions.

100 80x70x5

Has an irregular shaped central hole (>12mm) drilled from one side in three stages and forming a rough triangle, probably part of a larger circular pot lid.

101 70x60x4 **Plate 95**

On one surface is a heavily inscribed set of four lines, possibly part of a Union Jack design, a letter appearing as a loop is within the design. The other side has four lines of numbers, the most complete being 1-8, 1-7 appears below and two fragmented lines below that show a similar pattern but only the numbers 4-6 and 3-5 remain. Above the numbers is a single line of script which may be "Numeratus", Latin for "counted out", or old Scots 'numeration' for "counting of money". The beginning seems a bit confused, seemingly an 'N' but the central characters of 'umeratu' are quite clear, given the lines of numbers such a word would make sense.

102 85 dia' sub circular, no inscription.

103 210x115x20 **Plate 96**

Square Union Jack design 60x60mm, free drawn without the aid of a straight edge.

104 250x95x15



Square Union Jack design 40mm by 40mm, crudely drawn with one quadrant angle line missing, also a single loop.

105 420x190x15

Two crude squares, but several arcs up to 95mm in diameter, possibly scribed around circular objects (pots or bottles?).

106 570x400x35

This large slate is inscribed with "Ja m es pee, J P (K?)", all neatly given, especially the capital J's and P. The capital initials are assumed to be that of the name, however the capital P appears also as a K which may be more illusory than fact given the amount of scoring around the words. The name, but not the initials seem to have been enclosed in a neat oval shape which also includes the letter 'h'. The letter 'u' appears isolated above the arc. More isolated at the other end of the slate is the scrolled tail of a presumed J. Overall the surface is covered long scores which traverse the piece from edge to edge, at one edge there are several incomplete scores in line. Unfortunately, a large flake has detached below the surviving writing and which may have more inscriptions, however of note is the fact that the broken edges here are smoothed with wear, indicating that even after the slate was inscribed, it was receiving foot traffic causing further smoothing. This fact may explain why some of the inscriptions are very faintly preserved.

107 225x60x10

Rectangular, inscribed "John" neatly done with a long J. At least two other attempts at 'J's, one neatly done and like that in the word John, the 'h' is also clear and suggests that the word John was being attempted again but the 'o' is illegible and the 'n' is absent.

108 220x275x20

Inscribed with a single circle 70mm in diameter made with a compass, the central spot is showing, also four arcs of same diameter within the circle form a leaf pattern.

109 Disc, 90x800, = pot lid.

110 Disc, c55 diameter, = pot lid.

111 Disc, c45 diameter, = pot lid.

112 Disc fragment, c45 diameter, = pot lid.

113 Disc fragment, c45 diameter, = pot lid.

114 Disc fragment, c30 diameter, = gaming piece?

## THE POTTERY FROM GLENOCHAR BASTLE AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS

by

**Ian Paterson (BAG)**

The pottery recovered by excavation at Glenochar Bastle and associated buildings is dominated by ware classified as Scottish Post-Mediaeval Ware by Haggarty (1980). The great bulk of this was fired under at least partially oxidising conditions (SPMOW). As a result, the fabric of most of the vessels is reddened to some degree. In most cases, oxidation is incomplete, and the fabric is mainly grey, the reddening being confined to spots on the outer and/or inner surface of the vessel. In other cases, oxidation has proceeded to completion. Only a few examples were present of vessels where there would appear to have been a deliberate attempt to reduce the pottery (SPMRW).

The oxidised ware included numerous large storage jars, some with handles, the fabric mostly being fine-grained or silt grade. In the case of these relatively thick-walled vessels, oxidation was generally incomplete. The smaller vessels, bowls and rare skillets, mugs and drug pots, commonly were fully oxidised. The fact that their fabric in many cases was coarser grained with quartz sand as temper may have accelerated the oxidation process.

The relatively few vessels assignable to the reduced ware category consisted of large storage jars with a wavy line ornament incised on the shoulder. In addition, there were several jugs with elongated necks decorated with rilling or wavy lines.

The coarse ware from the site included 2 sherds in salt-glazed stoneware from 'Bellarmine' type vessels - presumably jugs.

Among the finer wares, plates and bowls in Delftware occurred in some abundance. Some may have been plain but usually they carried some decoration in mid blue. One, or perhaps two, plates stand out as their decoration, involving the use of the cut stems of a sponge to produce a scene depicting small shrubs, was in pale mauve.

The later fine wares include several bowls, cups, mugs and drug pots in slipware. There were also a few small vessels with deep brown manganese oxide - Rockingham - glaze and one or two pieces in white thin-walled salt-glazed stoneware.

The assemblage is considered to range in date from the early 17th Century into the first half of the 18th Century.

#### Reference.

Haggarty, G. 1980. 'The pottery' in Ewart, G. 1980. 'Excavations at Stirling Castle 1977-78'. *Post Medieval Archaeology*, 14 (1980), 36-46.

#### Notes

1. To achieve consistency, glaze and fabric colours are described according to the 'Rock Colour Chart', prepared by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.
- 2 R = Rim sherd. S = featureless sherd (side wall). H = handle. B = base.
3. The fabric of many sherds varies from interior to exterior. This has been codified as follows:

- G = dark grey
- g = pale grey
- R = 'red' - usually Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]
- r = grey, almost always pale grey, with 'red' spots or blotches
- = transitional boundary
- / = sharp boundary

The zones are defined from the interior outwards. Thus [r-G/r] describes a fabric in which an inner zone of pale grey with red spots passes by transition into dark grey which has a sharp boundary with a red-spotted external zone.

#### ACCNO Type Description

##### Inside bastle floor surface. B1.

GO. P 01 R, S 6 rim sherds, 5 conjoining, and 1 base sherd from a Delftware plate, diameter c.120mm. Very pale blue glaze overall with repeating floral motif in mid blue on 24mm wide, up tilted and slightly concave rim. A 1mm wide band on lower side, and a narrower band just

inside base. Fabric soft, fine-grained, pale buff in colour.

18<sup>th</sup>

Century.

- GO. P 02 R + S 1 sherd from an everted rim and upper side of a drug pot in Delftware. Diameter of rim c.60mm. Depth of bowl is not much more than 30mm. Glaze very pale lilac. Fabric soft, fine-grained, pale buff in colour. 18th Century.
- GO. P 03 R, H Sherds, 5 of, 3, 2 conjoining, of strap, loop handle, 28mm wide and c.6mm thick with broad shallow depression along outside of curve (Fig. 2), from a jug? in red earthenware. The other 2 sherds are from everted rim. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6].
- GO. P 03A S Sherd from body of large vessel. Blackish red glaze inside and out. Fabric Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6].
- GO. P 04 S Body sherd, white earthenware. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip on inside and exterior. A 5mm wide band of very dusky red [10 R 2/2] on outside.
- GO. P 05 R, S 3 sherds, 2 of rim, one rim sherd conjoins with a body sherd with stub of a loop handle - perhaps a mug. Internal diameter c.100mm. Gently splayed out in top 16mm below sharply everted rim. Handle has oval cross section 19mm wide by 8mm thick. In white earthenware - gritty fabric. Crazed greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip on inside and exterior with fragment of a motif in dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4].
- GO. P 06A R Rim sherd, sharply everted rim. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze inside and outside - crazed. Fabric gritty.
- GO. P 06B S Body sherd. White earthenware. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze, inside and outside - crazed. Fabric gritty.
- GO. P 07 B Sherd, from base c.160mm in diameter. Light olive brown [5 Y 5/6] glaze. Base flat with shallow rounded ledge foot. Fabric dark grey in middle, pale grey on interior and Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on exterior [g-G-r]. Base angle<sup>3</sup> of c.60°. SPMOW.<sup>4</sup>
- GO. P 08 R + H 3 sherds conjoining, of rim, 240mm in diameter, of bowl or basin. Handle, set immediately below rim, is 35mm wide and up to 15mm thick with broad shallow depression, flanked by angular ridges, on outside of curve (Fig. 2). Greenish-brown glaze inside and out. Fabric dark grey in middle, pale grey on interior and exterior, with a small patch of reddish orange. [g-G-r]. SPMRW<sup>5</sup>.
- GO. P 09 R + H Sherd of rim of bowl or basin. Handle, extruded, set immediately below rim, is 33mm wide and up to 15mm thick with broad shallow depression, flanked by angular ridges, on outside of

<sup>3</sup> Base angle - angle between side and plane of base.

<sup>4</sup> SPMOW Scottish Post-Mediaeval oxidised ware.

<sup>5</sup> SPMRW Scottish Post-Mediaeval reduced ware.

curve (cf. Fig. 2, GO. P 8). Greenish-brown glaze inside and out. Fabric dark grey in middle, pale grey on interior and exterior [gGg]. Could be the second handle of GO. P 08. SPMRW.

GO. P 10A R, S Sherds, 22 of. Four, 2 conjoining, from neck c.21mm tall c. 160mm internal diameter, with everted thickened rim, of a storage jar in red earthenware. The body sherds, 5 and 2 conjoining, indicate a diameter at the shoulder of c.280mm. Greenish-brown glaze inside and out - rough in places. Fabric dark grey in middle, pale grey on interior and exterior with a few small patches of Moderate reddish orange [g-G-r].

SPMRW

GO. P 10B S Sherds, 3 of, from lower side of a storage jar in red earthenware. Diameter .280mm. Patchy dull green and dark grey glaze on outside only. Close turning marks on interior. Sherd thickness up to 10mm. Fabric dark grey with thick outer zone, and a very thin inner zone, of pale grey [g/G/r]. A few patches of Moderate reddish orange.

SPMRW

GO. P 10C S Sherds, 3 of, from storage jar in red earthenware. Smooth brownish green glaze on outside only. Close turning marks on interior. Fabric dark grey with a thin pale grey zone under the glaze [G/g].

SPMRW.

GO. P 11 H Handle, extruded, part of, is 30mm wide and up to 15mm thick with broad shallow depression, flanked by angular ridges, on outside of curve. Greenish-brown glaze. Fabric dark grey in middle, Moderate reddish orange on exterior [g-G/R]. Possibly part of handle GO. P 8 or GO. P 9.

SPMOW.

GO. P 12 R Rim sherd, everted, c.32mm wide, concave upwards, thickening to 7.5mm towards edge. Smooth brownish green glaze. Fabric mostly pale grey, darker towards centre [g-G-g].

SPMRW.

GO. P 13 R Rim sherd, everted, thickening to 12.5mm towards rounded edge (Fig. 2). Low ridge on underside. From large bowl or basin. Smooth brownish green glaze. Fabric mostly dark grey; paler on outside with small patches of moderate reddish orange [G-r].

SPMRW.

GO. P 14 R Rim sherd, everted, thickening to 12mm towards rounded edge. Slightly concave upwards. Low ridge on underside. From large bowl or basin. Smooth brownish green glaze. Fabric mostly dark grey; paler on outside [G-r]. Possibly from same vessel as GO. P 13.

SPMRW.

GO. P 15 R Sherd from upper side with everted rim of small? bowl, diameter at rim 160mm. Dark brownish green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained Moderate reddish orange.

SPMOW.

GO. P 16 R Sherd from everted rim of a porringer? diameter at rim c.150mm. Dark greenish brown glaze on inside and draping over rim edge. Fabric fine-grained Moderate

- reddish orange throughout.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 17 R Sherd from rim, thickened to 8mm from 6mm, from beaker. Diameter c.80mm. Decorated on outside with 4 low ridges over a distance of 15mm from flat rim edge. Fabric mostly dark grey; paler zone with patches of moderate reddish range on outside [G-r]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 18 H Handle, loop, lower part of, extruded, oval cross section, 23mm wide and up to 14mm thick. Green and brown mottled glaze. Fabric grey in middle, moderate reddish orange on exterior [G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 19 B Sherds, 2 of conjoining, from lower side and base? of storage jar. Base flat without foot, diameter c. 120mm. Base angle 40°. Knife-pared in places. Dull brownish green glaze on interior and probably also exterior. Fabric grey with thin zone of Moderate reddish orange on exterior [G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 20A S Sherds, 2 of. Light green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric mostly dark grey; pale on outside with small patches of Moderate reddish orange [G-r]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 20B S Sherds, 3 of, 2 conjoining. Olive green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric mostly mid grey, slightly paler on outside [G-g]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 20C S Sherd, brownish green on exterior. Unglazed on interior with close turning marks. Fabric mostly mid grey, slightly paler on outside [G-g]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 21 S Sherd. Dark olive-green glaze, smooth on inside, gritty on exterior. Fabric dark grey, with paler zones on inside and outside [g/G/g]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 22 S Sherds, 3 of. Traces of green glaze, on inside and exterior. Fabric grey, with patches of Moderate reddish orange on exterior. Very worn. SPMRW.
- GO. P 23 S Sherds, 5 of, conjoining 2 and 2. Traces of green glaze, on inside and exterior. Fabric grey, with well-marked zones of Moderate reddish orange on interior and exterior. Very worn. SPMRW.
- GO. P 24 R Sherd from everted rim of a cup? c. 100mm in diameter, in red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and? on outside. Yellow slip over rim - 7mm on inside, 4mm on outside. 18th Century.
- Between cobbles west side of B1.**
- GO. P 25 R Rim sherd, Delftware bowl. Very pale blue glaze with part of a decorative motif in mid blue. 18th Century.

- GO. P 26 B Base sherd, 3mm thick of porringer or cup, in red earthenware. Whorl decoration in very pale orange slip against dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] - both laid directly on to the body of the vessel. Fabric, compact, fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 4/6]. 18th Century.
- GO. P 27 S Sherd, 3mm thick, of porringer, in red earthenware. Stripe of very pale orange slip against dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] - both laid directly on to the body of the vessel. Fabric, compact, fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 4/6].
- GO. P 28 R+S Rim sherd, with part of side, of small Delftware drug pot. Side is upright, 6mm thick, curving into base of everted rim above and into (presumably) foot below. Very pale pinkish white glaze, strongly crazed. Edges of sherd appear to have been smoothed. Same vessel as GO. P 29. 18th Century.
- GO. P 29 S Sherds, 3 of. Same vessel as GO. P 28.
- GO. P 30-32 R, S . Sherds, 3 of, 2 from rim and one from base, of Delftware plate c. 240mm in diameter. Rim is 25mm wide, tilted and slightly concave upwards. Glaze is very pale greyish blue. On this is placed a rim band in pale mauve 4-5mm in from edge. A double band, overall width 4mm, in same colour, encircles the base of the plate, c.26 mm in from base of shallow side. The zone between the bands is occupied by what appear to be shrubs - perhaps applied by means of a cut sponge stem. 18th Century.
- GO. P 33 R Rim sherds, 3 of 2 conjoining, from Delftware plate 200mm in diameter. Rim is 23mm wide, up tilted and slightly concave upwards. The gently sloping side is c.25mm wide. Overall, the side and base tilt upwards at an angle of c.30°. Glaze is very pale greyish blue. Rim decorated with alternating, rather crudely drawn motifs of conjoined opposing spirals and rhombs with internal ticks (Fig. 4). On base, a pair of very thin circles enclose an unknown central design. All decoration in mid blue. 18th Century
- GO. P 34 R Rim sherd, **conjoined with GO. P 33**
- GO. P 35 B Base sherds, 2 of conjoining, from Delftware plate. Glaze is very pale greyish blue. Central decoration, in mid blue, consisting of a sunflower? 60mm in diameter. 18th Century.
- GO. P 36 R Sherds, 8 of, featuring rim and side of Delftware plate c.200mm in diameter. Rim is 30mm wide, up tilted and slightly concave upwards. Glaze is very pale greyish blue. On rim, an interrupted, wavy line with narrow bands either side. On base, only parts of a design with curved lines and dots. Decoration in mid blue. 18th Century.
- GO. P 37 S, B Sherds, 9 of, 2 conjoining, featuring base and side of Delftware plate. Glaze is very pale greyish blue. Only decoration visible is band around the base of the shallowly dipping side and another on the inner edge of the rim. Sherds abraded. 18th Century

GO. P 38 S Small sherds and detached fragments of glaze. Delftware.  
18th  
Century.

**Drain in cobbles west side of B1.**

GO. P 39A S+B Sherd from lower side with part of base  
of large bowl in red earthenware. Flat base with 6mm high vertical edge.  
Rounded transition to side which rises at c.45 °. Very dusky red [10 R  
2/2] glaze on inside and upper exterior to c.32mm from the base.

GO. P 39B R Sherd from everted rim of porringer in  
red earthenware. Very dusky red  
[10 R 2/2] glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric pale red [10 R 6/2].

GO. P 40 R + S Sherds, 9 of, 6 conjoining, to give almost  
complete profile of thick-walled, shallow bowl in red earthenware. Rim  
everted, c.25mm wide. Diameter of belly c.140mm. Originally glazed on  
inside and probably most of exterior. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate  
reddish orange [10 R 6/6].

**On and around cobbles west side of B1.**

GO. P 41 R Sherd from thickened upright rim of bowl c. 160mm  
diameter in red earthenware. Only traces of green glaze.  
Fabric pale grey with Moderate reddish orange on inside.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 42 R Sherd from everted rim, c.30mm wide, of bowl c.220mm  
diameter in red earthenware. Only traces of green glaze. Fabric Moderate reddish orange  
throughout.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 43A B Sherds, 2 of, from base, c.160mm in diameter, in red  
earthenware. No glaze preserved. Fabric pale grey with Moderate reddish  
orange zone on outside [g-R]. One sherd abraded.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 43B S Sherd, in red earthenware. Traces of glaze on outside.  
Fabric pale grey, patches of Moderate reddish orange on outside.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 43C S Sherd, from large thin-walled vessel, in red earthenware.  
Traces of brownish-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric pale grey.  
SPMRW.

GO. P 43D S Sherds, 6 of. Various vessels, in red earthenware. Traces of  
glaze on outside. Fabric pale grey with patches of Moderate reddish  
orange.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 44 R Sherd from rim, somewhat poorly made, c.160mm in  
diameter - possibly

- stand-up rim of larger vessel. Yellow-green on inside and outside. Part of attachment for handle 19mm below rim edge. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey with patches of Moderate reddish orange on inside [rG]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 45 R Sherds from rim, 3 of conjoined, from poorly made, stand-up rim c.90mm in diameter, of storage jar. Rim has flat top curving down on outside into a shallow groove c.9mm wide. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey throughout. SPMRW.
- GO. P 46 S Sherds, 12 of, 5 conjoining, from shoulder of large storage jar. Diameter at belly c.300mm. Three low, triangular ridges in 25mm deep zone below where neck would start. Just below this, scar of handle, c.63 wide by c.38mm high. Glaze, inside and out, brownish olive green. Fabric fine-grained [g-G-g). SPMRW.
- GO. P 47 S + B Sherds, from base, one with lower side, of storage jar. Base angle 45°. Traces of green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric gritty [G-r}. SPMOW.
- GO. P 47A S Sherd. Traces pale olive-green glaze on outside. Fabric [G]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 47B S Sherd. Traces of brownish olive-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric [r-G]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 47C S Sherd. Traces brownish olive-green glaze on outside. Fabric, gritty [G]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 47D S Sherd. Traces brownish olive-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, compact [g/G/g]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 47E R Sherd from lower part of everted rim? of bowl. Diameter c. 110mm. Traces of brownish olive-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, compact, silt grade [r/G/r]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 48 R Sherd from everted rim of bowl in red earthenware. Diameter c. 160mm. Traces of brownish olive-green glaze on inside. Fabric SPMOW.
- GO. P 49 S 3 of, 2 conjoining. Red earthenware. Traces of glaze. Fabric mostly moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.
- GO. P 49A R Sherd, in red earthenware, from small? bowl. A series of 4 shallow decorative ridges. Traces of brownish olive-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, gritty. SPMOW.
- GO. P 50 H Handle, stump, 63mm long, of upper part of strap, expanding from 37mm to c.50mm wide at attachment and up to 20mm thick. Three flutes with intervening fillets on upper side. Dark olive-



green glaze survives on upper surface. Fabric gritty, dark grey with Moderate reddish orange on underside. SPMOW.

GO. P 51 S Sherds 2 of, conjoining, Green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty [r-G-r]. SPMOW

GO. P 52 B+S Sherds, 7 of, 4 conjoining of base, of large storage jar. Base flat, diameter c.110mm. Base angle c. 50°. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric [G/g]. Charred inside.

SPMRW.

GO. P 53 R Rim sherds, 3 of conjoining. Either from neck at least 70mm high of a large jar or from a straight-sided vessel, perhaps a jug. Diameter at rim 110mm. Rim everted but lip broken off. A sharp-crested ridge set c.33mm down; a second 14mm lower and a third a further 18mm down. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric mostly grey but darker on inside. SPMRW.

GO. P 54 S Sherds, 5 of, 2 conjoining. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, [r/G/g]. One sherd abraded. SPMOW.

GO. P 55 S? H Sherds, 2 of. One, possibly from handle, has dark olive-green glaze. Fabric gritty, dark grey, paler on outside [Gg]. SPMRW.

GO. P 56 R Sherd, 1 of, from everted rim of small thin-walled vessel cup? White earthen -ware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze inside and outside. 18th Century

GO. P 57 S Sherds, 3 of, from small thick-walled (5-7mm) vessel, in white earthenware drug pot? Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze inside and outside - crazed. Fabric gritty. 18th Century.

GO. P 57A R Sherd from upright rim, thickened to depth of 7mm below edge? of small bowl or porringer, in white earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze inside and outside - crazed. Fabric smooth, moderate orange pink [10 R 7/4]. 18th Century.

GO. P 58 S Sherd from storage jar. Brownish green glaze inside and outside. Fabric pale grey with reddish patches on outside. SPMRW.

GO. P 59 B Sherds, 2 of conjoined to give complete base. Flat, c.80mm. Remnants of green glaze on interior. Side shows knife paring. Base angle c.50°. Fabric gritty, pale grey, reddish outside. Edges are abraded suggesting re-use as small dish.

SPMOW.

**On and around cobbles outside B1.**

- GO. P 60 R Rim sherd, slightly everted, of cup, diameter c. 70mm in white earthenware? industrial slipware. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze inside and outside. Four narrow bands in Moderate reddish-brown slip, set between 23mm and 32 mm below rim edge. 18th Century.
- GO. P 61 B + S Sherd, 2 of conjoining, from base and lower side of small thick-walled bowl or cup, in white earthenware. Base flat with rounded ledge foot (Fig. 2), diameter c. 80mm. Bowl diameter c.100mm. Exterior thickened in places. Blackish red glaze over small circular blobs of yellow slip. The base is fire-blackened. 18th Century.
- GO. P 62 R Sherd from everted rim of bowl, in red earthenware. Very dusky red glaze. Fabric, fine-grained, pale reddish brown. 18th Century.
- From anvil room above cobbles, B7.**
- GO. P 63 B, S Sherds, 5 of, 2 conjoined, from base and side of? crucible, in white? salt-glazed stoneware. Base very slightly indented. Vessel is steep sided with a rounded base internally. Fabric is coarse-grained apparently consisting mainly of rounded grains of quartzose sand. Adhering to outside of vessel are fragments of what may be slag.
- GO. P 64 S Combined with GO. P 63.
- GO. P 65 B + S Sherd from lower side with part base of? storage jar. Base angle of 50°. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, with rounded quartz grains, [RGr]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 66 R Sherds, 4 of, from rim, everted and somewhat rolled over, of? cup in red earthenware. Diameter c.80mm. Greenish brown glaze on inside and over rim. Fabric, fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 66 AS Sherds, small, 10 of, greenish brown glaze on inside. Fabric, fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. Perhaps from GO. P 66. SPMOW.
- GO. P 67 B Sherds, 2 of, from base, diameter c.50mm, of small bowl, in red earthenware. The base is flat, extending out to form triangular ledge foot (Fig. 9). Brownish green glaze on inside. One sherd abraded. SPMOW.
- GO. P 67A S Sherds, 9 of, small, in red earthenware. Brownish green glaze on inside. Perhaps from GO. P 67. SPMOW.
- GO. P 68 S Sherd, in red earthenware. Diameter c. 160mm. No surviving glaze. Fabric silt grade. [GR]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 69 H Handle, upper part of, with attachment. White earthenware. Blackish red glaze. Perhaps from same vessel as GO/P 61. Slipware. 18th Century.

**Same locality as 69 - 75. (? From anvil room B7 above cobbles)**

- GO. P 70 B Sherd, from base of basin, diameter c.120mm - in red earthenware. Dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on inside with part of wavy design in yellow slip.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 71 S Sherds, 4 of, from side of large? bowl. White earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on outside; light brown [5 YR 6/4] on interior. 18th Century.
- GO. P 72 S Sherds, 2 of, very small. White earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on outside and interior. 18th Century.
- GO. P 73 S Sherd, very small. White earthenware. On interior, dark yellowish orange glaze - crazed; on outside, bands of dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] flanking a 3mm wide band of pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6]. Part of a band in dusky red visible. 18th Century.
- GO. P 74 S Sherds, 2 of, from small thick-walled (5-7mm) vessel, in pale red earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze inside and outside - crazed. Fabric gritty. Perhaps same vessel as GO. P 57. 18th Century.
- GO. P 75 S Sherd? from GO. P 66
- GO. P 75A S Sherds, 3 of? from GO. P 67
- GO. P 75B S Sherd, from base and lower side of large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric grey and red blotched [gGr]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 76 H Sherd from upper part of strap handle, 30mm wide and up to 13mm thick with broad shallow depression, flanked on both sides by an angular ridge, on outside of curve. No glaze survives. Fabric [GR]. Cf. GO. P 8. SPMOW.
- GO. P 77 H Sherd from strap handle, up to 25mm wide and up to 10mm thick with broad shallow depression, flanked on both sides by an angular ridge, on outside of curve. No glaze survives. Fabric [GR]. Cf. GO. P 8. SPMOW.
- GO. P 78 S Sherd, in salt-glazed stoneware, from lower side of Bellarmine jug. Pale and dark brown mottled. Orange peel finish. Prominent turning marks on inside. late 17th Century.
- GO. P 79-80 R Sherds, 14 of, 13 conjoined, from Delftware plate, 200mm in diameter. Decoration, cut sponge work on up tilted rim and in centre, in mauve. Almost certainly same plate as GO. P 30-32. Some sherds abraded. 18th Century.

Same locality as 30-32+80.

(? From anvil room B7 above cobbles)

GO. P 81 S Sherds, 2 of, from Delftware? plates. Very pale blue with mid blue motif.

18th Century.

GO. P 82, R Rim sherd from cooking pot? Rim is everted and thickened at lip to 13.5mm (Fig. 9). No glaze survives. Fabric [gGr]. Signs of burning on underside of rim. No glaze survives. Almost certainly same vessel as GO. P 83. SPMOW.

**Trench, east wall of bastle B1.**

GO. P 83 S 3 sherds from upper side, probably of cooking pot GO. P 82. No glaze survives. Fabric [gGr]. SPMOW.

GO. P 84 R, S Sherds, 2 of, **conjoining with sherd from GO. P 89**, 6mm thick, from everted rim diameter c.160mm of bowl? in red earthenware. Blackish red glaze inside and outside. 18th Century.

GO. P 85 R Sherd, trace of yellow glaze. 18th Century.

GO. P 86 R Sherd from rim c.200mm in diameter. Traces of green glaze. Fabric [rR].

SPMOW.

GO. P 86A S Sherds, 5 of.

GO. P 87 B Sherd, 5-6mm thick, from base, 120mm diameter. Traces of green glaze on interior. Fabric [gR]. SPMOW.

GO. P 88 S Sherds, 2 of, split? from side of same large vessel, diameter c.200mm. One has brownish green glaze on interior. On the other, the glaze is on the inside. Fabric mainly grey, fine-grained with mica flakes. Diffuse red patches. SPMOW.

GO. P 88A S Sherd, from just below everted rim of large vessel, diameter c.200mm. Fabric gritty, [r-g-r]. SPMOW.

**Clay pipe deposit south of B5.**

GO. P 89 R Rim sherds, 2 of. **NB. One conjoins with GO. P 84 and has been moved there.** The other is similar but everted rim rolls down slightly. Diameter c. 160mm. In red earthenware. Blackish red glaze inside and outside. 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

GO. P 90 B + S Sherd, 2 of conjoining, from base and lower side of small thick-walled bowl or cup, in white earthenware. Base flat with rounded ledge foot (Fig. 2), diameter c. 80mm. Bowl diameter c.100mm. Exterior thickened in places. Blackish red glaze over small circular blobs of yellow slip. The base is fire-blackened. Same vessel as GO. P 61.

18th

Century.

- GO. P 91 H Sherd from strap handle 13mm wide and 6.5mm thick, in white earthenware. Blackish red glaze. Possibly same vessel as GO. P 61. 18th Century.
- GO. P 91A H Sherds, 3 of, one from strap handle 12.5mm wide and 4mm thick, in white earthenware. Blackish red glaze. 18th Century.
- GO. P 92 S Sherds, 2 of, from side of? bowl, c. 200mm in diameter, in red earthenware. Blackish red glaze, inside and on exterior. 18th Century.
- GO. P 93 S Sherd, in red earthenware. Dark reddish-brown glaze on interior. Yellow and brown slip decoration on exterior. 18th Century.
- GO. P 94 S Sherds, 2 of, Delftware plate? Pale blue [5 PB 7/2] glaze. 18th Century.
- GO. P 95 H Sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from large strap handle, c.45mm wide and c.18mm thick. Four flutes with intervening fillets. Upper part missing; lower attachment with thumb marks. Dull olive-green glaze. Fabric [Gr]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 96 H Sherd from strap handle, upper attachment. No glaze surviving. Fabric [gR]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 97 H Sherd from strap handle, 39mm wide, 13mm thick, with lower attachment. Broad shallow depression, flanked by rounded ridges, on outside of curve. No glaze surviving. Fabric [gR]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 98 H Sherd from strap handle, 23mm wide, 11.5mm thick, with upper attachment. Shallow depression, flanked by angular ridges, on outside of curve. No glaze surviving. Fabric [gR]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 99 H Sherd from strap handle, 31mm wide, 14mm thick, from upper part. Broad shallow depression, flanked by angular/rounded ridges, on outside of curve. No glaze surviving. Fabric [gR]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 100 H Sherd from strap handle, 30mm wide, 14mm thick, from upper part. Broad shallow depression, flanked by sub angular ridges, on outside of curve. No glaze surviving. Fabric [gR]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 101 H Sherd from strap handle, 43mm wide, 13mm thick, from upper part. Broad shallow depression, flanked by sub angular ridges, on outside of curve. Traces of brown-green glaze. Fabric [G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 102 H Sherd from strap handle, 39.5mm wide, 7 thick, from upper part, with

- attachment - probably at rim. Concave outer surface. Yellow-green glaze surviving. Fabric [g/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 103 B Sherd from base, flat, of thin-walled vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric pale red throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 104 R Rim sherd, from a beaker? diameter c.90mm. Rim is slightly everted, thickened and downturned. Pale olive-green glaze inside and outside. Fabric [gGr]. SPMRW
- GO. P 105 R Rim sherd, from a beaker? diameter c.100mm. Rim is upright, thickened on outside (Fig. 9). A low rounded ridge c.5mm wide circles the neck 17mm down from rim edge. Brownish green glaze on outside. Fabric grey. SPMRW.
- GO. P 106 R Rim sherd, from a bowl? diameter c.160mm. Rim is upright, thickened on outside, forming a low triangular ridge c.5mm high and c.22mm wide. Remnants of brownish green glaze on inside and over ridge on outside. Fabric gritty, grey, red on outside [G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 107 R Rim sherd, from a bowl? diameter c.180mm. Rim is upright, thickening on outside in top 20mm from 6.5mm to 11mm below rounded edge. No glaze survives. Fabric mostly Moderate reddish orange with a few grey patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 108 R Rim sherd, from a bowl? diameter c.180mm. Rim is upright, thickening on outside in top 11mm to 6.5mm. Low ridge at 16mm down. No glaze survives. Fabric mostly pale grey with Moderate reddish orange patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 109 R Rim sherd, from a beaker? diameter c.100mm. Rim is everted, at least 10mm wide. No glaze survives. Fabric mostly Moderate reddish orange with a few grey patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 110 B+S+R Sherd giving full profile of small thick-walled bowl c.120mm in diameter; base c.60mm in diameter. Simple rim. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained [r/g/g]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 111 B Sherd from flat base 100mm in diameter of large storage jar. Base angle 60°. Base and side 8-9mm thick. Traces of dull olive-green glaze. Fabric gritty, [Gr]. SPMRW
- GO. P 112 B Sherds, 5 of, conjoined, from base c.70mm in diameter. Base angle 40°. Base thickness c.7mm. No glaze survives but certainly glazed on inside but not, at least, on lower part of body. Fabric silt grade, faintly micaceous, [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 113 S Sherds, 2 of, from belly and shoulder of large storage vessel, c.340mm in diameter. Traces of yellow green glaze. Fabric, fine

grained, very dark grey with thick outer zone of pale grey [G/g].  
SPMRW.

GO. P 113A S Sherd from large storage vessel, at least 280mm in diameter. Yellowish green glaze. Fabric, fine-grained, very dark grey with thin outer zone of pale grey [G/g] under glaze. SPMRW.

GO. P 113B S Sherd from storage vessel, at least 220mm in diameter. Traces of yellowish green glaze. Fabric, gritty, very dark grey with thick outer zone of pale grey with red patches [G-r]. SPMOW.

GO. P 114 R Rim sherd. Reflexed, 18mm wide, concave upwards, thickened at cut off edge (Fig. 9). Traces of olive green glaze. Fabric silt grade [gGr]. SPMOW.

GO. P 115 S Sherds, 2 of, from storage jar c.240mm in diameter. Yellowish green glaze. Fabric, fine-grained, grey with thin inner zone of Moderate reddish orange [R-g]. Close turning marks on interior. SPMOW.

GO. P 115A S Sherd, from lower side of storage jar c.160mm in diameter. Two inward steps 10mm apart. Close turning marks on interior. Trace of yellowish green glaze. Fabric, fine-grained, mostly Moderate reddish orange with thin zone of pale grey [R-g-R].

SPMRW.

GO. P 116 B Base sherds, 2 of. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-grained, mostly moderate reddish orange with patches of pale grey and [g-G-r]. SPMOW.

GO. P 116A S Sherds, 2 of. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.

GO. P 117 Clay pipe, fragment of bowl.

GO. P 117a V Sherds, 14 of, various featured sherds - bases, rims, handles. SPMW.

GO. P 117b V Sherds, 18 of, various side sherds - gritty fabric. SPMW.

GO. P 117c V Sherds, 20 of, various side sherds - mostly Moderate reddish orange fabric. SPMW.

GO. P 117d V Sherds, 11 of, various side sherds - fabric pale grey at core with Moderate reddish orange zone on inside, or outside or both. **Note. 2 sherds, 1 conjoining, moved to GO. P 161** SPMOW.

GO. P 117e V Sherds, 10 of, various side sherds - fabric mainly dark grey, in some cases with pale and /or reddish zone. SPMRW.

GO. P 117f S Sherd, from large storage jar, fabric greyish orange.

**From floor of B9**

GO. P 118 R + S + B Sherds, 7 of, 6 conjoined. Most of a small drinking vessel? Diameter at rim 58mm, at flat base c.38mm. Rim slightly everted, flat topped, defined by shallow groove 6mm down on outside. Side thickened internally in lower part before curving into round base. Brownish -green glaze all over apart from underside of base. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey passing into Moderate reddish orange on outside [G/R].

SPMOW

GO. P 119 H Sherd from strap handle, of large storage jar. It is 32mm wide and up to 16mm thick with, on outside of curve, a broad shallow depression, flanked by angular ridges (cf. Fig. 2, GO. P 08). Yellowish green glaze with brown patches. Fabric fine-grained, grey with 3mm zone of Moderate reddish orange on inside of handle.

SPMOW.

**All areas around B9**

GO. P 120 B + S Sherds, 3 of, from base and side of beaker. Cylindrical form, diameter 70mm, in white earthenware. Zone, 22mm high, with reeding (9 of), above base. Bright reddish-brown manganese oxide 'Rockingham' glaze, darker and lighter, streaked vertically, on inside and on outside to 8mm above base. 18th Century.

GO. P 121 R Rim sherds, 4 of, 2 conjoining from thin-walled <3mm cup? in stoneware. Rim smoothly everted to diameter of 120mm. Ridge, 2mm wide set 5mm below edge. An 8mm deep ribbed band 23mm down. Turning marks visible under glaze on interior. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze overall. Product of a Nottinghamshire pottery. 18th Century.

GO. P 122 S 3 body sherds from GO. P 121. Stoneware -one sherd has part of an appliqué decoration, composed of clay chips (see GO. P 174). Product of a Nottinghamshire pottery. 18th Century.

GO. P 123 B Sherds, 2 of, from base and lower side of very thin-walled (<2mm) beaker? in white stoneware. Base, diameter 70mm, flat but undercut on lathe to depth of 1mm. Body tapers inwards slightly to c.60mm diameter at height of c.14mm. Raised bands - just above and 11mm above base. A ribbed 5mm wide band 19mm above base. Moderate yellowish brown [10 YR 5/4] glaze on inside and on lower part of outside before passing up into moderate brown [5 YR 4/4]. 18th Century.

GO. P 124 S Sherds, 2 of, from lower side of very thin-walled (<2mm) beaker? in stoneware with ribbed band. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on outside, moderate yellowish brown on inside. 18th Century.

GO. P 125 H Sherd from strap handle, 15mm wide and 9mm thick. Convex inner surface, outside flat with 5 ribs, the centre one being larger and more prominent. Moderate brown bright manganese oxide glaze. Hard,



- fine-grained paste.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 126 H Sherd from strap handle, 16mm wide and 7mm thick. Convex inner surface, outside has broad low curved ridges flanking a narrow central one. Bright reddish-brown manganese oxide glaze, darker and lighter vertical streaks on inside; mottled on outside. Hard, fine-grained paste. Perhaps handle of GO. P 120. 18th Century.
- GO. P 127 H Sherd from strap handle, tapering from 16mm wide to 14mm, and 6.5mm thick. Convex inner surface. On outside, one edge is rounded, the other angular. Bright reddish-brown glaze with paler mottle. Fabric, pale red, silt grade earthenware.
- GO. P 128 H Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from strap handle, 12.5mm wide and 6mm thick, with lower attachment. Glaze moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] with darker and paler streaks. Gritty white earthenware. Perhaps from GO. P 61. 18th Century.
- GO. P 129 R Rim sherd. Diameter c.80mm. In top 15mm, the side thickness increases from 3mm to c.8mm. Moderate brown glaze [5 YR 4/4] on outside. Moderate yellowish brown [10 TR 5/4] glaze on inside and on to curved edge of rim. Hard grey-buff past. Possibly rim of GO. P 123.
- GO. P 130 R Rim sherd, very slightly everted, diameter c.80mm from very thin-walled beaker. Ribbed band, 6mm deep, on outside. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Possibly from rim of GO. P 123. 18th Century.
- GO. P 131 S + H Sherd from side with lower attachment for strap handle, 16.5mm wide, 4.5mm thick. Bright reddish-brown glaze on outside; moderate brown on inside with close turning marks. Hard, fine-grained greyish brown paste. 18th Century.
- GO. P 132 B Sherd from base, c.120mm in diameter, undercut to leave low triangular wedge foot. In red earthenware. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] with blotches of light brown. Fabric compact, fine-grained. With pattern. 18th Century.
- GO. P 133 R Sherd, possibly from upwardly concave rim of plate, in red earthenware. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] glaze on concave side and over rim edge. 18th Century.
- GO. P 134 B Sherds, 10 of, 4 conjoining, from base of cup? in white earthenware. Diameter c.60mm. Base, undercut on lathe to depth of c.1mm, expands laterally to form triangular ledge foot. c.10mm high. Thickness of sidewall c.2-3mm. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] glaze on inside. The ledge foot is not glazed. 18th Century.
- GO. P 135 S Sherd from sidewall of a cup? in white earthenware. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] glaze on inside; on outside moderate brown glaze with 2 narrow raised bands with yellow slip. Below the lower band, the foot is not glazed. Possibly from GO. P 134. 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- GO. P 136 S Sherds, 7 of, 2 conjoining, almost certainly from GO. P 123.

Century.

GO. P 137 R Rim sherd, simple. Moderate brown glaze on inside and outside, with yellow slip over rim edge. 18th Century.

**Below slates in B9**

GO. P 138 R ? Rim sherd from large bowl in tin-glazed Delftware. Very pale blue with? Floral motifs in pale blue. Appears smoke-blackened. 18th Century.

**Around B9 & road.**

GO. P 139 S Sherds, 5 of, from rim and base of Delftware plate. Decorated with shrub motifs in mauve. Possibly from same plate as GO. P 30-32 and GO. P 79. Some sherds abraded. 18th Century.

GO. P 139A S Sherd, from rim or base of Delftware plate. White - no decoration. 18th Century.

GO. P 140 B +R Sherd from base, side and rim of Delftware plate. Side is c.10mm high. Rim is up tilted at angle of c.30°. Very light grey [N8] with leaf motif in greenish grey [5 G 6/1]. Probably same plate as GO. P 141. 18th Century.

GO. P 141 B Sherd from base of Delftware plate. Very light grey [N8] with leaf motif in greenish grey [5 G 6/1]. Probably same plate as GO. P 140. 18th Century.

GO. P 142 S, B, R Miscellaneous sherds and glaze chips from base and rim of plates in Delftware. Some have decoration in mid blue. One appears fire-affected. Several are abraded. 18th Century.

GO. P 143 R Rim sherds, 4 of, from plate, diameter c.260mm. Rim 31.5mm wide, thickening from 2.5mm to 5mm at outer edge. Slightly concave upwards. Glaze white, crazed. Fabric, hard, silt grade, pale buff. ?18th Century.

GO. P 144 B Sherds, 2 conjoining, from base of cup or small bowl in salt-glazed stoneware. Developed base with lathe cut wedge foot, internal diameter c.60mm, width 5mm and height 3.5mm. 18th Century.

GO. P 144A Miscellaneous 11 sherds, 2 conjoining, and glaze flakes, in white Delftware. Two of the sherds abraded. 1720-1740.

**Primary Floor B9.**

GO. P 145 R Rim sherd from basin, diameter c.240mm. Splayed out and thickened in top 30mm. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside [g-R]. SPMOW

- GO. P 146 S Side sherds, 3 of conjoined, from thin-walled (4-5mm) vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey passing into Moderate reddish orange on inside and outside [R-g-R].  
SPMOW
- GO. P 147 S Sherd from lower side of storage jar. Light greenish brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, Moderate reddish orange on inside passing into thin pale grey zone [R-g]. Appears burnt.  
SPMOW
- GO. P 148 S Sherd from side of storage jar c. 200mm in diameter. Light brownish green glaze on inside. Smooth on outside. Fabric, fine-grained grade, Moderate reddish orange on outside and in patches on inside [r/g/R].  
SPMOW
- GO. P 149 S Sherd from side of storage jar. Traces yellow green on exterior. Fabric, gritty, grey on inside and pale grey on outside [g/G].  
SPMOW
- GO. P 150 H = R Upper part of a green glaze strap handle. (formerly marked GO/H3/87) and also a small rim sherd (formerly marked GO/88). No provenance but likely below.

**Trench & Bastle wall, East side of bastle B1.**

- GO. P 151 R Rim sherd from bowl, 160mm in diameter, thin-walled. Rim everted, expanding to 11.5mm in thickness. Patches of olive green glaze. Fabric silt grade, grey throughout.  
SPMRW
- GO. P 152 R Rim sherd, 2 of conjoining, from neck of jug. Scar, c.38mm long, of rim handle. Rim everted, 23mm high. Internal diameter c.90mm, diameter at lip c.120mm. Greenish brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade. Moderate reddish orange throughout.  
SPMOW
- GO. P 153 R Sherd from rim of storage jar or chamber pot (Fig. 15). Strongly everted, rounded lip with groove cut 6 mm in from edge. Overall width of rim 35mm. Internal diameter 200mm. Three v-shaped grooves cut around top of shoulder. Traces of green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric dark grey, paler grey on inside and outside with red patches [r-G-r].  
SPMOW
- GO. P 154 B + S Sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from base, diameter c.220mm, and lower side, of storage jar. Indication of glaze on outside only. Fabric fine-grained, grey, darker on inside and with patches of red on outside [g-G-r].  
SPMOW
- GO. P 155 B+R+S Sherds, 5 of, conjoined, give full profile of small mug (Fig. 16). Body almost cylindrical, expanding from 45mm in diameter at base to 50mm at everted rim. Flat base and lower side knife pated. Fabric gritty, mainly Moderate reddish orange with traces of pale grey on inside.  
SPMOW

**Trench & Bastle wall, East side of bastle B1.**

- GO. P 156 B Sherd from base? of storage vessel. Base diameter c. 160mm. Traces green glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale grey with red on exterior. [G-r]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 157 S Sherd from side. A 19mm wide shallow groove, probably lying just below rim. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained - pale red throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 158 S Sherds, 3 of, from sides of various vessels. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained - 2 are [g/G/R], the other is [R/G/g]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 159 S Sherds, 2 of, from sides of various vessels. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained - one is [R/G/g] [g/G/R], the other is mainly red. SPMOW.
- GO. P 160 S Sherds, 6 of, conjoined, 3 and 3, of large storage jar, diameter at belly c.280mm. Ridge and groove ornamentation below rim. Yellow-green glaze with brown patches on outside and inside. Fabric very fine-grained, grey throughout. SPMRW.
- GO. P 160A S Sherd, from large storage jar. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric very fine-grained, dark grey on inside, paler on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 161 S Sherds, 3 of, **1 conjoined with sherd from GO. P 117d**, from lower side of large storage jar. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Close turning marks on inside. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange on interior passing into pale grey on outside [R-G].  
PMOW.
- GO. P 162 S Sherd, 1 of, flat, from square or rectangular container. Emerald green. 19th Century
- GO. P 163 S Sherd, 1 of, possibly from rim. Green glaze. Fabric dark grey, red inside and outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 164 S Sherds, 3 of, green glaze. Various vessels. SPMOW.
- GO. P 165 S Sherds, 9 of, no glaze surviving. Various vessels.
- From wall (see bag)**
- GO. P 166 S Sherd with most of profile of small globular bowl (Fig. 17), diameter at belly c.120mm. Upstanding rim, mostly broken off, at least 9mm tall. Dark brown green glaze on outside. Fabric gritty, dark grey, red on inside, pale grey on outside [R/G/g]. SPMOW
- GO. P 167 H Sherd, split, from handle, 35mm wide, with broad shallow depression, flanked by rounded ridges, on outside. Brownish green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange on outside [g-R]. SPMOW.

**External trench north of B8.**

- GO. P 168 S Sherd from? cup. Thin-walled (c.2mm).  
Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] on outside; moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] in  
inside with close turning marks. 18th Century.
- GO. P 169 S Sherds, 2 of. One is pale red throughout.  
The other, with green glaze inside and outside, is pale grey passing into  
pale red on outside [g-R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 170 S Sherd, 1 of, dark brownish green glaze on  
interior. Fabric silt grade, grey on interior, Moderate reddish orange on  
outside [g-R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 171 H + R Sherd with everted, expanded rim and  
part of a strap handle c.30mm wide and c.12mm thick of a jug?. Traces  
of yellow green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with Moderate reddish  
orange on outside [g-R]. SPMOW.

**Below B9 doorway.**

- GO. P 172 S Sherds, 2 of conjoining. Olive green glaze  
preserved on outside. Fabric fine grained, Moderate reddish orange  
throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 173A S Sherd. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-  
grained, Moderate reddish orange  
throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 173B S Sherd. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-  
grained, dark grey with thin pale grey on inside and Moderate reddish  
orange on outside [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 173C S Sherd. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-  
grained, pale grey on inside and moderate reddish orange on outside  
[g/R]. SPMOW

**Building 9.**

- GO. P 174 S Sherds, 3 of conjoining to give most of  
profile of Rim sherds, from thin-walled <3mm beaker, in stoneware.  
Preserved to a height of 75mm but, probably everted, rim and foot are  
missing (Fig. 18). Diameter c.80mm. Body is circled by 2 bands c.20mm  
deep with appliqué decoration of small clay chips (cf. GO. P 122). Turning  
marks visible under glaze on interior. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze  
overall. Nottinghamshire made.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 175 R + S Sherds, 18 of, conjoining 3 and 2, from rim and side of  
salt-glazed stoneware mug with scar of handle. Straight-sided, cylindrical  
body, diameter c.70mm. Slightly expanded to give suggestion of a ledge  
foot. Thickness of side 4mm but diminishes to rim and increases to  
5.5mm above base Handle scar oval, 15mm wide by 8.5mm. Very pale  
orange [10 YR 8/2] with 4.5mm wide rim band in greyish red. [5 R 4/2].  
18th  
Century
- GO. P 176 S **Transferred to GO. P 175.**
- GO. P 177 B NOT POTTERY. Possibly a hone stone  
(slate) 35 x 25 x 5mm.



GO. P 188 R Rim sherd. Same vessel as GO. P 187 but not conjoining. SPMOW.

GO. P 189 H Sherds, 4 of, conjoining to give almost complete strap handle, of large storage jar. The handle, 34mm wide and up to 17mm thick, is of usual type with shallow depression flanked by rounded ridges. Upper attachment, 45mm x 30mm, probably on or just below rim. Lower attachment, with 2 thumbprints below and one above, is 75mm x 60mm. Overall length 155mm. Yellow-green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, mostly grey with some patches of Moderate reddish orange. Possibly from same vessel as GO. P 190 and 191. SPMOW.

**Slate room B9.**

GO. P 190 B + S Sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from base and lower side of large storage jar, diameter 125mm. Base angle 40°. Yellow-green glaze inside and outside and over base. Fabric silty, mostly grey with small patches of red. Base has red zone on underside. Some knife trimming on side. SPMOW.

GO. P 191 S Sherds, 5 of, from various storage jars. Yellow green glaze. SPMRW.

**Note: 2 conjoining rim sherds in this bag also conjoin with GO. P 185 and have been moved there.**

GO. P 192 H Sherds, 2 of, conjoining to give complete shoulder handle, averaging 38mm in width and up to 15mm thick. Shallow axial depression on outside flanked by rounded ridges. Upper attachment 43mm x 19mm. Lower attachment, with two thumbprints, 46mm x 22mm. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, mostly grey with a patch of Moderate reddish orange under base of handle. SPMRW.

GO. P 193 B + S Sherd, from base and slightly curved lower side of large storage jar, diameter 100mm. Base angle 45°. Yellow-green glaze on outside and extending over part of base. Fabric very fine-grained, dark grey; outer paler grey zone with large patches of red. Base shows signs of burning. SPMRW.

GO. P 194 B Sherds, 4 of conjoining, from base, diameter 160mm, and lower side of large? bowl, in red earthenware, slipware. Base angle 68°. Transition of base to side chamfered. Dull red greyish red [5 R 4/2] glaze on inside with decoration of spots and lines in light brown [5 YR 6/4]. Fabric silty with a scattering of rounded rock fragments.

18th

Century.

GO. P 195 B Sherd from base, 70mm in diameter, of mug in salt-glazed stoneware. Developed base undercut to generate a rounded foot 1.5mm high. Base of side is thickened to give suggestion of a rounded ledge foot. This sherd is probably from same vessel as GO. P 175. 18th Century.

- GO. P 196 S Sherds, 4 of, from side? of mug in salt-glazed stoneware. These sherds are probably from same vessel as GO. P 175 and GO. P 195. 18th Century.
- GO. P 197A R Rim sherd, slightly everted, from cup c.100mm in diameter, in white earthenware. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze on inside and outside. 18th Century.
- GO. P 197B R Rim sherds, 2 of conjoined, sharply everted, from bowl c.100mm in diameter, in white earthenware. Two very low ridge bands on underside. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze, crazed, on inside and outside. Not GO. P 05-6. 18th Century.
- GO. P 198A R Sherd with part of everted rim of small thick-walled vessel in white earthenware. Pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6] glaze on inside; Light brown [5YR 5/6] on outside. Crazed. 18th Century.
- GO. P 198BS Sherd, in white earthenware. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze on inside and outside. On outside 2 narrow bands in dusky red [10 R 3/3]. 18th Century.
- GO. P 199 S Sherds, 4 of, from base of plate in tin-glazed Delftware. Very pale blue; one sherd has decoration in pale mauve that features shrubs in cut-sponge work Part of double line that encircled base of plate? from GO. P 30-32. 18th Century.
- GO. P 200 S Sherds, 4 of conjoined, to give most of side of storage jar, diameter at belly c.280mm. Olive green glaze with brown mottling, on exterior. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on interior, paler on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 201 S Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from shoulder of storage jar, diameter at least 220mm. Olive green glaze with brown mottling, on exterior. Three grooves, 7mm and 8mm apart, scribed on lower shoulder. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on interior, paler on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 202A S Sherds, 4 of, from storage jar c.280mm. Olive green glaze on outside. Fabric, fine-grained, dark grey on inside, thin paler grey zone on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 202B S + B + S Sherds, 3 of. One is from splayed out neck and everted rim of storage jar; one from flat base and one from side. Traces of yellow green glaze on outside and on inside of neck. Fabric pale grey with patches of red. SPMOW.
- GO. P 203 S Sherds, 22 of, conjoining 2 and 2, some abraded, from storage jar c.280mm in diameter. Olive green and brown mottled glaze on outside. Fabric, fine-grained, dark grey on inside, paler on outside. Traces of a wavy incised line ornament. SPMRW.
- GO. P 204 S Sherds, 16 of, one from base with 45° base angle. A few sherds have brown-green glaze, but most are abraded



to some extent. Fabric fine-grained, mostly moderate reddish orange throughout. Some sherds have pale grey at centre. SPMOW.

- GO. P 205 S Sherds, 3 of, various storage vessels. Traces of green glaze inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained. Dark grey in centre flanked by pale grey, in one case with red patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 206 R Rim sherds, 2 of, from everted, downturned rim of large storage jar (Fig. 9). No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with patches of red. SPMOW.
- GO. P 206A S + B Sherds, 11 of, 2 conjoined, from side and base of large storage jar. Traces of green glaze. Fabric fine-grained pale grey with patches of red on outside and inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 207 S & B Sherds, 3 of, including 1 from flat base c.140mm in diameter. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, grey; paler grey with red patches on inside and outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 208 B Sherds, 3 of, 2 from base. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey; paler grey on outside? Charred inside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 209 S Sherd, from side of storage jar c.200mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric mostly Moderate reddish orange with grey on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 210 S Sherds, 2 of. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric, fine-grained, dark grey on inside, paler on outside. One sherd has groove crossing it. Abraded. Possible hole in one. (Cf. GO. P 203). SPMRW.
- GO. P 211 S Sherds, 3 of, 2 from base, various vessels. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, mostly Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.
- GO. P 212 S Sherd from base of large vessel. Thickened on outside to height of 14mm. Base angle 40°. No glaze survives. Dark grey with pale grey on inside and pale grey and red on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 212A S Sherds, 11 of, various vessels. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey and Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.
- GO. P 212BS Sherd, traces green glaze. Dark grey with pale grey on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 213 R Sherds, 3 of conjoined, from rim of storage jar. Vessel has neck c.25mm high, curving out and thickening to 12mm before tapering to rounded lip (Fig. 9). Traces of green glaze on outside and over lip. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on outside, Moderate

reddish orange on inside.  
SPMOW.

**Burn byre B12.**

GO. P 214 S Sherd, 1 of, from just above base of storage jar, c,160mm in diameter. Dark olive-green glaze on inside with traces on outside. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 215 S Sherd, 1 of, small. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside, darker grey in centre. [gGR]. SPMOW.

GO. P 216 R Sherd from rim, 180mm in diameter, from jar...Rim is everted, thickened, concave upwards (Fig. 9). Trace of brown glaze on upper surface and over rim edge. Fabric, fine-grained, dark grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 217 S Sherds, 2 of, small. Dark olive-green glaze on inside with traces on outside. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. Similar to GO. P 214. SPMOW.

**South gable cruck building B13.**

GO. P 218 R Sherd from rim of bowl c.140mm in diameter, in red earthenware. Rim is everted, thickened (Fig. 9) and upturned. Glaze, Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] on inside and over outside of rim. Fabric gritty, mostly grey but red on inner part of rim. SPMOW.

GO. P 219 S Sherd from vessel c.200mm in diameter. Brown glaze on exterior Scorched on interior. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on outside, dark grey on interior [G/g].

SPMRW.

GO. P 220 B Sherd, 2 of conjoined, from base c.100mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on interior. Unglazed on underside. Fabric silt grade, grey on interior, red on outside [G/R]. SPMOW.

GO. P 221 B + S Sherd, 2 of conjoined, from base and lower, curved side, base angle c. 40°. Brown glaze on inside. Lower side not glazed. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on interior, Dark grey at centre, red on outside, [g/G/R]. SPMOW.

GO. P 222 B Base sherd. **Conjoins with GO. P 220 and moved there.**

GO. P 223 B + S Sherd from base and side. **Conjoins with GO. P 221 and moved there.**

**South gable cruck building B13.**

GO. P 224 R Rim sherd, similar to GO. P 218 but less robust. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade. Greyish red interior, bright orange red on exterior. SPMOW.

GO. P 225 S Sherds, 2 of. Diameter c.160mm. Traces of glaze on interior. Fabric silt grade, pale grey on interior; red on outside, [g/R]. SPMOW.

GO. P 225A Sherds, 2 of., one from base. Fabric silt grade, grey on interior; red on outside. SPMOW.

**Building No 13**

GO. P 226 R Sherd from rim, everted, thickened, rounded lip. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, grey on interior; pale grey with red patches on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 227 R Sherd from rim, upright, slightly everted, thickened, rounded lip. Diameter c.120mm. Traces of glaze on interior. Fabric grey, paler on interior and exterior. PMOW.

GO. P 228 R Sherd from rim, strongly everted, thickened, flat-topped. Traces of glaze on interior. Fabric fine-grained, grey on interior; red on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 229 R Sherd from flange rim, thickened on underside, concave on upper side, rounded lip, diameter c. 180mm. From large storage jar. Traces of brownish green glaze on interior and over lip. Fabric silt-grade. Grey with paler zone outside and inside. Small red spots on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 230 No find

GO. P 231 R Sherd, from neck 17mm tall and rim of small storage jar. Rim is everted, expanded at lip, flat-topped and has a diameter of c.120mm. Traces of green glaze on inside and on top of rim. Exterior not glazed. Fabric is gritty, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 232 R Sherd from rim, upright, slightly everted. The curvature of the rim varies suggesting that the sherd includes part of the spout of a jug. Sherd thickness 4mm. Indications of green glaze on exterior and at least on the upper part of the interior. Fabric gritty with rounded sand grains. Light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 233 H Sherds, 2 of, conjoined., from handle, width 23mm, thickness 14mm. Traces of glaze all over. Fabric silt-grade. Dark grey with Moderate reddish orange outer zone. SPMOW.

GO. P 234 R Sherd from neck and rim of a jug? Diameter c.100mm. The neck thickens to 7.5mm downwards at 11mm below lip before thinning to 4mm. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric gritty, dark grey with pale grey on inside and pale red on outside.

SPMOW.

- GO. P 235 R Sherds, 4 of, conjoined, from neck and rim of a jug., with shallow spout, marked on one side by a thumbprint. Diameter c.100mm. The neck expands downwards and is strongly carinated c.25mm below the slightly everted lip. A low triangular ridge circles the neck c.45mm below the lip. Traces of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. One sherd very abraded. **Includes 3 sherds from GO. P 237.**  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 236 R Sherd from rim, strongly everted, thickened on outside, concave on inside, rounded lip - similar to GO. P 229, diameter c.180mm. Traces of glaze on interior. Fabric gritty. Mostly pale red with pale grey at centre. SPMOW.
- GO. P 237 R Sherds, 3 of, conjoined, from neck and rim of a jug. **These conjoin with abraded sherd in GO. P 235 and have been moved there**  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 238 R Sherd from rim, c. 35mm wide? of plate 280mm in diameter. Groove, 1mm wide, incised c.6mm in from rounded edge. One of, presumably, a series of impressed rosettes, 15mm in diameter. Traces of green glaze on top and at least over edge. Fabric gritty, orange and grey mottled.  
SPMOW
- GO. P 239 R Sherds, 2 of conjoining, of everted, flange rim, thickened at edge. Green glaze on interior and over and under rim. Fabric gritty, grey with reddened outer and inner zones [R/G/R]. Similar form to GO. P 229 but different fabric.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 240 S Sherds, 5 of. No surviving glaze. Fabric gritty, grey with reddened outer and inner zones [R/G/R]. Perhaps go with GO. P 239.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 240A S Sherd. Dull olive-green glaze inside. Fabric silt grade, pale grey and orange mottled.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 241 R + S + B + H Neck and rim with stub of handle, of jug or flagon, reconstructed from 6 sherds. The neck tapers slightly upwards from a diameter of 50mm before passing into the rim. This is circled by a low ridge. The handle is 33mm wide and 12 mm thick where attached to the rim but thins to 24mm by 10mm. A shallow thumb-made depression on its outer curve. Yellow green glaze over exterior including handle. Fabric gritty with small sand grain temper visible. Pale grey with Moderate reddish orange on outside and as patches on outside.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 242 R + S + B + H 15 of, 14 conjoining to give complete profile of handled bowl or jug, 99mm tall, diameter 140mm. Base is flat, c. 80mm in diameter. Some knife paring on lower side. The rim stands up c.18mm, is strongly everted, slightly concave on inside and has a flat edge cf. GO. P 239. Stub of handle, springing from rim, is 33 x 10mm thinning to 19 x 8.5mm. Fabric silt grade. Mostly pale red with paths of grey, mostly on inside.

SPMOW.

GO. P 243 H Rim handle, 52mm long, 50mm x 17mm at attachment tapering to rounded end, of skillet, 140mm in diameter. Shallow hollow along length of upper surface. No glaze surviving. Fabric fine-grained, faintly micaceous, m grey with pale grey on upper surface, Moderate reddish orange on lower side. SPMOW.

GO. P 243A S Rim handle, stub of, 12mm long, 24mm x 12mm at attachment? of skillet, 160mm in diameter. Shallow ridge along length of upper surface. Dark brown-green glaze on inside of bowl and extending on to handle. Fabric gritty, mainly Moderate reddish orange with patches of grey. SPMOW.

GO. P 244 S Sherd of a bowl? diameter, c.140mm, with part of everted rim (Cf. GO. P 242). No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, grey at centre, Moderate reddish orange on outside and inside. Possibly charred. SPMOW.

GO. P 244B S Sherd of a bowl? diameter, c.200mm. Trace of glaze on outside. Fabric silt-grade, Moderate reddish orange on inside, grey on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 244C S Sherd, diameter, c.280mm. Trace of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt-grade, grey, Moderate reddish orange on outside, pale grey on inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 245 B Sherd, from base, flat, diameter, c.280mm. No glaze survives. Fabric silt-grade, dark grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 246 B Sherd, from base, flat, diameter, c.120mm. No glaze survives. Fabric silt-grade, dark grey on inside, pale grey with red patches on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 247 B Sherd, from base, flat, diameter, c.120mm. No glaze survives. Fabric silt-grade, dark grey on inside, pale grey with red patches on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 248 B Sherd from base, unusually thick at 12mm, diameter c.60mm, of small bowl. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 249 No object.

**Building No 13**

GO. P 250 R Sherd from neck, c.23mm high, and rim, 120mm in diameter, that thickens to c.8mm before tapering up to edge (cf., GO. P 187), of jug or bowl. Yellow-green glaze on interior, draped over rim edge. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale grey on inside and Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

- GO. P 251 R Sherd from rim, thickened and everted, c.260mm in diameter, from bowl. Trace of green glaze on under edge of rim. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale grey on outside. A scattering of small reddened patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 252 S Sherds, 5 of, 2 conjoined. from strongly everted rim, of mug or small bowl, c.100mm in diameter. Traces of green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale grey on outside and Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 253 S + B Sherds, 22 of, conjoining 4, 3, 2 and 2, and including 3 base sherds, of storage jar, diameter at belly c.280mm, base angle 45°. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale grey on outside. A scattering of small reddened patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 254 R Sherd from rim, thickened outwards in top 18mm, of? jug or bowl, diameter c. 140mm. Olive green glaze preserved on outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey throughout. SPMRW.
- GO. P 255 R Sherd from rim, everted. No glaze preserved. Fabric Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 256 R Rim sherds, 2 of. Edge missing, Everted with low triangular ridge c.13mm down. Diameter c. 160mm. Traces of yellow green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale grey on outside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. Abraded. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257 R Sherd from rim, c.110mm in diameter. No glaze preserved. Fabric moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257A B + S Sherd from flat base, diameter c.120mm, and curved lower side, base angle c.45°. No glaze preserved. Fabric very dark grey, gritty with sand grains and fine mica moderate; reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257B B + S Sherd from flat base, diameter c.140mm, and lower side, base angle c.40°. Traces of green glaze on inside and on base but not lower side. Fabric silt grade, grey, pale grey on inside, moderate; reddish orange on outside [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257C S Sherds, 3 of. Traces of green glaze. Fabric Moderate reddish orange with patches of pale grey on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257D S Sherds, 7 of, conjoining 2 and 2, from storage jar c. 180mm in diameter. Dark olive glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, very dark grey on inside, pale grey on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 257E S Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from lower side of small vessel, diameter c.120mm. No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade, pale grey with patches of Moderate reddish orange on inside and outside. SPMOW.

- GO. P 257F            B + S                      Sherds, 11 of, from sides of jug, diameter c.160mm. One sherd from base; one sherd with part of attachment of handle. No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade, pale grey mottled with Moderate reddish orange on inside and outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257G            S                                      Sherds, 18 of, 2 conjoining, from sides of storage jar, diameter c.200mm. No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade, pale brownish grey mottled with thin very pale grey and red mottled zones on inside and outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257H            S                                      Sherd, from thick-walled vessel at least 160mm in diameter. Traces brown-green glaze. Fabric silt grade, dark brownish grey mottled with thin very pale grey on outside and Moderate reddish orange on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257J            S                                      Sherds, 6 of, from small vessel. No glaze preserved. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper, mainly Moderate reddish orange with a few grey patches SPMOW.
- GO. P 257K            S                                      Sherds, 5 of, 2 conjoining, from small thin-walled vessel. No glaze preserved. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper, mainly Moderate reddish orange with a few grey patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 257L            S                                      Sherds, 6 of, from thick-walled vessel. No glaze preserved. Traces brown-green glaze. Fabric very fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- All areas around B9.**
- GO. P 258                S                                      Sherd, diameter c.160mm. Brownish green glaze on outside. Uniform dark grey. SPMRW.
- GO. P 259                B                                      Sherd from base. No glaze preserved. Fabric brownish grey, Moderate reddish orange on outside. abraded. SPMOW.
- GO. P 260 R                Rim sherd, thickening to edge, slightly everted? of mug, c.100mm in diameter. Trace of yellow brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, mostly Moderate reddish orange with grey at centre. SPMOW.
- GO. P 261                R                                      Rim sherd, simple of a bow? c.260mm in diameter. Trace of yellow brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, mostly Moderate reddish orange with grey at centre. SPMOW.
- GO. P 262                R                                      Rim sherd, probably simple but sherd is split? of cup diameter c. 100mm. Traces of yellow brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.
- GO. P 263                R                                      Rim sherd simple, rounded edge. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper. Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.

- GO. P 264 R Rim sherd, simple, rounded edge from a mug? diameter c.100mm. Yellow-green glaze, brown where oxidised. Fabric very fine-grained, grey with patches of Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.
- GO. P 265 B Sherd, small, from flat base; diameter c.160mm, base angle c.45°. Traces of glaze. Fabric gritty with fine-grained quartz sand temper. Dark grey with Moderate reddish orange on outside and a very thin pale grey zone on inside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 266 B Sherd, from flat, well defined base; diameter 140mm, base angle c.41°. Trace of glaze on outside. Fabric gritty with fine-grained quartz sand temper. Dark grey with very thin pale grey zone on inside and of Moderate reddish orange on outside [g/G/R]. SPMRW.
- GO. P 267 B Sherd, from flat, poorly defined base; diameter c.100mm, base angle c.50°. Trace of glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade. Dark grey with pale grey zone with large patches of Moderate reddish orange on outside [G/r]. Very rough, abraded appearance on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 268 B + S Sherd from side and flat base with triangular ledge foot cup or small bowl 120mm in diameter. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] manganese oxide 'Rockingham' glaze on inside and on outside where it stops c.18mm above base. 18th Century
- GO. P 269 H Sherds, 2 of, conjoining from handle of large storage jar. A strap handle, 31mm wide and 18mm high at ridge extending along axis of outer curve. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, with sand grains and a small pebble 3mm long. Grey at centre, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 270 H Sherd from strap handle, 18 - 22mm wide, 13mm thick. Lower attachment with thumbprint. No glaze survives. Fabric very fine-grained, mainly moderate reddish orange with small core of pale grey. SPMOW.
- GO. P 271 R + B + S Sherds, 51 of, conjoining 35, 5 and 3, to give almost complete half of jug with handle. Height, 152mm, diameter of flat base with chamfered edge 89mm; diameter at belly 150mm; diameter at base of upright neck 110mm; diameter of slightly everted rim 109mm. The neck, 35mm high, is encircled by 3 low flat ridges. One sherd appears to have part of a shallow spout. The pot has been unevenly fired so that the external yellowish green glaze has red patches. The interior glaze, of similar blotchy appearance, is less well preserved. The fabric is silt grade and varies from grey with a paler outer zone to moderate reddish orange with small core of pale grey. SPMOW.
- GO. P 272 S Sherds, 100 of, conjoining 5, 4, 3, 2 and 2, mostly from side and base of storage jar. Two sherds may be from rim. Many of the sherds are split. Diameter of flat base c.160mm. The inside appears to have been finished off with use of a brush giving a closely striated appearance. Only traces of a green glaze survive. The fabric is



fine-grained, grey at centre, paler grey with patches that are red on outside and uniformly pale reddish brown [10 R 4/6] on the inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 273                      R + B + S                      Sherds, 10 of, 2 conjoining, from base, side and neck of storage jar. Base flat, with slightly downturned ledge foot. Diameter ~100mm, base angle ~50°. One sherd from neck ~30mm tall with everted rim - mostly broken off - and a possible handle scar. Only traces of a green glaze survive on outside and inside. The pot was unevenly fired. The fabric is fine-grained. In places, it is grey at centre, paler grey outside. There are patches, especially in the upper part of the vessel, where pale reddish brown [10 R 4/6] predominates with grey at the core. SPMOW.

**All areas around B9**

GO. P 274                      S                      Sherds, 9 of, from storage jar. Patches of yellow-brown glaze survive on some sherds. Fabric fine-grained, mostly Moderate reddish orange with only a few patches of grey on inside and outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 274A                      S                      Sherds, 5 of, from storage jar; 2 from everted rim. Traces of yellow green glaze survive. Fabric silt grade with many very small mica flakes. Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 274B                      B                      Sherd, from chamfered edge of base. Trace of brownish green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange with grey on inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 274C                      ? R                      Sherds, possibly from rim c.140mm in diameter. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, micaceous. Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.

GO. P 274D                      S                      Sherd, yellow-brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, pale reddish brown. SPMOW.

GO. P 274E                      S                      Sherd, dark yellow-brown glaze on outside. Fabric gritty, grey brown on outside, pale reddish brown on inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 275                      S                      Sherd, from lower neck of jug or flagon, in brown and grey mottled, salt glazed salt ware - 'Bellarmine'. 17th Century.

GO. P 276                      S                      Sherds, 2 of conjoining, from vessel at least 240mm in diameter. Indications of glaze on outside only. Fabric gritty; brownish grey, paler on outside.

SPMRW

GO. P 276A                      S                      Sherd. Indications of glaze on outside only. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, pale grey on outside. SPMRW

- GO. P 276B S Sherd, split. Yellow green and brown glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, thin pale grey zone on outside. SPMRW
- GO. P 277 S Sherd. Yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, slightly paler on outside. SPMRW
- GO. P 278 S Sherds, 2 of. Dark brown glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange on inside and outside; dark grey at centre. SPMOW.
- GO. P 279 S Sherd, from side of very thin-walled (<2mm) beaker? in white earthenware with ribbed band. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on outside, moderate yellowish brown on inside. Could be from GO. P 124. 18th Century.
- GO. P 280 S Sherds, 5 of. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, light brown throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 281 S Sherds, 4 of. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, light brown with pale grey at centre in places. SPMOW.
- GO. P 281A S Sherd, from shoulder of a jug? thin-walled, diameter c.160mm. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, dark grey at centre, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange patches on inside and outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 281B S Sherds, 5 of. One possibly from below rim has a raised flat-topped band c.7mm wide. Traces of yellow-green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, mostly grey with some red patches. SPMRW.
- GO. P 281C S Sherd from upper side with part of everted rim, diameter c. 200mm. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, grey and orange mixed. SPMOW.
- GO. P 281D R Sherd from rim with triangular ridge (cf. GO. P 105) of basin c.220mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 281E S Sherds. 7 of. No glaze survives. Fabric, gritty with quartz sand temper, moderate reddish orange on inside, somewhat paler on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 282 S Sherd, from lower side of vessel. Glaze dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] on inside, light reddish brown on outside. Fabric, somewhat gritty, with quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 283 S Sherd. Yellowish grey [5 Y 7/2] glaze with darker mottling on outside. Fabric silt grade, dark grey with pale grey on outside and very pale grey on inside. SPMRW.

- GO. P 284 S Sherd. Traces of yellowish green with darker mottling on outside. Fabric somewhat gritty, dark grey with pale grey on outside and Moderate reddish orange on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 285 R Sherds, 2 of, from rim or neck. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, faintly micaceous; Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 286 S Sherds, 10 of, 2 from upper shoulder with part of rim. No glaze survives. Fabric somewhat gritty; mainly Moderate reddish orange with patches of pale grey on outside and at centre. SPMOW.
- GO. P 287 R Sherd from rim, c.120mm in diameter of a mug? No glaze survives. Fabric somewhat gritty; Moderate reddish orange with grey at centre. SPMOW.
- GO. P 288 S Sherds, 6 of, from thin-walled vessel. Traces of yellow-green glaze inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, faintly micaceous; Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 289 S Sherds, 34 of, small, from various vessels. No glaze survives. Fabric of most is silt grade and most are Moderate reddish orange. A few have some grey patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 290 R Sherd from rim. Trace of brown glaze. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange with grey patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 291 B + S + R Sherds, 173 of, conjoining 26, 23, 3, 3 and 3 to give almost complete half of a dish, 280mm in diameter. The side, curving smoothly into the base and having a sharp angular transition to the rim is about 30mm high. The rim tilts slightly upwards, is slightly concave and has a rounded edge. The developed base, c.160mm in diameter, is undercut to form a rounded foot 4mm wide and 1mm high with a narrow groove on its outside. One sherd has a rosette, c.6mm in diameter impressed in it. Clear glaze, crazed and discoloured in places, perhaps as a result of burning. Fabric is an off-white somewhat silty paste. ?18th Century.
- GO. P 292 R Sherd from simple, slightly everted rim of cup c.80mm in diameter. White earthenware. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze. 18th Century.

**From cobbled area at corner of building? - in scorched deposit - this material dumped cold.**

- GO. P 293 R Sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from neck c.50mm tall and c.100mm in diameter, of jug. The rim is damaged but is thickened, everted. Neck is circled by 4 low rounded ridges. Glaze, on outside, is brownish yellow-green. Fabric is fine-grained, grey. **Note: may be same vessel as GO. P 298.** SPMRW.

- GO. P 294 R Sherd, from neck at least 40mm tall and c.90mm in diameter, of jug. Neck thickens somewhat in top 12mm and is flat topped. A triangular band 6mm wide and c.2mm high, set 5mm down from rim. A second flat band, 7.5mm deep set c.17.5mm below rim. Glaze, on outside, is brownish yellow-green. Fabric is fine-grained, mostly dark grey with patches of pale grey. SPMRW.
- GO. P 295 R Sherds, 2 of, from neck at least 30mm tall and c.120mm in diameter? of jug. The rim is thickened and everted with a flat, down tooled lip. A triangular band 4.5mm wide and 3.5mm high, set 6mm down from rim. A second flat band, 2mm deep set 17mm below rim. Glaze, on outside, is bright yellow-green. Fabric is silt grade, dark grey with Moderate reddish orange inner zone. SPMOW.
- GO. P 296 R Sherds, 4 of, conjoined, from neck 46mm tall and c.80mm in diameter, of jug. Neck thickens somewhat in top 12mm and has a gently rounded top. A triangular band 7mm wide and c.3.5mm high, set just below rim. Below this, 4 rounded low ridge bands. A very shallow spout on rim, formed by thumb. Glaze, on outside, is brownish yellow-green burnt in places by uneven firing to reddish brown. Fabric is fine-grained, mostly pale grey but with patches of pale grey on inside and of red on outside.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 297 R Sherds, 2 of, from neck, at least 50mm tall, diameter c.100mm of a jug? The rim is thickened and everted with a flat, down tooled lip. A low triangular raised band c.5mm wide set about 25mm below lip. A second raised band circles base of neck. Traces yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric is silt grade, grey on outside, Moderate reddish orange inner zone. SPMOW.
- GO. P 298 R Sherds, 3 of, conjoined from neck, 49mm tall, diameter c.80mm of a jug? The rim is thickened externally and slightly everted with a round lip. Four rounded low ridge bands spaced below rim. Abrupt angle at shoulder. Yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained, dark grey, paler on outside. **Note: may be same vessel as GO. P 299A.** SPMOW.
- GO. P 299 S Sherds, 5 of, from side of large vessel, 280mm in diameter. At least 4 grooves incised round the body in a fluted band at least 26mm wide. Yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained, dark grey, paler on outside. SPMRW.
- GO. P 299A S Sherds, 4 of, 2 conjoined, from side of vessel, at least 200mm in diameter. Parts of groove and rib decoration. Yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained, dark grey, paler on outside. SPMOW.
- Found on top of burnt floor? surface. This material found above the floor surface in the soil deposit - dumped with it?**
- GO. P 300 B Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from base of a jug? Diameter of body c.93mm, constricted at junction with base to 84mm. Base is flat with down tooled ledge foot bringing diameter to 83mm. Internally, the side curves in to slightly domed base. Traces of

brown glaze inside. Fabric silt grade, dark grey with sharply defined moderate reddish orange on inside and outside [R/G/R]. Signs of burning. SPMOW.

- GO. P 301                    B                    Sherd from base, 80mm in diameter; base angle c.45°. Traces yellow green glaze on outside (inside missing). Fabric silt grade, dark grey.                    SPMRW.
- GO. P 302                    S                    Sherd from the neck? Of a jug. Part of everted rim and, below, a low ridge. Yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale on outside, dark grey on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 303                    S                    Sherd, side and part of everted rim. Diameter c.200mm. Yellow green glaze on outside. Close 'turning' marks on interior, cf. GO. P 272. Fabric silt grade, grey with Moderate reddish orange on inside.                    SPMOW.
- GO. P 304                    S                    Sherds, 3 of. Diameter c.180mm. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, moderate reddish orange on inside and outside with pale grey between.                    SPMOW.
- GO. P 305                    S                    Sherds, 20 of conjoining 4, 3, 2 and 2, from a storage jar, diameter c, 200mm. May have had neck, diameter c.120mm. One sherd has handle scar, at least 35mm wide and 25mm high. Traces of yellow-green glaze survive on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, pale grey on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 306                    S                    Sherd, from bowl? c.120mm in diameter with everted rim. Grey green glaze on inside. Fabric gritty with rounded quartz grains as temper. Pale grey on inside, greyish orange [10 R 7/4] on outside.                    SPMOW.
- GO. P 306A S                    Sherd giving most of profile of drug pot, diameter c.55mm, height c.25mm. Rim simple, everted. No glaze survives. Fabric soft, silt grade, micaceous, with scattered quartz grains. Greyish orange [10 R 7/4] throughout.                    ?18th Century.

**BATCH No. 1. LOCATION NOT KNOWN.**

- GO. P 307                    B                    Sherd from flat base c.120mm in diameter. Indications of glaze on inside. Fabric fine-grained [g/G/R]. Seems burnt                    SPMOW.
- GO. P 308                    B                    Sherd, split, from flat base c.100mm in diameter. Indications of glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey with red patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 309                    H                    Sherd from handle, 24mm wide, 15mm thick. Ridges flanking shallow groove on outside of curve. Yellow green glaze traces. Fabric silt grade, grey at centre, Moderate reddish orange on outside.                    SPMOW.
- GO. P 310 S                    Sherd. Yellow green glaze on inside and possibly also on outside. Fabric silt grade, grey with patches of Moderate reddish orange on outside.                    SPMOW.

GO. P 311 S Sherd, from vessel at least 240mm in diameter. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, dark grey on inside, paler on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 312 R Sherds, 2 of, from flange rim, 32mm wide, of plate, diameter c.280mm. Dark reddish-brown slip on inside and draped over rim edge. Wavy line decoration in yellow slip on rim. Fabric, silt grade red earthenware. Rim of 314 below? Burnt.  
18<sup>th</sup>  
century.

GO. P 313 R Sherd, from rim, red earthenware, dark reddish-brown glaze on inside and over edge of rim. Possibly had had a rim band in yellow slip. 18th Century.

GO. P 314 B Sherds, 2 of, conjoined from flat chamfered base c.200mm in diameter; base angle c.60°. In red earthenware. Dark reddish-brown glaze on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside. Base of 312 above? Traces of burning. 18th Century.

GO. P 315 B or R Sherd, flat, from base or perhaps flange rim. In red earthenware. Dark reddish-brown glaze with decoration of lines and spots in yellow slip. Goes with GO. P 312? 18th Century.

GO. P 316 R Sherd, from flange rim, probably of a large bowl; red earthenware. Dark reddish-brown glaze on inside. Fabric, silt grade Moderate reddish orange. 18th Century.

**BATCH NO. 2. LOCATION NOT KNOWN.**

GO. P 317 B + S Sherd from chamfered flat base, 80mm in diameter, of thick-walled vessel. Inside, the base is rounded. Traces of olive green glaze on outside. Fabric is silt grade; pale grey, Moderate reddish orange on inside and in patches on outside. Underside of base is burnt. SPMOW.

GO. P 318 B Sherd from flat base, c.160mm in diameter, of thick-walled vessel. Base angle c.70°. Inside, the base is rounded. No glaze survives. Fabric is gritty; grey, with patchy Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 319 B Sherd from flat base, c.160mm in diameter, of thick-walled vessel. Base angle c.60°. No glaze survives. Fabric is gritty, faintly micaceous; dark grey, with Moderate reddish orange on inside and outside. The sherd seems burnt. SPMOW.

GO. P 320 R Sherd from flange rim with upturned edge, external diameter c. 120mm  
Traces of green on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, pale grey on interior, Moderate. reddish orange on exterior. SPMOW.

- GO. P 321 R Sherd from simple rounded rim defined by triangular notch on outside; internal diameter 80mm. Traces of yellow-green glaze survives on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained, light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 322 S Sherds, 12 of, 3 conjoining, from large vessel, diameter at least 240mm. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, pale grey with a few small red patches on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 322A S Sherd from neck, c.80mm in diameter, of jug. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, pale grey on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 323 R Sherds, 5 conjoining, from neck, c.80mm tall, tapering from c.140mm at shoulder to c.80mm at flat-topped rim with a thickened edge externally. Below this a triangular ridge band 10mm wide and 4.5mm high. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey with pale grey outside. Interior seems charred. Some sherds abraded on conjoining faces.  
Includes 4 sherds from GO. P 324. SPMOW.
- GO. P 324 S Sherds, 4 of, moved to and conjoined with GO. P 323.
- GO. P 325 S Sherds, 5 of, 2 conjoining, from vessel c.240mm in diameter. Indications of glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey with pale grey with Moderate reddish orange patches on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 326 S Sherds, 2 of, very small. Delftware. 18th Century.
- GO. P 327 S Sherds, 8 of, very small. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, grey with thin Moderate reddish orange zone on interior, and a thicker one on exterior. SPMOW.
- GO. P 327A S Sherds, 5 of, very small. Two have brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, grey with thin pale grey layer with Moderate reddish orange patches on interior, and a thicker all red zone on exterior. SPMOW.
- GO. P 327B S Sherd from thin-walled vessel c.120mm in diameter. Fabric gritty, micaceous, grey with thin Moderate reddish orange zone on exterior.  
Note: probably from same vessel as GO. P 328. SPMOW.
- GO. P 328 R + S Sherd from neck, diameter 120mm of a jug? decorated with 3 narrow grooves flanked above and below by rounded ridges. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, pale grey on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 329 S Sherds, 2 of, very small, from thin-walled vessel. White earthenware. Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze on inside and exterior. 18th Century.

**BATCH NO. 3. LOCATION NOT KNOWN.**

GO. P 330 - GO. P 333 R + S + B + H Sherds, 13 of, all conjoining, from skillet (Fig. 25). Slightly deformed, rim diameter is c.135-140mm; height c.68mm. The flange rim thickens outwards to square lip. It is concave upwards and also is upwards tilted. Lower sides are knife trimmed. Base diameter c.57mm; base angle c.35°. Rim handle, 37mm long to broken-off tip, is 46mm wide and 15mm thick at attachment. tapering to 28mm x 13mm. Ridges on either side of shallow thumb groove on upper surface. Traces of yellow-green glaze on interior only. Fabric gritty, micaceous, grey with patches of Moderate reddish orange on interior; Moderate reddish orange exterior with small patches of grey.

SPMOW.

**BATCH No. 4. LOCATION NOT KNOWN.**

GO. P 334 R Rim sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from neck and rim c.100mm in diameter. Rim is everted, c.27mm high, concave, thickening to 8mm before ending in rounded edge (Fig. 23). Olive grey [5 Y 3/2] glaze on inside and draped over rim. Fabric gritty with some mica, grey with light brown [5 YR 6/4] on outside. Rim appears burnt. SPMOW.

GO. P 335 B Sherds, 2 of, from base, 280mm in diameter, base angle c.50°. Trails of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on inside, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 336 S Sherds, 25 of. From various vessels with green glaze. SPMOW.

GO. P 337 S Sherds, 7 of, 3 conjoining, from large storage vessel. Diameter at belly c.200mm. Glaze is olive green with lighter shades and brown mottle. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on interior with sharp transition to pale grey. SPMOW.

GO. P 338 B + S Sherds 41 of, conjoining 5 (including 2 from base), 4, 2, 2, 2 and 2, from large storage vessel. Diameter of flat base c.120mm; base angle 50°. Diameter at belly c.200mm. Glaze is dark olive green with lighter shades and brown mottle; some patches of red. Fabric fine-grained, dark grey on interior passing into lighter grey. Some sherds abraded. SPMOW.

GO. P 339 S Sherds, 44 of, 2 conjoining, mostly split. Some retain green glaze. Fabric fine-grained, mostly pale grey. SPMOW.

GO. P 340 S Sherds, 26 of, from shoulder and neck of large storage jar. Diameter at neck 170mm. Yellow-green glaze on outside. On upper shoulder, a decorated band 40mm high, consisting of a wavy band scored incised using an 8-pronged scribing tool, bounded above and below by low ridge bands c.2mm wide. Fabric is silt grade, grey, paler on outside. SPMRW.

GO. P 341 S Sherds, 2 of, from base. No glaze preserved. Fabric is silt grade, dark grey, moderate orange pink [5 YR 8/4] on outside. SPMOW.



GO. P 342                      B                      Sherds, 2 of, from base. No glaze preserved. Fabric is silt grade, greyish orange pink [10 YR 7/4]. SPMOW.

GO. P 343                      S                      Sherds, 3 of, conjoined, from side of vessel c.280mm in diameter. Handle scar 60mm wide by 55-60mm high. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is silt grade, grey, paler on outside with red patch within scar. SPMOW.

GO. P 344                      S                      Sherds, 6 of, one sherd, much damaged, is from base. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is silt grade, dark grey, paler on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 344A                  B                      Sherd from base. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric gritty, grey, paler on outside and inside. SPMOW.

**BATCH NO. 5      LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

GO. P 345                      R                      Sherds, 9 of, conjoined, from neck, 31.5mm diameter, of flagon or flask. Rim expanded outwards; internal diameter 22.5mm, external diameter 36.5mm. Ribbed band starting 33mm below lip. Handle scar starting 28mm below lip. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is silt grade, dark grey, paler on outside. Fabric gritty, light brown [5 YR 6/4] in upper part but passing down into grey. SPMOW.

**BATCH NO. 6      LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

GO. P 346                      R                      Sherds, 5 of. One is small fragment of rim. All are fully oxidised. SPMOW.

GO. P 347 R + S + B      Sherds 31 of, 5 conjoined from everted, turned-over rim, 30-32mm wide and c.210mm outside diameter, 15 conjoined from base and side - from chamber pot (Fig. 24). Overall height c.130mm. Base flat, chamfered, diameter c.115mm. Handle scar, 25mm wide and c.21mm deep set c.20mm below rim. Yellow green glaze inside and outside. Fabric silt grade with a few mica flakes; mostly pale grey but red on underside of base. Also, part of upper side is completely reddened. SPMOW.

GO. P 348                      S                      Sherd, from side or shoulder of vessel c.220mm in diameter. Yellow green glaze with red spots in places. A sinuous groove that may be part of a wavy decoration. Fabric silt grade, somewhat gritty, grey with slight brown mottle. SPMOW.

GO. P 349                      S                      Sherds, 24 of, small and split. 2 conjoining are from side of vessel 220mm in diameter. Traces of olive green glaze on some sherds. Fabric fine-grained, mostly Moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.

GO. P 350                      R                      Sherd from upper side of shallow bowl. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric fine-grained, grey at centre, red in inside and outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 351                      R                      Sherd from everted rim, possibly a chamber pot, (c.22mm wide), thickened upwards, flat-topped diameter

c.220mm. Probably glazed on inside and outside but only traces of Moderate reddish-brown glaze survive. Fabric fine-grained, grey, paler on inside and with small red patches.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 351A R Sherd from neck, c.13mm tall, and everted rim, outside diameter c. 200mm. Traces of yellow-green glaze with brown mottle survive on outside of neck. Fabric fine-grained, grey, with small red patches.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 351B R + S Sherd from side and part everted rim of a shallow bowl? Diameter of inner edge of rim c.220mm. Indication of glaze on inside and upper part of outside to c.35mm down. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 352 R Rim sherd from neck 45mm high and 80mm in diameter of a jug? Rim slightly everted, rounded and thickened (Fig. 23). Decorated with 2 ribs. Glaze, pale yellow green with brown blotches inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, brownish grey with red patches.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 353 R Rim sherd. Fragment of everted, squared rim of large vessel. Traces yellow green glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, grey, with pale grey with red patches on outside. Much abraded.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 354 H Sherd from upper attachment of strap handle, 40mm wide and 18mm thick. Thumb groove on outside flanked by rounded ridges. Yellow green glaze with brown mottling. Fabric fine-grained, grey, pale grey with red patches on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 355 R + H Sherd from neck of flask with part handle attached. Rim is c.45 mm in diameter, bore 27mm, upright, thickening towards rounded lip. Handle is 23mm wide, 12mm thick with rounded outer side. Smearred out raised attachments. Pale yellow green glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale grey with red patches on inside of neck.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 356 H Sherd from lower attachment of a strap handle, 33mm wide and 16mm thick. Thumb groove on the outside flanked by sharp ridges. Thumb impression on attachment. Yellow green glaze with brown mottling and streaks. Fabric fine-grained, grey, with pale grey with red patch. Perhaps from GO. P 338.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 357 B Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from base, chamfered and slightly ledged, diameter c.120mm. Traces of pale yellow-green glaze survive on outside. Fabric silt grade, pale grey with red patches on underside.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 358 S Sherd, traces of glaze on outside. Fabric, silt grade somewhat gritty, dark grey with brown mottle, pale grey on outside.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 359 R + H Sherd from rounded, outwards thickened, rim c.240mm in diameter; with scar of a handle. Trace of pale yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, pale grey, paler on

- outside. Abraded.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 360 S Sherds, 2 of, from small vessel. Light brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 361 S Sherd. Bright, honey brown, crazed glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. ?18th Century.
- GO. P 362 S Sherds, 2 of. Traces of brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 362A R Sherd from simple rim, trace of brown glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 363 S Sherd from side of plate in Delftware. No glaze survives. Fabric soft, fine-grained, pale buff in colour. Abraded. 18th Century.
- GO. P 364 S Sherds, 4 of 3 conjoining, from shoulder of large vessel. Curved groove that may be part of a wavy line decoration. Traces of glaze on outside and probably also glazed on inside. Fabric fine-grained, grey. Pale grey with small red patches on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 365 S Sherds, 6 of, 2 conjoining, from vessel, diameter at least 240mm. Green and brown mottled glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey, with pale grey with red patches on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 366 S Sherds, 4 of, 2 conjoining, from neck and side of vessel, diameter at least 240mm. Fabric fine-grained, grey, with pale grey with small red patch on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 367 S Sherds, 2 of. Dark brownish green glaze on outside. Fabric, silt grade somewhat gritty, dark grey, reddish brown on inside. Sherds seem burnt. SPMOW.
- GO. P 368 S Sherds, 4 of, from shoulder and neck. Sherd from shoulder has groove - perhaps from wavy line decoration. Olive green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, grey with a few red spots. SPMOW.
- GO. P 369 S Sherds, 2 of. Dark brownish green glaze on outside and inside. Fabric, gritty, grey with red patch on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 370 S Sherds, 2 of. No glaze survives. Fabric, gritty, grey with greyish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 371 S Sherds conjoin with and moved to GO. P 364.

- GO. P 372 S Sherd, from shoulder. Olive green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, grey with red patches on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 372A R Rim sherd. Tapers from thickness of 9mm. Traces of yellow-green and brown mottled glaze. Fabric, silt grade, dark grey with pale grey on inside and pale grey with red patches on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 373 S Sherd, from vessel at least 240mm in diameter. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, dark grey with pale grey on inside and outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 374 S Sherd, possibly from flange rim. Traces of yellow-green glaze. Fabric, silt grade with mica, pale grey with red patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 374A Fragment from pipe bowl.
- GO. P 375 S Sherd, from vessel at least 120mm in diameter. Knife trimmed. No glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with red on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 376 S Sherd, same vessel as GO. P 367. No glaze survives. Fabric, silty, dark grey, reddish brown on inside. Sherd seems burnt. Pin holes on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 377 S Sherd. Degraded glaze on outside. Fabric, gritty, reddish grey throughout. SPMOW.
- GO. P 378 S Sherd. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric, silt grade with mica, light brown [5 YR 6/4] throughout. SPMOW.
- BATCH NO. 7 LOCATION NOT KNOWN**
- GO. P 379 R & S Sherds, conjoining 5 and 4, from slightly everted rim and side with handle base of cup. Ribbed below 46mm from rim. Handle 13mm wide by 7mm. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze. Fabric very pale buff earthenware. 18th Century.
- GO. P 380 H Sherd being knob decorating base of handle of GO. P 379. 18th Century.
- GO. P 381 S Sherds, 3 of. Same vessel as GO. P 379-380. 18th Century.
- GO. P 382 S Sherds, 7 of. Same vessel as GO. P 379-381. 18th Century.
- GO. P 383 B Sherd from flat, ledged base, diameter c.100mm, and lower side of a small bowl? White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze on inside and outside except base. Crazed. Fabric very pale buff paste. 18th Century.

- GO. P 384 R Sherd from everted rim of bowl c.160mm in diameter. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze on inside and outside. Starting 11mm below rim edge, at least 3 bands of blackish red [5 R 2/2]. Possibly same vessel as GO. P 383. 18th Century.
- GO. P 384A S Sherds, 2 of. From small vessel in white earthenware. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4], crazed glaze on inside and outside with bands in various widths of greyish brown [5 YR 3/2]. 18th Century.
- GO. P 385 R + S Sherds, 3 of, one from rim and shoulder in salt-glazed stoneware. Rim is simple, vertical, 10mm high, 40mm in diameter, with sharp angle into sloping shoulder. This in turn has sharp angle with vertical side of body 68mm in diameter. 18th Century.
- GO. P 386 R & S Sherds, 2 of, one of rim, of thin-walled cup? in white stoneware. Rim smoothly everted to diameter of 120mm. Ridge, 2mm wide set 5mm below edge. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze overall. Possibly same vessel as GO. P 121. 18th Century.
- GO. P 387 R & S Sherds, 3 of conjoining, from rim of a drug pot? Rim is sharply everted. Body is cylindrical, 60mm in diameter with a shallow shoulder 11mm below rim edge. Yellow-green glaze on rim interior and draped on to outer edge. Brown glaze on interior and exterior of body. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange throughout.
- SPMOW
- GO. P 388 S Sherd from shoulder of large storage jar with neck. Sharp crested ridge around base of neck. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric, silt grade, grey, with pale grey on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 389 B Sherd from flat base with ledge foot, diameter c.115mm in white earthenware. Fabric pale buff, gritty, with rounded grains up to 2mm long of chert? Some mica flakes. No glaze survives. 18th Century.
- GO. P 390 R Sherd from everted thickened rim with rounded edge, 240mm in diameter, of bowl. Traces of pale yellow-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, dark grey at centre, pale grey on inside, pale grey with red patches on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 391 R + S Sherd from rim and side of small bowl, diameter c.140mm. Rim is flanged 14mm wide, has a square edge and is slightly concave upwards. A narrow groove round inner edge. Bowl is at least 45mm high. Traces of yellow- green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric, gritty, dark grey at centre, pale grey with red patches on inside, red on outside. Signs of burning on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 392 R + S Sherds, 4 of, featuring flange rim, thickened on underside, concave on upper side, rounded lip (cf. GO. P 229) of bowl, diameter c.160mm. Traces of glaze on inside and over rim edge. Fabric, gritty. In thickened rim, dark grey at centre, then pale grey

and Moderate reddish orange on outside. The body of the vessel is red throughout. Very worn.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 393 R Sherds, 4 of, one from rim, of bowl c.140mm in diameter. Rim is flanged, more than 18mm wide, slightly concave upwards. Like GO. P 391 but has a round edge. Indications of glaze inside and outside. Fabric, silt grade, moderate reddish orange throughout.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 394 S Sherd from vessel at least 120mm in diameter. Yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric, silt grade, Moderate reddish orange on inside, grey on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 395 S Sherd from vessel at least 200mm in diameter. Dark olive glaze on inside. Fabric, gritty, dark grey, pale grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. Patch of black tarry substance on inside. Sherd appears burnt.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 395A S Sherd from lower side of vessel at least 200mm in diameter. Yellow green glaze on inside. Fabric, gritty, grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 396 S Sherds, 7 of. From various vessels. One sherd is from everted rim. No glazes survive.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 397 S Sherd. No glaze survives. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] with grey at centre.

GO. P 398 S Sherd. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze on outside, pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6] glaze on inside. 18th Century.

GO. P 399 B Sherd, from base of Delftware plate. Mid blue decoration on very pale blue background. Abraded. 18th Century.

GO. P 400 S Sherds, 4 of, small. White glaze traces on soft pale buff paste. Delftware. 18th Century.

GO. P 401 B + S Sherds, 5 of, one from base. Various vessels. SPMOW.

**BATCH NO. 8 LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

GO. P 402 R + S Sherds, 5 of conjoined, from poorly made neck of jug? Neck at least 45mm high, diameter 80-90mm. Simple rounded rim with 4mm wide ridge below. Beneath this a further 4 shallow ribs. Dark olive brown traces. Fabric, silt grade, mostly grey with patches of Moderate reddish orange.  
SPMOW.

- GO. P 403 R + S Sherds, 4 of conjoined, from 46mm tall neck, somewhat distorted, diameter c.70mm, of jug. Rim thickened, everted with flat edge. Ribbed zone 14 - 31mm below edge. Glazed on inside and outside. Two of the sherds appear burnt and are light olive brown [5 Y 5/6] in colour. The other two are a yellow-brown shade. Evidently the vessel was broken prior to the fire. Fabric silt grade with some grit. The burnt sherds are dark grey; the others are grey with red patches.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 404 S Sherds, 6 of, from neck, shoulder and sides of jug. One sherd has part of handle base. Glazed on inside and outside. The sherds appear burnt and are in various shades of olive brown. Fabric silt grade with some grit, brownish grey. Possibly the sherds are from the same vessel as GO. P 403.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 405 S Sherds, 3 of conjoined, from shoulder, diameter c.140mm, of jug. Olive green glaze on outside, yellow green glaze on inside, mostly removed. Fabric silt grade with some grit, brownish grey with red patches. The sherds differ from one another in appearance. Whether this is the result of post-depositional changes is not known. Possibly the sherds are from the same vessel as GO. P 403.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 406 S Sherd, small. Dark olive glaze. Probably same vessel as GO. P 405.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 407 S Sherds, 3 of, 2 conjoined, from shoulder, diameter c.140mm, of jug. Olive green glaze on outside, yellow green glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, brownish grey with red patches.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 408 S Sherds, 4 of, 2 conjoined, from vessel c.160mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, dark grey, paler on inside and outside. Red patches on outside.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 409 S Sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from vessel c.200mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, dark grey, paler, with red patches, on inside and outside. One sherd has iron concretion.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 410 B & S Sherds, 4 of. White earthenware, from drug pot, diameter c.40mm, with ledge foot. No glaze preserved. Very worn.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 410A R Sherd from thickened, everted rim (cf GO. P 106). No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with some grit, grey, pale on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 410B B Sherd, possibly from base. Traces of glaze on one side. Fabric fine-grained, light brown throughout.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 410C S Sherd. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric gritty, reddish orange.

SPMOW.

GO. P 411 S Sherds, 11 of, 2 conjoined, from shoulder, diameter c.140mm, of jug. Olive green glaze on outside of some sherds; on others burnt or degraded. No glaze survives on inside. Fabric silt grade with some grit, brownish grey with red patches. Possibly the sherds are from the same vessel as GO. P 405. SPMOW.

GO. P 412 S Sherds, 2 of, from vessel at least 200mm diameter. Olive green glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, brownish grey with red on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 413 S Sherds, 2 of. Dark brown glaze on interior. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 413A S Sherds, 2 of. Dark brown glaze on interior and exterior. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 414 S Sherd from a neck? 120mm in diameter, of jug. Indications of glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade with some grit, grey, pale on outside, Moderate reddish orange on inside. SPMOW.

**BATCH NO 9 LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

GO. P 415 B Sherd from chamfered, slightly ledged, flat base, c.120mm in diameter, base angle c.50°. Yellow-green mottled glaze on interior and probably also on outside down to foot. Fabric silt grade with mica, grey, pale on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 416 H Sherd from base of strap handle 33mm wide, 18mm thick. Broad depression with angular ridges either side. Thumb impression. Yellow green glaze. Fabric silt grade with mica, grey with blotches of Moderate reddish orange, mostly on inside curve of handle. SPMOW.

GO. P 417 R Sherds, 2 of, conjoined, from upwardly concave, flange rim. 19mm wide, c.110mm in diameter, with rounded edge. Olive brown glaze on interior and over rim edge. Fabric gritty, reddish orange with grey on top. SPMOW.

GO. P 418 B & R Sherd from skillet, diameter c. 120mm. Everted side 40mm high, sharply carinated into base. Indications of glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, dark grey, pale reddish orange on outside. Seems burnt. SPMOW.

GO. P 419 H Sherd from base of strap handle, 24mm wide, 11mm thick. Fabric gritty, dark grey, greyish orange pink [5 YR 7/2] on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 420 R Sherd from strongly everted rim c.120mm in diameter. Yellow-brown glaze on inside and at least over rim



edge. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 421 S Sherds, 6 of, from a bowl? c.160mm in diameter. Olive glaze with brown mottle on inside. Fabric gritty, Moderate reddish orange on outside, pale grey on inside.

SPMOW.

GO. P 421A R + S Sherds, 8 of, from neck and rim of jug. Rim like that of GO. P 106 but of uniform thickness. Yellow green glaze with brown mottle on outside and over rim edge. Fabric gritty, Moderate reddish orange on inside, grey on outside.

SPMOW.

GO. P 421B R & S Sherd, from large vessel. Traces of yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric gritty, grey at centre, Moderate reddish orange on inside and outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 421C R & S Sherd, from large vessel. Traces of yellow green glaze with brown mottle on outside. Fabric fine-grained, grey, Moderate reddish orange patches on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 422 R Sherd from flange rim 20mm wide, c.120mm in diameter, straight, thickened turned up edge (cf. GO. P 216). Dull olive brown glaze on top and over rim edge. Fabric silt grade, dark grey, paler on inside, reddish grey on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 423 R Sherd from either a simple rim, thickened at edge or a flange rim like GO. P 422. Indication of glaze on interior. Fabric gritty, with mica, moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 424 S Sherd, from large vessel, diameter c.300mm. Traces of yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric gritty with some mica; grey, Moderate reddish orange on outside. Blackened inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 424A S Sherd, from shoulder of thin-walled vessel, diameter c.220mm. Traces of yellow green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained with some mica; grey, paler on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 425 S Sherd, from large vessel, diameter c.240mm. Traces of yellow green glaze on inside. Fabric fine-grained; grey, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 425A B Sherd from base c.200mm in diameter. Traces of yellow green glaze on inside. Fabric gritty with mica; grey, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 426 R Sherd from neck, 80mm in diameter, of jug. Thickened everted rim with ridge band just below (cf. GO. P 295). No glaze survives. Fabric, fine-grained, pale grey throughout. SPMRW.

- GO. P 426A                      B                      Sherds, 3 of, conjoining, from flat base c.120mm in diameter; base angle 60°. Traces yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange on underside.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 427                      B + S                      Sherds. 2 of, from base, c.220mm in diameter, and side. No glaze survives. 'Turning marks' on inside. Fabric fine-grained, some mica flakes, grey with Moderate reddish orange exterior.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 428                      S                      Sherds, 3 of. Very worn. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric, silt grade, moderate reddish orange. SPMOW.
- GO. P 429                      S                      Sherds, 2 of. Very worn. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric, gritty, moderate reddish orange with thin pale grey inside.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 429A    S                      Sherds, 3 of. Very worn. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange patches. SPMOW.
- GO. P 429B                      S                      Sherd, 8mm thick. Trace of glaze on outside. Fabric, gritty, grey, paler on inside, thin Moderate reddish orange zone on outside.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 429C                      S                      Sherd, diameter c.80mm, perhaps from neck of jug. Trace of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric, gritty, dark grey at centre, paler on outside and, with red spots, on inside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 429D    B                      Sherd, from base; base angle c.50°. Trace of glaze on underside. Fabric, gritty, grey, Moderate reddish orange zones on inside and outside.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 429E                      B                      Sherds, 2 of, from base. Fabric, gritty, grey with Moderate reddish orange on inside. SPMOW.
- BATCH NO 9      LOCATION NOT KNOWN**
- GO. P 430                      S                      Sherds, 2 of, from a bowl? Delftware. Dark blue motif on very pale blue background. 18th Century.
- BATCH NO 10    LOCATION NOT KNOWN**
- GO. P 431                      S                      Sherds, 2 of, one from shoulder, of storage jar at least 200mm in diameter, has part of a wavy line decoration. Traces of greenish brown glaze. Fabric silt grade; grey, paler inside and outside.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 431A                      S                      Sherds, 2 of, from storage jar at least 160mm in diameter. Traces of yellow-green glaze. Fabric silt grade; grey, paler inside, and on outside with red patches.                      SPMOW.
- GO. P 431B                      S                      Sherds, 2 of, from storage jar at least 200mm in diameter. Traces of yellow-green and brown mottled glaze.

Fabric silt grade; grey, paler inside and outside with red patches.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 431C                    S                    Sherd from large vessel. Indications of  
glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey, red spots on outside, very  
dark grey on inside.                    SPMOW

GO. P 432                    B                    Sherd, small, from flat base of salt-  
glazed stoneware vessel.                    18th  
Century.

**BATCH NO 11    LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

GO. P 433-4    B + S                    Sherds, 60 of, many split, many  
conjoining, from chamfered, flat base, c.120mm in diameter. Yellow-green  
and brown mottled glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, rare  
mica, grey, Moderate reddish orange on underside of base and as patches  
elsewhere                    on                    inside                    and                    outside.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 434                    **Conjoined with GO. P 433.**

**BATCH NO 11    LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

GO. P 435                    B                    □ x = F Sherds, 6 of conjoined, from flat,  
slightly convex base with rounded ledge foot, in white earthenware.  
Diameter 100mm. On outside, very dusky red [10 R 2/2] slip with  
raised pale circular blobs, 8mm in diameter, in white slip, spaced at 20mm  
centres, just up from base. Interior has pale yellowish orange slip.  
18th Century.

GO. P 436                    B + S                    Sherd from base and side of drug pot.  
Base flat c.50mm in diameter (Fig. 23). The side expands to height of  
16mm forming a ridge above which is a narrow groove. The upper body is  
cylindrical. Internally the base is rounded. Brown glaze on inside and  
outside. Fabric silt grade, rare mica, Moderate reddish orange.  
SPMOW.

GO. P 437                    B                    **Conjoins with GO. P 123 qv.**

GO. P 438                    B                    Sherd from flat base with ledge foot,  
diameter c.80mm, in white earthenware - soft pale buff paste. Greyish  
orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze on inside.                    18th  
Century.

GO. P 439                    S                    Sherd with base of strap handle 22mm  
wide and 5.5mm thick. In white earthenware - soft pale buff paste.  
Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze on outside. Perhaps same vessel as GO.  
P 438.                    18th  
Century.

GO. P 440                    R                    Sherd from flange rim 25mm wide with  
upturned edge, External diameter c.200mm. Traces of yellow-green glaze  
on upper side. Fabric silt grade, somewhat gritty. Grey with paler grey  
outer zone. The underside of rim has reddish tinge.                    SPMOW

- GO. P 441                    R + S                    Sherd providing most of profile of drug pot. In red earthenware. Body is cylindrical, diameter c.60mm, with neck c.10mm tall and slightly everted thickened rim. Side turns in to base. Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze on interior and over edge of rim. 18th Century.
- GO. P 442                    R + S                    Sherds, 3 of, conjoining, from rim, diameter c.70mm, and upper side of drug pot. Rim thickened, slightly everted with low ridge 6mm below rim edge. In red earthenware. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside and looping down over rim on outside. 18th Century.
- GO. P 443                    R                            Sherd from rim, diameter c.60mm, and upper side of drug pot. Rim thickened, slightly everted, narrowing downwards on outside above a narrow shoulder 8mm below rim edge. Traces of light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on outside and looping down over rim on inside. Fabric silt grade, somewhat gritty, Moderate reddish orange.  
SPMOW.
- GO. P 444                    R                            Sherd from everted rim, of a bowl? in white earthenware - soft pale buff paste. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze on inside and outside. Perhaps same vessel as GO. P 438. 18th Century.
- GO. P 445                    R                            Sherd from everted rim of a bowl? diameter c.140mm, in white earthenware - pale buff paste. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze with brown mottle on inside and outside. 18th Century.
- GO. P 446                    R                            Sherd from everted rim of a bowl? in white earthenware - pale buff paste. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze. 18th Century.
- GO. P 447                    B                            Sherd from base of mug or cup in salt-glazed stoneware. Developed base, undercut to form outwards wedged foot 2.5mm high and 3.5mm wide, diameter 80mm. Probably same vessel as GO. P 447A. 18th Century.
- GO. P 447A                  S                            Sherds, 6 of, 2 conjoining, from side of mug or cup in salt-glazed stoneware. Probably same vessel as GO. P 447. 18th Century.
- GO. P 448                    Fragment of clay pipe bowl.
- GO. P 449                    S                            Sherds, 2 of, from thin-walled <3mm cup? in white earthenware. Turning marks visible under glaze on interior. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze overall. Possibly same as GO. P 121. 18th Century.
- GO. P 449A S                  Sherds, 3 of, from thin-walled <3mm cup? in white earthenware. Part of an appliqué decoration of small clay chips (cf. GO. P 122; 174). Turning marks visible under glaze on interior. Moderate yellowish brown [10 YR 5/4] glaze on inside, moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] on outside. 18th Century.

- GO. P 450                      B                      Sherd from flat, chamfered base. Narrow ridge band at top of chamfer. Dusky yellowish brown [10 YR 2/2] glaze on outside; trace of greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] glaze on inside. 18th Century.
- GO. P 451                      R                      Sherd from sharply everted rim, c. 160mm in diameter of a bowl? Pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6] crazed slip/glaze overall with bands of dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] set 10.5mm (very thin), 15.5mm (c.1mm), 22mm (double band, 5mm wide) below rim edge. The bands have been combed. 18th Century.
- GO. P 452                      S                      Sherds, 28 of, conjoining 5, 5, 2 and 2, from a bowl? diameter c.110mm, height c.70mm. The rim is incomplete but was everted. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] slip/glaze on inside and outside. Two zones of decoration, 12mm wide and 10mm apart, in moderate brown [5 YR 3/4]. These consist of 4 bands 1.5-2mm wide and 2.5-3mm apart. The spaces between the bands are infilled with a very thin wavy, line - wave length c.4mm. Above and below the decorated zones are bands up to 3mm wide in pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6]. The body curves in to a flat base with a narrow ledge foot. 18th Century.
- GO. P 452A                      S + B                      Sherds, 7 of, 2 conjoining, from a bowl? diameter c.140mm. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] slip/glaze on inside and outside. At least one decorated zone. This is like those on GO. P 452 and consists of 3 narrow bands 1.5-2mm wide and 2.5-3mm apart. The spaces between the bands are infilled with a very thin wavy, line - wave length c.4mm. Above and below the decorated zone are bands up to 3mm wide in pale yellowish orange. The work is better drawn on this vessel than on GO. P 452. A sherd, which may be from this vessel, is of a flat base which a slightly ledged foot. 18th Century.
- GO. P 452B                      S                      Sherds, 14 of, very small. From vessel, like GO. P 452. Part of decorated frieze with bands and wavy lines in moderate brown on dark yellowish orange slip/glaze. 18th Century.
- GO. P 453                      S                      Sherds, 3 of. Very pale buff slip/glaze on inside and outside. Decoration of narrow bands of moderate brown [5 YR 4/4]. Some of these have been combed including one which was flanked by a band of dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. 18th Century.
- GO. P 454                      R & S                      Sherds, 12 of, 3 conjoining, from rim and side of a cup? Rim simple, everted. Pale yellowish orange glaze inside and outside. Decorated with bands in dark reddish brown of various widths and spacing from 1mm to 3.5mm, starting 15mm down from rim edge.  
**Conjoined with GO. P 455.**  
18th Century.
- GO. P 455                      S                      **Conjoined with and moved to G0. P.454.**
- GO. P 456 S                      Sherds, 3 of, from small thick-walled vessel, diameter c.140mm. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] mottled glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, pale buff and orange mottled. 18th Century.

- GO. P 456A                    S                    Sherds, 4 of, from a small bowl? diameter c.140mm. White earthenware. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] mottled glaze on inside and on outside to a little above base. Decorated with numerous bands up to 3mm wide in moderate brown [5 YR 3/4].  
18th Century.
- GO. P 456B                    S                    Sherd, from lower side of cup or a small bowl? diameter c.120mm. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze on inside and outside. Decoration on outside involving bands in moderate brown [5 YR 3/4], intersected by a wavy band in the same colour.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 457                    B                    Sherds, 6 of, from a small bowl? in white earthenware. Two of the sherds are from slightly everted rim. One is from flat base. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] glaze on inside and outside. Decoration on outside involving bands of pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6] - on rim edge and 2 others below.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 458                    R & S                    Sherds, 3 of, from a small bowl? in red earthenware. One sherd is plain rim. Dusky yellowish brown [10 YR 2/2] glaze on inside and over edge of rim.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 458A                    S                    Sherd from thick-walled vessel. Red earthenware. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze on inside and outside.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 458B                    R                    Sherd from everted rim. Red earthenware. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] on inside and outside. Two bands in dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] on outside of rim.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 458C                    S                    Sherd, small, split. Red earthenware. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] with part of wavy line ornament in dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6].  
18th Century.
- GO. P 459                    R + S                    Sherds, 2 of conjoining from everted rim, 2 of conjoining from base, of cup, diameter c.80mm. White earthenware. Dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 459A                    S                    Sherds, 2 of. One from lower side has part of a ribbed band. White earthenware. Dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 459B                    S                    Sherd, very small. White earthenware. Dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on outside with trace of dark yellowish orange on outside; dark reddish brown on inside.  
18th Century.
- GO. P 460                    R + S                    Sherds, 4 of, one from plain rim, diameter c.160mm of a bowl? Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze on outside and over rim; dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] on inside.  
18th Century.

- GO. P.461 S Sherd, very small. Red earthenware. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze with very pale orange [10 YR 8/2] decoration. 18th Century.
- GO. P 462 B Sherd, very small. White earthenware. Moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] glaze on inside. 18th Century.
- GO. P 463 S, B Sherds, 12 of, small. From various vessels SPMOW - Delftware.
- GO. P 464 S Sherds, 3 of. One from below rim has ribbed decoration. Olive green glaze accidentally removed by acid. Fabric gritty, dark grey, paler on outside. SPMRW
- GO. P 465 S Sherds, 7 of conjoining, from side of storage vessel at least 360mm in diameter. Decorated with two wavy incised bands. Olive green glaze accidentally removed by acid. Same vessel as GO. P 464. Fabric gritty, dark grey, paler on outside. SPMRW
- GO. P 466 S Sherds, 2 of, from Delftware plate; motifs in mauve on very pale blue background is identical to GO. P 30-32 and GO. P 79. However, the side is only c.5mm high so not from these plates. 18th Century.
- GO. P 466A S Sherd, from Delftware plate; small part of motif in mid blue on very pale blue background. 18th Century.
- GO. P 466B R Flake of very pale blue glaze, from underside of flange rim c.12mm wide of Delftware bowl c.26mm in diameter. 18th Century.
- GO. P 466C S Sherds and glaze flakes, 9 of, from various vessels in Delftware. 18th Century.
- GO. P 467 S Sherd, from Delftware bowl; small part of motif in mid blue on very pale blue background. 18th Century.
- GO. P 467A S Sherds, 2 of conjoined. White earthenware from a bowl? with hand painted underglaze decoration in mid blue. 18th Century.

**BELOW SLATES IN 'H'**

- GO. P 468 H + S Sherds, 2 of, from side and strap handle of cup. White earthenware. Handle, with lower attachment, 12mm wide and 6.5mm thick. Dusky brown, [5 YR 2/2] manganese oxide (Rockingham) glaze on inside and outside. 18th Century.
- GO. P 469 H Sherd from strap handle, 14.5mm wide and 6.5mm thick. White earthenware. Light brown glaze. 18th Century.

**BATCH NO. 12 LOCATION NOT KNOWN**

- GO. P 470                            H                            Sherd being most of strap handle 25mm wide, 16.5mm thick at lower attachment. Traces of brown-green glaze. Fabric silt grade with mica. Light brown.
- SPMOW
- GO. P 471                            B                            Sherd from base, 79mm in diameter. White earthenware. Developed base is undercut to form low foot, 11mm wide and less than 1mm high. Outer edge of base rounded forming 2mm wide ledge foot Dusky red [5 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze on inside and outside but not on underside of base. Signs of burning.                            18th Century.
- GO. P 472 B                            Sherds, 2 of, from base, 80mm in diameter. White earthenware. Developed base is undercut to form rounded low foot, 4mm wide. Outer edge of base extends to form angular ledge foot. Blackish red [5 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze on inside and outside but not on ledge foot or underside of base. Signs of burning.                            18th Century.
- GO. P 472A                            S                            Sherds, 2 of, from thick-walled cup or bowl c.100mm in diameter. Blackish red [5 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze on inside and outside with small circular blobs of greyish orange slip. 18th Century.
- GO. P 473                            B                            Sherds, 2 of, from flat base. Red earthenware. Dark reddish-brown glaze. Decoration of large sub circular blob surrounded by probably 10 small blobs 5-7mm in diameter - all in greyish orange slip. Fabric silt grade. One sherd, roughly squared, has all its sides abraded. Possibly the sherds are from different vessels. 18th Century.
- GO. P 474                            R                            Sherd from outwards thickened, everted rim. Traces of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade with mica. Light brown.                            SPMOW
- GO. P 475                            R                            Sherd from plain rim, diameter c.120mm. Traces of glaze inside and over rim edge. Fabric silt grade, micaceous. Moderate reddish orange.                            SPMOW.
- GO. P 476                            R                            Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from neck of flask, external diameter c.33mm; internal diameter c.20mm. 3 of Green glaze 2 of conjoined. Rilled zone in lower part. Pale yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, grey on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.
- GO. P 476A                            S                            Sherd from side of vessel c,200mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, mainly grey with, Moderate reddish orange tinge.                            SPMOW.
- GO. P 477                            S                            Sherd from sharply carinated side of bowl, diameter greater then 200mm. In hard red earthenware. Moderate brown glaze with darker mottle (manganese oxide) glaze on outside. Dark reddish-brown glaze on inside.                            18th Century.
- GO. P 478                            R                            Sherd from rim and shoulder in salt-glazed stoneware. Rim is simple, vertical, 10mm high, 40mm in diameter,



with sharp angle into sloping shoulder. This in turn has sharp angle with vertical side of body 68mm in diameter. Almost certainly, from the same vessel as GO. P 385. 18th Century.

GO. P 479 S Sherd from thin-walled (less than 3mm) a cup? in white stoneware. Finely incised decorative bands. Turning marks visible under glaze on interior. Moderate yellowish brown [10 YR 5/4] glaze on inside, moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] on outside (cf. GO. P 122; 174, 449A). 18th Century.

GO. P 480 S Sherd, from a bowl? c.160mm in diameter. Red earthenware. Dark reddish-brown glaze on inside and on outside where it stops some distance above base. 18th Century.

GO. P 481 S Sherds, 3 of, from small thick-walled vessel, diameter c.140mm. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] mottled glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, pale buff and orange mottled. One sherd conjoins with sherd of GO. P 456. 18th Century.

GO. P 482 B Sherd from base, diameter c.200mm, base angle 36°. No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Dark grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 482A S Sherds, 3 of, from large vessel. No glaze preserved. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange throughout. SPMOW.

GO. P 482B S Sherd, 3 of, from a bowl? No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Dark grey on inside, sharply defined Moderate reddish orange on inside and on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 483 R + S Sherds, 2 of, one from thickened, upturned flange rim like GO. P 229 (Fig. 9). No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Dark grey on inside, becoming paler and passing into reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 483B R Sherd from everted rim, of a bowl? c.160mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Dark grey on inside, becoming paler on inside with orange spots and passing into reddish orange on outside. SPMOW.

GO. P 484 S Sherds, 2 of. One has indications of glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Mostly Moderate reddish orange, paler on inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 485 B Sherd from base. Small vessel. Indications of glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Mostly Moderate reddish orange, paler on inside beneath glaze. SPMOW.

GO. P 485A S Sherd from side of large vessel. Indications of glaze on outside. Fabric hard, silt grade with quartz sand temper. Mostly moderate grey with thin reddish orange zone on inside. SPMOW.

GO. P 485B S Sherd from side of cup or small bowl c.80mm in diameter, ornamented with low broad ridges. No glaze survives. White earthenware. Fabric pale buff, silt grade with quartz sand temper. 18th Century.

#### VARIOUS LOCATIONS

##### Primary floor

GO. P 486 S Sherd, from vessel at least 240mm in diameter. No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Grey on outside, passing into Moderate reddish orange on inside. SPMOW.

##### Found on rig [NS 935138]

GO. P 487 S Sherd, from large vessel. No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Grey, paler on outside with orange spots. SPMOW.

##### Sheepfold, up glen from Bastle

GO. P 488 B + S Sherds, 2 of, one from base, of small vessel. The other sherd has part of handle scar No glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade with quartz sand temper. Pale grey. The base sherd has orange tinge. SPMOW.

##### On cobbles below dyke which was removed in front (west) of the bastle.

GO. P 489 B Sherd from base of Delftware plate. Very pale blue glaze with a small spot of mid blue. 18th Century.

GO. P 490 R Sherd, from everted rim of a bowl c.160mm in diameter. Red earthenware. Blackish red [5 R 3/4] manganese oxide glaze on inside and outside. Decoration includes small circular blobs of greyish orange slip. 18th Century.

##### No Location

GO. P 491 Pot. Small wheel turned beaker partially re constructed from twenty-one sherds, light orange fabric with some green glaze, especially internal, crudely made with everted rim mouth of 60mm diameter, pot is 56mm high with a base of 42mm diameter, external side has a 'step out ridge' of c4mm above which a decorated zone consists of six grooves.

GO. P 492 Pot. Jug, reconstructed from 29 sherds. Green glazed, grey fabric, complete with strap handle and pouring lip, 220 high, 210 belly diameter, 90mm external rim diameter. Flat base is slightly oval at 95-105mm. Slight finger fluting on shoulder and on neck below rim. 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

GO. P 493 R Green glossy glaze external side only, rim external diameter 85, carination 27mm below rim giving a finger fluted cordon below the rim.

GO. P 494 S Green glaze, finger fluted internal glossy glaze, dull on the outside.

### GLENOCHAR METAL FINDS

1986 from the bastle house B1

NUMBER	ITEM	MATERIAL & SIZE (mm)	DESCRIPTION
GO.ME.1	Key	Iron	130 length mortice key.
ME.2	Key	Iron	105 length mortice key from floor surface in house.
ME.3.	Fork	Iron	95 length found on cobbles outside.
ME.4.	Rowel Spur	Iron	70 x 30 found floor below gravel.
ME.5.	Gouge Chisel?	Iron	100 length.
ME.6	Knife	Iron	65 length Handle & sides made of bone total 5 pieces. Found in demolition at floor level inside house.
ME.7.	Heel Plate	Iron	55 L 50.
ME.8.	Knife	Iron	80 L x 15 W Handle & blade. Found inside house on floor.
ME.9.	Knife	Iron	90 L x 20 W Remains of.
ME.10.	Pot Handle	Iron	150 L x 20 W Found outside cobbles.
ME.11.	Door Slip Bolt	Iron	70 L x 25 W Remains of. Found floor just inside entrance and stairway.
ME.12.	Buckle Parts	Iron	1.30 & 1.25 L 2 of.
ME.13.	Knife Blade	Iron	70 L Remains of.
ME.14.	Pot	Bronze	90 L x 40 W Piece of.
ME.15.	Object	Lead	70 L, 10 square. Tapering to a point.
ME.16.	Walking Stick Top	Iron	65 L.
ME.17.	Objects	Iron	80 L x 30 W 2 of 40 L x 25 W.
ME.18.	Objects	Iron	3 of. Smelted iron.
ME.19.	Horse Shoe	Iron	100 L / 100 W Remains of.
ME.20.	Peat Spade	Iron	Remains of.
ME.21.	Shears	Iron	Remains of. Found on cobbles.
ME.22.	Bucket Hoops	Iron	Remains of. Found among cobbles outside west stairs.
ME.23.	Coin	Copper	Found among cobbles in front house entrance.
ME.24.	Coin	Copper	Irish Half Penny.
ME.25.	Coin	Copper	Small.
ME.26.	Coin	Copper	Large.
ME.27.	Coins 2 of	Copper	2 of. Found in turf on top of debris. Dated 1888 & 1966.

#### Finds following GO.ME. 1987 from area in front (west) of the bastle house.

ME.28.	Spur Heal	Iron.	
ME.29.	Spur Heal	Iron.	
ME.30.	Spur Heal	Iron.	
ME.31.	Knife Handle	Iron	found on cobbles outside.
ME.32.	Pintle Hinge Pin	Iron	found in cobbles.
ME.33	Knife Handle	Iron	found on cobbles outside.
ME.34.	Cloth Iron	150 L x 70 W	tapering.
ME.35.	Chisel	Iron	200 L found between cobbles outside.
ME.36.	Knife Blade	Iron	75 L x 20 W found between cobbles outside.
ME.37.	Sheep Shears	Iron	270 L.
ME.38.	Sheep Shears	Iron	230 L 2 pieces.
ME.39.	Sheep Shears	Iron,	6 pieces.
ME.40.	Shears	Iron,	remains of. Found on cobbles.

ME.41.	Sickle Blade	Iron 240 L.
ME.42.	Sickle Blade	Iron 120 L.
ME.43.	Sickle Blade	Iron 110 L & 95 L, 2 pieces.
ME.44.	Object	Iron 40 + 60 L.
ME.45.	Sickle	Iron 195 L found cobbles outside.
ME.46.	Knife Handle?	Iron 60 L possible? found cobbles outside.
ME.47.	Bracket / Hinge adhering. Found on	Iron 60 L 15 pieces. From a door. Wood cobbles outside.
ME.48.	Nails / Studs Head	Iron 5 of. possibly from door. Burned on the cobbles.
ME.49.	Slag	Iron, found between cobbles outside.
ME.50.	Shoe Patten	Iron 130 x 90, 2 parts of A & B. <b>Fig 23.</b>
ME.51.	Horse Shoe	Iron part of.

**Finds follow GO.ME. 1988 various areas**

ME.52.	Buckle	25 x 30.
ME.53.	Buckle	50 x 47 D shaped.
ME.54.	Nail	On & around cobbles of Bastle.
ME.55.	Handle	Lead.
ME.56.	Coin	26.5 diameter.
ME.57.	Buckle/Button	Copper alloy 160 diameter. Central 60 diameter perforation.
ME.58.	Buckle	47 Diameter 34 diameter internal. Round.
ME.59.	Buckle?	2 pieces. Fabric adhering. Found floor of B13
ME.60.	Whorl	Lead 28.5 x 9 intern decorated. Primary floor beside PB/128 near hearth. <b>Plate 81.</b>
ME.61.	Whorl	Lead 27 x 10 intern from B12.
ME.62.	Disk	Lead 25 x 0.8 Thin flat perforated. Burnt level. 'Kiln' area.
ME.63.	Buckle/Jewellery	2 of. fragments.
ME.64.	Strip	43x 7x 0.2 decorated perforated. Top step Bastle house.
ME.65.	Coin	Copper 25 diameter.
ME.66.	Coin	Copper 24 diameter from B12
ME.67.	Coin	Silver? 1708 Queen Anne, Edinburgh mint.
ME.68.	Coin?	23 Diameter, outside above cobbles. South of entrance.
ME.69.	Disk	Bronze 23 x 19 oval shaped. Decorated. Cobbles outside.
ME.70.	Lump	Galena 31 x 31 x 17 From pipe bowl deposit at B5.
ME.71,	Lead	36 x 13 x15 Piece of.
ME. 72.	Galena	57 x 40 x 15.
ME.73.	Lead	19 x 10 Small lump.
ME.74.	Object	Lead 39 x 44 Cup shape. Lower level in B13 floor.
ME.75.	Musket Ball	Lead 17 diameter.
ME.76.	Musket Ball	Lead 17 diameter.
ME.77.	Musket Ball	Lead 17 diameter below slates in B13.
ME.78.	Musket Ball?	Lead Outside gable of B13.
ME.79.	Object	Lead 18 x 8 intern perforated. On floor.
ME.80.	Whorl?	Lead 20 x 10 In clay pipe deposit.
ME.81.	Fish line weight	Lead, Modern.
ME.82.	Object	Lead 35 x 42 Cup shaped. In pipe bowl deposit.
ME.83.	Chain Hook	Iron 325 x 10 Hook either end & side hook.

**Plate 100.**

ME.84.	Door lock & 6 fragments.	Iron Found on Grip stones. Floor level. Remains
ME.85.	Swivel Ring	Iron 60 x 40, 50 x 30 & fragments of.

**Finds follow Year unknown. Various areas**

ME.86.	Swivel Ring	Iron 145L 55 Diam One end circle only.
ME.87.	Swivel Ring	Iron 95L D 55,30 found B12. Sml D 40, 25.
ME.88.	Ring	Iron W25, Int D 40.
ME.89.	Ring	Iron W30, Int D 40 & 3 fragments of.
ME.90.	Ring	Iron W20, Int D 25.
ME.91.	Ring	Iron W10 Int D 35.
ME.92.	Ring	Iron W20, Int D 15, Ext D 70.
ME.93.	Ring	Iron W5, Int D 40.
ME.94.	Ring	Iron W25 Int D 40.
ME.95.	Ring	Iron W5 Int D 30 not complete circle.
ME.96.	Ring	Iron W15 Int D 50.
ME. 97.	Triangular Ring	Iron W8 Int D 50 equilateral triangle.
ME.98.	Ring	Iron W10 Int D 5.
ME.99.	Ring	Iron W5 Int D 35 equilateral triangle
ME.100.	Ring	Iron W5 Int L 60,55,55.
ME.101.	Ring	Iron W10 Int L 53, keyhole shaped Int W bot 25, mid-5, top 15.
ME.102.	Ring/Loop	Iron W 10 Int D 40 U shaped.
ME.103.	Loop?	Iron W5, Int D 70 U shaped. & remains.
ME.104.	Knife	Iron 120 x 18 x10.
ME.105.	Knife	Iron 125 x 15 x 10 pocket knife.
ME.106.	Knife	Iron 95 x 20 x 10.
ME.107.	Knife	Iron 95 x 15 x 8-35 x 25 x 8, 2 pieces of.
ME.108.	Knife	Iron 100 x 30 x 15 pocket knife, bone handle.
ME.109.	Knife/Gate Sneck	Iron 110 x 20 x 3 curve at one end.
ME.110.	Spur	Iron 68 x 42 U shaped fragment.
ME.111	Spur	Iron 77 x 32 fragment.
ME.112	Spur	Iron 57 x 32 fragment.
ME.113	Spur	Iron 67 x 41 fragment.
ME.114.	Spur	Iron 51 x 69 fragment.
ME.115.	Spur?	Iron 42 x 21 2 pieces of fragment.
ME.116.	Spur	Iron 89 x 20 fragment.
ME.117.	Horse shoe	Iron 119 x 119 complete.
ME.118.	Horse shoe	Iron 106 x 112 complete.
ME.119.	Horse shoe	Iron 111 x 93 & fragment.
ME.120.	Horse shoe	Iron 110 x 35 fragment.
ME.121.	Horse shoe	Iron 115 x 34 fragment.
ME.122.	Horse shoe	Iron 105 x 28 2 pieces of, fragment.
ME.123.	Horse shoe	Iron 135 x 32 fragment.
ME.124.	Horse shoe	Iron 112 x 34 fragment.
ME.125.	Horse shoe	Iron 99 x 46 fragment.
ME.126.	Horse shoe	Iron 99 x 25 fragment.
ME.127.	Horse shoe	Iron 111 x 35 fragment.
ME.128.	Horse shoe	Iron 95 x 34 fragment.
ME.129.	Horse shoe	Iron 66 x 31 fragment.
ME.130.	Horse shoe	Iron 67 x 25 fragment.
ME.131.	Horse shoe	Iron 66 x 29 fragment.
ME.132.	Clog/Boot	Iron 115 x 84.
ME.133.	Clog Iron	53 x 44 Child's Heel?
ME.134.	Clog Iron	70 x 18 fragment.
ME.135.	Buckle	Iron 38 x 32 fragment.
ME.136.	Buckle	Iron 47 x 28.
ME.137.	Jew's Harp? /Eyelet	Iron 56 x 28.
ME.138.	Jew's Harp? /Eyelet	Iron 66 x 31.

ME.139.	Jew's Harp? /Eyelet	Iron 55 x 27.
ME.140.	Key Ring	Iron 63 x 55 end only.
ME.141.	Key	On floor top of slates. 5 pieces of.
ME.142.	Key	Iron 100 x 37 2 pieces of.
ME.143.	Punch	Iron 60 x 37.
ME.144.	Punch	Iron 62 x 24.
ME.145.	Punch	Iron 87 x 28.
ME.146.	Ferrule	Iron 125.
ME.147.	Pick	Iron 130 x 20.
ME.148.	Nail	Iron 120 flat body. Broken.
ME.149.	Nail	Iron 56 fragment.
ME.150.	Nail	Iron round, head only.
ME.151.	Nail	Iron round, head only.
ME.152.	Nail	Iron 47 fragment.
ME.153.	Nail	Iron 40 fragment.
ME.154.	Nail	Iron 79 x 10 x 10 square body. 3 pieces only, fragment.
ME.155.	Nail	Iron 108 x 13 x6 oblong, fragment.
ME.156.	Nail	Iron 106 fragment.
ME.157.	Nail	Iron fragment. Very large square head.
ME.158.	Nail	Iron 65 round head, broken.
ME.159.	Nail	Iron 120 square body, broken.
ME.160.	Nail	Iron 120 oblong shaft, broken.
ME.161.	Nail	Iron 116 oblong shaft, broken.
ME.162.	Nail	Iron 57 fragmen.t
ME.163.	Nail	Iron 47 round head, broken.
ME.164.	Nail	Iron 30 round head, broken.
ME.165.	Nail	Iron 30 round head, broken.
ME.166.	Nail	Iron 33 round head, broken.
ME.167.	Nail	Iron 39 round head, broken.
ME.168.	Nail	Iron 35 round head, broken.
ME.169.	Nail	Iron 70 round head.
ME.170.	Nail	Iron 62 broken, no head.
ME.171.	Nail	Iron 60 round head broken.
ME.172.	Nail	Iron 50 flat head, oblong body.
ME.173.	Nail	Iron 40 flat head, oblong body.
ME.174.	Spike	Iron 280 no head.
ME.175.	Hay Cutting Hook?	Iron 160 S shaped.
ME.176.	Hook	Iron 100.
ME.177.	Latch hook	Iron 68.
ME.178.	Lock Bracket	Iron 100 x 15 perforation in centre.
ME.179.	Swivel Ring?	Iron 39.
ME.180.	Bracket	Fixture 1 side. Flat strap – D shape.
ME.181.	Key	Iron 85.
ME.182.	Key?	Iron 97.
ME.183.	Punch	Iron 155 tapered 1 end.
ME.184.	Bracket	Iron 74 x 52 L shaped.
ME.185.	Bracket	Iron 93 U shaped.
ME.186.	Bracket	Iron 103 x 27 x 4 flat strap. Perforated 1 end.
ME.187.	Bracket	Iron 117 x 24 x 3 flat strap. Perforated twice.
ME.188.	Bracket?	Iron 142 T shaped.
ME.189.	Bracket	Iron 59 x 22 x 5 flat strap with nail protruding.
ME.190.	Eyelet Pin?	Iron 119.
ME.191.	Knife Blade	Iron 95 x 25 x 10.
ME.192.	Sickle	Iron 155 x 40.
ME.193.	Sickle	Iron 150 x 35 nail in top.
ME.194.	Sickle	Iron 95 x 40 piece of.
ME.195.	Sickle	Iron 190 x 28 piece of.
ME.196.	Sickle	Iron 65 x 35 piece of.

ME.197. Shears handle.	Iron 280x44x20 handle) triangular blade &
ME.198. Shears	Iron 196x50x15 handle) blade & part of handle.
ME.199. Shears	Iron 230x40x25 1/2 blade & handle.
ME.200. Shears	Iron 135x40x10 part of blade.
ME.201. Shears	Iron 365x25x40 nearly complete. Curved grip.
ME.202. Shears	Iron 110 x 10 end only.
ME.203. Boot heel?	Iron 70 x 25 curved.
ME.204. Indeterminate	Iron 70 x 20.
ME.205. Knife handle	Iron 75 x 20 possible pocket knife, part of with nail.
ME.206. Knife handle	Iron 90 x 20.
ME.207. Chain	Iron 335 x 45 3 links + end oval link.
ME.208. Chain	Iron 55 x 35 one full link + part of, oval.
ME.209. Chain	Iron d.55 half link oval.
ME.210. Cauldron handle attached.	Iron 90 x 60 x 40 handle, part of side
ME.211. Cauldron side	Iron 125 x 90 x 6 section of.
ME.212. Cauldron side	Iron 145 x 100 x 12 section of.
ME.213. Door hinge	Iron 45 x 40 x 12 part of plus wood terminal.
ME.214. Knife handle	Iron 75 x 20 part of.
ME.215. Indeterminate	Iron 60 x 55 'C' shaped.
ME.216. Curry comb	Wood and copper, fragmentary, 90 x 60 x 6mm, curved back of a currycomb? Headless tapering copper nails >30mm long and spaced about 5mm intervals forming diagonal lines across the back plate. The surviving nails are held in place by a matrix of soil within which there is some ancient grass. Extremely fragile object. <b>Plates 105/1-2</b>
ME.217. Nail?	Iron 65 x 20 Thin at end.
ME.218. Hand sickle	Iron 135 x 20 6 main parts + pieces.
ME.219. Knife?	Iron 50 x 20 x12 Part of.
ME.220. Knife?	Iron 40 x 19 Section of.
ME.221. Knife	Iron 60 x 12 x 10 Wedge shape.
ME.222. Nail	Iron 251 x D10 round head small shaft piece.
ME.223. Indeterminate	Iron 55 x 22 2 nail holes, broken, oval.
ME.224. Indeterminate	Iron 50 x 40 oval with nail in centre.
ME.225. Indeterminate	Iron 40 x 30.
ME.226. Indeterminate	Iron 70 x 40 Poss', blade along length.
ME.227. Indeterminate	Iron 125 x 40 x 25.
ME.228. Cauldron	Iron 160 x 40 curved part of.
ME.229. Indeterminate	Iron 45 x 25 curved.
ME.230. Indeterminate	Iron 25 x 17 possible blade part.
ME.231. Sickle	Iron 55 x 15 tip of.
ME.232. Indeterminate	Iron 55 x 45 with nail off centre.
ME.233. Indeterminate	Iron 55 x 10 curved.
ME.234. Nail head/button	Iron D 20 round.
ME.235. Nail head	Iron D 15 round.
ME.236. Cauldron	Iron 120 x 60 piece of.
ME.237. Barrel hoop	Iron 90 x 40 piece of.
ME.238. Barrel hoop	Iron 150 x 40 piece of curved.
ME.239. Horseshoe	Iron 85 x 25 part of.
ME.240. Indeterminate	Iron 75 x 40.
ME.241. Indeterminate	Iron 85 x 45.
ME.242. Indeterminate	Iron 65 x 35.
ME.243. Indeterminate	Iron 35 x 25.
ME.244. Indeterminate	Iron 45 x 25.
ME.245. Indeterminate	Iron 35 x 25 x 10.
ME.246. Indeterminate	Iron 55 x 35.
ME.247. Indeterminate	Iron 50 x 40.
ME.248. Indeterminate	Iron 50 x 15.
ME.249. Indeterminate	Iron 40 x 20.

ME.250. Indeterminate	Iron 50 x 25 flat side.
ME.251. Indeterminate	Iron 25 x 8 tub shape.
ME.252. Indeterminate	Iron 70 x 20.
ME.253. Indeterminate	Iron 75 x 5 wire type.
ME.254. Indeterminate	Iron 45 x 5 wire like, curved.
ME.255. Indeterminate	Iron 65x5 end30L 'L' shape wire like.
ME.256. Indeterminate	Iron 45 x 15.
ME.257. Indeterminate	Iron 35 x 15 rounded end.
ME.258. Indeterminate	Iron 85 x 30 strap and tapered on end.
ME.259. Indeterminate	Iron 25 x 25.
ME.260. Indeterminate	Iron 5 x 25.
ME.261. Indeterminate	Iron 30 x 20.
ME.262. Indeterminate	Iron 90 x50 x20.
ME.263. Indeterminate	Iron 80 x15 x5 in 2 parts.
ME.264. Shears	Iron 295Lx45B Blade found outside gable b. 30
	handle drain. Tip
	of blade broken.
ME.265. Shears	Iron 185 x 35 Found outside gable drain blade &
	part of shank.
ME.266. Barrel hoop	Iron 280 x 30.
ME.267. Ring	Iron D50 x 45 south gable B13.
ME.268. Button	Iron 19 diameter button with loop.
ME.269. Button	Iron 18 diameter button with loop.
ME.270. Button	Iron 16 diameter button.
ME.271. Coin	35 diameter unidentified.
ME.272. Coin	11 diameter unidentified.
ME.273. Coin	29 diameter unidentified.
ME.274. Coin	23 diameter unidentified.
ME.275. Coin	16 diameter unidentified.
ME.276. Buckle	Parts of, broken.

#### **Building 7 Plates 101/1-6**

ME 277a. Anvil Iron anvil. It has slightly pitted surfaces and has a concave face with a short horn leading off the face but with no table or shoulder. It has neither a Hardie or a Pritchel hole on the face. One side of the body has a triangular shaped column. The flat base has a centrally position oval shaped hole in it and at the rear it has a short foot while at the frontal end the foot is longer. Both front and back side have a rectangular shaped hole, that on the front being centrally positioned while the one on the rear is set lower down. The entire anvil is somewhat waisted in shape. Overall dimensions are: 450 long, 250 high, 110-120 wide on the face, the horn is 100 long by 60 wide and the weight is 56 kg.

#### **NON-FERROUS**

ME.277. Musket Ball	Lead 17 diameter.
ME.278. Musket Ball	Lead 16 diameter.
ME.279. Musket Ball	Lead 16 diameter.
ME.280. Musket Ball?	Lead 14 diameter.
ME.281. Cup?	Lead 45 x 56 perforated.
ME.282. Cup?	Lead 39 x 54 not perforated.
ME.283. Cup?	Lead 46 x 51 not perforated.
ME.284. Cup?	Lead 46 x 59 multiple perforations.
ME.285. Cup?	Lead 59 x 59 flattened.
ME.286. Disc	Lead 21 diameter possible weight.
ME.287. Disc	Lead 19 diameter perforated x 6 Internal.
ME.288. Wedge	28 tapered.
ME.289. Undetermined	78 bulge in middle.
ME.290. Galina	33 x 46.



ME.291. Galina 33 x 24.  
 ME.292. Galina 12 x 13 x 6.  
 ME.293. Door Knob? 50 diameter possibly modern.

**Building No 8 Plates 104/1-2**

ME 293a Spur Copper Alloy spur and strap mount. Spur length is 80mm width at terminals c 85mm, the rowel projection is 27mm long, the iron rowel wheel has not survived. The two eyelets on the surviving terminal are both 3mm in diameter.

ME.293b Crotal bell. **Plate 103** 20mm diameter.  
 ME 293c Spur buckle. **Plate 102** Length 45mm width 22mm.  
 ME 293d buckle. **Plate 102** Length 45mm width 36mm.

**Building 9**

ME.294. Buckle 35 x 40 square with centre pin.  
 ME.295. Nail Head Iron 18 diam. no shaft.  
 ME.296. Spur Iron 55 x 70 one side with spur heel.  
 ME.297. Indeterminate Iron strap 60 x 15 x 5.  
 ME.298. Indeterminate Iron strap 60 x 60.

**Building 13**

ME.299. Chain Link Iron oval 23 x 35.  
 ME.300. Key Iron 70 long 38 (loop) 35.  
 ME.301. Nail Iron head on, small concretion on side head 15 diam.  
 shaft 47.  
 ME.302. Nail Iron oval head 13 x 10 x47.  
 ME.303. Nail Iron oval head, square shaft 40 m long.  
 Me.304. Nail Iron Head only.  
 ME.305. Key Iron 70 x 30.  
 ME.306. Key Iron 70 30.  
 ME.307. Key Iron 80 x 40.  
 ME.308. Knife Handle? 80 x 30 x 20.  
 ME.309. Indeterminate Iron roughly triangular 70 x 33 x 15.  
 ME.310. Indeterminate Iron.  
 ME.311. Indeterminate Iron Poss. part eye (hook & eye).  
 ME.312. Chisel Iron Part of 55 x 10 x 12.  
 ME.313. Chisel Iron Part of 50 x 20 x 13  
 ME.314. Copper Alloy. Hollow, circular, flat sided, two openings.  
 NGR NS91SW NS943139

**NO LOCATION**

ME.315. Lock clasp Copper alloy.  
 ME.316. Button with shaft Copper alloy.  
 ME.317. Coin 30 diameter.  
 ME.318. Boot Heel Iron.  
 ME.319. Nail Iron round head 30m diam. shaft 50m.  
 ME.320. Knife Blade 75 x 15 tapering to 5.  
 ME.321. Bottom part of?  
 ME.322. Nail Iron oval head 30m long.  
 ME.323. Nail Iron square head, square shaft 190x10x10.  
 ME.324. Chisel Iron square section 110 x 10 square.  
 ME.325. Indeterminate  
 ME.326. Indeterminate  
 ME.327. Hook Iron.  
 ME.328. Ring link part of  
 ME.329. Indeterminate  
 ME.330. Hinge Pin? Iron 65m length.  
 ME.331. Indeterminate Iron.  
 ME.332. Lead Flat piece 65 x 31.

ME.333. Galina	
ME.334. Crucifix Silver?	part of with initials.
ME.335. Musket Ball	Lead. Location - Below B9 doorway.
ME.336. Slag?	Location - On cobbles below dyke.
ME.337. Disc	Location - B9.
ME.338. Disc	Location - B13.
ME.339. Nail/Bolt	Location - B13.
ME.340. Buckle	Location - North side of B8.

#### GLENOCHAR METAL DETECTING FINDS

All the metal detected finds are plotted to the site survey plan, not given here.

NUMBER	ITEM	MATERIAL	SIZE (mm)	DESCRIPTION
GO. MD. 1				
GO. 2	Coin	Copper Alloy	24dia	Bawbee.
GO. 3	Coin	Copper Alloy	24dia	Bawbee.
GO. 4	Coin	Copper Alloy	24dia	Bawbee.
GO. 5	Coin	Copper Alloy	22dia	coin unknown.
GO. 6	Coin	Copper Alloy	28dia	coin unknown.
GO. 7	Coin	Copper Alloy	12dia	coin unknown.
GO. 8	Coin	Copper Alloy	35dia	George halfpenny.
GO. 9	Coin	Copper Alloy	29dia	Victoria "old head" penny.
GO.10	Button	Copper Alloy	25dia	Complete button with stemless loop.
				Horses head decoration.
GO.11	Button	Copper Alloy	14dia	Front.
GO 12	Buckle	Copper Alloy	53x43	Decorative 2 pieces, 28x12 rectangular frame. Curved profile at centre. Central bar unattached and heavily corroded.
GO.13	Buckle	Copper Alloy	65x45x10	Square frame bent by pressure. Raised central bar. One side of frame missing. Frame has rounded decorative edge.
GO.14	Object	Copper Alloy	47x10x.05	Clasp? May be buckle centrepiece.
GO.15	Object	Copper	30x30x5	fragment of twisted copper.
GO.16	Object	Copper Alloy	155x8x1	part of a tool or handle?
GO.17	Object	Copper Alloy	15x25	modern object, tractor part?
GO.18	Musket ball	Lead	17dia	not spent.
GO.19	Pistol shot	Lead	10dia	spent.
GO.20	Whorl?	Lead Int.	8dia	whorl or weight? Ext. 20dia.
GO.21	Whorl?	Lead Int.	10dia	whorl or weight? Ext. 22dia.
GO.22	Whorl	Lead Int.	10dia	whorl or weight? Ext. 20dia.
GO.23	Whorl	Lead Int.	10dia	whorl or weight? Ext. 18dia x11.
GO.24a	Whorl	Lead Int.	10dia	whorl or weight? Ext. 27dia x2.
GO.24b	Ring	Lead Int.	18dia,	ring or weight? Ext. 23dia x10.
GO.25	Disc	Lead	22dia	disc?
GO.26	Bowl	Lead	56x49	bowl shaped object with slight lip.
GO.27	Bowl	Lead	60x50	bowl shaped object. Edges curving inwards.
GO.28	Bowl	Lead	45x35	bowl shaped object edges curving inwards.
GO.29	Melted Lead		55x50	piece of melted lead.
GO.30	Melted Lead		55x35x15	piece of melted lead.
GO.31	Melted Lead	Lead	50x30x10	piece of melted lead.
GO.32	Melted	Lead	up to 40x15	melted Lead 3 of.

GO. 33	Harness mount	Copper alloy 60x55x10 harness mount?
	Circular object with domed centre decorative edging with openwork spiral decoration on central dome. Fixing holes 5mm. Dia. on outside frame.	
GO.34		Foot from a copper alloy 65x45 L shaped object jug or shallow may be any of part of cauldron handle.
GO.35	Spoon	Copper alloy 22x27 spoon with part of shank. 10mm. Dia. Hole 4mm. Dia. on shank.
GO.36	Horseshoe	Iron 135x155x8 horseshoe.
GO.37	Horseshoe	Iron 105x110x5 horseshoe.
GO.38	No object	
GO.39	Horseshoe	Iron 115x120x5 horseshoe.
GO.40	Horseshoe	Iron 115x35x 2 part of horseshoe 2 pieces.
GO.41	Horseshoe	Iron 110x25x1 part of horseshoe.
GO.42	Horseshoe	Iron 110x100x2 part of horseshoe.
GO.43	Horseshoe	Iron 115x30x5 part of horseshoe.
GO.44	Horseshoe	Iron 115x30x5 part of horseshoe.
GO.45	Horseshoe	Iron 110x30x2 part of horseshoe.
GO.46	Horseshoe	Iron 120x20x4 part of horseshoe.
GO.47	Horseshoe	Iron 95x20x5 part of horseshoe.
GO.48	Horseshoe	Iron 115x25x2 part of horseshoe.
GO.49	Horseshoe	Iron 110x20x5 part of horseshoe.
GO.50	Horseshoe	Iron 110x20x2 part of horseshoe.
GO.51	Horseshoe	Iron 85x25x5 part of horseshoe.
GO.52	Horseshoe	Iron 80x20x10 part of horseshoe.
GO.53	Horseshoe	Iron 60x18x2 part of horseshoe.
GO.54	Horseshoe	Iron 38x10x10 part of horseshoe.
GO.55	Clog plate	Iron 160x100x2
GO.56	Objects 5 of	Iron 90x10x2 horseshoe part of.15mm long.
	Round headed nail.	
		17mm long. Pin/Nail 20x15x5 Object 20x10x5 Object.
GO 57	Nail Iron	100mm long. Nail, square head square shaft pointed end attached to iron concretion.
GO.58	Nail	Iron 50mm long. round headed Square shaft.
GO.59a	Nail	Iron 65mm long round headed.
GO.59b	Horseshoe	Iron 125x15x7 horseshoe part of.
GO.60	No object	
GO.61	Bolt	Iron 38x20 bolt part of?
GO.62	Punch	Iron 69x18 punch part of.
GO.63	Hook	Iron 75mm long hook.
GO.64	Nail?	Iron 95.
GO.65		Iron 75mm long.
GO.66	Horseshoe	Iron 105x23 horseshoe part of.
GO.67	No object	
GO.68	Horseshoe	Iron 120x26 horseshoe part of.
GO.69	Horseshoe	Iron 120x20 horseshoe part of.
GO.70		Iron 50x15 semi-circle.
GO.71	Hinge strap	Iron 90x25 hinge strap part of.
GO.72	Cauldron	Iron 90x70x10 cauldron fragment.
GO.73	Cauldron	Iron 143x75x10 cauldron fragment.
GO.74	Rod	Iron up to 120mm rod fragments 3 of.
GO.75		Iron 65x50x30.
GO.76	Strap	Iron 88x30x5 iron strap.
GO.77		Iron 57x20 slightly curved strap.
GO.78	Hook & Rod	Iron 150 & 160 bent hook & rod.
GO.79	Circle	Iron 170 diameter iron ring.
GO.80	Bolt	Iron 65mm long iron bolt round head.
GO.81	Nail frags	Iron 40 nail round head.
GO.82	Cauldron	Iron 80x75 cauldron fragment.
GO.83	Fragment	Iron 75x40 fragment.
GO.84	Fragment	Iron 65x20 fragment.

GO.85	Pin		Iron 90 mm long Pin.
GO.86	Fragments	2 of	Iron 35 & 25 long 2 possible bolt heads?
GO.87	Hook		Iron 47 mm long hook.
GO.88	Lead	2 of	Lead 65x55 lead two square pieces 70x47 both pierced
GO.89	Horseshoe		Iron 125 horseshoe part of.
GO.90	Horseshoe		Iron 105 horseshoe part of.
GO.91	Horseshoe		Iron 120 horseshoe part of.
GO.92	Horseshoe		Iron 120 x 120 horseshoe.
GO.93	Horseshoe		Iron 100 x 110 horseshoe.
GO.94	Horseshoe		Iron 120 x 115 horseshoe.

Of which 29 are horseshoes or fragments

#### **GLENOCHAR - MISCELLANEOUS**

##### **GO. MISC**

001	Charcoal	4	In & around B13.
002	Coal/Coke	20	In & around B13.
003	Coal/Cannel	15	1987 on & around cobbles.
004	Coal/Cannel	12	1986 floor level inside near drain outlet.
005	Peat or	11	Burnt lime daub? In B13.
006	Peat or	19	Burnt pipe bowl deposit lime daub.
007	Peat or	1	Burnt lime daub in B13.
008	Peat or	4	Burnt no location lime daub.
009	Oyster shell		Broken fragments in bastle.
010	Organic	1	No location.
011	Wall Plaster	1	In demolition material inside bastle.
012	Slag	1	From mortar lime? In demolition layer.
013	Organic	2	Wood / Bone? In B9.
014	Fabric	3	Cloth B13, south gable.

#### **Appendix I**

##### **Results for Glenochar Fermtoun, analyses of wood samples.**

**Dr Jennifer Miller and Susan Ramsay, GUARD, Glasgow University. 2000**

Glenochar Fermtoun

GO.W.1 Glenochar Building No 9, Cruck No 1 (stump) Wood very wet and soft, features filled with fungal contamination.  
1 x Betula (birch).

GO.W.2 Glenochar Building No 9, Cruck No 2 (stump)  
Full of roots and soil, dry condition. Wide rays – from very large tree, contained live insects.  
1 x Quercus (oak).

GO.W. 3 Glenochar Building No 9, stake remains  
Small fragments of wood, very dry condition. Wide rays – from large tree, contained live insects.  
All Quercus (oak).

GO.W.4 Glenochar bastle house, pegs (?) North Gable Exterior  
Four pieces sectioned, rest scanned.  
All Pinus sylvestris type (pine)\*.

GO.W. 5 Glenochar bastle house, fragments inside bastle  
Five pieces of wood.  
3 x *Quercus* (oak).  
2 x *Pinus sylvestris* type (pine).

GO.W. 6 Glenochar bastle house, stake remains.  
Bag of numerous wood fragments, slightly damp.  
Five pieces sectioned, rest scanned.  
All *Quercus* (oak).

GO.W.7 Glenochar bastle house, stake remains.  
All *Quercus* (oak).

### **Appendix III**

#### **Glenochar bastle house and fermtoun bone report.**

**Jennifer Thoms, Environmental Archaeologist.**

#### **Introduction**

The bone was retrieved from lime enriched contents within the demolition debris of the bastle walls.

*The areas from which the bone was retrieved.*

Context numbers were not allocated to the bones, but they were bagged according to the area from which they had been retrieved. Bags 1-3 were retrieved from within the bastle house, mainly from the floor surface. This area produced the largest number of bone fragments, 76 identifiable fragments. Bag 4 contained 11 identifiable fragments, retrieved from outside the north gable of the bastle house. Bag 5 contained 5 identifiable fragments, retrieved from the cobbles west of the bastle house. Bags 7 and 8 contained 55 identifiable fragments from the trench on the east side of the bastle. Bags 9 and 10 contained 5 identifiable fragments from within B13 and beside it.

#### **AIMS**

The bones were to be catalogued and conserved for storage and archiving.

A species list was to be produced.

It was hoped that final analyses of the bones might provide some information about diet and husbandry practices of the eighteenth-century occupants of the farm house.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

##### *Sampling strategy*

The bones were retrieved by hand from the trench by the excavators. No sieving was done.

##### *Context information*

The bones were not analysed by context but were considered for the site as a whole. The occurrence of two parts of the same horse tibia in two apparently quite different locations, the cobbles west of the bastle house doorway, and the trench on the east side of the bastle, suggests that the bones on this site may well all derive from approximately the same date. It is therefore justifiable, given the lack of secure contexts, to treat the bones from the site as having derived from the same deposition event.

##### *Criteria of identification*

The bones were identified to skeletal element and species by comparison with modern defleshed specimens in the reference collection of the Department of Archaeology in the University of Edinburgh. An atlas of mammal bone identifications was also used (Schmid 1972).

An attempt was made to identify every bone fragment, those which were not identifiable to one species were identified to a range of species, e.g. "sheep/goat", "sheep/goat/roe" or "large ungulate". Young and neonatal bones were classified as

sheep/goat/roe, these bones lacking the diagnostic features which would allow distinction between these three-similar species.

Distinction between sheep and goats follows the metrical and morphological criteria detailed in Boessneck (1969).

Ribs and vertebrae were identified to large or small ungulate except in the case of seven horse vertebrae, which, due to the presence of several adjoining vertebrae from the same animal, were identifiable to species.

#### *Quantification*

The minimum number of individuals was calculated by counting the minimum numbers of each skeletal element for each adult (over six years old), young (3-6 months) and neonatal animals. The minimum number of elements is calculated by totalling the number of bone fragments of each element from each side of the body. An effort was made to ensure that no bone was represented by more than one fragment. The largest figure obtained for each element was taken as the minimum number of that element.

#### *Ageing information*

The age at death of the animals is calculated from the state of epiphyseal fusion of the bones based on the figures given in Silver (19969). The age range represents the fact that fusion of epiphysis to diaphysis takes time, and this may vary between individuals.

Epiphyseal fusion rates may also vary according to the genetic constitution, sex and nutritional status of the animal (Noddle 1984). It is therefore important that these ages are regarded as approximates only. The age at death of sheep is also estimated from the state of eruption and wear of the mandibular teeth (Payne 1973).

#### *Sexual dimorphism.*

Insufficient suitable bones were retrieved to warrant them for sexual dimorphism.

#### *Taphonomic data.*

Each bone fragment was examined carefully with a magnifying glass under strong light for signs of gnawing by carnivores and rodent, and also for knife marks. The knife marks were classified according to type, skinning, disremembering or filleting, following Bindford (1981).

#### *Data management*

The results were recorded on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet [not given here but in the site archives].

## RESULTS

Species present.

Bone fragments from the following species were retrieved; sheep (*Ovis aries*), horse (*Equus ferus*), cattle (*Bos taurus*) dog (*Canis familiaris*). And hare (*Lepus sp.*). The majority of bones were from sheep, sheep/goat and sheep/goat/roe. As no goat or roe deer bones were identified it is probably that the bones identified as sheep/goat and sheep/goat/roe are actually sheep.

#### *Quantification.*

A minimum number of eighteen sheep were represented in the bone fragments. At least one horse was present, a minimum of two cattle, one dog and one hare. No pig bone fragments were identified.

#### *Skeletal Elements represented.*

A range of skeletal elements are represented in the assemblage. These include meat bearing bones such as the femur, humerus and ribs, as well as non-meat bearing bones such as the mandibles and teeth and the calaneum and astragalus which are both bones of the lower hind leg.

#### *Fragmentation state of the bones.*

The bones were generally in good condition with many complete bones present in the assemblage.

#### *Age at death information.*

There is evidence in the cattle bone fragments of at least one mature beast, and a young calf is represented by a neonatal radius. The horse bones are all from a mature animal as all post-cranial bones are fused. Furthermore, the teeth are very worn,

suggesting an animal well over twenty years at the time of death. Ages at death of the sheep bone fragments vary from neonatal to over eight to ten years old. Due to the relatively small numbers on bone fragments for which age data is available no attempt has been made to carry out statistical analysis on the age of death data.

*Preservation information.*

The preservation information is presented in Table Two. It can be seen that there is evidence for burning on some of the fragments retrieved. There is also evidence for gnawing by carnivores such as dogs or foxes, as well as by rodents. It can also be seen that some weathered, worn bones were retrieved from the site, which may indicate exposure to water and air. Such bones are difficult to identify accurately to species.

*Butchery information.*

The butchery information is presented in Table Three. Dismembering, filleting and chop marks are present. Butchery marks were observed on bone fragments from cattle and sheep. The skeletal elements displaying butchery marks are predominantly meat-bearing bones. Neonatal and mature animals are represented. No evidence of butchery marks was noted on the horse bones.

*Pathology.*

Seven horse vertebrae which appear to have been affected by some type of arthritic condition were retrieved. The eighteenth thoracic vertebra and the first and second lumbar vertebrae were fused together, allowing no movement between them. The fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae were similarly affected. All seven vertebrae were afflicted by extra growths and protrusions on bony material which caused some twisting and distortion of the spinal column and which must have severely restricted movement of the spine in life.

## INTERPRETATION

The bones retrieved represent predominantly butchery and domestic waste. A horse burial is also present. The presence of both meat bearing and non-meat bearing bones in the assemblage suggest that the animals were slaughtered and butchered on or near the site. The presence of neonatal bones in the assemblage suggests that sheep and cattle were reared on or near the site. One very worn maxillary tooth implies the presence of at least one very mature beast. This may have been a breeding animal or alternatively may represent a beast kept for traction.

There is evidence for a very mature horse, the arthritic vertebrae may be worthy of further investigation by an experienced veterinary pathologist. Such investigation may reveal the condition was caused by infected saddle sores, or alternatively that it was due to work-related stress.

The mandibular evidence for sheep suggests the presence of very mature animals. These beasts may have been retained for breeding purposes, or, alternatively may represent animals kept for wool production.

Unfortunately, insufficient bone fragments were retrieved to allow any statistical analysis of the age at death figures obtained. It is therefore not possible to speculate on possible animal management practices, such as the keeping of animals for secondary products such as wool, traction, milk etc.

The presence of dogs on the site is indicated by the gnawing marks observed on some bone fragments, as well as the one dog bone retrieved. Some bone fragments displayed signs of burning, evidence that domestic waste is represented within the assemblage. Further evidence of this is provided by the butchered bone fragments present in the assemblage.

## CONCLUSION

An assemblage of bones retrieved from among the demolition debris of the walls of Glenochar bastle house was submitted for analysis. The bones appear to represent

primarily domestic and butchery waste, but a horse burial is also present. There is evidence that cattle and sheep were reared on or near the site, and that slaughtering, and butchery is likely to have occurred on the site also. Both these activities would be expected on a farm site.

There is evidence of the presence of a dog, or fox, and hare, or rabbit, among the bones retrieved from the site. Here is further evidence of the presence of carnivores, such as dogs, in the form of gnawing marks on some of the bones. As there is no sign of butchery on the hare bone there is no evidence that it was introduced onto the site by human activity, and it may have died *in situ*.

Insufficient bones were retrieved to allow statistical analysis on age of death figures. Such analysis might have revealed whether the animals were primarily reared for meat or for secondary products such as wool, milk or traction.

There is evidence of the presence of at least one very old horse among the assemblage. The horse bone fragments were retrieved from four locations around the bastle house; two from within the house itself, others, mainly teeth were outside the north gable of the house. Horse bones were also present on the cobbles to the west of the bastle doorway and in the trench to the east of the bastle house. Why a horse, or horses, should be buried so close to the house is a question worthy of further speculation, as is the nature of the taphonomic events which may have led to the bones being scattered about the site. It is possible that a horse was buried, or died *in situ*, on the site after the house was deserted, the action of dogs or other carnivores may then explain the scattering of the bones. Further archaeological information regarding the nature of the deposits from which the bones were retrieved is required before these questions can be properly addressed.

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