



Biggar
Archaeology
group

Bringing the past to the present

Logan

survey, excavation and research in the valley of Logan
Water, Mossfennan Farm, Peeblesshire, Borders
Region, Scotland.

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Summary

The investigation of a small valley in Upper Tweeddale, Scottish Borders, has produced an extraordinary story of the past dating from the Bronze Age to Post Medieval times. The excavation of an upland settlement revealed the remains of a previously un-recorded tower or bastle house. Other buildings were shown to have been occupied throughout the 17th century and up to the early 18th century, indicating an aspect of Lowland Clearances. A small hoard of Edward I silver long cross pennies was also found near the site.

Foreword

The work described here is the culmination of several years of survey, research and excavation by the writer and Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG). The original impetus came from the previous farmer of Mossfennan; Andrew Lorimer, who introduced the writer to the area with the express hope of unravelling some of the obvious archaeological landscape which was to be seen. Sadly Mr Lorimer did not live to see the outcome of any of the work which BAG accomplished, the first part of which was a new archaeological survey of the valley and which is reproduced here as Appendix I from the original report (Ward 2004).

The National Monuments Records for Scotland listed six sites in the valley; a hill fort, a scooped settlement, an extensive series of terraced field systems, a road and a cist containing skeletal remains and “the lost settlement of Logan” (RCAHMS 1962). The work of BAG has enhanced that record considerably.

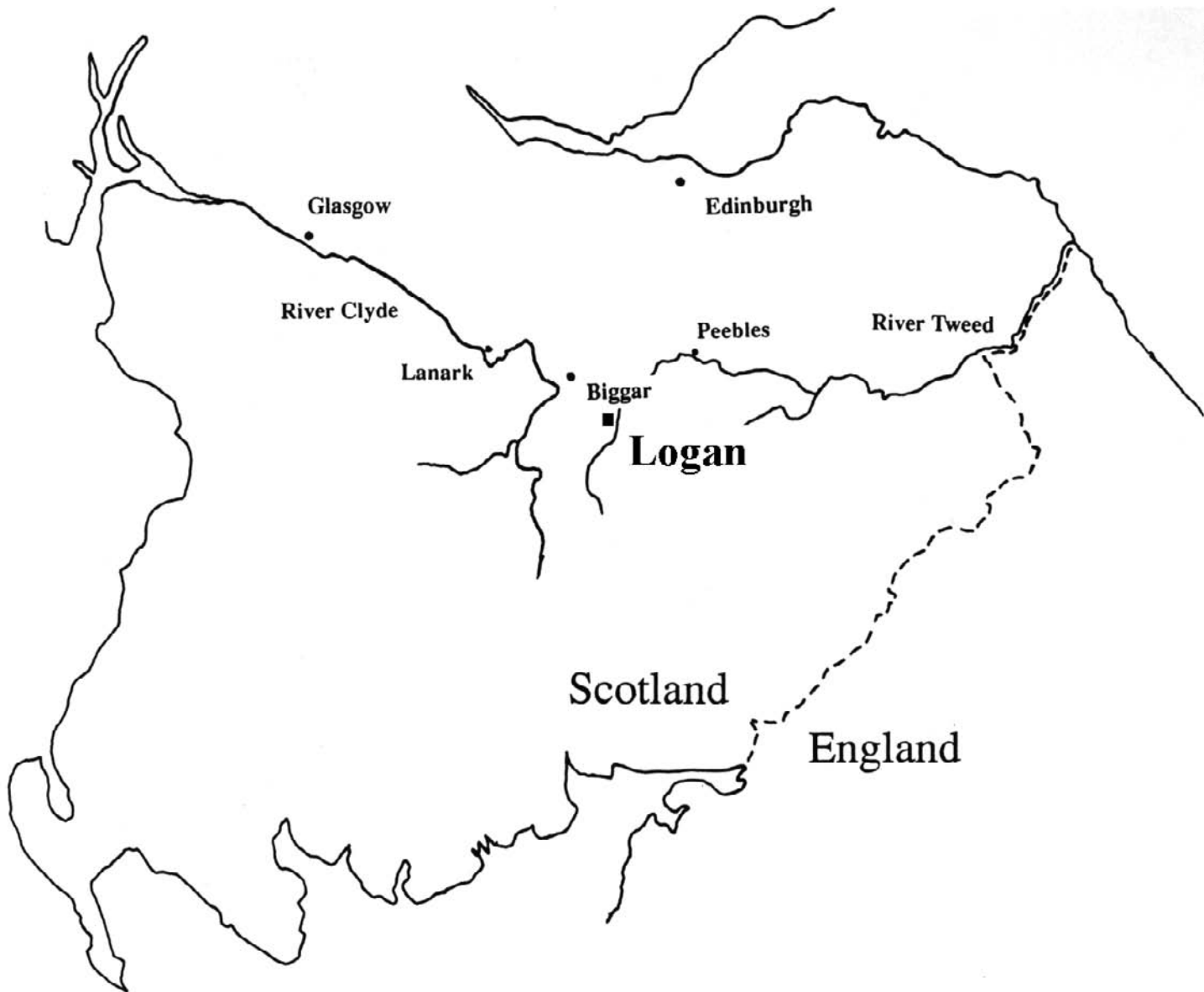


Fig 1 Location map

Introduction

Logan Water is a tiny tributary of the River Tweed, (Fig's 1 & 2) running off the slopes of Benshaw Hill, Middle Head, Blakehope Head and the Worm Hill. The longest of three branches which make up the source of Logan Water gives it a total length of only 1.5km, but for a distance of less than 1km an impressive series of visible archaeological sites may be visited. The little valley lies on the west side of the River Tweed and is some 7km south of Broughton village on the A701 Edinburgh to Moffat road.

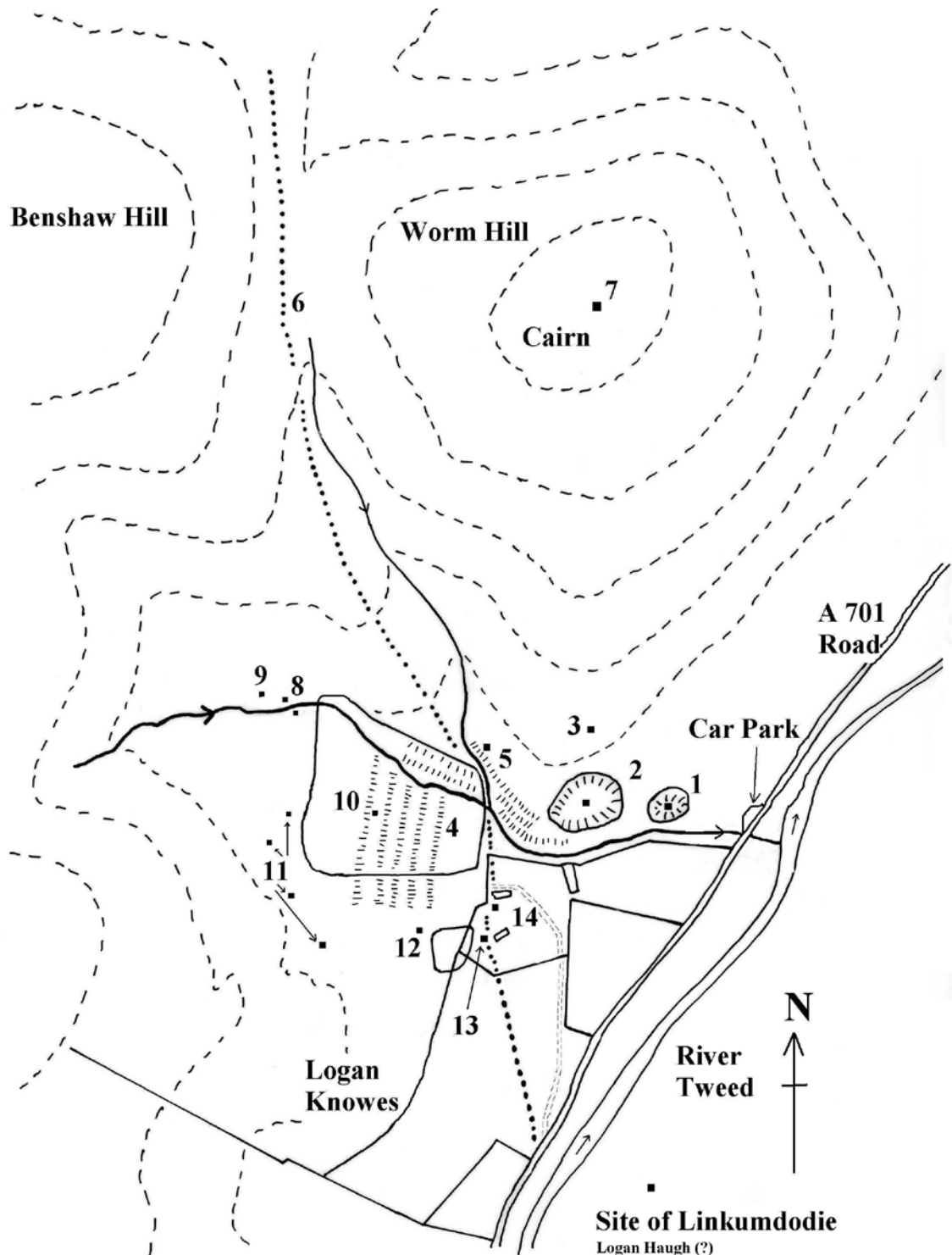


Fig 2 Logan valley and sites

The sites at Logan are given here as a circular tour of the valley in keeping with the original aspirations of Andrew Lorimer. The 'tour' begins at the car parking area beside the Logan Burn where it crosses the A701 road. Previously recorded sites by the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) are given their reference numbers which comprises of the OS Map sheet {NT12NW} and the Peeblesshire Inventory record number. The RCAHMS records should be consulted for details of these sites which will be briefly given here excepting where additional information by BAG is presented, and which is given in full in Appendix I here.

1. Homestead. An Iron Age house platform within an enclosure {NT12NW/7} [No 258]. Partial excavation in 1961 showed a timber round house of about 6m in diameter and part of a bun shaped quern stone was found.
2. An Iron Age hill fort (PI 1) and scooped homestead {NT12NW/8} [No 335] this is one of many impressive hill forts in Peeblesshire where house positions and defensive banks and walls may still be seen. Here there are at least seventeen house positions plus another later scooped house site, all within a multi defensive system of banks, ditches and a now ruinous wall. Two small rectangular stone buildings (PI 2) are almost certainly associated with the post medieval farming of Logan (below).
3. Sheep milking buchts. {NT12NW/42} previously recorded simply as 'buildings' these are now known to be sheep milking buchts and are described fully in App I.
4. Cultivation terraces {NT12NW/17} [No 404] an impressive array of field systems spanning both sides of the valley and probably post dating the fort, but which are still poorly understood in both chronology and usage. They appear as distinct terraces and also ridge and furrow systems (discussed further below).
5. Stone buildings {NT12NW/17} probably a small settlement site associated with post medieval farming and which may constitute 'one half of Logan' (see history below) see BAG survey in App I.
6. Track [No 348] winding round the SE flank of Blakehope Head this ancient track was probably the direct route from the Biggar area to Upper Tweeddale and this may be supported by the coin hoard found at Logan (see below).



Plate 1 Logan hill fort on Worm Hill



Plate 2 Stone building in hill fort

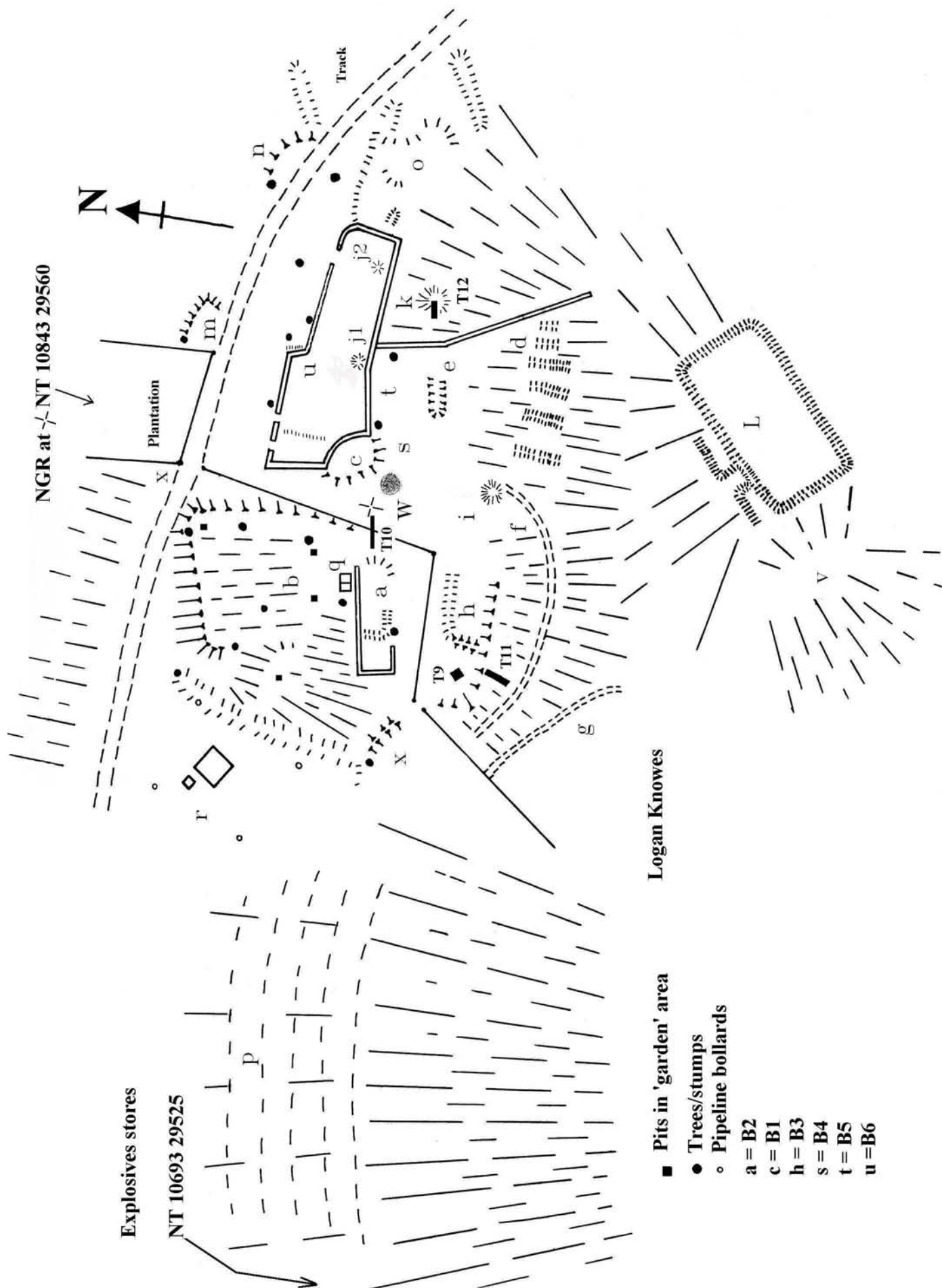


Fig 3 Logan settlement principal features and trenches



Plate 3 Talla pipeline explosives store at Building number 2



Plate 4 Talla pipeline explosives stores near the site



Plate 5 View west up Logan valley and over Talla pipeline bridge

7. Cairn described in App I.
8. Burnt mounds described in App I.
9. Cairns described in App I.
10. Cairn described in App I.
11. Buchts and buildings described in App I.

12. Talla Waterworks explosive stores, pipeline, bridge and spoil heap (Fig 3). The Talla water works were completed by 1905 (Tait 1905) to supply the city of Edinburgh. From the reservoir at Tweedsmuir and to Broughton village a series of features connected to the pipeline may be seen, these include the enigmatic surveying pillars on the steep sides and summits of hills, concrete explosives stores at the mouths of aqueducts cut through hills, pipe manholes and bridge crossings for the pipe. Logan has two sets of explosive stores (PI's 3 & 4), two of which are unusually large for the series; hence they have been sited some distance from the tunnel location. The normal types are smaller single or double stores such as the third example at Logan (PI 3). Manholes and bollards mark the positions of the pipe entry through the hill sides, and the pipe drops in a symphonic system to the Logan Water where it crosses on an attractive red sandstone bridge (PI 5). On the south side of the burn and above the bridge, a large spoil heap from the tunnels could now be mistaken for the natural landscape, one wonders what ancient archaeology it may now cover, see the survey report for details.
13. Coin hoard of six silver long cross pennies of Edward I (PI 70) see main report and Appendices III & IV for details.
14. Logan deserted settlement described in App I and see the archaeology report below.
15. (Not on plans) Burial cist. No Location. In the mid 19th century a cist containing skeletal remains was found somewhere in the vicinity of Logan, unfortunately there are no further details. It was likely to be either a Bronze Age short cist or an Early Christian long cist as both types have been discovered nearby and along the course of the Tweed valley (Ward 2012).

Logan history

Fortunately there are several references to the history of Logan and most of these have been compiled by previous writers including the authors of the Statistical Accounts for Scotland, Buchan and Chambers Histories of Peeblesshire and others. Much of what follows is a compilation from and some verbatim from these sources.

See end of the history for notes and definitions of words marked thus *.

Logan is referred to in early writs as half of Mossfennan and Logan. At the beginning of the 15th century it belonged to a branch of the Porteous family in Glenholm, which is just over the hill to the north. In 1439 William Porteous of Glenkirk conveyed it to William Brown of Hartree near Biggar, the superior then was William, the Earl of Douglas who confirmed the transaction in 1449. In 1450 Brown exchanged the property for the lands of Thriepland in Kilbucho and which belonged to Thomas Anderson. Thomas Anderson is recorded with Logan in 1466 when he appears as a witness for Brown of Hartree.

The property was divided, and in 1517 William Brown was one of the portioners* to what was called one fourth part of Mossfennan and Logan, this went to Umfra Harlaw and William Brown witnessed the sasine* to Umfra by John Porteous of Glenkirk. {It appears that this was the time when Logan was divided into two parts, one assumes that the two parts were that to the north of the burn and the other to the south}. This half it was stated had previously belonged to Andrew Brown of Hartree. William Brown whose wife was Janet Crichton of Quarter (in Cardon) and Walter Harlaw are referred to as portioners in 1558 and 1562. In 1561 James Tweedie of Drumelzier gave sasine of six acres of his lands at Logan with twelve souns* of grazing to Thomas Tweedie his servitor*. There is no other mention of Tweedies at Logan and by the start of the 17th century the Browns own all of Logan which is in two parts.

One half of Logan

In 1627 William Brown was proprietor. He went to Peebles Weaponshaw* "well horsed with lance and sword – and a horseman with nothing". The same year he wadset* the property to James Douglas of Cowthropple for £1000 Scots*, in liferent* and to William Douglas his second son, in fee*. In 1632 Brown granted another wadset to Douglas for 1200merks* and the following year he discharged his right to reversion. In 1634 the property was sold outright to James Douglas in liferent*, and Thomas his son in fee. This was followed by a charter from the Earl of Wigton as superior. Thomas Douglas who was a writer in Edinburgh, and was designated "of Logan" in 1662 married Helen Geddes, and in 1676, with the consent of his wife, sold his half to Walter Scott in liferent, and William Scott his son, in fee, who by that time had also the lands of Mossfennan.

The other half of Logan

On the 6th November 1624, John Brown, eldest son and heir of William Brown of Townhead of Logan, had this half on a charter by Andrew Brown of Hartree, and in 1636 he had a charter from the superior, John, Earl of Wigton. He fell into debt, like his kinsman, and between 1642 and 1645 granted two wadsets of £2000 each, and four bonds for 1423 merks in all, to William Brown of Biggar. In 1645 William Brown received a conveyance of the property from his debtor, and had a charter from the Earl of Wigton two years later. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, who received a precept of Clare constat* from the superior in 1659. In 1691 John Brown, merchant in Edinburgh (perhaps a son of the previous John) with consent of Elizabeth Tweedie his wife, and William, his brother, sold the property to George Kello in Carwood, Biggar. A number of debts had been contracted affecting the lands, and these were paid off by Kello, who thereafter in 1712 sold this half for 6800 merks to Grizel Scott ("Lady Mossfennan") in liferent, and William Scott, alias "Laidly"* of Mossfennan, her eldest son, in fee.

The reference to 'Townhead of Logan' may indicate a small fermtoun and therefore this 'other half of Logan' may be the excavation site.

Mossfennan and Logan

The lands being thus united in the person of Grizel Scott passed to her son in 1718, who had a charter from the Earl of Wigton as superior. In 1736 he conveyed the property to Robert his eldest son, who in 1752 sold it for £2600 to Robert Welsh (ancestor of the present owner), who was then tenant of Mossfennan.

The improvements which Robert Welsh carried out were according to Armstrong "not less useful than ornamental". He was succeeded by his son John prior to 1790, and the lands in 1792 were stated to be worth between £140 and £150 per annum, as attested by a certificate signed by the Rev. William Welsh, minister of Drumelzier; William Welsh, tenant in Cardon; and Alexander Tweedie, tenant in Dreva. The same year John Welsh purchased the superiority of Mossfennan, Logan and Chapelgill from Sir James Naesmyth for £500.

In 1798 William Welsh, tenant of Cardon, who married Christian, daughter of Alexander Welsh, tenant of Patervan, was served heir to his brother John. He consolidated the property with the mid superiority, and in 1823 (the year of his death) conveyed Mossfennan and Logan to Robert Welsh, his eldest son, who was in possession till his death in 1856. He was succeeded by his nephew Rev. William Welsh DD, who became minister of Broughton Free Church and married Christina Guthrie, Daughter of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie DD, and sister of late Charles John Guthrie (Lord Guthrie). Dr Welsh, who was highly respected and esteemed in the district, died in 1892, survived by his wife. He had no children. Under his will his wife had the liferent of Mossfennan, and after her death in 1895 his brother Alexander had the liferent. Alexander Welsh, who married Janet Thomson, a descendant of James Thomson, author of 'The Seasons', died in 1901, and the property passed to his son Alexander. Mr Welsh married Miss Dale of Scoughal, North Berwick, and he was tenant of Spittal, Longniddry. The rental at that time was £530 15s.

John Porteous of Glenkirk was succeeded by his son William and he on the 9th July 1527 sold to Malcolm Lord Fleming, the superiority of Logan, Mossfennan, Quarter and Chapelgill, which was also a part of the tenandry of Whitslade. William was mixed up with the Tweedies in the affair of Katherine Fraser, and a reference in the Court of Session relates to an agreement between Fleming and the lairds of Polmood and Glenkirk as to the settlement.

The Flemings of Biggar, who became Earls of Wigton, continued to hold superiority rights in the parish till the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1742 the trustees of John Fleming, Earl of Wigton, sold to Major Thomas Cochrane, one of the Commissioners of Excise (afterwards eighth Earl of Dundonald), the superiority of Logan, Mossfennan, Quarter, Chapelgill and Cardon. He in 1753 sold the superiority of Chapelgill and one-half of Logan to John Naesmyth, Clerk to the Admission of Notaries, and the same year he sold the superiority of Mossfennan, Cardon, and the other half of Logan to Andrew Pringle, advocate, in liferent, and Robert Naesmyth, son of the deceased Sir James Naesmyth, in fee. John and Robert Naesmyth were succeeded by their brother, Sir James Naesmyth, who was served as heir in that capacity in 1775, and who was succeeded in 1779 by his son, Sir James. He sold in 1792 the superiority of Mossfennan, Logan and Chapelgill to John Welsh: the superiority of Cardon he retained, as he was then proprietor of the property. The Quarter superiority remained with the Cochrane family and became dormant and the superiority of Mossfennan and Logan was consolidated with the property by John Welsh.

It has now been shown in the archaeological record by BAG that both Logan and Chapelgill were deserted by the mid 18th century and this accords with the Lowland Clearances of that time.

Notes and definitions

It should be remembered that £Scots after about 1600 and before 1707; The Union of the Crowns, was one twelve the value of Sterling.

Cash is not mentioned in transactions until the 17th C.

A merk or mark was 13/4d (thirteen shillings and four pence) being two thirds of a pound Scots. A half merk was 6/8d (six shillings and eight pence).

Abuilment = dress or apparel, often given in testaments as a fixed sum of £10.

Advowson = ecclesiastical law for the right to nominate a successor to a position

Bondage (er) = services due by a tenant or cottager

Cottagers or cottars = lowest class on the landscape, labourers who were allowed to live in a cot house in lieu of rent while providing labour for the tenant or owner.

Clare constat = confirmation of a claim to property, a short cut of this from the superior

Darg = days work in lieu of rent, especially to cut peat or harvest work, especially for cottars

Heritor = owner of heritable property

Indweller = to abide or belong to

In fee = an inheritable interest in land

Infeft = to invest with legal possession of heritable property

Intromission = introduction, admission

Laidly = foul or impure, loathly; lascivious or clumsy! (Clearly not complimentary)

Liferent = right to hold possession until death. The right to occupy but not own the property for life

Portioner = landowner/occupier sometimes known as feuars

Precept = a rule or principal imposing a standard of action or conduct

Sasine = investiture

Servitor = a servant or attendant

Soum = amount of pasture to support a given amount of sheep or cattle

Wadset = mortgage. Private mortgages existed before banks etc; the lender had powers over the property, sometimes acquiring it on default. To exchange the use of lands for the loan of capital subject to reversion

Weaponshaw = show of weapons at a muster held on certain days, especially in the 17th century

Poetry

A weaver known as Willie Wastle lived with his wife in a house called Linkumdoddie, which was located in a field on the other side of the Tweed from Logan. Both Willie and his wife were elevated to fame by Robert Burns in a poem written by him, and in which the poet praised Willie's abilities as a weaver and very unusually for Burns when writing of the opposite sex, vilifies the wife as an extremely ugly person!

*'Willie Wastle dwalt on Tweed
'Sic a wife as Willie had
The spot they ca'd it Linkumdoddie'
I wadna gie a button for her'
'Her face would file the Logan Water'*

The site of Willie's home is marked by a plaque in the field wall and is signposted from the A 701, in the 18th century it is given on maps as Logan Haugh.

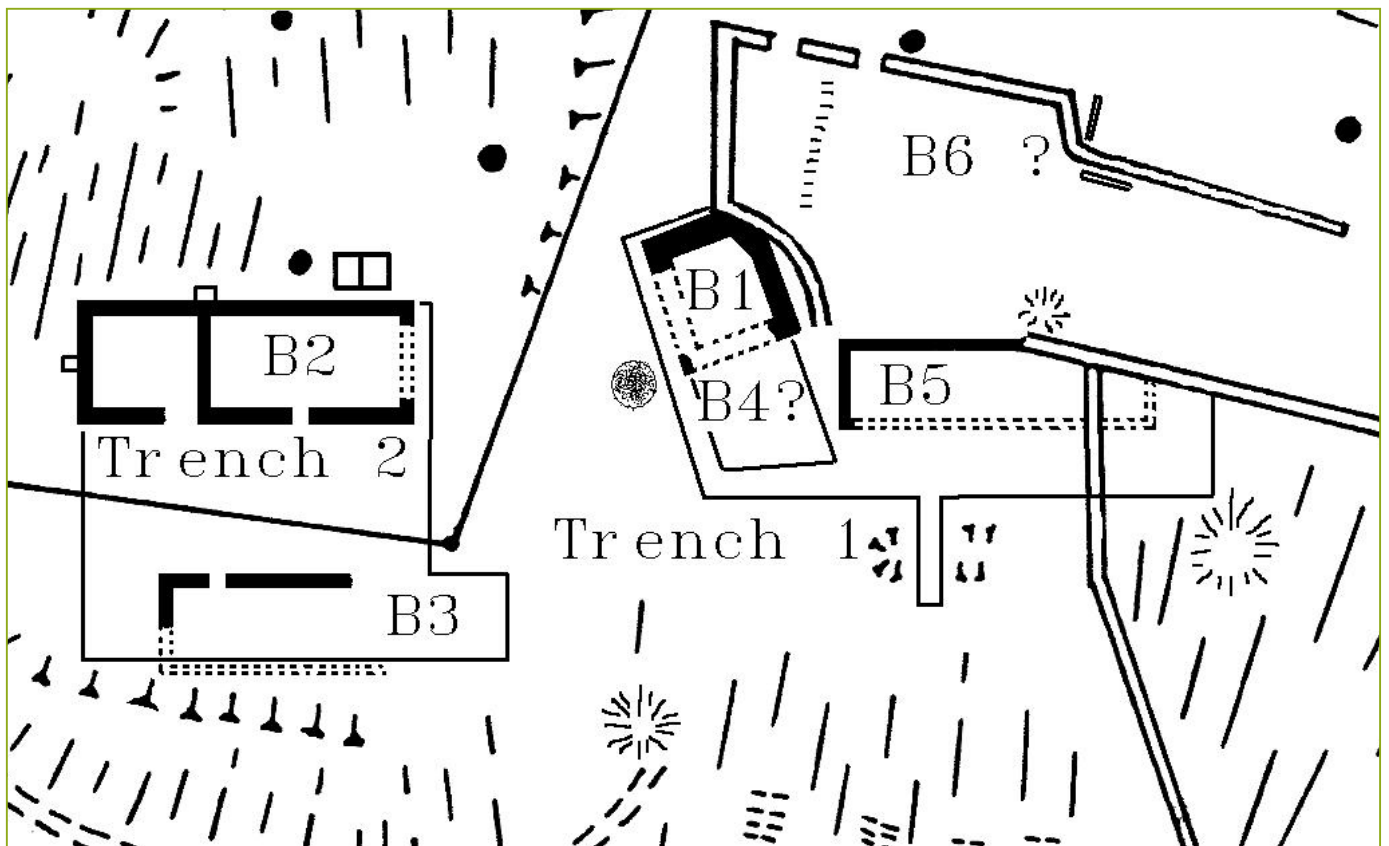


Fig 4 Logan settlement main trench layouts and Building numbers

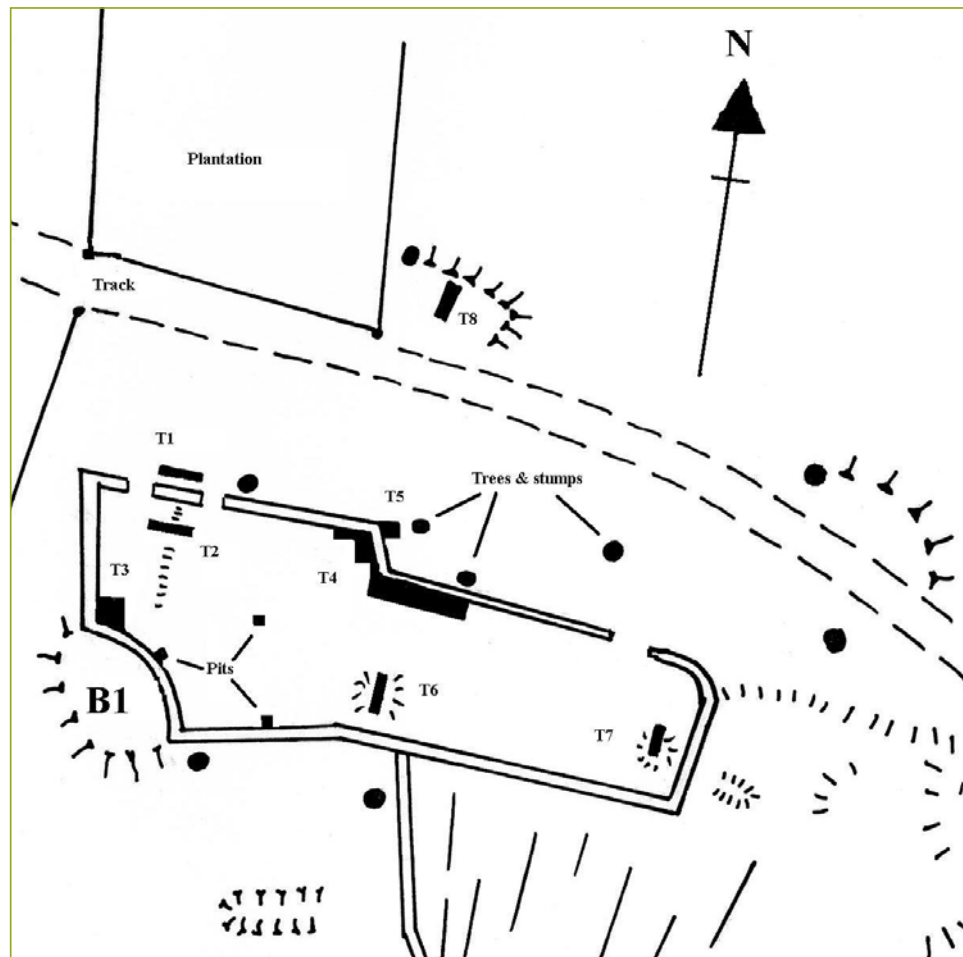


Fig 5 Logan settlement trench numbers

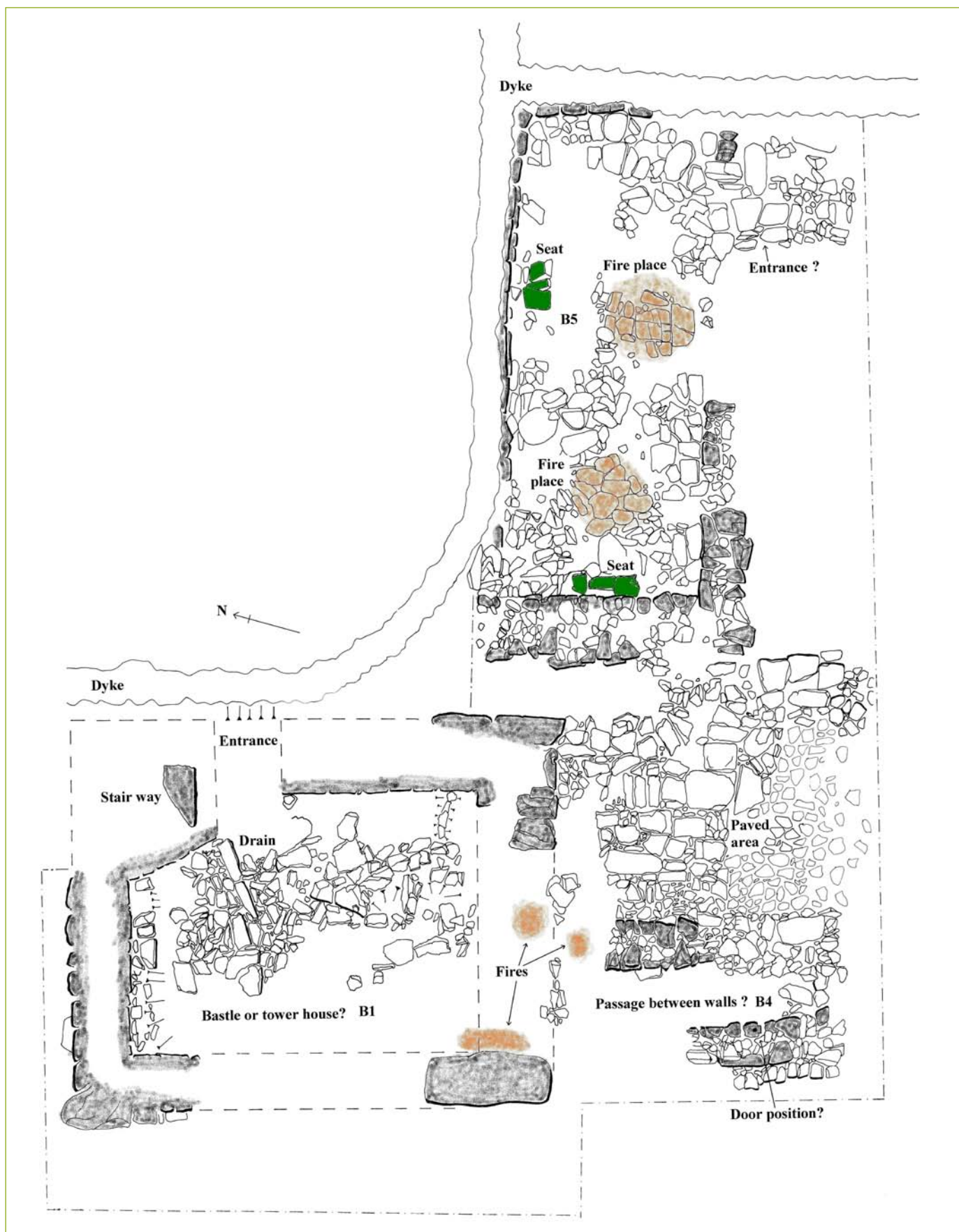


Fig 6 Excavation plan for Buildings numbers 1, 4 and 5

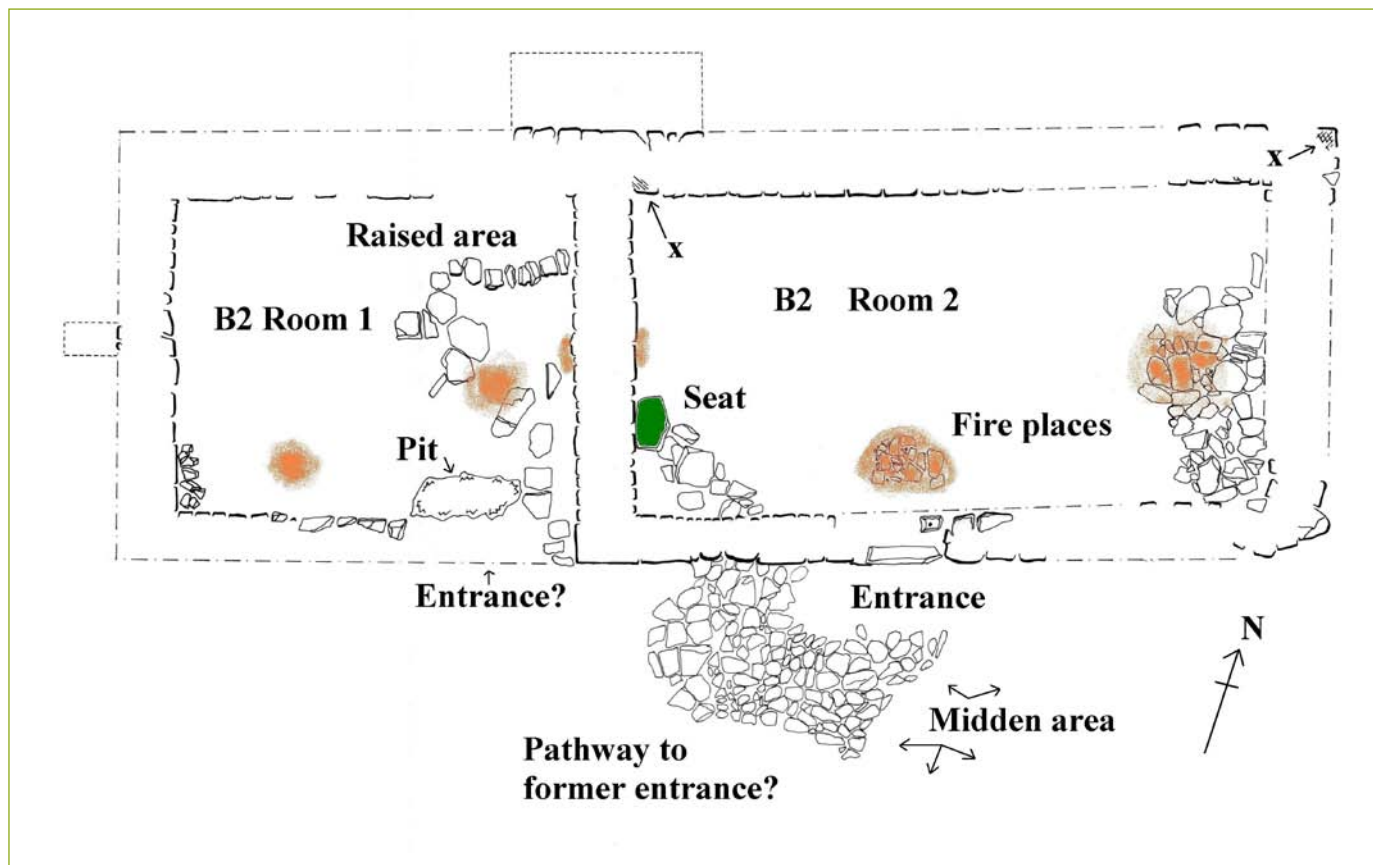


Fig 7 Excavation plan for Building number 2



Plate 6 Aerial view of Logan from Worm Hill looking south, taken by hang glider, per David Thomson
Logan

Map references

Blaeu's published map of Tweeddale (1654) is based on the survey by Timothy Pont; it gives 'Logann' but little other detail. Pont's manuscript of Peeblesshire is not known.

Roy's map of 1745 does not give Logan.

The new and Correct Map of the Shire of Peebles and Tweeddale by Will Edgar (1741) does not give Logan or the burn, although the valley is correctly depicted. Interestingly he gives Loganhaugh at the place where Linkumoddie is reputed to have been.

Mostyn Armstrong's map of the County of Peebles of 1775 gives Logan as three dots, perhaps signifying three buildings?, however it is given in the place where the excavations have been done, he also gives the track over to Glenholm where it continues to Biggar. Logan Haugh is also given showing the two places co existed at that time.

Map of the County of Peebles and Tweeddale in Description of Tweeddale by Alexander Pennicuik 1815, gives Logan Burn but unnamed and no place there, however the map does give Loganhaugh at the site of Linkumoddie. The same map is used by Findlater's General View of the Agriculture of Peebles in 1802.

A building is depicted on the map of Peeblesshire in the New Statistical Account (1841) and is given as Logan.

1st Ed OS map does not give Logan.

The map evidence is therefore somewhat conflicting where early maps do not give Logan and later ones do, since it is known from historical and now archaeological data when occupation of the site was likely. Armstrong's map in particular is peculiar in that he seems to depict the Logan excavated site as being occupied when there does not appear to be any archaeological evidence for that.

The site of Logan Haugh (Linkumoddie?) seems to have been occupied at the same time as Logan according to Armstrong in 1775. The problem with that is Logan Haugh does not get mentioned in any of the available histories of the area and therefore appears to have been a place of little consequence.

BAG Archaeology

Logan deserted settlement Fig's 3 - 7 & Plate 6

The site lies on the N flank of Logan Knowes (hill), Nat Grid Ref NT 1085 2958 and is at 270m OD. An irregular shaped terrace on the side of the hill has been adopted for the settlement which commanded views of the entire valley of the Logan Burn, a tributary of the nearby River Tweed, and also to the neighbouring settlement of Stanhope in the east, and on the other side of the River Tweed.

The site was first recorded by the Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG) in 2004 (Ward, 2004) and has been included in their research strategy to gain further knowledge of the history and archaeology of Upper Tweeddale. The site is one of a series investigated by BAG as part of their Tweed Project.

Methodology

The excavations have been conducted entirely by hand trowelling after turf removal. Trial trenches were speculatively opened to test for archaeological remains in areas, these eventually merged into two major trenches; No1 and No2 (Fig's 4, 6 & 7). The two trenches contain the remains of buildings B1 to B5. A series of smaller trenches and test pits (Marked T1 to T12) (Fig's 3 & 5) were opened in various places around the site to discover any hidden features.

Survey and site plans are drawn at appropriate scales and the project has been recorded by digital photography. Non stratified finds have been recorded to their trench areas.

A quantity of building stone assessed as being c25 cubic metres was removed from the site and two small spoil heaps of soil were created at 'x' & 'x' on Fig 3, the rest of the soil was re-used in the reinstatement of the site.

In the case of B1 and B2 missing walls have been replaced to allow visitors a clear perception of what was originally there.

The site was metal detected and all finds were recorded with GPS to ten figure accuracy.

Survey report

The site was first noted in the Upper Tweed Survey (Ward, 2004 *ibid*) but only a brief description was given (App I). The site has now been planned at a scale of 1:500 for the purposes of this report (Fig 3).

The site is described here in reference to the plan (Fig 3), which encompasses everything excepting for the large enclosure on the N flank of Logan Knowes (PI 6). The most recent features are described last.

A series of features lay within the area of a plantation of mature ash trees, of which only four now remain, and a drystone dyke sheep fold. Within this area, one definite building (a) (B2) was discernable and it could be seen from the footings of walls that lime mortar was involved in their construction (but see excavation report below). The visual evidence of trees no more than 200 years old, the size of the building being 18m long by c 5m wide and the thickness of the walls at 0.7m plus the lime mortar, suggested the age of the building as being 19th century, this conclusion seemed to be attested by map evidence for the settlement and historical references to Logan (above). Similarly the enclosure (b) immediately north of the building was reckoned as being a garden of the same age, and for the house.

The excavation report which follows will clearly show how field evidence can be so deceptive without recourse to other investigative techniques.

The 'garden' area (b) is an irregular rectangular shape and measures 20m by 30m and is bounded by an earth bank built on a stone foundation (seen at a wind blown tree). The bank varies in preservation and size but appears to have been a substantial boundary enclosing a sloping piece of ground on the N side of B2.

The west half has a hollow or scoop about 8m across and which may be the natural topography, the ground drops down from here into what may have been an entrance into the enclosure on the NW corner. If the entrance is real, the banks may have formed a stock enclosure at some time.

On the east side of B2 was a stony mound (c) which measured 10m by 9m by 1.5m high, it had a slight depression on its summit and lime mortar was noted on it. This was judged to be a possible building but a pre historic cairn was not ruled out since no building details were visible. It was obvious that the later sheep fold which had otherwise straight walls had been constructed as a curve around the mound. In the event the feature was later designated Building No 1 (B1).

On the steep slope leading up from the site and to the south, a small patch of six undeveloped lazy beds lies (d), below these ephemeral cultivation strips is a faint rectangular hollow which may have been a turf sheep bucht (e). To the west of this are two track ways; one (f) runs across the slope and other (g) leads up through a hollow area and over the hill. Below the tracks a sunken rectangular area (h) measuring c18m long by 5m wide indicated a possible building (later to become Building No 3) and near this and on the slope there is a small cairn (i) measuring 3m by 2.5m by 0.5m high.

Two further small cairns were evident, (j1 & j2) each measuring only 3m diameter by 0.3m high and laying within the sheep fold, and another cairn like feature was on the slope at (k), it measured 7m by 7m and by about 1m high but this may be a natural feature.

Lying on a sub summit of Logan Knowes and above the main break of slope down to the settlement there is a classic small sheep enclosure (l) measuring c20m by 10m and which has two contemporary sheep milking buchts appended on the north side, the buchts are approximately 5m long by 2m wide internally and the gap between them may have been an entrance into the larger enclosure, the earth banks of which measure 1.5m spread and 0.5m high (see Fig 3 & Pl 6).

A larger irregular shaped earth banked enclosure (given on OS maps and Plate 6) lies on the steep north flank of Logan Knowes, it measures 90m down slope by up to 80m across the hill face. The well preserved banks are made from turf and earth and which was stripped to form a slight ditch and bank. This apparently has been a stock enclosure as there is no trace of any field system or cultivation within it.

The drystone built sheep fold appeared to be built over earlier foundations which later proved to be Buildings No's 5 (t) and 6 (u), while Building No 4 (s) showed no visible indicators before excavation.

To the north and west of the sheep fold were a series of scarps and traces of possible banks indicating archaeological features (m, n & o), which were assumed to be associated with the general activities of the site.

To the west of the entire site and on a subsidiary break of slope at the base of the north flank of Logan Knowes are a series of five subtle gullies running parallel with the contour of the hill (p). It is unclear whether these are gullies between cultivation ridges or more modern drains.

They are approximately 4m apart and modern drains seem unlikely given that they traverse the flank of the hill, therefore some form of field system is adopted here as their explanation.

The small explosives store (q) (Pl 3) adjacent B2 is typical of several along the line of the pipeline between Tweedsmuir and Broughton (Ward forthcoming). It was made with poured concrete over a shuttered frame and pieces of wood are still traceable inside the double compartment structure. Lying at the base of the NW flank of Logan Knowes (NT 10693 29525) there are a further two explosives stores (Pl 4) each is a single arched structure and both are much larger than the normal examples along the pipeline, presumably because of their larger capacity for storing explosives they lie further away from the tunnel site.

Lying on the west side of the 'garden' area are manholes (r) which give access to the Talla water pipe and four cast iron bollards indicate the area where the tunnel from Logan Knowes emerges. The pipe then drops down to the valley floor as part of a symphonic system, it then crosses the burn on a bridge to reach another manhole and bollards at the base of Worm Hill, before proceeding as another tunnel northwards.

Areas marked on the plan 's' = B4, 't' = B5 and 'u' = B6

The Edward I/II silver penny hoard (App III) (Pl 70) was found in a gully at (v) on the plan.

At 'w' there is a 3m diameter spread of angular stones up to about 0.4m and which appear to have been deliberately placed; a small stack stand is a possibility but they may simply be a stone dump.



Plate 7 View of large cairn on fields looking west

Logan field systems

Plate 6

One of the most visually impressive aspects of the valley is the various prominent field systems, aspects of these may be seen from the main road. Two principal methods of cultivation are evident; terraced field systems and ridge and furrow and with possible hybrid systems formed by the two.

Perhaps the easiest fields to describe if not necessarily understand, are those on the undeveloped slopes of Worm Hill and Macfurnart Rig on the north side of the valley. The terraces here do not appear to have been corrupted by subsequent cultivation as seems to have happened on the southern side of Logan Burn.

The shelves are seen as sharp linear breaks of slope with sloping or slightly level areas up to about 3m broad above the scarp and between it and the other break of slope uphill, sometimes to another terrace. They run around and down the hill slopes, at various angles and it seems that continuity of the terraces was more important than having level fields. The slopes may also have helped with drainage.

Noted in the RCAHMS survey of the nearby hillfort {NT12NW/8} [No 335] is the fact that some of the terraces stop abruptly at the outer defence bank of the fort while others run past the end of it on the lower side. This reasonably leads to the interpretation that the field system post dates the outer defence of the fort.

The field systems on the southern side of Logan Burn are both extensive and complicated. Reference to Plate 6 will show that two groupings of fields cover the entirety of the lower NE sloping ground of Benshaw Hill. It is likely that more recent usage of the area and sub division by fences has altered the entire area into the two visibly different appearing zones discussed here.

The lower eastern field has been divided by a plantation strip of conifers which are of no great age, the plantation does obscure the fact that broad rig and furrow which is evident on its south side, continues through the trees and into the broad field to the north of it, there it can be seen to curve around the contour of the slope towards the burn, and in at least fourteen strips. Probably as a result of recent use, and seen in certain lighting conditions, the old field system in this area sometimes takes the appearance of terraces, and it seems difficult to believe that the rigs are not the product of a previous field system of terraces, although the ridges on the southern side of the wood do appear as rigs and not terraces.

A cairn (App I) (PI 7), possibly a clearance heap still lies on the upper side of the area.

Also seen in Plate 6 in the lower area of the field and where a modern sheep fank has been built, are truncated ridges, this is the position of the Talla pipeline tunnel spoil heap which must cover part of the field system.

The upper zone, that which is also now enclosed by a modern fence and higher up, has at least nine breaks of slope which clearly indicate the relatively short scarps of terraces, being up to about 2m in height, but more generally 1m high. The spaces between the breaks of slope are up to 13m in width and following the natural topography of the ground, they slope down from west to east. The terraces curve around in a similar pattern to the rigs lower down and swing upwards towards the burn edge. The upper part of this improved ground, almost 50% of it, shows traces of further breaks of slope, especially at the upper side, this area may have been ploughed down in more recent times and thus eradicating earlier field evidence. Also, on the broad terraces there are undeveloped ridges running parallel with the terraces and obviously post dating the original formation of the terraces. Another cairn, possibly also an earlier clearance heap still lies on the upper side of the area.

Plate 6 shows what appear to be cultivation strips even higher up and on the unimproved land, but these are hill drains of fairly recent date. However it seems that this area may have been under cultivation in pre historic times as several cairns lie just above the fence line (App I).

Lying to the west of the excavation site at 'p' and discussed as part of the survey report given above, there is the peculiar patch of ground with drainage or furrow strips.

Single isolated terraces may be seen at NT 1050 2960 on the lower east flank of Benshaw Hill and at NT 1095 2957 in a peculiar gully immediately east of the excavation area, the improved field on a steep slope to the NE of the excavations also has traces of terraces/rigs and all of these indicate that practically every patch of available ground around Logan was utilised at some point in the past for crop cultivation.

Discussion

The fact that many stones seen in the excavation buildings show plough striae on them (PI's 26 & 27), clearly indicates that ploughing with an iron plough was taking place, and almost certainly on the fields considered here.

The overall area of cultivation is relatively large being roughly 25 acres. The age of the cultivation in its various forms is not known, nor of course how much of it would have been in use at any given time. However, the various cairns on the slope of Benshaw Hill, mostly in the unimproved ground but two prominent cairns in the later improved land, indicate that agriculture was probably begun in the Bronze Age, assuming the cairns are the product of field clearance, which they are usually shown to be, however cairns of the sizes here may be funerary monuments.

It is clear that none of the field systems were enclosed before the modern fences were erected and this leads to a number of questions being asked; given the fact that a number of sheep milking buchts are found around the valley and in relatively close proximity to the settlement (the excavated site) and the various field systems, then sheep must not have been subject to transhumance which would have ran concurrently with crops being planted and raised. The scale of the surrounding landscape would not have been suitable for moving sheep away to summer pastures anyway. Therefore, the land use for arable purposes, must surely pre date the main sheep economy of the later post medieval settlement? (As excavated).

The use and date of both terrace and ridge and furrow cultivation systems is still poorly understood despite scholarly research into the subject, for example by A Graham (Graham, 1938-9) an officer of the RCAHMS. His conclusion was that both systems pre dated c 1700 and that the terraces may well have dated to Anglian times on the basis of their apparent distribution, generally but not exclusively, concentrated along the course of the River Tweed valley and tributaries.

One aspect of the current Tweed Project and which the Logan work forms part of, is to try and find evidence of the so called Dark Ages and of the Medieval period, tangible evidence of which is sorely lacking apart from somewhat frustrating historical references and some archaeological evidence mostly in the form of Early Christian graves, people at these times did occupy the landscapes under investigation.

The suggestion made here that the sheep milking buchts were used around the known settlement sites of Logan may be taken as proof that the unenclosed arable field systems were not generally in use then, apart from perhaps taking off fodder crops for winter feed. This strand of evidence places the rig earlier than the 17th century.

Where then are the earlier settlement sites and which are later than the Iron Age hillfort and nearby settlement, both which may pre date all of the field systems? Somewhere on the Upper Tweed landscape, hidden evidence of people for over a millennium of time remains to be discovered. We have the graves of Early Christian people around the 6th to 8th centuries strewn along the banks of the Tweed, we have lead smelting sites dating to c 9th to 11th centuries around Manor Valley (Ward forthcoming 2013) and we know that the landscape was occupied throughout the Medieval period from historical sources.

Material evidence and sites of their homes remains elusive, perhaps the massive spoil heap of the Talla tunnel holds some of the answers in Logan?

Excavation

Building No 1 Fig's 4 & 6. Plates 8, 9 & 10

Building No 1 (B1) (c) was seen as an elongate mound aligned N/S and measuring 10m by 9m and 1.5m high, it had a depression in the centre. The adjacent dry stone wall had obviously been built around the mound indicating its existence before the wall.

Excavation showed a chamber measuring 6.5m by 4.1m and built with the local greywacke rock in lime mortared random rubble walls 1.2m thick. Only the N gable (PI 8) and the E long wall (PI 9) survived but fortunately the internal angles of return survived on the NW and SE corners thus giving the full internal size of the ground floor room. Some stones on the internal wall faces show they have been battered to remove projections.

The lime was noted to contain fossils which show that it was not lime from the nearby Wrae quarries and must have come from a carboniferous source, possibly the West Linton area (see Lo/St/7 Ian Paterson finds list below).

The entrance was in the E long wall, and here also the first step of a stair was extant (PI 10). The external masonry of the entrance was completely robbed away as was any ashlar which may have been associated with both the entrance or a stair newel. The stair was a scale and platt type contained within the NE corner of the building, an angled internal wall of masonry which survived would have helped support the stairway as it traversed a barrel vault to reach the upper chamber. The angled wall and the evidence for the stair are proof that the building must have been vaulted and at least two stories. The only surviving stair tread; a piece of greywacke rock, was 1.1m long but part of this would have been built into the external wall, making the stair way less than 0.75m wide, however the external walls would have been reduced in thickness around the corner of the stair, as is often found on towers and bastle houses.



Plate 8 Building No 1 looking north to inside gable and floor stones



Plate 9 Building No 1 looking east to inside of long wall, detail of stonework



Plate 10 Building No 1 looking north showing entrance and stair position

The ground immediately in front of the entrance was cut down through the natural till causing a drop down of 0.5m to the area within the sheepfold, it seems likely that the ground inside the sheep fold was levelled during its (the fold) construction, and therefore either a ramp or a step/s must have led into B1 entrance (see T3 below).

Only part of the floor surface was paved and this was done in a rude fashion but incorporated kerbs to form at least parts of an open drain measuring 0.6m wide, the drain was also poorly constructed and would have discharged through the entrance. Such drains are normally shown to exit the building by another route, for example through a gable wall, the arrangement here would have caused some messy human feet entering the building. The rest of the floor area was the natural gravelly till and it appeared as though this was the contemporary floor. The drain indicates that a few animals, perhaps cattle or a horse or two were kept in the north end of the basement of the building. Along the internal side of the N gable was a raised line of stone, rather haphazardly positioned, which suggests an area for animal feeding troughs? Perhaps keeping them clear of a mucky floor?

Massive boulders were used as plinth stones on the NW and SW corners. Where the walls were robbed out, this was done with extreme efficiency as neither stone nor lime was left as a trace of the ground.

Patches of intensely burnt ground indicating fire places were evident within the line of the south wall, the fire did not extend as far as the large SW corner stone but it did cover part of the inside chamber, it is likely that this fire took place after the demolition of the building, but alternatively, it is possible that it pre dates the missing wall.

Finds B1

All of the finds were un-stratified being in the rubble fill of the interior and nothing was found directly on the floor, perhaps indicating the thoroughness of the demolition and clearance of the structure (see the finds catalogue). Finds were therefore of no help in determining the period of use of the building.

Tower or bastle house?

Building No 1 has clearly been built in the late 16th or early 17th centuries and from the features which survive some conclusions can be drawn about its details and therefore its typology.

The thickness of the walls at just over 1m were a standard for northern bastles, and combined with the use of good quality lime mortar, such walls could withstand the outward thrust of a barrel vaulted basement and the weight of further levels of building above. The stair within the corner wall could equally be attributed to a small tower or a bastle, it is exactly what is seen on the Clydesdale bastle houses (Ward 1998) but it can also be compared to the stair at Barns Tower near Peebles (RCAHMS 1967) and where the size of the basement is also comparable; c6.0m by 4.0m at Barns and 5.6 by 4.2m here. However the Barns Tower walls are slightly thicker than Logan, enabling them to support the greater weight of a tower. The discovery of a lead plug (Lo/Md/1) (PI 63) to hold an iron bar in place in a window frame is typical of both towers and bastles and is good evidence of a barred window on B1.

Perhaps the land tenure is the best evidence that this is a bastle house, the home of a tenant farmer rather than a tower; the home of a laird. From the history it is known that the occupants were tenants rather than outright owners in the late 16th/ early 17th centuries. An enduring question remains regarding the bastle houses of tenants is - who actually paid for their construction? The tenant or the superior.

On balance it seems likely that this was a bastle house built to defend the increasing wealth of a tenant farmer, and it may yet prove to be one of several in the upper reaches of the River Tweed where towers certainly did and still do exist, but which may, by their survival, bias the true architectural history of the area of the late 16th /early 17th centuries.

Building No 2 . Figs 3, 4 & 7. Plates 11 - 13

This was the only obvious building prior to excavation, the outline of three walls revealed a long building aligned west/east and with a cross wall roughly centrally placed. Entrances seemed to be indicated on the long south wall and the only other detail was occasional lime mortared stones protruding through the grass.

Judging by the building size, the mortar and to a 19th century map reference (below), it was assumed (wrongly) at the time of survey that this was a shepherds cottage of c19th century date, in the event this interpretation was shown to be entirely incorrect. However, built in c 1900 and adjacent the north wall is a concrete structure (PI 3), and which is one of a series of explosives stores (Ward, forthcoming) in connection with the Talla Waterworks pipeline to Edinburgh. It was assumed (this time correctly) that the building could not have been occupied at the time when the explosives store was in use.

Excavation (Fig 7) showed the building (B2) to have two chambers (PI 11); Room No 1 (R1) to the west and measuring internally 5.1m by 4.0m, and Room No 2 (R2) on the east side measuring 6.8m by 4.1m. The long north wall was best preserved and survived to a height of 0.6m, it was up to three courses high of random rubble using some stone with lime mortar adhering to its surfaces but mostly of stone with no mortar. It became clear that re cycled stone from a mortared building had been used and therefore the only conclusion is that stone from the demolished B1 was used for part of the construction (or reconstruction?) of B2.



Plate 11 Building No 2 looking west over both rooms



Plate 12 Building No 2 looking west over entrance threshold



Plate 13 Building No 2 looking west to external pathway in 'midden' area

The west gable and the internal wall also survived intact but the east gable was almost totally removed as well as part of R1 south wall where the entrance must have been. The walls of R1 were 0.8m thick. The internal wall and the other walls of R2 measured 0.8m thick and had no mortar in their construction, excepting for a small area in the NW corner. All of the walls lay directly on the underlying bedrock or in some areas, on patches of boulder clay, indicating that the ground had been cleared of turf and soil to build.

There was no communication between the chambers but the entrance to R2 was clearly shown in the south wall with a threshold stone (PI 12) measuring 1.0m long by 0.3m in width and which lay flush with the exterior face of the wall. The door probably pivoted inwards, being flush with the internal wall face, and on a crudely cut indent on a greywacke stone on the east side of the entrance gap. Another indented stone, presumably to pivot a door, but much better made from a piece of red sandstone, was found in the rubble between B2 and B3, and on B3 entrance an even better pivot stone was found in situ, a similar stone to this was located in B4 (see below). The entrance to R1 could only have been in the SE corner of the room, but no details were found.

It was clear that the floor surfaces of both rooms had been robbed out or disturbed to some extent. Each had underlying bedrock, the bedding of which was geologically folded vertically; the rock had been crudely cut down leaving an extremely jaggy surface, and in an attempt to level the floors, in places at least, flat stones or slate were laid to achieve a more comfortable floor surface. However, for the most part only tumbled stone was found dispersed over both floors.

Features on the disturbed floors (Fig 7) were sparse but the positions of two hearths in R1 and two in R2 were evident by reddened heat cracked stone. Judging by the condition of the burnt stones it is reckoned that the fireplaces were extensively used. A fire position lay under the dividing wall and was evident in both chambers, this along with an occupational soil showed that the dividing wall was a later insertion.

One fireplace in R2 was in the unlikely position immediately in front of the entrance, and it may be that this hearth pre dates that entrance, and may have been in contemporary use with the external cobbles leading to a previous entrance to the entire building (PI 13)(see below).

Fire places in buildings of the period have been shown in several BAG projects to be created in a central position in a room and never be against a wall or gable. Therefore chimneys do not figure in such houses and because of fire spreading to a dry roof from any upward drafts carrying sparks; smoke outlets in the roof are also unlikely. A smoke pall would probably exist when fires were in use and this would necessitate occupants staying low and below the smoke when using fires in the rooms.

Multiple fire positions indicate changes of use or arrangements within a room, this is especially true in house/byres where the humans would take over the winter space occupied by animals, although there is little evidence that B2 was such a building, but it is possible that R1 became an animal byre after the insertion of the dividing wall.

In the SW corner of R2 a heavy slab of slate measuring 0.8m by 0.5m and 0.15m thick appears to have been positioned as a seat and/or perhaps used as a work bench as a few tool marks were visible on its surface, it lay directly on bedrock.

In the NE corner of R1 a line of boulders may indicate the position of an elevated area, this could have been for a feeding trough, suggesting the use of that room as a byre at some point, or it may have been a sleeping space. Slabs of slate were also used as flooring in R1 but to what extent these existed when the room was in use is unknown. The jagged nature of the broken bedrock would necessitate a better, more comfortable floor surface to be laid in each chamber.

Finds R1

This chamber was almost devoid of finds, perhaps as a consequence of efficient clearance during demolition. Found in the un-stratified floor rubble were a single green glaze potsherd and fragments of 17th C clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, one pipe bowl (Lo/Pi/1) has the makers mark 'PC' over 'E' on the heel base and was made by Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh in the late 17th century (Gallagher 2011). Near the centre of the room and below a floor stone, the only stratified find was a copper alloy rowel spur (Lo/Ca/1) (PI 14), incomplete but in good condition having only one terminal and the rowel wheel missing.

Finds R2

A larger assemblage of finds was made in R2 but all were un-stratified in the floor rubble. A handful of green glaze and other coarse ware potsherds and tiny fragments of white tin ware and blue Deft indicate a 17th C occupation. This was further indicated by 17th C tobacco pipe bowl fragments and stems and one complete bowl (Lo/Pi/10) (PI 15) with 'W' and 'V' stamped on each side of the heel. Examples of faceted pieces of haematite (PI 16 & 17), believed to have been used as keel (Ward, 1996 *ibid*) were found along with several pieces of much corroded iron including a cauldron sherd, a hook, a possible pan handle and other indeterminate pieces.



Plate 14 Lo/Ca/1 Rowel spur found in Building No 2 Room 1



Plate 15 Lo/Pi/10 tobacco pipe bowl



Plate 16 Typical example of facettted haematite with striae



Plate 17 Typical example of facettted haematite with striae

External area south of B2 'Midden'

The hollow area between B2 and B3 opposite was filled to a depth of 1m at its deepest part with soil and building rubble, much of which contained stones with lime mortar adhering. Throughout this deposit numerous objects were recovered and these clearly show occupation material spanning the periods of the 17th and early 18th centuries, especially pottery. The deposit is generally midden material mixed with building rubble. Sheep bone in a very decayed state was noted and some was collected, and it is assumed that much of this detritus was ejected from the door of B2. The face of a Bellarmine salt glazed jug (Lo/Ce/34) (PI 18) probably dates to the late 17th or early 18th century. Numerous clay pipe bowls and stems were recovered and these date to the late 17th and early 18th centuries and cover Edinburgh and Stirling makers, for example Plates 19 & 20. Iron was plentiful but badly corroded, keys, horse shoes, cauldron fragments, knives and sickles, nails and other miscellany were found, glass from early 18th century wine and medicines bottles, whetstones and crucially several coins were retrieved.

Of the latter was a copper two pence/turner, probably of James VI or Charles I (1614-29?) (NH 9-LO/CA/7) and a copper turner/bodle, uncertain king (probably mid to late 17th century) (NH10-LO/CA/8), these coins came from the general detritus of the midden deposit, however, sealed below it and lying directly on the till was a silver thaler of the Arch Duke Ferdinand of Austria, minted about 1573-6. (PI's 21 - 22). The coin is an exceptional find for such a location and was a high denomination coin of the period. A full description and illustration of this type of coin is given in Plate 23, the only difference is that instead of a floret in the legend, the Logan coin has a cross.

The coins help with dating the 17th century component of the midden, each was lost in a worn and well used condition and certainly this indicates that the thaler for example was lost some time in the early 17th century, having lost 3 grammes of its original weight of 29 grammes due to wear, while the other two coins were probably deposited later in the same century, when their value may have been negated by their condition.

Occupation and function of B2

The structural evidence points to B2 being a single chamber originally since the dividing wall was built over occupational soil and a fireplace which extended into R2.

Between the two entrances of B2, but not connecting them, is an external patch of cobbled pathway (PI 13) the smooth and rounded stones of which appear to have been well used. The stones have been laid directly on the natural bedrock and gravel which runs down slope and southwards to B3.

Importantly, these stones run under the wall and clearly pre date it at that position, it seems likely that an entrance into B2 is indicated by this and it may be that this postulated entrance was the original one, before the building was divided into two chambers. This may also explain the otherwise unorthodox position of the hearth in front of the present entrance (Fig 7).

Lying directly on these cobbles were numerous fragments and lumps of lime mortar and stones with mortar still attached, a pipe bowl heel with an indeterminate makers mark was embedded in the cobbles.

Further down slope were large chunks of mortared masonry but lying directly on the natural till and trampled surface in front of B3 entrance (see below).

The only modern items to be retrieved from B2 were two padlocks (PI 24) which presumably were used on the explosives store doors. The total absence of any other objects of 19th or 20th century date soon indicated the B2 was earlier than first thought. The finds from both rooms, though few, showed consistent similarity in type, especially for coarse ware pottery, and therefore no difference in the time of occupancy of the rooms could be implied. The same applied to the finds from between buildings B2 and B3 where the full settlement period seems to have been represented in a midden context.



Plate 18 LO/CE/34 & Lo/CE/60 face masks from Bellarmine jugs



Plate 19 Lo/Pi/13 Tobacco pipe bowl



Plate 20 Lo/Pi/14 Tobacco pipe bowl



Plate 21 Lo/Si/1 Thaler, obverse side, see Plate 23 for full description



Plate 22 Lo/Si/1 Thaler, reverse side, see Plate 23 for full description



Thaler n. d. (posthum 1573-6), Hall. Ø 41mm 29g Voglh. 39/2, M.T. 217v, Dav. 8030A
 Obv.: ♂ FERD-Dei-Gratia-Romanorum-HVNGARIE-BOHEMIE-DALMATIE-CROATIE-REX
 "Ferdinand, by the grace of God King of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia"
 Crowned effigy with long hair, moustache, beard, decorated armour, necklace without Golden Fleece; the left hand holds the sceptre, the right hand grips a sword.
 Rev.: ♂ INFans:HISPaniarum:ARCHIDVX:AVSTRIE-DVX-BVRGundie
 "Infante of Spain, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy"
 King's eagle with shield of Castile and Austria

This so called "rolled Augsburg thaler" was minted by Ferdinand's son Archduke Ferdinand in Hall between 1573 and 1576. He used an old design and an old minting rule in order to increase his seigniorage (i.e. his gains). The piece shown here carries features of rolled coins: It is of equal thickness throughout and punched perfectly circular. Its engraving is uniform and the figures of both sides are aligned.

Plate 23 Full description and illustration of a similar thaler to Logan



Plate 24 Lo/Md/13 & 14 padlocks, probably from explosives store at B2



Plate 25 Lo/St/16 possible slate weight for thatch? Or loom?



Plate 26 Ploughed striae on NE corner stone of Building No 2



Plate 27 Plough striae on wall stone of Building No 2

The walls of R2 may never have been any higher as far as their stone content was concerned, most likely they would have been carried up with turf to reach the roof which was probably low, and made with a turf and thatch covering, supported by crucks springing from the stone foundation of the low walls. These two rooms are remarkably wide at 4.1m for their time and situation, certainly relatively large timbers would be required to span the rooms as crucks, and timber is known to have been a scarce commodity during the time of occupation. One thing is certain; like B1, the roofs were not covered in slates since the sheer numbers required would have left some trace on the ground, although a few slate pieces were used as flooring and one waisted piece (PI 25) is probably a weight, possibly a thatch weight. Trials for slate were made on the opposite side of the valley on the east flank Worm Hill and within sight of these buildings, but the unsuccessful workings are of unknown date.

Some of the stones used in the construction of B2 (and other buildings) were certainly gathered from fields which had been ploughed with iron ploughs and which scored the stones (PI's 26 & 27), these prominent examples are marked 'x' on Fig 7.

Building No 3 Plate 28

Building No 3 (B3) (h) was not evident as such prior to excavation. The area was a low lying hollow with stones protruding from the grass but with no obvious shapes or definite alignments. Scarps at the base of the hill slope on the south and west sides suggested that a building might exist.

Eventually the extremely robbed out structure was exposed but only fragments of its dry stone walls survived along with some interior paving. A long wall was aligned E/W with an entrance facing north towards B2, forming a corner with this was an incomplete gable wall at the west end, the walls were 0.8m thick and consisting of dry stone footings with some clay binding.

The entrance was indicated by a gap of 0.6m wide centrally placed in the long north wall, a well trodden surface on the natural till led through the gap and towards B2. Within the gap and on its west side, lay a pivot stone (PI 29), this one was made from red sand stone and with the pivot hole well worn. However, this stone was a piece of dressed ashlar and furthermore its shape indicated it was originally intended as a door jamb with a double rybat, the type seen in tower house doorways where both an internal door and an external iron yett were hung. One can only speculate about this stone, it was probably built into or intended to be built into the entrance of B1.

If it was salvaged from the demolition of B1 then B3 was still in use after B1 fell into disrepair. Alternatively but unlikely, the stone may have been surplus to requirements at B1 and was used here, having an indent cut to allow the door to swivel in it. A door and yett would have



Plate 28 Building No 3 looking west, note quern bowland door stone

Logan



Plate 29 Building No 3 showing pivot stone for entrance door



Plate 30 Building No 3 showing bowl broken quern bowl



Plate 31 Lo/St/49 decorated slate pot lid?

been unlikely on B2 considering the thickness of the walls there and it is a possible strand of evidence that B1 was a tower house with a yett, since no Clydesdale bastle is known to have had such a feature.

Apart from the internal corner of B3 at the west end the main evidence for the room size came from the floor, it measured 7.1m long by a possible 2.3m wide. Along the entire north wall a paved area of up to 1.4m wide was made. The natural till rose up quite steeply from the paved floor surface making an improbable continuance of the floor; it is therefore possible that this building was never actually completed, hence an absence of finds.

Two drainage channels cut into the till lay under the long north wall and these indicated the need to draw possible effluents from the chamber, this and the fact that the floor was only ever paved along the inside of the north long wall, indicates that the building may have been a byre. Certainly no fire place was evident and finds were non-existent. It is likely that the internal arrangement was a flat paved area along the north wall and entrance and with a sloping area of till along the south side, a peculiar arrangement which suggests the building was of little consequence within the settlement and it is possible that it was never completed on the south side.

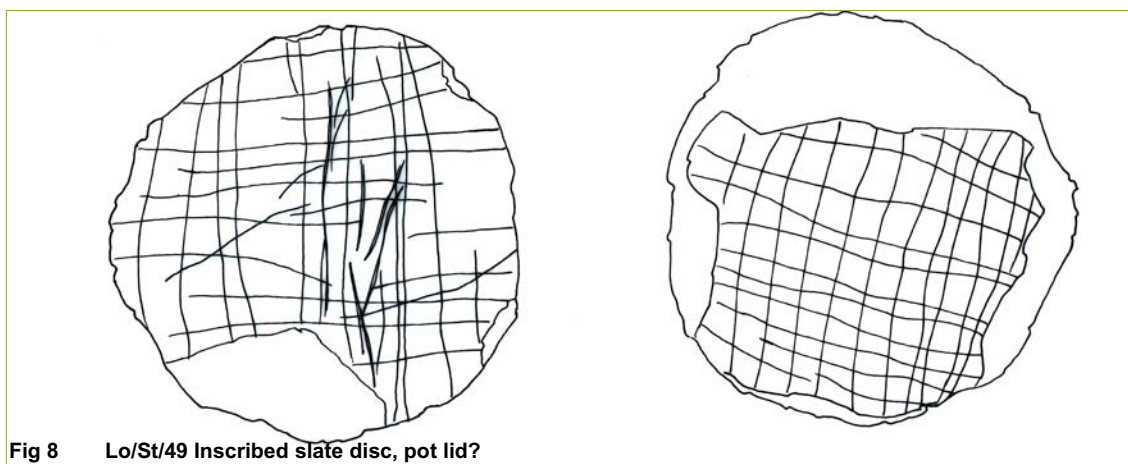


Fig 8 Lo/St/49 Inscribed slate disc, pot lid?

At the eastern end of the floor and forming part of the paving there was half of a bowl or pot quern which was split vertically (PI 30). The quern was made from pink coloured sandstone and measured 0.4m by 0.25m by 0.3m high overall, the bowl when the object was entire, would have measured 0.25m in diameter by 0.2m deep, being fairly standard for such objects.

A hollow sub rectangular area on the west side of B3 appeared to represent another building and a trench 1.5m long by 1m wide (T9) was opened in the centre, the fill reached a depth of 0.4m and only angular and some rounded stones were found within a matrix of light soil. No evidence of a building was found. A green glazed strap handle from a pot and a round piece of slate with cross hatch engraving (Fig 8 & PI 31) were retrieved, the slate is judged to be a small decorated pot lid.

The area between B2 and B3 was a slight gully (see midden above) which ran down to the east and which no doubt assisted with drainage from the two buildings, a rubble drain ran down this gully but at one point between B3 and B2 there was a patch of stones (PI 32) which covered a pit measuring about 0.6m in diameter by 0.5m deep. The fill was a dark soil but with no finds or traces of charcoal or any other material conducive to floor sweepings or funeral remains, the purpose and date of the pit are unknown.

The gully between the two buildings was littered with building stone, much of which had lime mortar adhering, and furthermore each building had stones presumably recycled from B1, and a few lumps of intact mortared masonry lay directly on the till, this was gradually covered with rubbish, presumably midden from B2.

This area of the excavation throws up an interesting and confusing aspect of B1, as it was presumably demolished prior to the present remains of B2 and B3 and the infilling of the gully, which appears to have taken place roughly from the second half of the 17th C, and it creates a problem as to why the main building was demolished at such an apparently early date. Presently no explanation can be offered for that.

The space between B3 and B2 was 6m wide, the buildings running parallel with each other. Unfortunately B3 was not planned but it was photographed in detail.



Plate 32 Stone covered pit below midden deposit, looking north

Building No 4 Fig 6 Plate 33

Originally there were no surface indicators that this area was used as a building and exactly what form and use the obvious floor surfaces and fragmented walls were put to, is not clear. Nor was it clear if the area was constructed before, during or after the occupation of B1. The entire arrangement of stonework appeared to run in line with B1 on its southern side.

Three fireplaces were evident by the reddened heat affected ground, one of these lay below the position of B1 SW corner wall, and another lay below the gable wall position of B1, but it was not possible to say whether they pre date B1 or post date its demolished walls. The third smaller fireplace lay over a seemingly isolated stone.

The scant remains of two walls were evident; one was aligned with B1 west wall, it was 0.6m wide and may have been built over a previous surface as there was an alignment of stones below it and which extended on its west side. The second fragment of wall was also 0.6m wide and was similarly laid on earlier stones. The two walls may thus have formed a passage leading to or from the B1 gable. The ground between them was devoid of any surface or paving. Another piece of red sandstone, and also originally a double rybat and with a pivot



Plate 33 Part of Building No 4 area, looking north



Plate 34 Building No 4 pivot stone with double rybat

hole cut into it the same as the example in B3, was located on the side of the west wall, this seemed to indicate a door had been hung there and that the two walls did form a passage. The stone had also been used to sharpen knife blades as indicated by the grooves on its upper surface (PI 34).

No other wall like features existed on the area.

The main paving was done using very heavy flat stones and for part at least, neatly laid to make a level surface. Many of these were lifted (and replaced) to test for earlier surfaces or drains but nothing was found.

The entire area remains an enigma with no obvious relationship to either B1 or B5, finds were restricted to a few sherds of coarse ware pottery and occasional glass bottle sherds, all of which were rather un diagnostic. However, some of the large sized slabs look suspiciously like stair treads and they may have been robbed from B1.

Building No 5 Fig 6 Plates 35 & 35a

{Regrettably the photographic record of this building was deleted, however, it was planned}

There was a suggestion of a building in this area since the foundation courses of the drystone dyke appeared to be built on an earlier alignment of boulders; this was shown by excavation to be the case.

A single chamber of 7.6m long by 3.1m wide was revealed, the long axis being E/W. The entire length of the long N wall footings lay under the dyke but its lower course projected out from the dyke to give the internal line of the room, the wall was about 0.8m wide. On the W side a gable wall measuring 1m wide and by about 0.5m high was evident by the alignment of both internal and external faces. The internal corners of the W end were extant but the S wall was almost completely gone, nevertheless some floor stones indicated part of the internal face of the wall.



Plate 35 General view looking north over B1, B4 and B5 during site restoration



Plate 35a General view looking north over B1, B4 and B5 during site restoration

The floor which was mostly covered with slate sloped down to the east by about 0.5m in height. Presumably because slate covered much of the ground as excavated, a considerable part of the floor surface may have been removed, any floor stones which survived were laid directly on the gravelly till. At the west end heavy stones were laid to give a level surface and possibly to raise the floor at that lower end, a putative entrance may have existed at this end, indicated by the arrangement of stones both within and outwith the south wall line.

Two areas were severely affected by heat, creating the usual red hue in the stones and slates and also severe crazing of the stones surfaces, the intensity of heat was indicated by the till below being discoloured also, these were hearths, both about 1m in diameter. One was fairly centrally placed while the other was near the west end and in front of what may be described as a seat; the western fireplace was made over a slated floor surface.

Pieces of slate lay over much of the floor as a paving surface, and among these were fragments with incised representations of figures, lettering and other abstract line drawing. Notably, one piece (Lo/St/51) (Fig 9 & PI 36) had clear writing with the words 'Willia (m)', 'Ye ould', the letter B [intermixed with Willia (m)]. Others; (Lo/St/53) (PI 37 & Fig 11) and (Lo/St/26) (fig 10) had representations of figures, on another (Lo/St/50) (Fig 12) the letters 'V' or possibly 'A' were being practised, and perhaps the most amusing piece was (Lo/St/32) (Fig's 13 & 14, & PI 38) and on which the representation of an insect, a bee like creature was engraved, this was found at the west end of the area (below) (see App II for full details of all carved slates).

Two raised structures built with stones (Fig 6) are interpreted as seats; the one at the west end gable was about 1.2m in length and 0.3m deep and by the same amount above the floor surface. Lodged behind these stones was the slate 'sundial' (Lo/St/33) (Fig 15). The other 'seat' was against the long north wall and it was of similar construction and appearance being 0.8m long by 0.6m deep and 0.3m high.



Fig 9 Lo/St/51 Inscribed slate



Plate 36 Lo/St/51 showing letter 'B' incised on slate

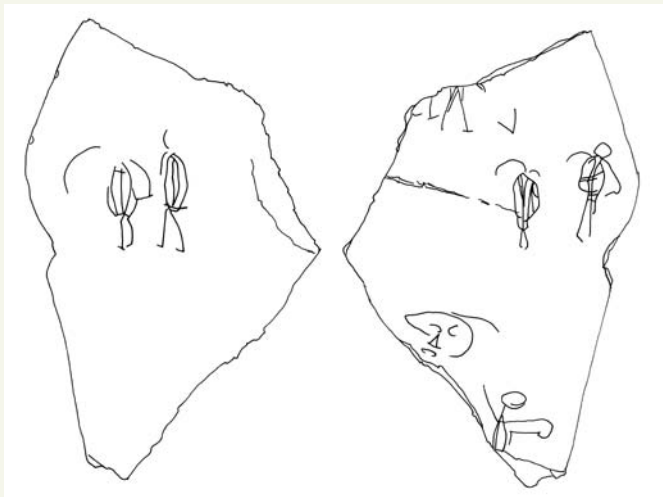


Fig 10 Lo/St/26 Inscribed slate

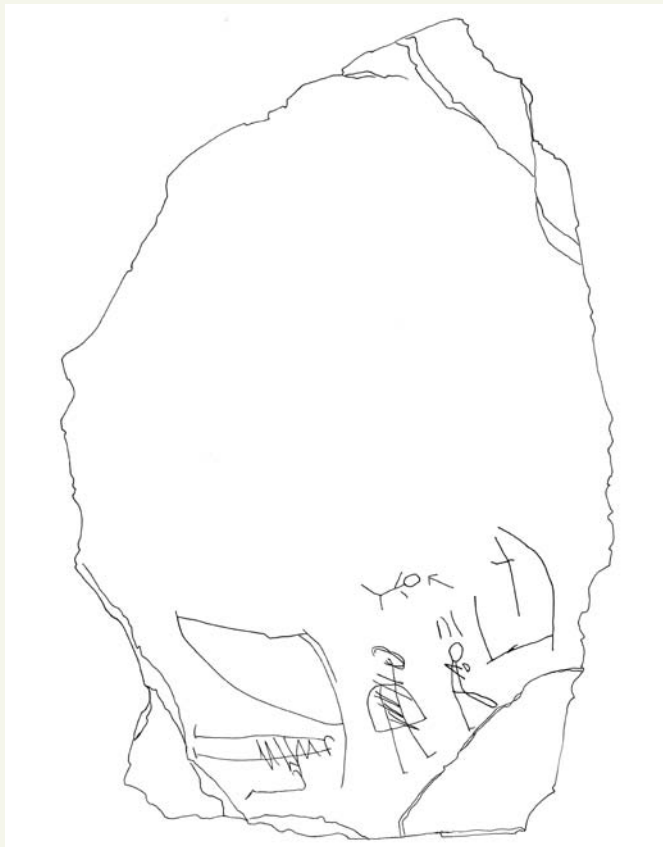


Fig 11 Lo/St/53 Inscribed slate



Fig 12 Lo/St/50 Inscribed slate



Plate 37 Lo/St/53 showing 'stick men' incised on slate



Plate 38 Lo/St/32 showing detail of insect (bee?)



Fig 13 Lo/St/32 Inscribed slate with 'bee' motif

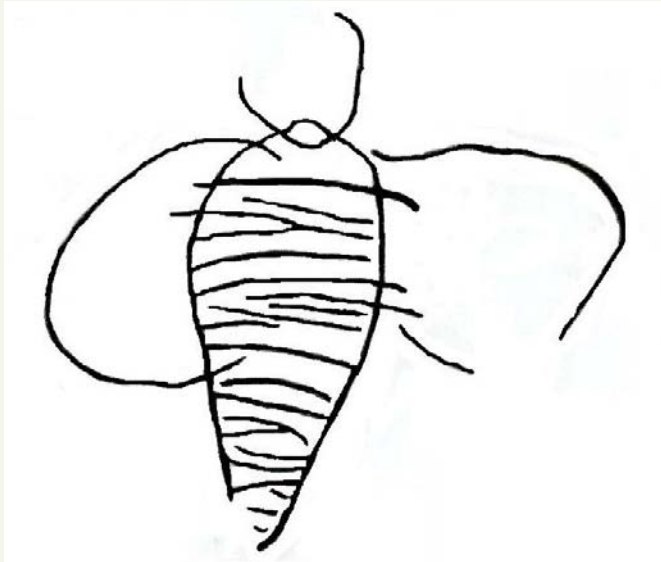


Fig 14 Lo/St/32 detail of bee

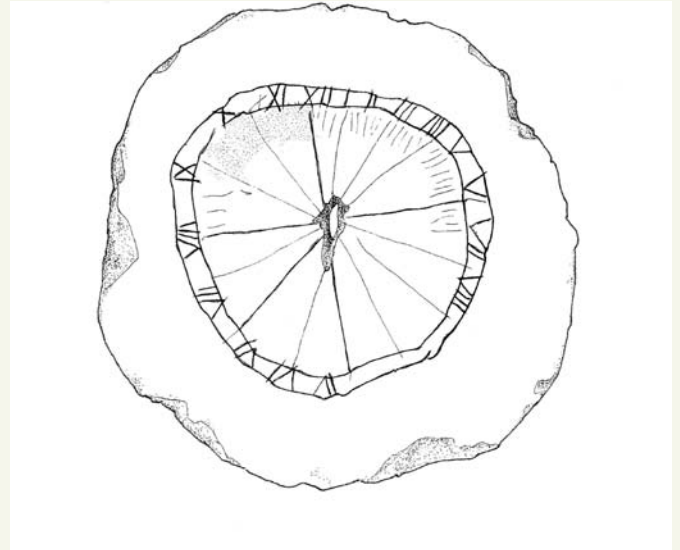


Fig 15 Lo/St/33 Inscribed slate with sundial motif



Plate 39 LoPi/73 (left) and Lo/Pi/74 (right) Tobacco pipe bowls



Plate 40 Lo/St/34 showing three parts of grinding wheel



Plate 41 Example of grinding wheel in Greenhill Farmhouse Museum, Biggar

Like B2, there was no hint that part of the building was a byre and it appears to have been occupied by people alone. The slated floor area in the SW corner may have been a sleeping area as below it there was a gully leading under the wall, this gully reached the 'seat' and it seems to have been a method of keeping the corner of the building dry, as was found in several buildings at Glenochar fermtoun (Ward 1998 *ibid*).

Two pipe bowls of similar size and appearance (PI 39) were found in the gully; these are of a type dating to the late 17th / early 18th centuries. Also lying in this area was the piece of slate with an inscription scratched on it including writing (PI 36 & Fig 9) and described above.

Building 5 seemed to end beneath the drystone dyke on the lower east side with facing stones surviving in the SE corner and indeed indicating the internal corner of the original room there. However, an area was cleared on the other side of the dyke (PI 35a) and this revealed a well laid, level surface of heavy stones extending out from the dyke line by about 0.5m. The line of stones stepped down about 0.4m to the remainder of the excavated area where crudely laid or perhaps tumbled stones lay on the till.

This area produced some interesting objects including two of three fragments of a sandstone rotary grinding wheel (PI 40), it originally had a 50mm squared hole for a drive shaft and was worn smooth on one side and also on the curved grinding face; which also had two grooves scored in it, the wheel was 190mm in diameter. Plate 41 shows a complete example in Greenhill Farmhouse museum in Biggar, and how it would be use in a water box.

Further examples of slate were recovered and upon which inscriptions were made. One piece has the impression of a bee or a wasp and a capital 'E' (Lo/St/32) (Fig's 13 – 14 & PI 38) engraved and another has been inscribed on both sides with at least seven impressions of people and a possible face (Lo/St/26) (Fig 10).

While the writing and lettering on the slates appears to have been done with care the illustrations of figures appears to be very child like and the sun dial object, although possibly technically correct has not been executed with much skill. This particular building has a lot in common with a building at Glenochar fermtoun (Ward 1998 *ibid*) where numerous slates were found with similar writing and engraving on them. The context there was 18th century and it seems likely that the attempts at writing etc here was the same period. We can only conjecture as to by whom and why it was being done, but the fact is that people were literate and practising their skills by using slates as their note books on both farms.

Between B5 and B1 a second Bellarmine jug face was found (Lo/Ce/60) (PI 18).

Building No 6 Trenches 4 & 5 Plates 42 & 43

This building was also evident by large stones underlying parts of the sheep fold walls, however only one alignment of stones suggested where it may be, and these were lying beside one of the mature ash trees. T5 (PI 42) (1m square) was opened and a wall corner was revealed showing at least three courses of dry stone walling built directly on the till.

The soil which had built up against this wall which ran N/S was fine and gravel free, although building stones were in its matrix, it was indicative of a garden soil.



Plate 42 Trench No 5 looking west, showing wall construction



Plate 43 Trench No 4 looking south showing floor surface



Plate 44 Lo/St/54 – 56, two slate discs (pot lids) and possible weight

In T4 (PI 43) on the inside of the sheepfold an irregular trench of some 9 square metres and opened around two corners of the fold indicated the footings of another wall running E/W. This seemed to suggest the building (B6) lay under the extant tree. However, a double or possible triple floor surface was shown to exist in the internal corner of the fold showing that the wall in T5 was associated with it, making the building lie in that direction, rather than below the tree. A succession of flat stones including pieces of slate was laid to form reasonable surfaces. Two rounded pieces of slate (PI 44) are reckoned as being pot lids. These are typical find types of BAG's post medieval sites.

Building stones used throughout the site

The stones used for the various buildings have not been quarried; rather they have been gathered, being for the most part rounded and not freshly angular. Certainly some stones have been the product of field clearance since they are covered in plough striae (PI's 26 & 27). This could only have been done with an iron plough and some of the stones show that they have been subject to repetitive scoring before being removed from the field. The various field systems at Logan are discussed above. Angular building stone with good faces is readily available just round the corner from the site on the lower E flank of Benshaw Hill, which is covered in scree at that place. Dumfriesshire red sandstone has been used as dressed stonework, presumably on B1 as several fragments of tooled stone including two double door jamb stones attest. These were re cycled for use as door pivot stones in B3 and B4. Pieces of local Southern Uplands slate probably from Worm Hill nearby were used as floor coverings at various locations, but they were certainly not used as roofing material.

Other Features

Other features not affected by excavation are given in the site report above.

Other trenches and test pits

Several small trenches and trial pits were opened within and around the sheep fold to test if further buildings or features existed there. This was also used as an opportunity to determine if any evidence before c1600 including pre historic times could be found, nothing pre dating c1600 was found in these trenches.

See Fig 5 for trenches 1 – 8, and Fig 3 for trenches 9 - 12.

T1

The trench measured 2m by 0.5m and 0.5m deep and was opened over a raised area beside the dyke. It was shown that a wall or perhaps bank existed there at some time and where the till had been cut down on each side of it.

T2

The trench was the same size as T1 above and was opened over a slight break in slope which was evident in the sheep fold. The picture was similar to that in T1 and it seems that the feature continued between the two trenches.

T3

The area here was tested to establish if any courtyard features existed outside the entrance to B1. T3 and a small pit were deturfed and immediately the featureless till was encountered, it may be that this area was stripped down when the sheep fold was built to level the ground as the entrance to B1 is 0.5m higher than within the fold.

T4 & T5

These two trenches are discussed above in Building No 6.

Trench 4 was cut around the corners of the fold wall and measured in total c9square metres. The maximum depth was 0.5m.

Trench 5 was 1 square metre and reached a depth of 0.6m.



Plate 45 Feature j1, cairn, looking south, showing turf stripped off



Plate 46 Feature j1, cairn, looking south, showing stone removed and till

T6 Plates 45 & 46

The trench measured 2m by 0.5m and was aligned across a cairn like feature (j). The excavation showed that the feature was a pile of stone measuring up 3m in diameter and with stones up to 0.3m in size and consisting of sub angular rock, not freshly quarried. The depth of stone was up to about 0.4m and the pile was about three stones deep, lying directly on the till. There were no other features within the trench and no finds. The stones could have been associated with the sheep fold construction however, an earlier feature cannot be ruled out because of the nature of the stones in the pile.

T7

The trench measured 1.5m long by 0.5m wide and was similarly opened over a cairn like feature. Here the stones were small rounded rock no bigger than 100mm and which had a total depth of 0.3m, lying directly on the till but surround with a fine soil. Definite conclusion as to their deposition was not possible and same explanation is offered as to T6

T8

The trench was 2m by 0.5m by a maximum 0.5m deep and was cut across a small terrace like feature (m) on the north edge of the track way. It was shown that a stony bank of randomly placed rocks formed the frontal scarp of the feature and stones within a matrix of soil filled the rest of the trench. It is uncertain to what period this man made feature belongs.

T9 on Fig 3

Trench No 9 was opened in the area on the west side of B3. It was 1.5m long by 1m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill consisted of random stones in a matrix of fine soil, a strap handle from a green glazed vessel and an incised slate disc (Lo/St/49) (Fig 8 & PI 31) were found, and the disc is probably a pot lid.

T10 on Fig 3 Plate 37

Trench No 10 was opened at the east end of B2 and running towards B1. It measured 2.5m long by 0.5m wide. The full extent of the trench contained stones of varying size and apparently building material which lay below the grass and in a fine soil matrix, all of which lay on the till, the maximum depth being 0.5m.

The natural ground rose up towards B2 and nearer B2 there was a greater amount of stone, presumably from that building. The only finds were a piece of cauldron foot and a glass bottle sherd with an 'H' engraved on it (Lo/GI/136) (PI 47).

T11 on Fig 3

Trench No 11 was opened on a slight terrace area above T9; it measured 2m by 0.5m wide. The ground there was shown to be natural being an area of hill creep of gravelly soil and up to 0.5m deep over the till. The scarp of the terrace where it dropped down was the same material and therefore its form was probably created by quarrying to make area 'h', it may have been intended to build further where T9 and 10 were, however this is uncertain. A rim sherd of course ware pottery was found.



Plate 47 Lo/Ce/36 Chamber pot reconstructed



Plate 48 Lo/Ce/36 Chamber pot as may have originally appeared

T12 on Fig 3

Trench 12 was opened on the west side of the knoll like feature 'k'. The 2m by 0.5m wide trench showed that sub angular stone up to 0.25m in size had been dumped on the natural hill slope there; the feature is a layer of stone up to 0.5m on the summit of the knoll and tailing down the side. Like the cairns within the fold (j1 and j2) it is uncertain what age these piles belong to and they may all be unused stone from the construction of the fold.

Test pits Fig's 3 and 5

Randomly dug test pits of 0.25m in size were opened in the fold and in the 'garden' area to check for anthropological features, nothing was found. The garden area does appear to have been cultivated, this conclusion being reached by the general absence of stones and the slightly deeper and better soil.

Finds from the excavation

See the full list in Appendix II, III & IV

The finds assemblage does give an understanding of the period of occupation; being the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Pottery

The earliest material is mostly made up with a range of green glaze and other coarse ware pottery, they cover a range of vessels but mostly jugs and bowls, however a chamber pot was reconstructed from pieces (PI's 47 & 48), and at least two salt glaze jugs are represented by Bellarmine pots (PI 18), a few fragments of blue on white Delft ware (PI 49) probably complete the earlier pottery. Some of the coarse ware pottery would not be out of place in an earlier period, but the view presented here is that it all belongs to the 17th century.

Staffordshire types of red earthenware, some with yellow slip (PI 50), make up the latter part of the site occupation in the 18th C, although, and somewhat surprisingly, the later pottery is not as numerous as one may expect, this view being by comparison to other BAG sites, nevertheless sherds of another chamber pot, but of this period was found in sufficient numbers to be partially reconstructed (PI's 51 & 52).

19th C pottery was absent from the occupation deposits and only pots which clearly belong to the Talla pipeline work period (c1900) complete the pottery assemblage at Logan, the late material was almost exclusively found near the surface and in and along the dyke beside B5.

Stone

The pot or bowl quern (PI 30) is a fairly typical find for sites of this period as most upland settlements remote from towns or larger farms would have one. Grain would have been ground to flour or meal by stomping in the bowl quern using a broad pole sometimes fitted with a handle. The sizes of pot querns are fairly uniform. This item was left on the site by the excavators.

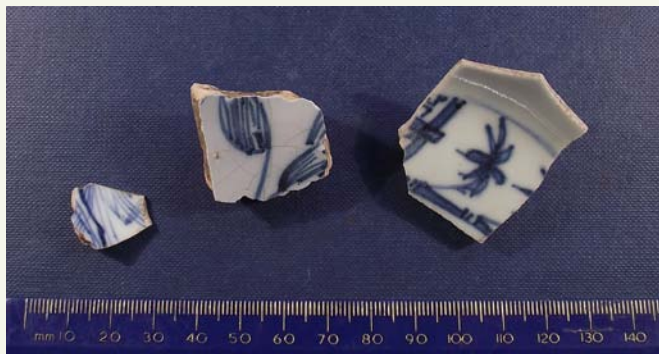


Plate 49 Typical examples of blue on white tin glaze pottery



Plate 50 Typical example of red Staffordshire type slip ware



Plate 51 Lo/Ce/62 Chamber pot reconstructed



Plate 52 Lo/Ce/62 Chamber pot as may have originally appeared

The dressed building stones (PI's 29 & 34) are assumed to have been derived from B1, the two double rybats being for a door and gate arrangement for enhanced defence, while the other pivot stones would simply have been used and discarded as of little consequence. Presumably the doors on B1 were hung on pintle hinges while all other doors on the site would have been pivoted on the more simple arrangement of pecking an indent to support the door frame.

Slates (PI 31 & Fig 44) which were rounded to form crude discs are assumed to have been pot lids and these have been found on several BAG post medieval sites. No examples of roofing slates were found at Logan, but their use was prolific especially in B5 for floor covering.

Slates with inscription were found in profusion at Glenochar bastle and fermtoun (Ward, 1996 *ibid*) and the few examples found here at Logan are similar to those from Glenochar. Such enchanting objects seem more intimate finds, where the attempts at art or writing are portrayed.



Plate 53 Lo/St/35 perforated slate disc with image of Bellarmine face



Plate 54 Stone items some of which may be pre historic, top = St/1, St/2 + other



Fig 16 Lo/St/35 Inscribed slate with face and signature 'James'

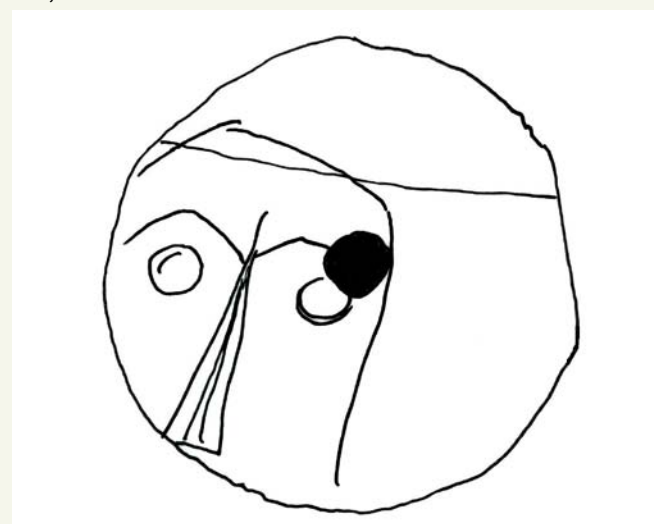


Fig 17 Lo/St/35 detail of face, copied from a Bellarmine jug

The slates are judged to be from the early 18th C in keeping with those from Glenochar, the example with the most writing (Fig 9 & pl 36) was found with the two late pipe bowls (PI 39) in the corner of B5, and the sun dial image (Fig 15) was also found in that area, behind the stone 'seat'. The piece with the image of an insect is most charming (Figs 13–14 & PI 38) and one wonders if it commemorates a nasty sting or a nice pot of honey? The slates with the figures etched on to them (Figs 10-11 & PI 37) suggests that perhaps like the others, the work is by a child practising their literary and art skills.

Two small slate discs with central perforations (Figs 16-17 & PI 53) may have been intended as spindle whorls although they were comparatively light, it is possible they were some type of toy or gaming pieces. The main point of interest on the larger example was that it had the word 'James', overwritten on what is clearly a depiction of a Bellarmine jug face mask (compare with Plate 18).

Whetstones (PI 54) were found over the site but these are simply elongate polished greywacke pebbles retrieved from a river bed, their use as whetstones is not entirely certain, but likely, as they would not normally have been found on higher slopes above the usual source for such

stones, in this case the River Tweed. One example (PI 54) appears to have been used as a stone axe and therefore its true age is less certain, another (PI 54) has an indent on one side showing it has been used as an anvil; such objects could be pre historic and may be residual finds on the site. However, three fragments of a rotary grinder of red sandstone (PI 40) is an interesting addition to find types from previous BAG sites.

Many haematite pieces (PI's 16 & 17) were recovered over the site and these have been faceted by use; by rubbing the soft maroon iron oxide on stones to produce a colouring agent. The assumed use was for keeling sheep and such pieces are common denominators on all post medieval sites which have been investigated by BAG. The facets also have visible striae showing that they were being rubbed down to produce a powder.

Occasional small lumps of coal were found throughout the site indicating its infrequent use as fuel or it may possibly be derived from the lime used on B1. The various fireplaces on the site had neither coal nor charcoal around them and this suggests that local organic fuel in the form of peat and perhaps turf was the primary combustible material used on the site.

Two pre historic flakes, one of chert and one flint were found. However, in such a landscape as upper Tweed where pre historic sites, especially of the Bronze Age abound, it is not surprising to recover odd items such as these.

Tobacco pipe bowls and stems Plates 15, 19, 20 & 39

Some of the tobacco pipes were analysed by Dennis Gallagher (Gallagher 2011) and others were found after that report was commissioned, the relevant section of which is given here. The full catalogue is supplemented by additional information by Ian Paterson (BAG).

Tobacco was consumed at Logan in seemingly significant quantities judging by the amount of pipe bowls and stems found. At Logan the period of use is similar to other BAG projects where it becomes quite popular from the second half of the 17th C to the early part of the 18th C and indeed, such finds form an important aspect of the conclusion for abandonment of sites in the mid 18th C. Tobacco pipes are also important indicators of trade and purchasing outwith the area, and as site evidence, since they seldom survived very long due to the fragility of their manufacture, they form important dating criteria for contexts.

Dennis Gallagher:

All the identified pipes from Logan date from the second half of the seventeenth century and are products of makers in the Edinburgh/Leith area or Stirling. Two R/S bowls are identified as the work of Robert Smith (no's 1 and 2, LOP1/46 and 44).

There are

Two P/C bowls, the products of the Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh. (No's 4 and 5, /51 and 16).

LO/P1/16 – Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh

LO/P1/11 – c. 1700 with unusual splayed mouth.

LO/P1/12 – c 1700 LO/P1/12 – c 1700 Stirling star basal stamp

The other source of the Logan pipes was Stirling, identifiable by their distinctive star basal stamps (No's 7 and 8, LOP1/ 11 and 12). Both are forms from c 1700, one with an unusually splayed mouth (No 8).

Glass

The glass from the site consisted of three main periods:

The earliest pieces were from wine and medicine bottles of early 18th C date; beer or spirit bottles dating to the Talla pipeline construction periods of c1900 and more modern glass strewn around the site and especially lodged in the sheep fold walls and which comprised of veterinary and spirit bottles.

The early material is similar in all respects to that found on previous BAG sites and is reported by Robin Murdoch (Murdoch 2006) wherein the use of wines and medicines contained in bottles is introduced to these upland rural sites around 1700AD. Like the tobacco products this shows consumption of finer quality goods and more expensive tastes emerging on the farms, and they are also good indicators of terminus post quem of the site.

The more recent material is easily attributed to the Talla pipeline construction and later shepherds and perhaps visitors to the site, while working with animals in the fold, or picnicking. This material is catalogued but not considered here.

One small 18th C bottle sherd (Lo/GI/136) (PI 55) was interestingly engraved with what appears to be the letter 'H'.

Copper alloy objects

Various pieces of copper alloy including coins, buttons, buckles and other indeterminate objects were found in the excavations and by metal detecting. The principal item of interest was a spur (PI 14) found in R1 of B2. The rowel spur had one arm missing and also the wheel which would have been iron and has therefore rusted away. The surviving arm with a complete loop shows what the entire object would have looked like.

Buckles (PI 56) form a common find type on such sites; harness, belt and shoe buckles make up the collection at Logan most of these examples were found by metal detecting and are described in App IV as are several other copper alloy finds made in that way and which include:

The rosette which is probably a harness mount (PI 57), a little circular box which would have split in the middle and may have contained snuff (?) (PI 57), a sword guard with classical motives of Cupid and Psyche on both sides, and an RSPCA medallion (PI 58).

Iron

Iron does not survive well in Scottish soils, especially forged iron; items such as blades, hooks and horse shoes. Cast iron can resist the oxidising process much better; sherds and feet of cauldrons for example are quite well preserved. Many objects of iron can still be identified even if they are severely covered in oxide; keys and horse shoes for example will often retain their shape if not detail, but sometimes X Ray examination can reveal much more.

The range of iron objects from Logan are fairly typical of such sites, however it is often unclear at Logan because of the generally unstratified nature of the finds, what age much of it is.



Plate 55 Lo/GI/136 inscribed sherd of bottle glass



Plate 55a Lo/St/21 bead of jet like substance



Plate 56 Assortment of buckles left to right Md/53, Md/6, Md/57, and Md/33



Plate 57 Lo/Md/23 harness mount



Plate 58 Lo/Md/8 copper alloy box, for snuff?



Plate 59 Lo/Md/32 sword guard with classical motifs



Plate 60 Lo/Md/32 sword guard with classical motifs



Plate 61 Lo/Md/4 RSPCA medallion



Plate 63 Lo/Md/2 lead plug for window bar
Logan



Plate 62 Assortment of lead bullets



Plate 64 Lo/Md/52 lead spindle whorl



Plate 65 Lo/Md/45 lead weight



Plate 66 Lo/Md/37 lead bag seals



Plate 67 Lo/Md/51 silver finger ring

Lead

The principal identifiable objects of lead are musket and pistol balls at Logan (PI 62) and there were a significant number of them, most the larger bore musket balls, few it seems of which had actually be fired although a cluster found together would suggest target shooting.

Of some interest in architectural terms was the piece of lead plug (PI 63) used to fix an iron bar to a window sill and lintel. Lead spindle whorls are quite common (PI 64) and generally take the form of conical examples, the style dates back to Roman times, the small lead weight (PI 65) had traces of wood in the channel in its base, the purpose of this is unknown at present, and finally lead seals (PI 66) from fertilizer bags are occasionally found and these were used as import seal on substances like guano from distant lands, the date of these examples is at present unknown.

Only indeterminate pieces were found in the excavations.

Metal detected finds

See the full list in Appendix III & IV

The entire site was subject to a metal detecting exercise, BAG does this as a matter of course on post medieval sites to avoid loss by illicit detecting on such places when they become publicised.

The metal detected finds are extremely valuable in determining the story of the site since they would otherwise never be found. A significant fact is that with the exception of the Edwardian coins and the dollar, coins of pre 1600AD were not found as part of the settlement evidence; this is generally borne out by BAG on other Post Medieval sites. The range and condition of coins helps with the occupation interpretation at Logan, broadly supporting the other strands of evidence. The late coins of George III are assumed to post date the occupation at the site and taken along with the sword guard (PI's 59 & 60), the hall marked silver ring (PI 67) and the RSPCA medallion (PI 61) would probably have been lost by visitors to the area, but both may belong to the Talla period of construction.

Items such as belt, harness and shoe buckles (PI 56) are common on such sites as are lead musket and pistol balls (PI 62), some of which were spent but others apparently unfired. Toggle buttons are also quite numerous and cover a long period of time.

Spindle whorls have not been numerous at Logan but the lozenge shaped lead example (PI 64) is fairly typical.

Two fragments of bronze ewer legs are also typical finds and such items may be earlier than the occupation of the site, perhaps being heirloom possessions?

The little copper alloy box (snuff box?) (PI 58) and the floral disc (harness mount?)(PI 57) probably belong to the main period of occupation as does the conical lead weight (PI 65).

The lead seals (PI 66) are most likely from fertilizer bags although their period here is uncertain. Lead seals were used on bales of cloth and bags of guano to show the goods had not been tampered with and that taxes had been paid. They are a common find type from the 17th century onwards.

The range of coins (see App III & IV for full list and descriptions) also attests to a cash economy to some extent at Logan, and the silver denominations show some wealth, although, apart from the thaler (above) most of the coins were small denomination and all were worn and well used, definitely being lost long after the dates of their issue, and perhaps would not have been serious losses.

The other three silver coins were a James VI silver one-eighth thistle merk (1602) (PI 68), a Charles I silver 40 pence (1637) (PI 69) and a William III silver sixpence (1695-1701), these and the other coins, all copper and described below give the occupation range of the site and this concurs with the other finds evidence.



Plate 68 Lo/Md/1 – NH7 Thistle merk of James VI (obverse and reverse)



Plate 69 Lo/Md/31 – NH8 40 pence of Charles I (obverse and reverse)



Plate 70 Lo/MD/15 -19 & 28 – NH 1 – 6. Edward I silver penny hoard – From left to right NH3, NH2, NH1, NH6, NH5, NH4 (all obverse)

The early coin hoard App III & IV (for full details) Plate 70

The Edwardian silver pennies (PI 70) in particular provide a new aspect of Upper Tweeddale history and compliment previous hoards found in Clydesdale. They formed a small scatter in the gully, and this part of the hill had been ploughed by the present farmer in fairly recent times for re seeding grass, the coins may therefore have been dispersed from a single source at that time.

The Edward I coin hoard tells of another time. It is known that Edward II camped at Biggar in October 1310 (Irving & Murray 1864) during an abortive attempt to subjugate southern Scotland. It was probably during that visitation by the son of the Hammer of the Scots that several hoards of similar silver pennies were lost in Upper Clydesdale. Two small hoards were found near Biggar and two more recent hoards have been found by metal detectorists at Wandel and at Thankerton. These collections include coins of both the Edward's thus proving they were lost during the younger monarch's reign.

The explanation offered here is that the coins may have been lost by courier/s riding out to various local dignitaries with offers of conciliation – or threat. In the case of Logan, they appear to have been dropped on the old road from Biggar through the Peeblesshire hills perhaps to Oliver or Fruid, the home of the Frasers; the local chieftains. The Clydesdale coins are on display at Biggar Museum.

The only finds from Logan which have been subject to expert analyses are most of the coins and tobacco pipe bowls; specialist study of the remainder of the assemblage would undoubtedly provide further fascinating information.



Plate 71 Building No 2 looking west filled with stone for site restoration work

Discussion / conclusion

It is clear from the excavation evidence of structures and finds that Logan was occupied as a settlement from c1600 to the mid 18th century; the only other activity represented on the site was the construction of the Talla pipeline and associated features and the building and usage of the sheep fold. Objects of other periods were found at the site but these are considered to have been losses before and after the settlement was occupied during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The group of mature ash trees of which only four now remain of at least seventeen, also help with dating the occupation of Buildings 2 and 5, since trees were planted over these sites and the age of the trees is estimated at circa 200 years old.

The debate as to whether B1 was a tower house or a bastle house will no doubt continue, but the building type preferred by this report is for a bastle, this being on the land tenure evidence, nevertheless, it is another example of a barrel vaulted defensive house of 16th/17th century date to be discovered in Peeblesshire. That being said, the double rybat stones found elsewhere on the site indicate a door and yett arrangement which has not been shown for the bastles in BAG projects, but which is certainly seen on many tower doors, for example the yett may still be seen on Barns Tower near Peebles.

Whether Logan could be described as a fermtoun is a moot point, however it has all the same types of indicators as others discovered and investigated by BAG in both Peeblesshire and Lanarkshire, although the fact that only a few buildings were located in the work may negate that terminology. However, the historical account of the 6th November 1624, describing John Brown, eldest son and heir of William Brown of 'Townhead of Logan' may sway the argument, but caution is advocated as we are not certain if Townhead of Logan is the excavated site, although it is likely.

The finds assemblage parallels that from most BAG post medieval sites which they have investigated and the common denominator is the apparent start and end of these sites; c 1600 to 1750AD.

It is a singular fact that evidence of occupation before circa 1600AD is absent from the BAG sites, although it is known from a series of historical sources, for example the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, that the places did exist. Despite extensive excavation on various locations nothing of an earlier nature has been found, and it may be that the places mentioned by name in documentation, are not on the same locations as the settlements which have been investigated. This seems improbable as most of the sites where investigation has taken place appear to be the optimum locations for such settlements. It is therefore likely that earlier settlement was more ephemeral, buildings probably being timber and with material wealth being mostly of an organic nature.

The terminus post quem for the sites was also for a time puzzling, until the realisation dawned that what was being seen was the archaeological evidence for the now much publicised Lowland Clearances (Ward 2012).

In short, and generalising, landowners who were enjoying a grander and more expensive lifestyle due to the Union in 1707, needed to raise more funds to support the extravagance of their new lifestyles, often in London. This was achieved by rationalising their land management to bigger and more efficient farms, therefore the landless classes, the cottars, who occupied houses but paid no rental, were speedily removed, and their houses and indeed often the houses of the tenants were demolished to ensure no one returned and squatted. Logan fits this scenario.

New farms were built nearby and an entirely new system of farming was adopted where larger herds and flocks could be supported and more ground was brought into arable and in larger units, now being enclosed. The historical evidence for this clearance of population comes from the census reports by people like the Rev Webster (Webster, [SHS 1952]) who published figures in 1755. When various ministers compared figures for the Statistical Accounts for Scotland in the 1790,s (Sinclair 1790's) with those of 1755, they were alarmed to see such a dramatic decline in rural population in almost every Parish. In 1755 the population of Tweedsmuir Parish was 397 and in 1790 it was reduced to 227.

This story has been elaborated upon by recent historians (eg Devine, 2012) to tell of a previously forgotten chapter of Scottish history, and one which pre dates the more publicised and emotive Highland Clearances. Both sets of clearances were enacted by similar selfish landlords and for similar selfish reasons, but which it has to be said, did lead to improved efficiency of land use, but for the profit of the few. Little changes in the history of societies the world over.

What may be seen in the case of bastle houses was a thorough demolition of houses which were far superior to any others on the rural landscape in the mid 1700,s, and which would still have been in use today had minimal maintenance been kept up on them.

The post medieval story of Logan is now reasonably understood and doubtless more detail may be added in light of new research, especially through study of the finds.

Post excavation work on site

The two remaining spoil heaps of soils are marked 'x' on Fig 3 and a large quantity of stone was removed from site but the excavated floors of B2 were backfilled with a layer of stones (PI 71) before overlying these with soil. The vast bulk of the soil was used to landscape the excavation areas which were then re sown with grass.

The absent walls of B1; the west and south walls, were redefined by lines of stones to complete the ground floor plan. On B2 this was done for the missing east gable wall and on B3 some stone was added to the alignment there to enhance its appearance. On B5 some large boulders were used merely to indicate the line of its south wall.

The drystone dykes of the fold were repaired as necessary and the entire site cleared of fallen branches and uprooted tree stumps. The fence line (Fig 3) between buildings 1 and 2 has been replaced (by the farmer) in a different location to allow better access to the excavation area.

The entire photographic record will be catalogued and deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland along with the reports. The finds are anticipated to be allocated to Borders Region Museum Services via the Treasure Trove system.

Acknowledgment

Permission to conduct this entire project was kindly given by Mr and Mrs Welsh, farmers of Mossfennan Farm and upon whose land Logan lies. Their forbearance is further appreciated as the project was abandoned for two years to engage in emergency work at Daer valley over the years 2010 – 2012. Nick Holmes of the National Museums of Scotland inspected and described most of the coins from the site.

Aerial photographs were taken of Logan valley by David Thomson while flying a hang glider and these were of considerable help in describing the location.

The following people engaged in the surveys and excavations:

Margaret Brown, Fiona Christison, Drew Conlon, Brenda Dreghorn, Denise Dudds, Joyce Durham, David Drury, Jacquie Dryden, Valerie Ferguson, Richard Gillanders, Bill Glass, Sandra Kelly, Bob Main, Jim Ness, David Paterson, Ian Paterson, Alison White, Robert Whitecross

Furthermore:

Ian Paterson catalogued the finds assemblage, Sandra Kelly illustrated objects, Jacquie Dryden maintained the BAG web site, and kept the world informed, Robert Whitecross conducted the metal detecting aspect of the work, David Thomson took aerial photographs of the site by hang gliding, Jim Ness and David Drury additionally undertook much of the site restoration and backfilling, which was a considerable amount of work and all done by hand.

The writer was responsible for site recording and management of the project and to all of the above and other people who came to the site occasionally to help, or as a visitor, he is extremely grateful.

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Appendix I

Original survey of the valley extract taken from Upper Tweed Survey 2004.

Mossfennan

Site No 19 Cairns NT 13 SW NT 1194 3103 240m OD

On the lower NW flank of Worm Hill and circa 70m N of the homestead given as RCAHMS/NT13SW/15, there are three cairns measuring up to 3m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Site No 20 Earth bank NT 13 SW NT 1213 3090 210m OD

On the lower W flank of Worm Hill and 50 W of the A701 road there is a turf bank forming a right angle with branches measuring 16m across the hill, by 8m downhill. In the vicinity there are a number of small quarry pits and a stone dump of relatively recent origin.

Site No 21 Buchts NT 12 NW NT 1108 2987 290m OD

On the lower S flank of Worm Hill and on a prominent knoll which overlooks the fort to the N of Logan Burn, there are three buchts all of which are aligned E/W. The largest lies on the summit of the knoll, it measures 9m by 4.5m externally and has been built with dry stane walls which measure 0.6m wide, both internal and external wall face stones are visible, up to three courses survive to a height of about 0.4m. The W end is open but unusually, there is a return on the long N wall to create a gap of 2m.

Lying at a lower level on the NW side, the second bucht measures 9m by 4m externally, it has stone incorporated in the grassy banks that measure 1m wide. There is a gap in the centre of the long N wall.

Below this and to the S is the third bucht, it measures 7m by 3m overall and also has stone in its two banks, on the N and E sides, the S side is scooped into the hill face and the W end is entirely open.

The site is noted as RCAHMS/NT 12 NW/ 42, as buildings.

The ground falls steeply away on all sides excepting the W where it rises immediately; the sheep would therefore have to be driven down the narrow ridge or up very steep slopes to be folded in the buchts. The larger bucht would appear to have been stone robbed, as the walls are still relatively free of vegetation.

Site No 22 Slate working? NT 12 NW NT 1115 2990 250m OD

At the base of the gully leading down to the E from Site No 21 above and about 100m E of the buchts there is an area of scree composed of coarse slate. This appears to have been the result of working slate, possibly from a quarry high on the hill face, although it may be of natural origin.

**Site No 23 Stone buildings Fig 7 NT 12 NW NT1085 2987
270m OD**

On the lower S flank of Worm Hill and on the E side of Dry Burn and lying on the upper cultivation terraces given, as RCAHMS/NT12NW/17 there is a group of four rectangular stone buildings. The foundations of the buildings are described here from the S; slightly lower than the others this building is made with boulders, some of which are set to give wall faces. The internal area is 9m by 3.8m; there is a gap in the S gable indicating the entrance. The next building lies at an angle to that above and projects from the hill face, it measures 8m by 6m internally with walls 1m thick that show internal and external faces. Between this and the next building is a level area measuring about 10m by 8m.

The smallest building is 6m by 3m internally and with a possible entrance on the long E wall, it appears to have been built against the fourth and highest building in the group. This latter one measures 10m by 4.5m externally and has numerous boulders strewn about it.

**Site No 24 Cultivation terraces NT 12 NW NT 1085 2987
270m OD**

The terraces on the SW flank of Worm Hill and given as RCAHMS/ NT12NW/17 have been truncated by the construction of the Talla Reservoir pipeline, a swathe of about 50m broad has obliterated the entire range of terraces from top to bottom. There are at least nine straight sets of cultivation strips and several prominent curved lynchets running down and around the southern hill face as far as the fort (RCAHMS/NT12NW/ 8).

To the W of the above terraces and on the lower flank of Macfurnart Rig and lying between the Dry Burn and East Grain is a further set of cultivation terraces (centred NT 1070 2990).

Occupying all of the enclosed and improved ground (centred NT 107 298) to the S of East Grain, and also the ground to the S of the fence and plantation and N of Logan Knowes, is an extensive and prominent range of cultivation terraces. The main set, which are highly visible from the A701 road are seen as fairly straight lynchets measuring up to 1m high and with baulks up to 12m broad. The ground on the baulks has an incline of about 2m and there appear to be sub sets of possible rig running along them. The system is now divided by a fence that separates the lower from the higher strips, the latter are the best preserved probably due to more intensive recent cultivation below.

The group to the S (centred NT 107 297), now separated from the others by a small plantation, appear as broad circa 6m straight broad rig. On the northern end and on lower flanks of the gully named Logan Knowes there are further prominent lynchets.

It is the intention of the writer to eventually survey the entire cultivation landscape at Logan Burn to allow a better interpretation to be made.

Site No 25 Cairn NT 12 NW circa NT 1065 2975 280m OD

Lying 20m below a gate in the fence that divides the above terraces in a N/S line there is a prominent and isolated cairn. It measures 8m across the hill by 5m down and is 1m high. The cairn is grass covered.

Site No 26 Burnt mound Fig 8 NT 12 NW NT 1047 2996 300m OD

Lying immediately between the confluence of the East Grain and West Grain burns on the lower slope of Macfumart Rig there is a burnt mound. The mound is adjacent the East Grain and forms the bank of the burn for at least 8m. It is 12m in length by 7m across and is 2m high at the lower end, tailing into the ground above. There is a hollow area of about 0.6m deep at the upper end and the deposit has a cleft on the S side, beside the West Grain. The full extent of the upper end of the deposit was not tested, however, 11m upstream and in an exposure on the bank of the East Grain, more burnt rock may be seen. This may be a separate deposit. Immediately below the mound and directly within the confluence is a dome shaped mound which when tested was shown to consist of clayey gravel.

Site No 27 Burnt mound and Cairn Fig 9 NT 12 NW NT1045 2998 300m OD

Lying c 30m upstream from Site No 26 above and on the E bank of the East Grain burn, on the lower slope of Macfumart Rig there is a burnt mound with unburnt stone deposited on top. The entire mound measures 9m by 7m by 1.2m high and has a depression on the summit which otherwise would have been dome shaped.

The site was originally interpreted as a centre robbed cairn since its appearance of stone showing through the grass gives that impression. However, a field drain 3m to the NW and which is one of a series of drains in the area, has been cut through a thin lens of peat and down to the boulder clay below. On the upcast are a few burnt stones and flecks of charcoal, inspection showed occasional burnt stones in the section of the ditch, these were bedded into the clay. The 'cairn' was then re-examined and the body of the mound was shown to be a burnt deposit.

The stones indicate no structural shape other than the depression.

Discussion: This is an unusual combination of a burnt mound with unburnt stone deposited over it. The presence of the burnt stone 3m away also demonstrates that the true extent of burnt deposits is often larger than that which is recorded as visual evidence

Site No 28 Cairns NT 12 NW NT 1045 2975 310m OD

On the lower E flank of Benshaw Hill and just N of the plantation there are at least five cairns. They range in size up to 6m in diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 29 Quarry and lazy beds NT 12 NW NT 1040 2970 330m OD

On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and just N of the plantation there is a small quarry. Between the quarry and the plantation are two lazy beds that curve around the quarry edge. They are 30m long by 2m broad and probably post date the quarry.

Site No 30 Stone building (shieling?) NT 12 NW NT1045 2960 320m OD

On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and just S of the plantation there is a stone building measuring c 6m by 4m internally. The walls are seen as low banks and there is a possible entrance in the middle of the long N wall. The building lies in a gully on a small terrace area.

Site No 31 Bucht NT 12 NW NT 1050 2950 310m OD

On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and lying at the head of a narrow gully at Hard Bank Head there are the remains of a bucht. The open end faces to the NE

Site No 32 Buildings/bucht? NT 12 NW NT106 82935 300 m OD

Lying on the E side of the narrow valley floor between two summits named Logan Knowes there are three buildings in a line running N/S. The northerly building is of stone and measures 6m by 4m overall, the interior is 1.5m wide and it appears to have an open end at the N gable. Ten metres to the S the next building is of turf banks and is 7m by 4m overall and also appears to be open ended on the N side. The third building is a further 20m to the S and is poorly preserved, it may have been about 6m by 2m internally, and only the E and S sides are obvious with some stone in the low grassy banks.

Site No 33 Deserted settlement NT 12 NW NT 1085 2958270m OD

The settlement of Logan is located on the N flank of Logan Knowes and lies adjacent a dry stane dyked sheep shelter given on the OS maps. There are the scant remains of a building measuring about 18m in overall length with two separate chambers each of about 5m square, the internal division wall is 0.7m thick, the obscured long walls may be between 0.7m and 0.9m thick. Tests showed that lime mortar was used in the construction of the walls. The entrance to each chamber is visible in the long S wall but there has not been access between the rooms. On the N side there is an enclosed garden area that now has decayed mature trees growing over ruinous stone walls.

To the E of the building there is a mounded area of stones indicating another building. The pile measures 10m by 9m by 1.5m high and has a hollow along its length. The sheep shelter on the N side of this building clearly post dates it and indeed has been built against the mound, rather than a building as such, since it deviates in line around the mound. A loose stone on the pile has lime mortar adhering but this may not be part of the building, it may have come from the other structure, which is almost certainly the house depicted as 'Logan' on a map of Peeblesshire in the New Statistical Account of 1841. (This statement of period is now shown to be wrong, see above)

Various piles of stone and foundations that underlie the sheep shelter may represent other buildings and walls.

Survey addendum 2012

Sheep bucht NT 12 NW NT 10419 29683

Lying immediately on the north side and upper end of a plantation on the E flank of Benshaw Hill is a turf sheep bucht which measures 14m by 1.5m internally. An extended bank on the lower side and a possible extension to the feature on the upper side is all seen as prominent turf banks. The bucht runs down the very steep slope with its open end at the lower side, the gradient of the hill seemingly makes this an unworkable enclosure, however, it survives in relatively good condition and the intention as a typically shaped sheep milking buchts is inescapable.

Appendix II

Finds from the excavations by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Midden = area between B2 and B3 part of Trench 1

The location of a few items were unrecorded = no location

Ceramics, 2009

LO/CE/ 1	Found over Building B1	Quantity of modern pottery c.1900. Mostly from a glazed, stoneware jug, 240mm in diameter.
LO/CE/ 2	Found over Building B1	50 mostly split sherds and fragments, several joining, probably from same jug or storage jar, diameter 200mm. Base flat c.160mm in diameter. Two of the sherds show parts of a handle. Out-turned rim with a narrow incised band 20mm below. Fabric dark grey at centre; paler outside; silty clay grade, some tiny flakes of mica. Glaze dull yellowish green inside and out. SPMRW ¹
LO/CE/ 3	Found over Building B1	Sherd, from base of large vessel. Turning marks show base was c.140mm in diameter. Sides rise from base at c.45°. Fabric, silty with scattered sand grains and a few mica flakes, orange on outside, dark grey at heart and paler grey on inside. Dull green glaze. PMOW ² .
LO/CE/ 4	Found over Building B1	2 sherds, joining (fresh break), orange fabric, traces of yellow-brown glaze inside and out.
LO/CE/ 5	Found over Building B1	Green glaze sherd. Fabric, gritty, a few mica flakes, orange on outside, grey at centre. Dull green glaze, ?same vessel as LO/CE/ 3. SPMOW
LO/CE/ 6	Found over Building B1	Green glaze sherds, 2, joining, to form most of strap handle that extended from rim to shoulder. Orange fabric with only traces of grey at centre. Dull green and brown glaze. Possibly same vessel as LO/CE/26. SPMOW
LO/CE/ 7	Building B2, room 1	Sherd from chamfered flat base c.150mm in diameter. Fabric silty clay, orange on base, gray in interior. Brownish-green glaze on inside. SPMOW Note: Probably same vessel as LO/CE/24.
LO/CE/ 8	Building B2, room 2	Sherd, base c. 120mm in diameter and lower side rising at angle of 40°; with scar for handle. Orange silty clay fabric with very small mica flakes throughout. No glaze survives.
LO/CE/ 9	Building B2, room 2,	Rim-sherd of steep-sided bowl (c. 73°), c.160mm in diameter. Rim, outside doorway thickened to 10mm in top 10mm, is flat, with crude traces of an narrow external ledge. Below is a rounded groove 13.5 wide and c.3mm deep. Under this, at distances of 7 and 13mm are incised bands. Fabric silty, grey, darker in

¹ SPMRW = Scottish Post-Medieval reduced ware - probably late 17th - early 18th century..

² SPMOW = Scottish Post-Medieval oxidised ware- probably late 17th - early 18th century..

		centre. Glaze dull green, inside and on exterior. SPMRW
		Note: a sherd, LO/CE/37, almost certainly from this vessel but not conjoining, was recovered from Area A1.
LO/CE/10	Building B2, room 2	Base of strap handle with thumb impression. Fabric silty clay with a scattering of red-brown grains and very sparse minute mica flakes; dark grey, paler under yellow-green glaze. Close very fine turning marks on unglazed interior. NB: almost certainly from same vessel as LO/CE/40. SPMRW
LO/CE/11	Building B2, room 2	Sherd from rim, c.100mm in internal diameter, of steep-sided vessel. Rim is everted, flat topped with a 5mm wide shallow groove 7.5mm down. A further 9mm down are two ridges with sharp crests 3.5mm apart. Fabric fine-grained, mostly pale grey with orange on inside of rim. Yellow green glaze. SPMRW
LO/CE/12	Building B2, room 2	Sherd from turned-out thickened rim c.25mm wide; external diameter c.115mm, internal diameter c.87.5mm. Fabric, silty clay, pale orange. Yellow green and brown glaze on interior. NB. almost certainly same vessel as part-rim LO/CE/38, found in Area A1. SPMOW
LO/CE/13	Building B2, room 2	Sherd from straight, slightly thickened rim, ? of bowl c.100mm in diameter. Shallow, rounded 4mm-wide groove 27mm below rim. Pale grey fabric, darker at core. Yellow-green glaze, inside and out. SPMRW
LO/CE/14	Building B2, room 2	3 body sherds. Fabric silty clay with a scattering of very small mica flakes; dark grey, paler under dull green glaze. Close very fine turning marks on unglazed interior. SPMRW
		Note: almost certainly from same vessel as LO/CE/10 and LO/CE/40.
LO/CE/15	Building B2, room 2	Two sherds, one of rim, in tin-glazed Delftware. Appear to be from a multisided bowl, flat at rim but fluted below. Pale blue glaze with repeating flower pattern in darker blue. Soft pale buff paste 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/16	Building B2, room 2	Two sherds, in tin-glazed Delftware. Appear to be from shallow bowl, c.100mm in diameter. Soft buff paste; white glaze. 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/17	Building B2, outside 'midden'	Sherd, in tin-glazed Delftware. Pale blue glaze, decorated with doorway groups of 4 dots in dark blue. 17-18th Century.

LO/CE/18	Building B2, outside 'midden'	Lower of strap handle with thumb impression. Oval section, 25mm doorway x 17mm. Orange on outside, grey at centre. Green glaze. SPMOW
LO/CE/19	Building B2, outside 'midden'	10 sherds, 3 joining, from storage jar. Fabric, grey with patches of doorway orange. Grey-green glaze inside and out. SPMRW
LO/CE/20	Building B1, SE corner	Group of 7 body sherds, 2 joining, ?from jug, diameter c.160mm. found as a group, <i>in situ</i> at base of infill. Prominent turning marks on interior. Fabric orange on outside, <i>situ</i> at base of infill. grey in interior. Dull green glaze. SPMOW
LO/CE/21	Building B2, Room 2	Two body sherds. Fabric part orange. part grey interior. Traces of under floor stones dull green glaze. SPMOW
LO/CE/22	Building B2, Room 2	Sherd from flat base, 80mm in diameter, and lower side. Fabric grey, under [? between] oxidised to orange at exterior. Conjoins with sherd in LO/CE/28. floor stones SPMOW
LO/CE/23	Found over Building B1	Sherd, rounded and with much scratched surface, from large vessel. Building B1 Internal surface shows close-spaced turning marks. Fabric dark gray, silty, paler under dull brownish-green glaze. SPMRW
LO/CE/24	Found over Building B1	23 sherds and fragments, 4 joining, from chamfered base 150mm in diameter of large vessel. Fabric orange on outside, gray in interior. Brownish-green glaze on inside and on outside apart from base.
LO/CE/25	Found over Building B1	7 sherds and fragments, from out-turned rim, c.220mm in diameter, of large storage jar. Fabric orange in patches on outside, gray in interior, silty. Brownish-green glaze on inside. SPMOW
LO/CE/26	Found over Building B1	Sherd, orange, somewhat gritty, fabric, turning marks and, in places, oblique ?brush marks on inside. Clear glaze on inside. Possibly same vessel as LO/CE/ 6. SPMOW
LO/CE/27	Building B2, Room 2	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from base c.80mm in diameter of jug or storage jar. Orange fabric. Traces of green glaze survive on interior. SPMOW
LO/CE/28	Building B2, Room 2	Two sherds, one from base c.80mm in diameter and lower side of jug or storage jar conjoins with LO/CE/22. Fabric grey, oxidised to orange at exterior. SPMOW
LO/CE/29	Building B2, Room 2	Sherd, from side of coarse ware vessel at least 220mm in diameter. Fabric gritty, pale gray, darker at centre. Traces of dull green glaze. ?same vessel as SPMRW

LO/CE/30	Building B2, Room 2	Sherd, from side of coarse ware vessel at least 280mm in diameter. Fabric orange, silty, minute mica flakes. Dull green glaze on outside, only traces on inside. SPMOW
LO/CE/31	Building B2, Room 2	Sherd, from base of coarse ware vessel. Fabric orange with grey centre. SPMOW
LO/CE/32	Building B2, Room 2	Sherd from out-turned rim c.200mm in diameter of storage jar. Fabric fine-grained, uniform grey throughout. Brownish-green glaze. SPMRW
LO/CE/33	Building B2,	Sherd from neck and c.20mm high, out-turned rim c.200mm in outside doorway diameter of storage jar. Fabric fine-grained, grey, orange on outside. Brownish-green glaze on inside. SPMOW
LO/CE/34	Midden	Bellarmino jug, 8 fragments, two, conjoining, feature neck with most of well formed, appliqué mask, of bearded man. Neck, decorated to depth of 21.5mm with two rounded raised bands, internal diameter 28.5mm. Diameter of body c.150mm; strap handle 18.5 x 13.5mm, smoothed into 'lizard's tail' at lower attachment. The unglazed inside features closely set turning marks grouped to form sharp crested waves with a wave length of c.8mm. Fabric gritty stoneware, pale grey. Salt-glazed, mid brown with paler mottle. 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/35	Midden	Five sherds, four joining, of vase in salt-glazed stoneware. Greatest diameter c.80mm tapering to broken-off neck. Three strap handles, 16mm x 5.5mm and c.34mm long are set horizontally at equal intervals on shoulder. Fabric smooth fine-grained, gray. ? Mid- brown glaze. 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/36	Midden Plate 47 Plate 48 as may have appeared originally	Numerous sherds, joining, to give c.75% of chamber pot c.205mm high and c.240mm in diameter. rim c.25-27mm high, thickened in upper 25mm. Triangular lip. Scar of strap handle on rim; its base, with deep thumb impression, terminates on shoulder 90mm below rim. Base flat c.100mm in diameter. Fabric orange with traces of grey at centre. Brownish-green glaze on inside with drips on exterior. SPMOW
LO/CE/36a	Midden	Sherds, 6 of, almost certainly from LO/CE/36. SPMOW

LO/CE/37	Midden	<p>Rim-sherd of steep-sided bowl (c. 73°), c.160mm in diameter. Rim, thickened to 10mm in top 10mm, is flat, with an external ledge, 3mm wide. Below is a rounded groove 13.5 wide and c.3mm deep. Under this, at distances of 7, 13, 85 and 90mm are narrow grooves. Fabric silty, grey, darker in centre. Glaze dull green, inside and on exterior.</p> <p>SPMRW</p> <p>NB: a sherd, LO/CE/ 9, almost certainly from this vessel but not conjoining, was recovered from the outside the doorway of Room 2 of Building B2.</p>
LO/CE/38	Midden	<p>5 sherds, conjoining, from everted, thickened rim, 115mm in diameter, of jug or storage jar. Fabric orange, brownish-green glaze on interior and over lip.</p> <p>NB. almost certainly from same vessel as sherd LO/CE/12 .</p> <p>SPMOW</p>
LO/CE/39	Midden	<p>4 sherds, conjoining, from everted rim c.40mm wide of ?storage jar. Internal diameter of rim c.150mm. Brownish-green glaze on interior and at least upper part of exterior. Fabric orange.</p> <p>SPMOW</p>
LO/CE/40	Midden	<p>34 sherds, joining 15, 5 and 2, from upper part of storage jar, diameter c. 320mm. Rim missing. Shoulder decorated with narrow asymmetric wavy groove. Height of wave up to 47mm, wave length (crest to crest) 55mm. 60mm below base of rim a band 16mm wide consisting of 4 narrow shallow grooves. Fabric smooth, fine-grained, grey, paler under external green glaze. Close, very fine turning marks on unglazed interior. Almost certainly from same vessel as LO/CE/10.</p> <p>SPMRW</p>
LO/CE/41	Midden	<p>6 sherds, 4 joining, from upper part of storage jar, diameter c.250mm, with base of strap handle. Thumb impression. Fabric smooth, fine-grained, grey, orange in places under external green glaze. Close, very fine turning marks on unglazed interior.</p> <p>SPMOW</p>
LO/CE/42	Midden	<p>4 sherds, 2 joining, from ledged base, c.100mm in diameter, and side of storage vessel. Fabric orange; glaze dull green on interior and exterior.</p> <p>SPMOW</p>
LO/CE/43	Midden	<p>Sherd from base, c.100mm in diameter, and lower side of storage vessel. Fabric orange; glaze dull green on interior and exterior.</p> <p>SPMOW</p>
LO/CE/44	Midden	<p>Sherd from flat base, c.100mm in diameter, and lower side of storage vessel. Fabric pale orange passing into pale grey. Green glaze on interior.</p> <p>SPMOW</p>

LO/CE/45	Midden	Sherd from flat base, c.100mm in diameter, and lower side of storage vessel. Fabric pale orange passing into pale grey. Green glaze on interior. Possibly same as LO/CE/44. SPMOW
LO/CE/46	Midden	Sherd from flat base, c.100mm in diameter, of storage vessel. Fabric pale orange passing into pale grey. No glaze preserved. SPMOW
LO/CE/47	Midden	Upper part of shoulder handle, 25 x 19mm widening to 50mm at contact with rim. An upright flange stands c.10mm above level of rim. Orange and grey fabric; green brown-mottled glaze. SPMOW
LO/CE/48	Midden	Five sherds, 2 joining, from shoulder of storage jar. Orange and grey fabric; green brown-mottled glaze. SPMOW
LO/CE/49	Midden	Sherd from everted rim of storage jar. Fabric grey with small orange patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/50	Midden	Sherd from shoulder of storage jar with handle scar and thumb marks. Fabric gritty, pale grey, darker at centre. Olive green glaze. SPMRW
LO/CE/51	Midden	3 sherds, joining, from shoulder of storage jar, diameter c.140mm. Grey fabric with orange patches; green, brown-mottled, glaze on interior and exterior. SPMOW
LO/CE/52	Midden	2 sherds from shoulder of storage jar, diameter c.140mm. Orange fabric with grey patches; green brown-mottled glaze on interior and exterior. SPMOW
LO/CE/53	Midden	3 sherds, from side and shoulder of coarse ware vessel at least 220mm in diameter. Fabric gritty, pale gray, darker at centre with orange spots. Traces of dull green glaze. ?same vessel as LO/CE/51 and LO/CE/29. SPMRW
LO/CE/54	Midden	Sherd, with handle scar, from side of coarse ware vessel c.150mm in diameter. Orange fabric, pale yellow-green glaze on outside. SPMOW
LO/CE/55	Midden	Sherd, from side of coarse ware vessel c.140mm in diameter. Fabric grey at centre, paler on exterior and orange on interior. Yellow- green glaze on interior and exterior. SPMRW
LO/CE/56	Midden	Sherd, 13.5mm thick, from side of coarse ware vessel c.160mm in diameter. Fabric grey at centre, paler on exterior and interior beneath yellow-green glaze. SPMRW

LO/CE/57	Midden	Quantity of sherds from green-glazed, coarse ware vessels – orange fabric. SPMOW
LO/CE/58	Building B2, room 2	Sherd in tin-glazed Delftware - conjoins with LO/CE/15 found in Building B2, room 2
LO/CE/59	In and alongside Building B5	Flagon, in salt-glazed stoneware, almost completely reconstructed from numerous sherds (Fig. 2). Height 330mm. Base, diameter 145mm, flat with narrow chamfer. Diameter at shoulder 200mm - at a height of c.200mm. Neck, straight c. 48mm, thickened in top 35mm. External diameter 45mm, internal diameter 26mm. Strap handle, 50mm wide, extends from upper to lower shoulder Fabric pale grey, gritty. Buff coloured from base to shoulder, dark brown above. 'Orange peel' finish. The flagon contained an oily, tarry liquid when it broke into a few large pieces. The broken edges of these are coated with the tar. These large fragments were later broken up into smaller pieces with clean breaks. 19th Century.
LO/CE/60	Alongside S end of E wall of Building B1	Bellarmino jug, sherd from lower neck and shoulder, with most of appliqué mask of bearded man (Fig. 2). Diameter of body c.120mm.Salt-glazed, mid brown with paler mottle.. Fabric pale grey, gritty. Turning marks on interior. 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/61	In and alongside Building B5	Bellarmino jug, sherd from lower neck. Salt-glazed, mid brown and buff mottled, 'orange peel' finish. 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/62	Surface alongside dyke at Building B5 Plate 51 Plate 52 as may have appeared originally	17 sherds, 16 joining to give almost complete upper part of a chamber pot with everted rounded rim. Diameter at shoulder c. 170mm. Internal diameter of rim 135mm; external diameter of rim 153mm. Body tapers towards base. Height at least 130mm. At one point, there is part of what appears to be the circular scar of a handle.In red earthenware with bright, dark brown glaze. Interior has a rusty coating - perhaps jar was used for storing iron objects. 18th Century. Note: a few conjoining sherds are from inside Building B4.
LO/CE/63a	Surface alongside dyke at Building B5.	38 sherds, joining to give almost complete base and part side of basin, straight sides, 6.5mm thick but thickening upwards to 7mm below sharply everted rim 27mm wide, flat with rounded edge. Base flat with sharp external angle with side but rounded transition on inside. Diameter at rim c.390mm at a height of c.90mm; external diameter at base 220mm.

		Signs of trimming when leather hard. Pale yellow glaze [8 YR 8/4] ³ on inside and over rim. Diffuse blotches (?6) of yellowish green, evenly spaced around upper and lower sides. These are separated by a continuous festoon in diffuse mid-brown. Fabric fine-grained, moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. 18th Century.
LO/CE/63b LO/CE/63a.	Surface alongside dyke at Building B5	32 sherds and chips, 2 and 4 joining, from
LO/CE/64	In and alongside Building B5	11 sherds, joining 7 and 2, from side of storage jar, c 250mm in diameter. Fabric silty, grey. Glaze dull green on exterior. Well formed turning marks on interior. SPMRW
LO/CE/65	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from shoulder of storage jar at least 170mm in diameter. Fabric silty, grey, darker in centre. Traces of dull green, inside and on exterior. SPMRW
LO/CE/66	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from vertical, flat-topped rim, at least 80mm in diameter, of storage jar. Fabric silty, grey, darker in centre. Traces of dull green and brown glaze on exterior. SPMRW
LO/CE/67	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from side of steep-sided vessel, probably basin, at least 300mm in diameter. In red earthenware. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze on inside and exterior.
LO/CE/68	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from side of closed vessel, probably jug, c.120mm diam. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on exterior.
LO/CE/69	In and alongside Building B5	Sherds - 8 of. Six are from side, one from base, of closed vessel, probably jug, c.160mm diam. One is from upper part of extruded, strap handle 19.5mm wide and having a shallow channel extending the length of its outer surface. Red earthenware. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and on exterior. Two sherds have trail of pale yellow slip. Late 17th - early 18th Century.
LO/CE/70	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd - from base, probably of bottle, 80 mm in diameter in salt- glazed stoneware. Base undercut to a depth of 0.5mm to leave a flat foot 10mm wide.
LO/CE/71	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd - from base with foot, probably of bowl, in tin-glazed Delftware. Foot 160mm in diameter, 6mm high, wedges from 12mm to 4mm. Underglaze ?floral design in dark blue. Glaze very pale blue. Fabric, soft greyish orange [10 YR 7/4]. 17-18th Century.

³ Colours according to the Rock Colour Chart, prepared by The Rock Colour Chart Committee and distributed by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado, 1848. The Rock Colour Chart is available on the Internet.

LO/CE/72	In and alongside Building B5	2 sherds - from Delftware plate with flat rim. Very light gray [N 8] glaze on soft greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] fabric. 17-18th Century.
LO/CE/73	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd - from base with foot, of bowl, in bone china. Foot, 80mm in diameter, under glaze design with flowers in dark blue. Glaze very pale blue. 19th Century.
LO/CE/74	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd - from base with foot, of bowl, in bone china. Foot, 80mm in diameter, 5mm high, wedging in from 6mm to 2.5mm. On inside, hand painted under glaze design with flowers in dark blue. Glaze very pale blue. 19th Century.
LO/CE/75	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd - from base with foot, probably of cup, in bone china. Foot c.80mm in diameter. On inside, hand painted under glaze design with very thin lines, in dark blue. Glaze very pale blue. 19th Century..
LO/CE/76	no location	Sherd, very small - from side of ?bowl in salt-glazed ware. Fabric white. 'Orange peel' finish. Rouletted band with at least 3 zigzag incised lines - length of zig 3.5mm. 18th Century.
LO/CE/77	no location	Sherd, rim and side in tin-glazed Delftware. Body has flat profile nipping in to everted rim, 4mm high, and to foot (missing). Preserved height 22mm, diameter c.50mm - ?jar for salve or ointment. Fabric reddish buff; glaze white, somewhat gritty. 18th Century.
LO/CE/78	no location	Sherd from lower part, with part foot, of ?cup, in tin-glazed Delftware. Foot is flat, c.60mm in diameter, 6.5mm high, tapering upwards. Body is sharply carinated c.6mm from junction with foot and rises at an angle of c.45°. Fabric is soft, pale buff. Glaze has faint bluish pink tinge. 18th Century.
LO/CE/79	B5	Bellarmino jug, 4 fragments, two joining, from the flat base, c.56mm in diameter, and lower part of body to a height of c.80mm. At one point, the base of the appliqué mask of a bearded man survives. Diameter of body c.125mm. The inside is unglazed and features closely set turning marks grouped to form sharp crested waves with a wave length of c. 8mm. Fabric gritty stoneware, pale grey. Salt- glazed, mid brown with paler mottle. Mid 17th Century.
LO/CE/80	B5	Sherd featuring sharply turned out rim, 17mm wide and upper side of bowl. Diameter at inner edge of rim 100mm. Height at least 80mm. Traces of glaze on inside and out. Fabric fine grained, uniformly pale reddish orange. Edges are abraded in a manner that suggests use as a smoothing tool. SPMOW

LO/CE/81	B5	<p>Sherd featuring vertical rim, 80mm in diameter and at least 35mm high of ?storage jar. Rim thickens to c. 10mm just below edge. On outside, c.20mm down is a zone 16.5mm deep with 4 raised bands, 1.5mm, 4mm, 1.5mm and 4mm wide. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and out. Fabric is mostly pale grey with patches of pale reddish orange.</p> <p>SPMRW</p>
LO/CE/82	B5	<p>7 sherds, 3 conjoining, of cup or small bowl, c. 80mm diameter at slightly everted rim, c.50mm at flat base. Dark brown glaze on inside extending over rim. Fabric fine grained, uniformly pale reddish orange.</p> <p>?18th Century.</p>
LO/CE/83	B5	<p>Base of cup or small bowl, perhaps similar to LO/CE/82. Foot is everted, about 8mm high. Base is flat. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside and probably also on outside. Fabric fine grained, uniformly pale reddish orange.</p> <p>18th Century.</p>
LO/CE/84	B5	<p>5 sherds including one from rim, 3 conjoining, from steep sided footed bowl or jug c.140mm in diameter. Foot is 10mm high, turned out in upper part then curving in towards flat base c. 65mm in diameter. Dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside to base of foot. Fabric fine grained, uniformly pale reddish orange.</p> <p>?18th Century.</p>
LO/CE/85	B5	<p>Base, part of, c.70mm in diameter and lower side, probably from small storage jar. Side rises at angle of c.40°. Traces of yellowish green glaze on inside and outside, including over base. Fabric fine- grained, mostly grey, paler on inside to depth of c.0.5mm; pale reddish orange to depth of 1mm on outside.</p> <p>SPMRW</p>
LO/CE/86	B5	<p>3 small sherds, perhaps from open vessel such as bowl or jug like LO/CE/84. Dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze inside and out (somewhat darker than glaze of LO/CE/84).</p> <p>?18th Century.</p>
LO/CE/87	B5	<p>Strap handle, part of, from large storage jar. Width 41.5mm but increases to 49mm close to point of attachment. Hollowed along its length, flanked by rounded ridges. Thickness at ridges c.19mm, 13mm in hollow. Fabric is fine-grained, faintly micaceous, mostly pale grey with patches of pale reddish orange.</p> <p>SPMRW</p>
LO/CE/88	B5	<p>Sherds, close to rim, of thin-walled vessel c.70mm in diameter with 2 stepped ridges c. 5mm wide. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained, very dark grey with thin pale grey zone on outside.</p> <p>SPMRW</p>

LO/CE/89	B5	Sherd from side of thick-walled (c.11mm) vessel c.160mm in diameter. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric is mostly pale grey with thin paler grey zone on inside and patches of pale reddish orange. SPMRW
LO/CE/90	B5	Sherd from side of thin-walled vessel c.110mm in diameter. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained dark grey with thin pale grey zone on outside SPMRW
LO/CE/91	B5	Sherd from 8mm thick, lower, sloping side of vessel up to c.100mm in diameter, ornamented with two shallow steps c. 12mm apart. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained dark grey with thin paler grey and reddish orange zones on inside and outside. SPMRW
LO/CE/92	B5	Sherd, 3 of, conjoining from side of thin-walled vessel c.110mm in diameter. Wall is flattened at site of scar of handle attachment. One sherd has been burnt post-breakage. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric is very fine-grained reddish orange throughout. SPMOW
LO/CE/93	B5	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from 8mm thick sidewall ?of storage vessel. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained dark grey with thin paler grey zone on outside and reddish orange zone on inside. SPMRW
LO/CE/94	B5	Sherd, ? from base of storage vessel. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained dark grey throughout. SPMRW
LO/CE/95	B5	Sherd, from 9mm thick sidewall? of storage vessel. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine grained, uniformly pale reddish orange. SPMOW
LO/CE/96	B5	Sherd, from 8mm thick lower sidewall? of storage vessel. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine grained, mostly gray with pale reddish orange mottling. SPMRW
LO/CE/97	B5	Sherds, 8 of, from various vessels, most split and or abraded. One has shallow groove, 5mm wide. Fabric fine grained, in various shades of reddish orange. SPMOW
LO/CE/98	B5	Sherds, 8 of, abraded, from vessel c.80mm in diameter, in tin-glazed Delftware. Fabric is a soft, fine-grained pale buff paste. Glaze is very light grey [N 8]. One sherd has a very small dot in mid blue. 17 th Century.

LO/CE/99	B5	Sherds, 3 of, from small vessel, in tin-glazed Delftware. One sherd is from base with foot, either octagonal or square with chamfered corners - very probably from same vessel as LO/CE/15. Fabric is a soft, fine-grained pale buff paste. Glaze is very light bluish grey [5 B 8/1]. One sherd has portion of a possible floral pattern in mid blue. 17th Century.
LO/CE/100	B5	One small sherd in slipware, perhaps from porringer. Body is somewhat gritty, pale buff in colour. Glaze has alternating bands, c. 3mm wide, in greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] and dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. ?17th Century.
LO/CE/101	B4	Strap handle, upper part of, from large storage jar. Width 33mm but splays out to 60 mm at point of attachment. Hollow 27mm wide flanked by rounded ridges 8mm wide along the length of its outer surface. Inner surface is rounded. Thickness at ridges up to 19mm, 15mm in hollow. Fabric is fine-grained, mostly pale grey with patches of pale reddish orange on inner surface. SPMRW
LO/CE/102	B4	Sherd, with tapering, everted rim 11mm wide, apparently from side of shallow bowl about 50mm high. Side 8.5mm thick, thinning slightly downwards to 6.3mm at 40mm from rim where it steps out to 8.3mm. Dull green glaze survives on outside. Fabric is fine-grained, mostly pale grey but pale reddish orange at inner surface and rim. SPMRW
LO/CE/103	B4	Sherd, from lower side and turned out foot c.8mm high, of vessel c. 120mm in diameter. Base flat. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric is fine-grained, mostly pale grey but pale reddish orange at foot. SPMRW
LO/CE/104	B4	Sherd, from flat base ?with foot of vessel. No glaze visible. Fabric is fine-grained; mostly pale grey but pale reddish orange at base SPMRW
LO/CE/105	B4	Sherd, from side of 140mm diam. ?bowl. Traces of glaze on inside but presumably was also glazed on the outside Fabric fine grained, in reddish orange throughout. SPMOW
LO/CE/106	B4	Sherds, 2 of, reddish orange throughout. SPMOW
LO/CE/107	B4	Sherds, 2 of, from thin-walled vessel at least 200mm in diameter. Traces of brownish green glaze on the side. Fabric pale grey throughout. SPMRW

LO/CE/108	B4	Sherds, 3 of, fabric mostly pale grey - 2 have traces of reddish orange. Two sherds have dull olive green glaze. SPMRW
LO/CE/109	B4	Sherds, 2 of, from Bellarmine jug. One conjoins with LO/CE/79; the extension trench other is probably from the same vessel. 16-17th Century.
LO/CE/110	Area 3,	Sherd, from side of bowl, 120mm in diameter, with part of turned extension trench out rim more than 22mm wide. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric grey with paler grey on outside. SPMRW
LO/CE/111	South of B5	Sherd, from lower side and base, 120mm in diameter of thick-walled extension trench storage jar. bowl, 120mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric grey with reddish orange on outside to depth of 3-4mm. SPMRW
LO/CE/112	South of B5	Sherd, from side of bowl, 120mm in diameter, with base of turned extension trench out rim. Raised band 4.5mm wide set 4mm below rim. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric grey with paler grey on outside. SPMRW
LO/CE/113	South of B5	Sherd, from side of vessel, in salt-glazed stoneware - perhaps from extension trench LO/CE/59. 19th Century.
LO/CE/114	South of B5	Neck, part of, from Bellarmine jug in salt-glazed stoneware - internal diameter, 23.5mm, external diameter 39mm. Rim is rounded, c.7mm deep. Below this are 2 rounded, raised bands 5-6mm high set 6mm apart. Between these are 2 narrow raised bands. Base of rim handle, c.20mm wide, smoothed over lower and intermediate bands. Interior is reddish brown; glaze on exterior is dark brown and buff mottled. 16-17th Century.
LO/CE/115	South of B5	Rim, turned out and thickened to 9.5mm, from bowl. Diameter at outer edge of rim c. 160mm; at inner edge c.100mm. Traces of brownish green glaze on inside. Fabric is reddish orange throughout. SPMOW
LO/CE/116	South of B5	Rim turned out and thickened to 9mm, from bowl. Diameter at outer edge of rim c. 220mm; at inner edge c.172mm. Traces of brownish green glaze in inside. Fabric is pale grey with reddish orange zone in outer edge of rim. SPMRW
LO/CE/117	South of B5	Sherd, from lower side and turned out foot 9.5mm high, of vessel c.160mm in diameter at base. Base flat. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and out - pooled and appears burnt on inside. Fabric is fine-grained, moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. ?18th Century.

LO/CE/118	South of B5	Flat sherd, ? from base of vessel. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric grey - with reddish orange zone in underside. SPMRW
LO/CE/119	South of B5	Sherd, ? from near base, ? of bowl. Fabric fine-grained, pale red. [10 R 6/2]. Traces of glaze on inside. SPMOW
LO/CE/120	South of B5	Sherd, ? from near base, ? of bowl. Fabric fine-grained, moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. Presume glazed on outside. SPMOW
LO/CE/121	South of B5	2 sherds, ? from bowl or cup. Fabric fine-grained, greyish red [10 R 4/2]. Glazed inside and out - very dusky red [10 R 2/2]. SPMOW
LO/CE/122	South of B5	Very small sherd, dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine grained, uniformly pale reddish orange. Probably from LO/CE/84. ?18th Century.
LO/CE/123	South of B5	Part of strap handle? of a cup, 19.5mm wide; up to 7mm thick. Edges rounded, broad shallow hollow extending along outside. Glazed in moderate brown c.[5YR 4/4]. Fabric fine grained brownish grey [5 YR 4/1]. 18th Century.
LO/CE/124	South of B5	Small sherd of tin-glazed Delftware. Fabric is a soft, fine-grained pale buff paste. Glaze is very light bluish grey [5 B 8/1]. Very probably from same vessel as LO/CE/15.
LO/CE/125	South of B5	Small rim sherd of cup or small bowl (porringer) c.120mm in diameter, in industrial slipware. Glazed in moderate brown [5YR 4/4] inside and out. Rim band in very pale orange [10 YR 8/2] slip extending over rim from 4mm down on outside to 3mm down on inside. A second 3.5mm wide band 6.5mm below base of rim band. Fabric fine-grained brownish grey [5 YR 4/1]. 18th Century.

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LO/CE/126	Midden	Sherds, 11 of, 3 and 2 conjoining, from side of large vessel, up to at least 260mm in diameter. Broad, low, wave-like turning marks on inside and outside. Blackish red glaze [5 R 2/2] on inside and on outside down to .40mm from base. Fabric is hard, fine-grained [moderate red 5/R 5/4]. ?18th Century
LO/CE/127	Midden	Sherd, 1 of, from side of large vessel, at least 160mm in diameter. Blackish red glaze [5 R 2/2] on inside – heavily scratched. Fabric is hard, fine-grained [moderate red 5/R 5/4]. ?18th Century

LO/CE/128	Midden	Sherds, 5 of, from salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle. Two, conjoining, are from side at least 190mm tall, c.90mm in diameter. Two are from angular shoulder 13-14mm wide; one is from neck, 33mm tall, 65mm in diameter, thickening upwards to plain rim 10mm wide. The base was thickened, plain. Broad, angular wave-like turning marks on inside. Fabric, is hard, very fine-grained, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/4]. ? Second half 19 th Century.
LO/CE/129	Midden	Sherd, from wide-necked vessel at least 160mm in diameter at shoulder. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and inside. Fabric silt grade – dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] patches. SPMOW.
LO/CE/130	Midden	Sherd, from everted rim, perhaps 200 mm in diameter of large storage jar. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and inside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/131	Midden	Sherds, 4 of, small split, ? from large storage jar. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with small dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/132	Midden	Sherd, from everted rim. perhaps 200 mm in diameter of large storage jar. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and inside. Fabric silt grade, mostly dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. SPMRW
LO/CE/133	Midden	Sherd, 1 of, lower attachment of handle? from large storage jar. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] – pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] on inner part. SPMOW
LO/CE/134	Midden	Sherd, 1 of, a chip from a handle. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. SPMOW
LO/CE/135	Midden	Sherds, 8 of, small, split, from side of large vessel – some with traces of glaze. Fabric silt grade, mostly dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. SPMOW
LO/CE/136	Midden	Sherd, 1 of, small, in Delftware. Glaze pale blue on one side; part of a? Flower motif in dark blue on the other. ?late 17 th Century.

LO/CE/137	B4	Sherds, 3 of, from bowl c. 240mm in diameter in white earthenware with very pale orange [10 YR 8/2] glaze inside and out. Two of the sherds are from a strongly everted rim.
LO/CE/138	B4	Sherd, 1 of, ? from bowl c. 240mm in diameter. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained Pale red [10 R 6/2].
LO/CE/139	B4	Sherds, 2 of, from bowl in white earthenware with very pale orange [10 YR 8/2] glaze inside and out. Fabric fine-grained, slightly gritty.
LO/CE/140	B4	Sherd, 1 of, ?from large bowl. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained Pale red [10 R 6/2] with darker red patches.
LO/CE/141	B1	Sherd, 1 of, small, in Delftware. Pale blue glaze on one side. 17th Century
LO/CE/142	Between B1 and B5	Sherds, 4 of, ?from large storage jar. One sherd is from thickened ledged base. Another is from rim attachment with thumb impression of a handle – oval 26mm wide and 20mm thick. Traces of yellow-green glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/143	Between B1 and B5	Sherds, 7 of, from large vessel. Four sherds, conjoining, are from lower side and flat base with rounded ledge foot c. 5mm wide. The other three conjoining sherds are from flat base. Broad, low, wave-like turning marks on inside and outside. Blackish red glaze [5 R 2/2] on inside and on outside down to c.40mm from base. Fabric is hard, fine-grained moderate red [5/R 5/4]. This is from same vessel as LO/CE/126 found in Area F1. ?18th Century
LO/CE/144	Between B1 and B5	Sherd, 1 of, from base of large vessel in Staffordshire slipware. On inside, greyish orange slip [10 YR 7/4] with design of curving narrow bands in moderate brown [5 YR 4/4]. Fabric, fine-grained light brown [5 YR 5/6]. ?18th Century
LO/CE/145	Between B1 and B5	Sherd, 1 of, featuring part of out turned rim of large vessel in Staffordshire slipware. On outside, pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/4]. Fabric, fine-grained. moderate yellowish brown [10 YR 5/4]. 18th Century

LO/CE/146	Between B1 and B5	Sherds, small, 4 of, from small vessels perhaps bowl c.80mm in diameter. Moderate reddish brown glaze [10 R 4/6] on inside, fabric fine-grained pale red [10 R 5/4]. One shard has glaze on both sides.
LO/CE/147	Between B1 and B5	Sherd, small, 1 of, from base c. 50mm in diameter with triangular ledge foot, No glaze survives, fabric fine-grained pale red [10 R 5/4].
LO/CE/148	Between B1 and B5	Sherd, from side of large vessel. Traces of yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric, fine-grained pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2]. SPMRW
LO/CE/149	West side of B1	Sherd, 1 of, from thick-walled vessel in white earthenware ?Delftware. White glaze on inside and outside. Fabric soft, fine-grained, pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6]. ?late 17 th Century.
LO/CE/149a	West side of B1	Sherd, 1 of, small, in Delftware. Glaze pale blue on one side; part of a? flower motif in dark blue on the other. Fabric soft, fine-grained, pale yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6]. ?late 17 th Century.
LO/CE/150	West side of B1	Sherds, 7 of, ? from bowl. Three sherds conjoining are from everted rim c.220mm in diameter. At 41mm below rim, the side of the bowl steps out about 1.5mm as a decorative feature before curving inwards towards base. One sherd is from a thickened ledged base. Another is from the attachment of a handle - rounded rectangular section 19.5mm wide and 10.5mm thick. It is not known whether the handle was placed horizontally or vertically. Traces of yellow-brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/151	West side of B1	Sherds, 5 of, 2 conjoining, from side of ? storage jar c.200mm in diameter. Traces of yellow-brown glaze on outside. Close-set very fine turning marks on inside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/152	West side of B1	Sherd from everted rim? of small bowl c.120mm in diameter. Signs of glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, light brown [5 YR 5/6] SPMOW.
LO/CE/153	West side of B1	Sherds, 2 of conjoining from lower side of small bowl c.120mm in diam. Traces glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, light brown [5 YR 5/6]. SPMOW.

LO/CE/154	West side of B1	Sherds, 7 of, various vessels – 2 have traces of glaze, fabric light own [5 YR 5/6]. SPMOW.
LO/CE/155	West side of B1	Sherds, 3 of, one from everted turned over rim 120mm in diameter, Blackish red glaze [5 R 2/2] on inside and outside. Fabric is hard, fine- grained [moderate red 5/R 5/4]. Possibly same vessel as LO/CE/126. ?18th Century
LO/CE/156	no location	Sherd, 1 of, from neck with rim, internal diameter c. 30mm, of Bellarmine jug in brown salt-glazed stoneware. Rim decorated to depth of 20mm with 2 rounded ridges. Late 17 th Century.
LO/CE/157	no location	Sherds, 24 of, conjoining 6, 4, 3, 3, 3 and 2 from large storage vessel c.240mm in diameter at shoulder. Thickened, flat, slightly turned out base c.95mm in diameter. Prominent turning marks. Yellow-brown glaze on outside and inside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/158	no location	Sherds, 4 of, from large storage vessel. one sherd gives internal diameter of rim c.160mm; diameter of body at least 200mm. Yellow- brown glaze on outside and on inside of rim. Prominent turning marks. Fabric silt grade, dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. SPMOW.
LO/CE/159a	no location	Rim handle, part of, with attachment. Width 25mm, thickness 16mm. Yellow-brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/159b	no location	Handle, part of, with part of lower attachment. Width 24mm, thickness 16mm. Yellow-brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/160	no location	Handle, part of, split, with part of lower attachment. Width 24mm, thickness probably c.16mm. Traces of yellow-brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
LO/CE/161	no location	Sherd from lower side and base of storage jar; flat, rounded ledge foot. Traces of yellow-brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches.

LO/CE/162	no location	Sherds, 14 of, from large storage vessel. one sherd is from everted rim c.160mm; diameter of body at least 200mm. Some sherds have preserved traces of yellow-brown glaze on outside and inside. Prominent turning marks. Fabric silt grade, dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6]. SPMOW
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Area T9

LO/CE/163	Area T9	Handle, part of, from large storage jar. Handle is 39.5mm wide, c.11mm thick with broad shallow sagittal depression. Handle widens to 58mm at attachment with thumb impressions on both sides. Brownish yellow glaze. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with some dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
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B5 below W seat

LO/CE/164	B5	Sherds, 2 of, from side of large vessel. Traces of brownish yellow glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, pale yellowish brown [10 YR 6/2] with some dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] patches. SPMRW
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Spoil heap

LO/CE/165	Spoil heap	Sherd, 1 of, in Staffordshire slipware. On outside, moderate brown [5 YR 4/4] on inside and outside, with design of curving narrow bands In greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] on outside. Fabric, fine-grained. light brown [5 YR 5/6]. ?18th Century
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Tobacco pipes, 2009

Note: measurements were taken of pipe bowls and stems and the two tables are not given here but are included with the site record.

LO/PI/1	Building B1	Clay pipe bowl fragment, maker's mark on heel = PC over E. 17 th century,.
LO/PI/2	Building B1.	Clay pipe bowl fragment, 17/18 th century.
LO/PI/3	Building B1.	Clay pipe bowl fragment, 17/18 th century.
LO/PI/4	Building B1.	Clay pipe bowl fragment, 17/18 th century.
LO/PI/5	Building B2, room 1.	Pipe stems (2 of).
LO/PI/6	Building B2, room 1.	Bowl fragments (2 of).
LO/PI/7	Building B2, room 2	Pipe stem fragments, 19 of, 1 of, bowl and outwith walls.
LO/PI/8	Building B2, room 2	Bowl fragment.
LO/PI/9	Building B2, room 2.	Bowl fragment.
LO/PI/10	Building B2, room 2. Plate 15	Complete bowl, 36mm high, milled rim, heel plain, 16.6 x 11.5mm. 'W' & 'V' on opposite sides of heel.

LO/PI/11	Midden	Clay pipe. Bowl almost complete, 37mm high, but lacking rim. Heel, 12mm x 10mm, incused with a five-pointed star, in relief, within a circle with a milled edge. Stem preserved, in 2 fragments, overall length 48.0mm x 12.4mm x 2.4mm. Bore 3.6mm (= 9/64ths inch). Made in Stirling. Late 17th Century.
LO/PI/12	Midden	Clay pipe. Bowl almost complete, 42mm high, rim partly preserved with traces of milling below. Heel, partly preserved; incused with a five-pointed star, in relief and outwith walls, within a circle with a milled edge. Bore 3.6mm (9/64ths inch). Made in Stirling. Late 17th Century.
LO/PI/13	Midden Plate 19	Clay pipe. Bowl almost complete, 36mm high, rim almost intact with traces of milling below. Heel, 12mm x 12mm, crudely made, plain. Stem survives to 23mm; diameter 10mm, bore 3.2mm (8/84s inch)
LO/PI/14	Midden Plate 20	Clay pipe. Bowl complete, 43.6mm high, internal diameter at rim 16mm. Bore 3.4mm. Traces of smoothed-out mould ridge. Heel oval, 13mm x 14mm, incused with square in relief enclosing what may be a castle. Above is a disc 3mm in diameter flanked on both sides by a smaller disc. On one side of the heel an 'A'; on the other a 'J'.
LO/PI/15	Midden	Clay pipe. Bowl almost complete, 46.5mm high, internal diameter at rim 16mm. Bore 4mm. Heel roughly oval, 13mm x 10mm, plain. On one side of the heel an 'i'; on the other an illegible character. Similar to LO/PI/14.
LO/PI/16	Midden	Clay pipe. Bowl mostly broken away, stem surviving to length of 4mm. Bore 3.6mm. Heel roughly oval, 12mm x 10mm. On base, incused is a square containing possibly a figure kneeling on one knee, flanked by the letters 'P' and 'C'. On one side of the heel a 'P'; on the other a 'C' in relief.
LO/PI/17	Midden	Clay pipe. Bowl partly broken away, surviving to height of 39mm. Bore 3.4mm. Heel roughly oval, 12mm x 10mm, with the letters 'G' and 'i' in relief on opposite sides. Pale cream-coloured paste with small dark, rounded sand grains. Mid 17th Century.
LO/PI/18	Midden	Clay pipe. Bowl partly broken away, surviving to height of 26mm. Bore 3.4mm. Heel roughly oval, 12mm x 10mm, with the letters 'V' and 'W' in relief on opposite sides (Cf. LO/PI/10. Pale cream-coloured paste with small dark, rounded sand grains and a few very small mica flakes. Mid 17th Century.

LO/PI/19	Midden	Clay pipe: part bowl to height of 36.5mm) and heel. Stem elliptical, 14mm high by 12mm. Bore 4mm. Heel almost circular 12.5mm, plain, perhaps the letters 'A' and 'i' in relief on opposite sides. Second half 17th Century.
LO/PI/20	Midden	Clay pipe: part bowl to height of 36mm and near circular heel. Incused with a square having a smaller square on top. Within the larger square three vertical bars in relief - two below and one centrally placed above. On one side of heel the letter 'B' in relief. All smoke blackened. Paste shows many small mica flakes. Bore 3.6mm. ? Second half 17th Century.
LO/PI/21	Midden	Clay pipe, part bowl (28mm high) and near circular heel with? portcullis incused in its base. Second half 17th Century.
LO/PI/22	Midden	Clay pipe, part bowl (19mm high), near circular heel and 18mm of stem 10.6 high x 9.5 wide. Heel unmarked. Bore 3.2mm.
LO/PI/23	Midden	Clay pipe, fragment of bowl with near circular unmarked heel.
LO/PI/24	Midden	Clay pipe, fragment of stem 20.5mm long, 8mm high and 7mm wide; bore 2.6mm. The stem is incused on both sides with a partly preserved straight-sided cartouche having a pointed end that passes into a narrow, pointed ellipse 9mm long - all in relief. The frame of the cartouche and the terminal ellipse are milled. Within the cartouche, only a possible letter 'B' is legible.
LO/PI/25	Midden	Clay pipe, fragment of milled rim of bowl.
LO/PI/26	Midden	Clay pipe, fragment of stem, 10.5mm high by 9.7 wide, with turn-up into bowl. Bore 3.2mm.
LO/PI/27	Midden	Clay pipe, fragment, 33.5mm high, of bowl showing complete distal profile.
LO/PI/28	Midden	Clay pipe, fragment 35.5mm high of bowl showing complete distal profile. Unusually thick rim (4.5mm).
LO/PI/29	Midden	Clay pipe, bowl fragments (23 of).
LO/PI/30	Midden	Clay pipe, stem fragments (83 of; 3 and 2 joining) -
LO/PI/31	Midden	Clay pipe, stem fragments, small (7 of).
LO/PI/32	Building B2, room 2, under stones of floor	Clay pipe. Bowl partly broken away, surviving to height of 28mm. Bore 3.4mm. Low heel roughly circular, 10mm x 11mm, plain. Stem survives to length of 22mm 10.8mm high x 9.3mm. Bore 3.2. Mid 17th Century.

LO/PI/33	Building B2, room 2 under stones of floor	Clay pipe, fragment 34mm high of bowl showing most of distal profile; external diameter 21mm. Smoothed-over mould seam.
LO/PI/34	Building B2, room 2 under stones of floor	Clay pipe, stem and low, roughly circular heel with 'i' on one side. Probably was letter on opposite side but mostly lost. Stem 21mm long, 11mm high by 10.6 wide. Bore 3.5mm.
LO/PI/35	Building B2, room 2 under stones of floor	Clay pipe, stem and low, roughly circular, worn heel. Plain. Stem 5mm long, 12.4mm high by 10.0 wide. Bore 3.2mm.
LO/PI/36	Building B2, room 2 under stones of floor	Clay pipe, stem and part low, roughly circular heel. Plain. Stem 51mm long, 11mm high by 9.0 wide. Bore 3.8mm.
LO/PI/37	no location	Clay pipe, bowl, part of, with low, roughly circular heel
LO/PI/38	In and alongside Building B5	Clay pipe. Bowl complete, 43mm high, internal diameter at rim 14.5mm. Bore 4.5mm. Heel roughly oval, 10.5mm x 8.5mm, plain. On both sides of the heel an 'I'. Very similar to LO/PI/15.
LO/PI/39	In and alongside Building B5	Clay pipe, fragment of bowl.
LO/PI/40	In and alongside Building B5	Clay pipe, 14 stem fragments, diameter ranging from 11.5mm to 7mm, bore ranging from c. 2.6 (7/64ths) to 3.6mm (9/64s).
LO/PI/41	South of B5	Clay pipe, 14 stem fragments, diameter ranging from 11.5mm to 7mm, bore ranging from c. 2.6 (7/64ths) to 3.6mm (9/64s).
LO/PI/42	South of B5	Clay pipe, bowl, fragment from distal part of, with part of a raised ornament consisting of at least 3 parallel sinuous lines.
LO/PI/43/1-11	South of B5	Clay pipe, 11 stem fragments, diameter ranging from bore ranging from c. 2.6 (7/64ths) to 3.6mm (9/64s). Fragment LO.PI/ 43 2 was partly cut through prior to being broken off. Fragment LO/PI/43 3 is abraded at one end.
LO/PI/44	South of B5	Clay pipe, bowl and part stem, in 2 pieces. Bowl 38mm high, extension trench diameter at rim 18mm. Heel roughly circular, c. 10-11mm in diameter, 6mm high. Obscure raised motif on both sides. Stem c.24mm long, 12mm high by 10.5mm wide. Bore 2.4mm.
LO/PI/45	South of B5	Clay pipe, stem fragment, 45mm long, 9.5 - 10mm high; 8.4 - 9mm extension trench wide. Bore 2.8mm

LO/PI/46	B5	Clay pipe, bowl 38mm high, diameter at rim 16mm. Heel roughly circular, c. 10-11mm in diameter, 6mm high. Poorly formed raised motif on both sides. perhaps S and R. Bore 3.5mm (c. 8.5/64ths).
LO/PI/47	B5	Clay pipe, bowl, part of, 45mm high. Heel roughly circular, c.10.5mm in diameter, 3.5mm high. Letter "I" set horizontally on left side; possibly spray above. Possibly poorly formed raised motif on other side. Bore 3.5mm (c. 8.5/64ths).
LO/PI/48	B5	Clay pipe, basal part of bowl with heel, 45mm high. Heel roughly circular, c.8.5mm in diameter, c.4mm high. Possible letter "I", set horizontally, on left side. Bore c.3.3mm (c. 8.3/64ths).
LO/PI/49	B5	Clay pipe, bowl fragments, 5 of.
LO/PI/50/1-8	B5	Clay pipe, stem fragments, 8 of.
LO/PI/51	B4	Clay pipe, part of bowl, 44+mm high, with roughly circular heel, c.12mm in diameter and c.6.5mm high. Incomplete circle, c.4mm in diameter, in relief on right side above heel. Bore 3.2mm (8.06/64ths).
LO/PI/52	B4	Clay pipe, basal part of bowl with roughly circular heel, c.10.5mm in diameter and c.4mm high. Bore 3.1mm (7.8/64ths).
LO/PI/53 1-2	B4	Clay pipe, stem fragments, 2 of.
LO/PI/54	B4	Clay pipe, fragment from bowl.
Tobacco pipes, 2012		
LO/PI/55.1-6	Midden	Pipe stems 7 of, 2 conjoining
LO/PI/56.1-2	B4	Pipe stems, 2 of
LO/PI/57		no find
LO/PI/58	B5	Pipe bowl, forward tilting, fragment of lower distal part.
LO/PI/59	B5	Pipe stem, fragment of, with part of foot of bowl.
LO/PI/60	West of B1	Pipe stem, fragment of, 52.5mm long. Three notches have been cut at intervals along side to form a whistle or primitive flute
LO/PI/61	West of B1	Pipe stem, fragment of,
LO/PI/62	Between B1 and B5	Pipe bowl – fragment almost the full height (42mm) from front of forwards tilted bowl? 1680-1710
LO/PI/63	Between B1 and B5	Pipe bowl – fragment from lower front of bowl.

LO/PI/64	Between B1 and B5	Pipe stem fragment with lower part of bowl. Plain oval heel. Mould-imparted 'I' on both sides. Stem is 36mm long 10.5mm in diameter; bore is 3.1mm. Perhaps Stirling made. 2 nd half 17 th Century
LO/PI/65	Between B1 and B5	Pipe stems, 4 of. See Table 1.
LO/PI/66	Midden	Pipe bowl, basal part and part stem. Star basal stamp on oval heel. Stem diameter 11mm x 10mm, Bore 3.2mm. 1680-1720. cf. Gallagher, 2011,
LO/PI/67	Midden	Pipe bowls, 3 fragments from side (67.1-3).
LO/PI/68	Midden	Pipe bowls, 2 fragments featuring heels.
LO/PI/69.1-17	Midden	Pipe stems, 17 of
LO/PI/70	Midden	Pipe bowl, forward tilting, complete apart from minor damage to rim, heel is roughly circular c.11mm in diameter, plain.
LO/PI/71	Midden	Pipe bowls, 2 fragments of, from upper distal part. trace of milling.
LO/PI/72.1-18	Midden	Pipe stem fragments, 18 of,

Clay pipes, 2012
B5 below W seat

LO/PI/73	B5 W seat	Plate 39 (left)	Pipe bowl, slight damage at rim, with stem preserved to 57mm. Heel, below roughly circular 10mm in diameter. Stem tapers from 11.5mm to 11.0mm. cf. Gallagher, 2011, LO/PI/16.
LO/PI/74	B5 W seat	Plate 39 (right)	Pipe bowl, intact, with narrow neck, stem preserved to 20mm. Heel, below roughly oval 8.5 by 10mm. Stem 11mm in diameter, cf. Gallagher, 2011, LO/PI/15.
LO/PI/75	B5 W seat		Pipe stem, 51mm long, tapering from 10.3 x 9.1mm to 9.6 x 8.4mm. Bore 3.4mm (=8.57 64ths).
LO/PI/76	B5 below W seat		Pipe stem, 41mm long, tapering from 9.3mm in diameter to 8.5mm. Bore 3.7mm (=9.32 64ths).

Clay pipes, 2012
On cobbles outside B2 = 'Midden'

LO/PI/77	'Midden'	Pipe stem, 17mm long, with roughly circular heel 14mm in diameter with poorly struck stamp – possibly portcullis.
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Spoil heap

LO/PI/78	Spoil heap	Pipe bowl, rim damaged, a small bulbous, narrow necked type with poorly struck W and B and a portcullis style basal stamp on roughly circular heel, 12mm in diameter. ? William Banks of Edinburgh, 1650-60.
Glass, 2009		
LO/GL/ 1	Over building No 1	Fragment, pale green, of medicine phial. 18th century
LO/GL/ 2	Over building No 1	Eight fragments from base, sides, shoulder and neck of? mallet bottle in pale green with iridescent patination. Diameter at base c.120mm, kick at least 30mm high. RP diameter c.98mm. First half 18th Century.
LO/GL/ 3	Over building No 1	Fragments, 2 of, of medicine bottle. 18th Century
LO/GL/ 4	Building B2, room 2	Sherd from kick of bottle, in pale green, denatured glass
LO/GL/ 5	Building B2, room 2. outside doorway Midden	Bottle, miniature, neck incomplete and lacking finish, in pale green, denatured. Straight-sided, slightly waisted. Diameter 24mm near base, increasing to 25mm at shoulder. Preserved height 51.5mm; height to shoulder 33mm. Base nearly flat with c.6mm indented conical kick. Pontil scar with added glass c.14mm. Volume 13-14cc.
LO/GL/ 6	Building B2, room 2, outside doorway midden	Rim fragment, ?of 'onion' bottle, in clouded pale green. Neck has remains of a clumsily made triangular, slightly downturned string ring up to 8.5mm wide and 6mm high set 2-3 below fire-smoothed lip. Bore 19mm, splayed out to 21mm in uppermost 8mm. Height of finish 8-8.5mm. Late 17th or early 18th Century.
LO/GL/ 7a	Building B2, room 2, outside doorway midden	Eight fragments from base with kick, shoulder and neck of ?mallet bottle, in pale green, strongly denatured with iridescent patination. Diameter at base c.120mm; RP diameter c.98mm; kick at least 30mm high. Diameter at shoulder c. 120mm. Early 18th Century.
LO/GL/ 7b	Building B2, room 2, outside doorway midden	Fragment from kick of onion or mallet bottle, in yellow-green, strongly denatured.
LO/GL/ 8	Building B2, room 2. outside doorway midden	Fragment clear glass, base and lower side? of comfit dish. Rounded transition from base to sloping side with decorative feature consisting of indentations, concentric with the base and 5mm apart, suggesting a foot. At a distance of 5mm inside the 'foot', remains of three tubercles may be part of a complete circle concentric within the base. Diameter of base c. 140 mm.

LO/GL/ 9	Building B2, in rubble east gable	Thirty-four shards, 14 joining to form base and lower sides of flat-sided ?'Pumpkinseed' whiskey bottle in pale aqua. Elliptical base, 55 x 3.5mm, with 1.5mm indentation 38 x 21mm forming a shallow foot. The narrow rounded sides curve up from the foot in the arc of a circle c. 105mm in diameter to reach the vertical. The flat side are 40mm apart. The narrow sides show the seams of two- or probably a 4-part mould. 19 th Century.
LO/GL/10	Building B2, outside doorway midden	Base of medicine bottle, in pale green, with conical kick. Diameter of base c.37mm diameter; height of kick c.20mm; pontil scar with added glass - diameter 13mm. ?early 18 th Century.
LO/GL/11	Building B2, outside doorway. midden	Sherd from upper shoulder of 'onion' bottle in pale green denatured glass. Early 18th Century.
LO/GL/12	Building B2, outside doorway midden	Sherd from lower side of cylindrical bottle, c.110mm in diameter, showing slight bellling, in pale yellowish green, relatively fresh glass. Second half 18th Century.
LO/GL/13	Over building No 1	<p>47 fragments, in firebright yellowish brown, joining, to give full profile of cylindrical wine bottle. Overall height 315mm, height to shoulder 180mm, diameter at base 78mm. Neck 99mm high, tapering upwards from 36.5mm to 26mm at base of finish. Seams visible at shoulder and on neck show that the bottle was made in a Ricketts 3- piece mould with finish of added glass. This has a lip 17mm high above an angular vestigial 'string' ring, 4mm high. Bore 18mm increasing to 22mm at aperture. RP diameter 70mm. Base has kick 23mm high impressed with a 3-looped Celtic knot and 'Co'. Probably 19th Century.</p> <p>In addition there are 16 shards from shoulder, most showing seam traces (LO/GL/13a), and 20 body shards (LO/GL/13b).</p>
LO/GL/14	Over building No 1	Finish, almost certainly from bottle made in a Ricketts 3-piece mould, cf. LO/GL/13, in firebright brown glass. Lip 14mm high above an rounded vestigial 'string' ring, 5mm high. Bore 17.5mm increasing to 19.5mm at aperture. Probably 19th Century.
LO/GL/15	Over building No 1	20 body sherds, mostly very small, from wine bottles, in firebright yellowish brown. One fragment indicates diameter of about 80mm. ?19th Century
LO/GL/16	Over building No 1	5 body sherds, 3 joining, from base and lower sides of cylindrical wine bottle, in firebright yellowish brown. Diameter at base with marked bellling 90mm. RP diameter c.75mm. Rounded kick c. 30mm high. Trace of pontil scar. Shards much scratched and base shows

		heavy wear. Late 18th Century.
LO/GL/17	Over building No 1	2 body sherds,? from onion bottle, diameter c. 120mm, in pale green denatured glass. ?early 18th Century.
LO/GL/18	Over building No 1	10 body sherds, 5 joining, in clear glass from 8-sided, square or rectangular mould-formed bottle. The long side measures 50mm, the narrow side is 15mm. Height at least 12mm. Embossed are 'DRENCH' and a scale marked 'HALF' and 'FULL'. 20th Century.
LO/GL/19	Over building No 1	Neck and finish in clear glass, from mould-formed bottle. Neck 19mm high, diameter at base 25mm, tapering to 23mm before being pinched at base of finish. This is a simple lip, 17.5mm. Outside diameter at aperture 25.5 mm, internal diameter 17mm. Bore, at pinched neck, is 13.5mm. Seams from apparently a 2-piece mould on sides of neck continue over lip. Could be neck of LO/GL/18. 20th Century.
LO/GL/20	Over building No 1	Four sherds from base and lower side of medicine bottle or phial in clear glass. Diameter c. 30mm. Base has shallow kick c. 3mm. Pontil mark diameter 18.5mm. 'Modern'.
LO/GL/21	Over building No 1	Two sherds, joining, from side of 8-sided bottle in clear glass. The preserved side is 19mm indicating a 46mm diameter bottle if square. Side has vertical reeding, wave length c. 5mm. 'Modern'.
LO/GL/22	Over building No 1	Sherd, from side of 8-sided bottle in clouded aqua-tinted glass. The side has vertical reeding, wave length c. 5mm as central panel but rounded corner is smooth. The side is at least 35mm wide indicating a C.90mm diameter bottle if square. 'Modern'.
LO/GL/23	Over building No 1	Stopper, in clear glass with faint aqua tint, machine finished. Diameter of top 25.4mm; stem tapering down from 12.6mm, 23.5mm long. Modern.
LO/GL/24	Over building No 1	Three sherds, 2 joining, in clear glass with faint aqua tint, from vessel, perhaps a flask, with flat base, 60mm in diameter, that passes smoothly into sides inclined upwards at an angle of c.37°. Modern.
LO/GL/25	Over building No 1	Two sherds, joining, in clear glass with faint aqua tint, from side of square or rectangular bottle. Side c.75mm and at least 72mm tall. Modern

LO/GL/26	Over building No 1	Eight sherds, in clear glass with faint aqua tint, from side and neck of thick-walled, mould-formed bottle, diameter c.80mm. Neck, of added-on glass, has lip at least 12mm high above a poorly made, ornamental rounded 'string' ring, c.5mm high and 2mm wide. Bore 18mm. 19th-early 20th Century.
LO/GL/27	Midden	Two sherds, joining, from neck and finish of in firebright, partly dulled yellow-green, height 53mm, bore 17mm, splaying to 20mm at aperture. Triangular string ring, 5mm high and up to 4mm set up to 8mm below fire-smoothed lip. 2nd quarter 18th C.
LO/GL/28	Midden	Sherd, from base of ?mallet bottle in firebright, yellow-green. Maximum diameter c.140mm; RP diameter c. 110mm. Rounded kick rising steeply. Part pontil scar visible, diameter c.60mm. First half 18th Century.
LO/GL/29	Midden	Sherd, from side of ?mallet bottle in slightly dulled, pale bluish green. ?First half 18th Century.
LO/GL/30	Midden	Five sherds, from side and shoulder of onion or mallet bottle in dulled, pale green. Diameter c.160mm. ?First half 18th Century.
LO/GL/31	Midden	Five sherds, from side and shoulder of onion or mallet bottle in firebright, pale green. Diameter c.140mm. ?First half 18th Century.
LO/GL/32	Midden	Two sherds, from side of ?cylindrical bottle in firebright, pale green. Diameter c.110mm. ?2nd half 18th Century.
LO/GL/33	Midden	Fragment from shoulder of ?onion bottle, in dulled pale green with iridescent patination. Cf. LO/GL/11. First half 18th Century.
LO/GL/34	Midden	Ten sherds, 3 joining from side and shoulder of ?mallet bottle in firebright yellow-green with scattered seed. Diameter c.120-130m.
LO/GL/35	Midden	Sherd from lower side and base of flat-sided bottle in somewhat dulled mid-blue. Modern.
LO/GL/36	Midden	Base of medicine bottle, in pale green, with conical kick. Diameter of base c.34mm; height of kick c.11mm; pontil scar with added glass - diameter 14.5mm. ?early 18 th Century..
LO/GL/37	Found while metal detecting no location	2 sherds, from base and lower neck of bottle, in yellow-green, heavily denatured with iridescent patination. 18th Century.

LO/GL/38	In and alongside Building B5	Neck and finish (2 pieces, joining) in firebright yellow-green, some large drawn out seed. Overall height 85mm; bore 16.5mm; aperture 21.5mm. String ring triangular, down-tooled, 5-6mm high, up to 3mm wide, set 4mm below cracked off, fire polished. lip. Overall height of finish c. 9mm. Height of neck to base of finish 91mm. Diameter at base 44mm; 23mm where pinched in at string ring. Splay 23 % ⁴ . Wine bottle. 1750-1770.
LO/GL/39	In and alongside Building B5	Neck and finish, almost complete in firebright yellow-green. Surviving height 81mm; bore 15.5mm; aperture 21mm. String ring triangular, slightly down-tooled, 5-6mm high, up to 6mm wide, set 4mm below cracked off, fire polished. lip. Overall height of finish c.10mm. Diameter of neck at least 37mm; 23.5mm where pinched in at string ring. Splay c. 19%. Wine bottle. 1750-1770.
LO/GL/40	In and alongside Building B5	Neck and finish, part or, in heavily denatured pale green. Surviving height 43mm; bore 19mm; aperture c.22mm. String ring triangular, slightly up-tooled, 4.5mm high, c. 4.6mm wide, set 7mm below cracked off, fire polished. lip. Overall height of finish c.11mm. Diameter of neck at least 37mm; 23.5mm where pinched in at string ring. Splay c. 27%. Wine bottle. 1720-1730.
LO/GL/41	In and alongside Building B5	Base, restored from 5 fragments, in heavily denatured yellow- green. Diameter c. 138mm. Resting point diameter c. 100mm. Surviving height 34mm. Shallow rounded kick, indented 28mm. Pontil scar, slightly oval 50 x 55mm, with added glass. An 'onion' bottle. First quarter 18th Century.
LO/GL/42	In and alongside Building B5	Base, most of, restored from 5 fragments, in slightly clouded yellow-green. Scattered seed up to 3mm. Diameter c. 134mm but base is distorted being pressed in at one side. Resting point diameter c.113mm. Rounded kick indented 34mm. Pontil scar 60mm. An 'onion' bottle. 1685-1720.
LO/GL/43	In and alongside Building B5	Base, in slightly clouded yellow-green. Scattered seed up to 3mm. Diameter 99mm. Resting point diameter 80mm. Considerable wear. Side relatively straight, preserved to height of 40mm. Rounded kick, indented 30mm. Pontil scar 53mm. A 'mallet' bottle. 1740-50.

⁴ Note: In this catalogue where a substantial part of the neck of a wine bottle has survived, its splay, or change in diameter, is expressed as a percentage. This is derived from the equation $[(a - b) \text{ divided by } c] \times 100$, 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.

LO/GL/44	In and alongside Building B5	Base, fragment of, in clouded dark yellow- green. Diameter c. 160mm. Resting point diameter c. 135mm. Shallow rounded kick, indented c.25mm. Pontil scar. An 'onion' bottle. First quarter 18th Century.
LO/GL/45	In and alongside Building B5	Base, fragment of, in clouded dark yellow- green. Diameter c. 160mm. Resting point diameter c. 135mm. Rounded kick, indented >25mm Probably from a mallet bottle.
LO/GL/46	In and alongside Building B5	Base, 3 fragments of, in firebright yellow-green, probably from same bottle, having a rather steep kick.
LO/GL/47	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd, in clouded yellow-green, from neck of 'onion' bottle.
LO/GL/48	In and alongside Building B5	Sherds, 2 of, in firebright yellow-green, from sides of bottle like LO.GL/43.
LO/GL/49	In and alongside Building B5	Sherds, 3 of, in firebright yellow-green, from sides and shoulder of very thin walled bottle.
LO/GL/50	In and alongside Building B5	Sherds, 4 of, in clouded yellow-green.
LO/GL/51	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd, small, flat glass, clear with brown tinge -seems fire-affected.
LO/GL/52	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from side, with part of base with steep kick, of medicine phial in clear, much abraded glass; diameter c.25mm.
LO/GL/53	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from side in aqua from medicine phial - diameter c. 60mm.
LO/GL/54	In and alongside Building B5	Sherds, 2 of, from upper side, in clear glass, of medicine phial - diameter c. 60mm.
LO/GL/55	In and alongside Building B5	Two sherds, in clear glass, from base of thick-walled bottle - diameter 50mm or possibly drinking glass. Low kick - c.6mm. Pontil scar c.20mm diameter. Considerable abrasion on base ring.
LO/GL/56	In and alongside Building B5	Four sherds, in clear flat glass, 3-4 mm thick, ?from sides of multisided bottle.
LO/GL/57	In and alongside Building B5	Neck and five sherds, 3-4 mm thick? from sides and base of square or rectangular bottle with chamfered corners, in clear, faintly aqua glass. Base indented by 4mm. Neck has rounded, flat-topped lip with diameter of 29mm above a. thickened band 9.5mm high with outside diameter of 24.5mm.. Diameter of neck below this is 23mm. Height of neck 40mm; bore 15mm. On one side, in embossed characters, the legend THE LUDINGTON ????

**FOR
HORSES CATTLE ????**

Presumed to refer to James Luddington⁵ of Middle St, Drifffield, and Hull). 19th Century.

LO/GL/58	In and alongside Building B5	Five sherds, 3 mm thick, from sides of eight-sided bottle, in clear, faintly aqua glass. On one side '...LS'; on another ...L....H S ?19th Century.
LO/GL/59	In and alongside Building B5	Neck and lower part with base, in aqua, of 33mm square medicine bottle with concave chamfered corners. The flat sides are 22mm wide. The bottle was at least 50mm high to narrow, flat shoulder. The neck is 30mm tall, 25mm in diameter at the base and simple lip, in added glass, 6mm high. The base, flat externally but slightly domed internally, has a pontil scar 18mm in diameter. Faint seam traces on neck and diagonally across base indicate manufacture in a 2-piece mould. 19th-early 20th Century.
LO/GL/60	In and alongside Building B5	Two sherds, one with part square shoulder, from square, concave chamfered ?medicine bottle similar to LO/GL/59 but in very faint aqua. One side, between chamfers, is 23mm. 19th-early 20th C.
LO/GL/61	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd, in flat, 4mm thick, clear glass, from ?square bottle.
LO/GL/62	In and alongside Building B5	Base and lower side of cylindrical bottle restored from 6 fragments, in firebright yellow-green. Diameter 80mm; resting point diameter 69mm. Rounded kick, with large seed, indented 26mm. Pontil scar 53mm. No belling. Surviving height 113mm. Early 19th Century.
LO/GL/63	In and alongside Building B5	Base and lower side of cylindrical bottle restored from 4 fragments, in firebright brownish-yellow with very fine seed. Two other, conjoining fragments from side of this bottle. Diameter 88mm; resting point diameter 75mm. Considerable wear. Rounded kick, indented

⁵ Biographical details of James Luddington, Born c.1822, of Middle St, Drifffield and Amlaby Street, Hull.

Census 1851

James Luddington. 29 years.

Trade Directory for Drifffield for 1855

'James Luddington, Horse and Cattle Medicine Manufacturer, Middle Street'

Census 1861

'James Luddington. Cattle and medicine proprietor' Aged 39 years.

Drifffield Trade directory for 1862

'James Luddington, Cattle Medicine Manufacturer and Bottle Merchant'.

Census 1871

'James Luddington, Bottle Manufacturer, Anlaby Road, Hull. Aged 49 years'.

James Luddington. Died 1875 (aged 53 years).

		35mm. Pontil scar 51mm. Marked bellling. Surviving height 80mm. Late 18th - early 19th Century.
LO/GL/64	In and alongside Building B5	Base and lower side of cylindrical bottle in firebright yellow- green - scattered small seed. Diameter 65mm; resting point diameter 52mm. Low, rounded kick, indented 6mm. No bellling. Surviving height 49mm. ?19th Century.
LO/GL/65	In and alongside Building B5	Part base and lower side of cylindrical bottle in slightly clouded pale green - rare small seed. Diameter c.85mm; resting point diameter 70mm with some wear. Steep, rounded kick, indented at least 35mm. No bellling. Pontil scar c.50mm. Surviving height .48mm. ?19th Century.
LO/GL/66	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd from base, probably of cylindrical bottle in firebright yellow green - abundant small seed. Diameter c.80mm; resting point diameter c.64mm with some wear. Steep, rounded kick, indented c.35mm. ?19th Century.
LO/GL/67	In and alongside Building B5	Finish, in firebright brownish-yellow, probably of cylindrical wine bottle. Lip 18mm high, bore 18.5mm, external diameter of aperture 27mm. Immediately below lip, a down-turned string ring 8-9mm high. ?first half 19th Century.
LO/GL/68	In and alongside Building B5	Neck, lacking finish, in firebright yellow-brown, probably of cylindrical wine bottle. Height to base of finish 65.5mm, diameter at base of neck 35mm, expanding to 36.6mm before pinching in to 26.5mm at base of finish. About 1790-1820.
LO/GL/69	In and alongside Building B5	Three fragments, in slightly clouded yellow-brown, from side and shoulder ?of onion bottle.
LO/GL/70	In and alongside Building B5	Five fragments, 2 joining, in firebright brownish yellow, from shoulder and lower neck of bottle. Diameter of neck c.40mm. Perhaps similar to LO/GL/68.
LO/GL/71	In and alongside Building B5	Four fragments, 2 joining, in firebright brownish yellow, from shoulder and sides of cylindrical bottle. Diameter c. 80mm. Diameter of base of neck c.40mm.
LO/GL/72	In and alongside Building B5	Nine sherds, 2 joining, in firebright pale brownish yellow, from sides and shoulder of thin-walled, cylindrical bottle. Diameter c.100mm. ?19th Century.
LO/GL/73	In and alongside Building B5	Seven sherds, 2 joining, in firebright brownish yellow, from neck, sides and shoulder of thin-walled, cylindrical bottle. Diameter c.120mm. Diameter of neck a base c.33mm; at least 37mm high. ?19th Century.

LO/GL/74	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd, in firebright greenish yellow, from sides of thin-walled, cylindrical bottle. Diameter c.100mm. ?19th Century.
LO/GL/75	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd, in firebright yellow-green, from lower side of cylindrical bottle, with belling. Diameter c.120mm. ?18th Century.
LO/GL/76	In and alongside Building B5	Sherd, in clouded pale green, from kick of ?mallet bottle. ?18th Century.
LO/GL/77	B4	Sherd, in heavily patinated yellow-green, from kick of ?onion bottle. Diameter c. 130mm, height c.30mm. Early 18th Century.
LO/GL/78	B4	Sherd, in firebright green, with a few small seed. From kick of cylindrical bottle. Diameter c. 80mm, height c.30mm. Kick moderate. Considerable wear on base. Second half 18th Century.
LO/GL/79	B4	3 sherds, conjoining, in firebright yellow green. From lower side of cylindrical bottle with pronounced belling. Diameter c. 80mm. Third quarter 18th Century.
LO/GL/80	B4	2 sherds, conjoining, in slightly clouded pale yellow-green, from kick of ?cylindrical wine bottle. Second half 18th Century.
LO/GL/81	B4	Sherd, in slightly clouded pale green, from side of onion or mallet wine bottle. Mid 18th Century.
LO/GL/82	South of B5	Sherd, in firebright pale green. From lower part of neck of onion bottle. Numerous elongated seed. Diameter at transition to shoulder c.42mm. ?Late seventeenth Century.
LO/GL/83	South of B5	2 sherds, conjoining, in firebright pale yellow-green, from steep kick of cylindrical wine bottle. Resting diameter 80mm. Slight wear. Kick about 38mm high. Second half 18th Century.
LO/GL/84	South of B5	Sherd, in firebright pale yellow-green, from steep kick of cylindrical wine bottle. Second half 18th Century.
LO/GL/85	South of B5	4 sherds, conjoining in pairs, in firebright pale yellow-green, from shoulder and lower neck of wine bottle. Diameter at shoulder c. 100mm. ?Second half 18th Century.
LO/GL/86	South of B5	Sherd, thin, in clear, colourless glass from side of medicine phial.

LO/GL/87	B5	<p>16 sherds, 8 conjoining, from neck, shoulder and upper side of cylindrical hand-blown wine bottle in firebright yellow green. Diameter c.90mm. Finish, in added-on glass, has upright lip 14.5mm high, 6mm thick, above a down-tooled string ring c.6.5mm high. Aperture c.18mm, external diameter of lip c.30mm. Probably made using a finishing tool.</p> <p>?1820s.</p> <p>Note: one edge of one sherd has been ‘nibbled’ and shows signs of abrasion. It may have been used as a smoothing tool.</p>
LO/GL/88	B5	<p>Neck, in slightly clouded, dark greenish yellow. Overall height 83mm, greatest diameter, just above shoulder, 37.5mm. Diameter, where pinched in below finish, 24mm. Aperture oval 16mm below everted lip. Internal diameter of lip 21.5 - 25mm; external diameter 28 - 29mm. Lip, tooled down, height 5-6mm above triangular string ring 6mm high and 4-5mm wide. Splay 0.18. 1800 ± 20.</p>
LO/GL/89	B5	<p>Sherds, 4 of, in firebright dark yellow-green, with scattered seed up to 2mm in diameter, from base and lower sides of wine bottle with marked belling. Resting point diameter c.120mm with slight wear. Steep kick at least 45mm high. 1800 ± 20.</p>
LO/GL/90	B5	<p>Sherds, 3 of, 2 conjoining, in firebright dark yellowish green, with scattered seed up to 2mm in diameter, from base and kick of wine bottle. Resting point diameter c.100mm with marked wear. Steep kick at least 45mm high. 1800 ± 20.</p>
LO/GL/91	B5	<p>Sherd, in slightly altered dark yellowish green, with a few large seed, from base, up to 13mm thick, of ?onion bottle. Diameter c. 110mm; resting point diam. c. 80mm. Kick moderate - c. 20mm. 1700-1720.</p>
LO/GL/92	B5	<p>Sherd, 10mm thick, in firebright dark yellow green, from rounded kick of wine bottle.</p>
LO/GL/93	B5	<p>Sherd, in firebright yellowish green, with scattered seed up to 2mm in diameter, from lower side with slight basal sag of wine bottle, c. 100mm in diameter. Slight ‘orange peel’ surface. 1800 ± 20.</p>
LO/GL/94	B5	<p>2 sherds, conjoining, in firebright dark yellowish brown, with a few seed up to 9mm long, from lower side of wine bottle, c. 80mm in diameter. early 18th Century.</p>
LO/GL/95	B5	<p>Sherd, in firebright yellow-green, with abundant very small seed. from side of wine bottle c.90mm in diameter. ?Late 18th Century.</p>

LO/GL/96	B5	8 sherds, in firebright dark yellowish-green from side and shoulder of wine bottle.
LO/GL/97	B5	8 sherds, in firebright dark yellow-green from lower neck and shoulder of wine bottle.
LO/GL/98	B5	Sherd, 3.5mm thick, in slightly clouded yellow-green from shoulder, possibly of onion or mallet wine bottle.
LO/GL/99	B5	2 sherds, c.2mm thick, in slightly clouded yellowish-green with scattered, very small seed, from shoulder of wine bottle.
LO/GL/100	B5	2 sherds, 2-4 mm thick, in clouded pale yellowish-green with scattered, very small seed, from side and shoulder of ?mallet wine bottle, c. 100mm in diameter.
LO/GL/101	B5	Sherd, up to 6 mm thick, in pale yellowish-green from lower side of wine bottle, c. 80mm in diameter. Heavily abraded all round.
LO/GL/102	B5	Sherd, up to 6 mm thick, in pale yellowish-green, patinated on inside, heavily scratched on outside, from lower side of wine bottle c.120mm in diameter.
LO/GL/103	B5	Sherd, in pale aqua slightly clouded, from upper side and shoulder of medicine phial, c.50mm in diameter.
LO/GL/104	B5	7 sherds, in colourless window glass with a few markedly elongated seed; 1.2mm thick. One shard has one of its edges 'nibbled' although it is not straight.
LO/GL/105	B5	3 sherds, in slightly clouded, colourless window glass 1.2mm thick. One shard has one of its edges 'nibbled'.
LO/GL/106	B5	3 sherds, in colourless window glass 1.4-5mm thick.
LO/GL/107	B5	2 sherds, in colourless window glass 1.6mm thick.. One has a 'nibbled' edge.
LO/GL/108	B4	2 sherds, conjoining, to give most of neck, with intact finish, of layer, W side of 'onion' bottle in pale green, heavily denatured with iridescent patination. Preserved height 75mm; greatest diameter c.55mm. Diameter below string ring 26.5mm. Splay 0.38. Bore 17.5; aperture 21mm. Lip fire-smoothed c. 4-5mm thick. Poorly shaped down-tooled string ring 4.5-7.5mm high and 4-6mm wide, set 1-2mm below lip. Last quarter 17th Century.
LO/GL/109	W side of Building B1	Sherd, from side ?of 'onion' bottle in pale green, heavily denatured layer, glass with iridescent patination. Diameter c.120mm. Last quarter 17th Century.

Glass, 2012

LO/GL/110	Midden	Wine bottle – 7 sherds in firebright yellow-brown conjoining to form almost complete neck but lacking the finish and 1 body shard. The neck at shoulder has diameter 37 – 39mm, approximately 27mm at base of finish. Neck height 71mm. Splay = 15.5. early 19 th Century.
LO/GL/111	Midden	Wine bottle – 1 sherd in firebright yellow-green from neck and finish and one body shard. The diameter of neck at base of finish is c. 28mm; bore c.25mm. The neck is at least 50mm tall. The finish is 21.5mm high and c.2mm wide. The bore is about 25mm. Also 1 small body shard. early 19 th Century.
LO/GL/112	Midden	Wine bottle – 4 sherds in firebright yellow-green from shoulder and body – diameter c. 80mm.
LO/GL/113	Midden	Wine bottle – 2 sherds in firebright brownish yellow from body – diameter c. 80mm.
LO/GL/114	Midden	Wine bottle – sherd in firebright brownish yellow from body – diameter c. 80mm.
LO/GL/115	Midden	Wine bottle – 3 sherds in somewhat dulled yellow green - from kick.
LO/GL/116	Midden	Stopper, flanged, in clear glass. Stem is 27mm tall and tapers from 13mm at top. The flange is circular, 25mm in diameter and 7mm thick. Modern
LO/GL/117	Midden	Bottle, sherd in clear glass 2mm thick - diameter c. 80mm. Modern
LO/GL/118	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherds, 2 of, from shoulder and side in denatured, iridescent, light olive [10 Y 5/4]. diameter c.130mm. A mallet bottle. First half 18 th Century
LO/GL/119	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherd, 1 of, in denatured, iridescent, light olive 10 Y 5/4]. from side c.75mm high, diameter c.100mm. A mallet bottle. First half 18 th Century
LO/GL/120	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherds, 2 of, from side, in denatured, iridescent, light olive [10 Y 5/4] with one large seed, Diameter c.110mm. A mallet bottle. First half 18 th Century
LO/GL/121a	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherds, 4 of, from side, in denatured, iridescent, light olive [10 Y 5/4]. First half 18 th C

LO/GL/121b	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherd, 1 of, from side, in clouded, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2] – a few small seed. First half 18 th Century
LO/GL/122	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherd, 1 of, from side and base with part of steep kick, in clouded, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2]. A few small seed Diameter 120mm; resting point diameter c.100mm. First half 18 th Century
LO/GL/123	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherds, 4 of, from kick, in denatured, slightly iridescent, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2]. A few small seed. First half 18 th Century
LO/GL/124	West of B1	Sherd, 1 of, 1.5mm thick, from plain rim ?c.120mm in diameter, in clouded plain glass
LO/GL/125	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherd, 1 of, from kick, in firebright, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2]. A few small seed
LO/GL/126	West of B1	Wine bottle, sherd, 1 of, from side, in firebright, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2]. A few small seed a part of a large seed.
LO/GL/127	Between B1 and B5	Wine bottle, 4 sherds, 3 from neck with part finish, one from side in firebright, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2]. Neck is 63mm tall to base of finish, diameter c. 35mm at base. Finish is 16mm high, 1.5mm wide, bore c.18mm. post 1820
LO/GL/128	Between B1 and B5	Wine bottle, sherd from neck with part finish in clouded, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2]. Finish has up tooled string ring 4mm high, the lip is splayed, 5.8mm high, 2.8mm thick, bore is c.14mm. Second half, 17 th Century.
LO/GL/129	Between B1 and B5	Wine bottle, shard in firebright, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2] – from kick.
LO/GL/130	no location	Wine bottle, sherds, 10 of, conjoining 2 and 2, in firebright, greyish olive [10 Y 4/2] – 2 are from steep kick estimated to be c.45mm high, diameter of neck at shoulder c. 48mm. Finish is missing.
LO/GL/131	no location	Wine bottle, sherds, 3 of, in dulled, yellow green – one from kick, one from lower part of neck.
LO/GL/132	no location	Wine bottle, 1 of, sherd – from shoulder - in dulled, brownish yellow.
LO/GL/133	no location	Wine bottle, shards, 2 of, in slightly clouded, greenish yellow – from shoulder and lower neck.

LO/GL/134	no location	Sherd, 1 of, from thin-walled (1.5mm) vessel, in plain, clouded glass. Too large to be a medicine phial.
LO/GL/135	B5, below W seat	Wine bottle, sherd from lower neck in strongly denatured pale yellowish green - probably a mallet bottle. late 17 th Century
LO/GL/136	Trench 10 Plate 46	sherd with part of the letter 'H' inscribed on it
Iron, 2009		
LO/IR/1	Building B1	Buckle, 40mm x 30mm, curved.
LO/IR/2	Building B1	Horseshoe fragment 100mm x 25mm.
LO/IR/3	Building B1	Knife blade with handle tang, set 16mm from single-sided blade, 220mm total length, blade 22mm wide. Tip of blade broken off.
LO/IR/4	Building B1	Possible tip of horseshoe, 65mm x 30mm.
LO/IR/5	Building B1	Pointed object, possible knife end. 75mm long, tapering from width of 18mm.
LO/IR/6	Building B1	Nails, 3 of, square, 50-60mm long.
LO/IR/7	Building B1	Loop or possible washer, 18mm diameter.
LO/IR/8	Building B1	Object consisting of a rectangular shaft 8mm wide and 10mm deep. This is split for a distance of 35mm into three leaves, splaying out to 20mm, and all thickened at their tips. In the other direction, the shaft expands and is hollowed to receive a wooden shaft, of which remnants remain. Overall length 72mm. Purpose unknown - possibly lock key?
LO/IR/9	Building B2 room 2	Object, 117mm long, sub-rectangular in section - tapering from 15 x 11.5mm, possible fork tine or chisel?
LO/IR/10	Building B2 room 2	Object, perhaps clamp, formed from square section bar into the shape of a staple 105mm long with sharpened points 55mm long. At its midpoint, the back of the staple is bent into a closed U-shape 30mm high, perhaps as strengthening. The points of the clamp have been clenched, defining a timber c.40-45mm thick. <i>[formed into two-pronged fork with bent ends, possible holder/cradle for supporting? 105mm wide x 90mm total height.]</i>
LO/IR/11	Building B2, room 2 outside doorway	Boot/shoe heel plate, 65 x 65mm overall, 22mm wide, heads of three nails still in place.
LO/IR/12	Building B2, room 2	Knife handle tang with part of blade? 45mm long

LO/IR/13	Building B2, room 2	Handle fragment (pot/pan?) with hooked terminal 50 x 20mm.
LO/IR/14	Building B2, room 2	L-shaped wall or beam hook, 80mm long x 55mm high forged from bar 15 x 10mm in section
LO/IR 15	Building B2, room 2	Indeterminate object, possibly clenched nail, 85mm long.
LO/IR/16	Building B2, room 2	Bar frag, flat side and curved side, 40mm long and 19 x 6mm in section.
LO/IR/17	Building B2, room 2	Cauldron fragment?
LO/IR/18	Building B2, room 2	Key, handmade. overall length, c.152mm. Bit or flag c.30mm square, under floor stones divided by 3mm wide slot with two transverse 15mm long slots. Shank round, 12 mm in diameters, and showing filing marks. Head is a transverse oval 50mm x 35mm.
LO/IR/19	Building B2, room 2	Dagger, 2-edged, tapering to point, with part of tang. Overall length under floor stones 108mm. Blade 98mm x 23mm.
LO/IR/20	Building B2, room 2	L-shaped ?wall or beam hook, 38mm long x 29mm high forged from bar 6-7mm square.
LO/IR/21	Building B2, room 2 under floor stones	Cooking pot, 2 fragments from side and rim - one broken during excavation. Diameter at belly c.420mm decreasing to 380mm at turned out rim at least 45mm wide. Scars of vertical handle, overall height 65mm, set 11mm below base of rim.
LO/IR/22	midden	Key, overall length, c.130mm. Head is a transverse oval, flattened at base, 55mm x 30mm. It is fashioned from a strip 5mm thick and c.11 mm wide in diameter. The shank, a hollow cylinder, 12mm in diameter and about 90mm long, is continuous with the handle and also with the bit or flag which is a plain rectangle, 25mm long and 19mm high, set at an angle of c.45° to the handle. The key has evidently been forged from a single strip of iron, 5mm thick, up to 63mm wide and c.240mm long.
LO/IR/23	midden	Key, overall length c.90mm. Head is a transverse oval, flattened at base, 38mm wide x 26mm high. It is fashioned from a round strip 5mm in diameter and appears to pass through the head of the shank. This is 63mm long, 10mm square in section in topmost 18mm but rounded below, tapering from about 9mm to 7mm. The bit or flag is plain, 19mm square.
LO/IR/24	midden	Swivel ring, broken, external diameter c. 64mm; forged from round bar c.8mm thick.
LO/IR/25	midden	Nails, 2 of, c.65mm long, square section, round-headed.

LO/IR/26	midden	Swivel ring, external diameters of the elements c. 53mm and 48mm; heavily concreted at junction.
LO/IR/27	midden	Cauldron side-handle, broken, L-shaped, made from round bar, 15mm in diameter. Handle was at least 78mm long; the surviving leg is 37mm long.
LO/IR/28	midden	Door hinge ('fishtail'), part of. Strip 95mm long, tapering from 24mm at broken end to 14mm before expanding into an oval terminal 28mm wide by 17mm.
LO/IR/29	midden	Knife blade, part of, one-edged, 67mm long, 15mm wide, tapering to 10mm at rounded tip.
LO/IR/30	midden	Knife blade, part of, one-edged, 41mm long, 20mm wide, tapering to 11.5mm.
LO/IR/31	midden	Knife blade, part of, one-edged, slightly curved towards sharp edge. 89mm long, 23mm wide, tapering to 18mm.
LO/IR/32	midden	Strip, 85mm long, 22mm wide, bent into the arc of a circle of diameter c.100mm. Possibly band from wooden container.
LO/IR/33	midden	Bracket, made from strip overall length 99mm, 17mm wide but expanded at both ends into decorative diamond shapes, set transversely. Longer leg of bracket is 52.5mm; the shorter is 46mm. Perhaps decoration for corner of chest.
LO/IR/34	midden	Strip, c.22mm wide, L-shaped, shorter leg 22mm, The longer leg, 95mm long, has a further strip attached at right angles to one edge at its end and extending a further 20mm. In two pieces.
LO/IR/35	midden	Sickle. Blade c. 270mm long, up to 5mm thick, width 22mm where it approaches the handle, increasing to 26mm at 90mm from handle before tapering to 19mm at broken-off tip. Tang, 82mm long, 6mm thick, tapering from 11mm in width to rounded tip.
LO/IR/36	midden	?Cooking pot carrying handle. Curved strip 260mm, 10mm wide and 7mm thick, curved into arc of circle c.280mm in diameter.
LO/IR/37	midden	?Hayfork, two tines, one broken, the other preserved to 65mm, connected by curved crosspiece c.90mm long with node where socket for handle was attached. Forged from bar 10mm deep by 8mm thick.
LO/IR/38	midden	Horseshoe, 2 pieces of, one, with rectangular nail hole 6mm x 4mm, is 51mm long x 23mm wide and has a curved end. To fit hoof c.100mm in diameter.

LO/IR/39	midden	Drawbore tool, most of tang broken off. The pin itself is 198mm long and has rectangular section, 38mm long and 9mm x 8mm in section, forming its upper part. Below this it tapers from 7.5mm to 5mm.
LO/IR/40	midden	Indeterminate object but could be a bent nail. Made from 5 x 5mm bar - straight for 67mm then turning through a right angle
LO/IR/41	midden	Chisel? Straight bar, 144mm long, approximately square section with 3 straight sides and one curved out. Tapers from 35mm square to c. 29mm square before expanding out to c.39mm. The larger end is flat and spread out ?by hammering.
LO/IR/42	midden	Foot of cooking pot. Five-sided, three sides set at 90 deg to form a rectangular section; the other two angle up to form a ridge. Overall height 100mm, c.30mm square at top, tapering to 23 x 19mm before splaying out to form rounded foot c. 25mm x 25mm.
LO/IR/43	midden	deg to form a rectangular section; the other two angle up to form a ridge. Overall length c.97mm, c. 35mm square at top, decreasing to 24 x 21mm before tapering to a rounded, flattened point.
LO/IR/44	midden	Cooking pot, five fragments of, turned-out rim c.22mm wide. Internal diameter at rim c.320mm.
LO/IR/45	midden	Cooking pot, 16 fragments of. One fragment shows straight rim, thickened to depth of c.30mm, diameter c.300mm. Another fragment has, still attached, part of a side-handle. A third has what may be the mount for a carrying handle.
LO/IR/46	midden	?Drawbore tool, part of pin -101mm long, tapering from 9.5mm to 4.5mm.
LO/IR/47	midden	Bar, 78mm long, c. 6.5mm square in section.
LO/IR/48	midden	Bar, 75mm long, c. 6.5 x 7mm in section.
LO/IR/49	midden	Knife blade - possible fragment of but no sign of an edge.
LO/IR/50	midden	Bar, 77mm long, c. 3.5mm square in section.
LO/IR/51	midden	Nails, complete and fragments, 19 of; up to 60mm long. Most are heavily concreted to some extent but some can be seen to be of square section.
LO/IR/52	Midden	Probably nails but very heavily concreted, 7 of.
LO/IR/53	In and alongside Building 5	Part of scythe with heel, tang and beard. Preserved length of blade c.13mm. Note: the scythe is for the use of a left-handed scythes man.

LO/IR/54	In and alongside Building 5	Part of scythe blade c.250mm long; 65mm wide, tapering to about 60mm. Could be from same scythe as LO/IR/53.
LO/IR/55	In and alongside Building 5	Sickle. Blade almost complete c. 340mm long, up to 5mm thick, width 32mm where it approaches the handle, tapering to c.15mm at broken-off tip. Tang, 53mm long, 6mm thick, tapering from 11mm in width to 6mm at broken-off tip.
LO/IR/56	In and alongside Building 5	Sickle, part of blade, almost complete c. 20mm long, up to 8mm thick, width up to 33mm. Tang, 30mm long, rectangular section, perhaps c. 10 x 6mm, probably broken-off. Significantly more robust than LO/IR/55.
LO/IR/57	In and alongside Building 5	Sickle, part of blade c.10mm long, up to 6mm thick, up to 30mm wide
LO/IR/58	In and alongside Building 5	Sheet metal, 4 fragments, 4-5mm thick, 3 joining to give irregular piece 180mm x 130mm wide. The fourth fragment has 2 straight edges meeting in a rounded corner. Internal angle of c.60°.
LO/IR/59	In and alongside Building B5	Cauldron, rim fragment. c.6mm thick. Vertical side with raised band c.6mm wide set 20mm below rim. Height at least 100mm.
LO/IR/60	In and alongside Building B5	Horseshoe, part of. 112mm diameter, c.30mm wide, 10mm thick.
LO/IR/61	In and alongside Building B5	Horseshoe, part of. 120mm diameter x 120mm, up to 36mm wide, 10mm thick.
LO/IR/62	In and alongside Building B5	?Scythe, from tip of blade; 91mm long, tapering from 30mm to 23mm wide, 4mm thick.
LO/IR/63	In and alongside Building B5	?knife, part of, or scythe, from tip of blade; 58mm long, 22mm wide.
LO/IR/64	In and alongside Building B5	Swivel ring, broken, external diameter c.91mm; forged from round bar c.10mm thick.
LO/IR/65	In and alongside Building B5	Rim, 4mm deep, probably from base of square or rectangular tin can, with rounded corners. Long side 90mm long, other side at least 50mm long.
LO/IR/66	In and alongside Building B5	?Foot of cooking pot. Length c.90mm; 19mm x 8mm at top, tapering to 8mm square. Slightly curved.
LO/IR/67	In and alongside Building B5	Nails, 3 fragments of ; 76mm, 30mm and 27mm long.
LO/IR/68	In and alongside Building B5	Part base and side, squashed almost together, of square or rectangular tin can with rounded corners, cf. LO/IR/65.

LO/IR/69	In and alongside Building B5	Horseshoe, part of. 120mm diameter, up to 36mm wide, 9mm thick. Like LO/IR/61.
LO/IR/70	In and alongside Building B5	Swivel ring, part of, external diameter 45mm; forged from round bar. 7mm thick.
LO/IR/71	In and alongside Building B5	Sickle, fragment of blade, c.90mm long from near tip - tapers from c.21mm to 8mm.
LO/IR/72	In and alongside Building B5	Sickle, fragment of blade, c.57mm long - tapers from c.23.5mm to 22mm.
LO/IR/73	In and alongside Building B5	Perhaps rim of cooking pot or handle. A gently curved strip c.155mm long, up to 15mm wide. Edge, 8mm wide turned back on itself to stiffen it.
LO/IR/74	In and alongside Building B5	Perhaps part of heel plate for boot. Straight strip, gently curved at end. - C.71mm long and up to 17mm wide.
LO/IR/75	In and alongside Building B5	Handle, C-profile strip 17mm wide, bent, with concave side out, into a U-shape, 90mm wide, 75mm deep. Circular terminals c.27mm in diameter, pierced with circular holes c.10mm in diameter.
LO/IR/76	In and alongside Building B5	Spherical object, diameter c.42mm, weight c.60g - possible shot for hackbut (arquebus).
LO/IR/77	In and alongside Building B5	?fragment of knife blade
LO/IR/78 c.12 x 5mm	In and alongside Building B5	?spur, part Building B4 of. Curved strip, tapering from to 5 x 4mm.
LO/IR/79	In and alongside Building B5	Bar, or perhaps nail, apparently tapering to 10mm x 8mm but heavily concreted
LO/IR/80	In and alongside Building B5	Object ?part of ring: heavily concreted.
LO/IR/81	In and alongside Building B5	Object, ?part of ring: heavily concreted.
LO/IR/82	In and alongside Building B5	Wire nail, c.110mm long, c. 7mm thick.
LO/IR/83	In and alongside Building B5	Strip, approximately triangular in section and 140mm long (in two pieces) attached to thin plate - seems to be strengthening of rim of container.
LO/IR/84	In and alongside Building B5	Nails, 2 of, large-headed, square section - at least 80mm long.
LO/IR/85	In and alongside Building B5	Nails, 7 of, square section, parts of - up to 55mm long.

LO/IR/86	B4 adjacent to Building B1	Cauldron, 2 fragments of. The vessel had a vertical rim 100 mm high, diameter c. 360mm. Below this, the vessel expands to about 470mm at the shoulder. A raised band, up to 8mm wide and 2-3mm high is set c.18mm down from top of the rim.
LO/IR/87	B4	Cauldron, foot of, 88mm tall, rectangular cross-section, tapering downwards from 38mm x 30mm to 24mm x 20mm.
LO/IR/88	South of B5	Knife blade, part of, 92mm long, straight-backed, tapering from 20mm to 10mm
LO/IR/89	South of B5	Nails, 2 of, heavily concreted, 53mm and 67mm long.
LO/IR/90	South of B5	Nail?, concreted, c. 135mm long.
LO/IR/91	South of B5 extension	?scissors - seems 2 blades, 85mm long and up to 13mm wide, each having a straight edge and an opposing edge that curves to a point at one end. Apparently overlapping and joined together at one end. Somewhat concreted.
LO/IR/92	South of B5 extension	Hayfork, tines square in section c. 7mm and c. 125mm long. Connecting bar c. 85mm long, 11mm x 8mm.
LO/IR/93	B5	Cauldron, 6 fragments of.
LO/IR/94	B5	?knife blade, part of, 56mm long, 17mm wide.
LO/IR/95	B5	Metal strip, in 2 pieces, 108mm long, c.40mm wide and 3mm thick.
LO/IR/96	B5	?hook, formed from iron strip c.8mm square, flattened into a disc at one end and tapering slightly towards the other end.
LO/IR/97	B5	?nail, overall length c. 14mm, tapering from 9 x 9mm
LO/IR/98	B5	Nails, parts of 10, various sizes from 5 to 8mm thick.

Iron, 2012

LO/IR/99	Midden	Nails, fragments, 4 of, heavily corroded and concreted.
LO/IR/100	B4	Loop— possibly a buckle or part of harness. D-shaped, 46mm high, 34mm at widest part, made from round bar 6mm thick.
LO/IR/101	B4	Blade, part of, perhaps from blade of sheep shears - 105mm long, tapers from c.36mm to 21mm. Tip broken off. Heavily concreted.
LO/IR/102	B4	Bar— 81mm long, c.20mm wide, 16mm thick. Heavily concreted.

LO/IR/103	South of B5	Curved flat strip, 73mm long, 28mm wide - probably from horseshoe-shaped, heel protector.
LO/IR/104	South of B5	Bar– 121mm long, c.20mm wide, c.15mm square section. Heavily concreted.
LO/IR/105	no location	Sheep shears, part of - in 2 pieces.
LO/IR/106	no location	?Cauldron leg – 89mm long, tapering from c.15mm wide to c.12mm at turned out foot. Heavily concreted.
LO/IR/107-8	no location	Nails, 2 of, heavily concreted.
LO/IR/109	no location	Lumps, heavily concreted – perhaps parts of nails.
LO/IR/110	Midden	Knife blade, part of, 103mm long, tapering from 26mm to rounded point c.17mm wide. Back of the blade is straight up to 7mm thick. edge is slightly curved.
LO/IR/111	Midden	Tapering rod 88 mm long and c.10mm in diameter, perhaps pointed at one end. To the other end is attached an ovoid piece, 38mm x 24mm, with a round perforation c. 15mm in diameter.
LO/IR/112	Midden	Rod, heavily concreted – perhaps square section c.9mm in diameter, c.110mm long, pointed at one end which is turned back to form a hook.
LO/IR/113	Midden	Staple, heavily concreted with one prong broken off. Length c. 47mm width c.38mm.
LO/IR/114	Midden	Bar, heavily concreted. Length c.117mm tapering from c.16mm wide to c.12mm. Thickness c.8mm.
LO/IR/115	Midden	?Cooking pot, 2 pieces of. Curved piece, c.50mm long, 2-3mm thick suggests diameter of vessel c.200mm.
LO/IR/116	Midden	Nails, 2 fragments of. 53 and 25mm long.
LO/IR/117	Midden	Fragment of ?knife blade – 60mm long, 25mm wide.
LO/IR/118	Midden	Hook, 57mm high, 40mm wide, stem 45mm – made from square section bar up to 7mm square – heavily concreted.
LO/IR/119	Midden	Curved strip, 80mm long, 18mm wide - probably from horseshoe-shaped, heel protector.
LO/IR/120	Midden	Spike, with pointed tip bent back, 86mm long

LO/IR/121	Midden	Curved strips, 2 of, 17mm wide, c.6mm thick – heavily concreted.
LO/IR/122	Midden	Nails, 6 of, up to 72mm long, square section, 3 have heads.
LO/IR/123	Midden	?Iron slag.
LO/IR/124	Midden	Disc, possibly a pendant, 25mm in diameter, 0.4mm thick, chrome or silver plated. Pierced so as to have the form of a wheel with 8 elaborate spokes, the rim being 4mm wide, the hub 6mm in diameter. To the side is attached a turned back loop.
Stone, 2009		
LO/ST/ 1	Building B1 floor. Plate 54	Greywacke. Appeared to be part of the floor surface. Probably natural, tapering pebble that had been used as an axe. Slightly lentoid in section with one side flatter and the other curved as traditional stone axe. ‘Axe’ face fractured by probable use and butt end also chipped. Surface smooth but not polished. 270mm (total length) x 90mm x 45mm.
LO/ST/ 2	Building B2, room 2. Plate 54	Greywacke. Probably natural tapering pebble, 175mm x 50mm x 28mm. Shallow circular depressions, 25mm in diameter, hollowed out on each side by percussion on the axial line at a distance of c.50mm from the blunt end. Also a few percussion scars on the rounded broad end. Surface smooth but not polished. Appeared to have been carefully left on a stone projecting from the base of the internal north face of the wall.
LO/ST/ 3	Building B1	Greywacke. Partial disc, rudely fashioned, 85mm diameter x 10mm thick.
LO/ST/ 4	Molehill	Chert flake, 30mm x 18mm.
LO/ST/ 5	Building B1	Coal fragments (2 of)
LO/ST/ 6	Building B2, room 2	Haematite (‘keel’), faceted - 2 of.
LO/ST/ 7	Building B2, room 2	Specimen of Carboniferous limestone with fossil coral (<i>Lithostrotion junceum</i>) from mortar. This indicates that the lime used in the building was not the local Wrae Limestone but most likely was derived from the West Linton area .
LO/ST/ 8	Building B2, room 2.	Haematite (‘keel’), faceted - 2 of.
LO/ST /9	Building B1	Mortar, including fragment of red limestone. Possibly burnt.

LO/ST/10	Building B1	Limestone fragments, 5 of. Medium-grained limestone, brick red in colour, probably as a result of burning. One fragment contains part of the stem of a crinoid (corral) - most probably of Carboniferous age.
LO/ST/11	midden	Greywacke. Partial disc, rudely fashioned, c.80mm in diameter and up to 17mm thick.
LO/ST/12	midden	Cleaved siltstone. Partial disc, rudely fashioned, up to 160mm in diameter and up to 31mm thick.
LO/ST/13	midden	Greywacke. Almost certainly part of a whetstone. Straight - c. 111mm.long. In cross-section the sector of a circle with radius c.47mm and inner angle of about 45°. Its sides are polished; the outer corners rounded.
LO/ST/14	. midden	Greywacke. Whetstone. Probably originally a natural tapering pebble, 170mm long, up to 43mm wide and 27mm thick at the broken-off blunt end. Sharper end is rounded. Tendency to be faceted with one facet having a high polish and traces of rust-staining.
LO/ST/15	midden	Cleaved siltstone, buff-coloured, sub circular disc, up to 37.5mm in diameter and 6.7mm thick.
LO/ST/16	Building B2, room 2 Plate 25	Cleaved greywacke, and 'waisted' slab perhaps used as a weight to hold down turf or thatched roof.
LO/ST/ 17	midden	Haematite ('keel'), faceted - 4 of.
LO/ST/ 18	midden	Siltstone, part of a perforated disc or 'washer'; diameter c.30mm, central hole, almost certainly drilled, has diameter of 11.5mm.
LO/ST/19	midden	Flint flake, 36mm x 19mm; part cortex present.
LO/ST/20	midden	Slag or, bubbly, dark grey, adhering to fragment of greywacke.
LO/ST/21	midden Plate 55a Note: this bead may be glass	Jet or cannel, bead, round. Diameter 11mm with 3.5mm hole. Shallow depression around hole on one side - perhaps where drilling started.
LO/ST/22	In and alongside Building B5	Haematite ('keel'), 3 pieces of, one with smoothed face.
LO/ST/23	In and alongside Building B5	Jet or cannel piece, one face smoothed and rounded; other faces are natural fractures.
LO/ST/24	In and alongside Building B5	Cleaved greywacke pot lid but probably a natural flat pebble. Near perfect oval 67mm x 40mm, up to 24mm thick. Chipped at one end.
LO/ST/25	In and alongside Building B5	Slate or cleaved siltstone, roughly square, c.170mm across by 8mm thick. One surface is covered with

graffiti – several letter ‘E’s (some incomplete) with serif’s are among a jumble of other figures which include lines and circles, but which are difficult if at all possible to decipher their meaning (if any).

LO/ST/26	In and alongside Fig 10 Building B5	Cleaved siltstone slab, roughly rectangular, c.135mm long by 80mm by 4mm thick. Graffiti on both surfaces appear to represent ‘stick’ figures, some are now incomplete due to slate breakage. A possible face mask is also represented.
LO/ST/27	In and alongside Building B5	Cleaved siltstone slab, roughly rectangular, c.150mm long. In two pieces. Graffiti on one side is an obscure drawing.
LO/ST/28	In and alongside Building B5	Flint, roughly rectangular, c.35 x 26mm, with some cortex? Perhaps intended for use as gunflint.
LO/ST/29	Floor of Building B 5	Haematite (‘keel’), faceted.
LO/ST/30	B4	Flint, yellow-brown, traces of cortex.
LO/ST/31	South of B5	Greywacke, river pebble, broken, 85mm x 55mm x 25mm thick. Smoothed on both sides - possible use as whetstone.
LO/ST/32	Fig’s 13-14 & Pl 38 Floor of B5 and near the seat at the west	Cleaved silty mudstone. Irregular rectangular 120mm x 75mm x 4mm thick. One surface has a number of straight lines inscribed on it, some of these form a rectangular figure, however, letter ‘E’s with serifs end are clear but the most extraordinary inscription is that of an insect, clearly a bee or perhaps a wasp with a multi striped body which tapers at the back and with two wings and a round head.
LO/ST/33	Building B5 , Fig 15 West end of, behind stone seat	Pocket sundial, c. 45mm in diameter, inscribed on roughly circular fragment of cleaved silty mudstone c.75mm in diameter. Tapering socket, 11 mm long, at centre for gnomon. Hours inscribed in Roman numerals.
LO/ST/34	B5 Plate 40	Grindstone, fragment of, made from dull grey-purple sandstone (Lower Old Red Sandstone). Diameter c. 200mm, thickness 48-50 mm. Square central socket c. 70mm across. Two deep parallel grooves on circumference. {1 of 3 pieces)
LO/ST/35	B5 Fig’s 16-17 & Pl 53	Perforated circular disc of cleaved mudstone; diameter 53-55mm by 3mm thick, it has a central hole of 6mm. The piece has been inscribed With the representation of a face mask from a Bellarmine jug, two of which were found on the site. Written over the face impression is the word ‘James’. The opposite side of the disc is plain.
LO/ST/36	B5 Pl 53	Perforated circular disc – cleaved siltstone, diameter 30-32mm, central hole 6mm.

LO/ST/37	B5	Spindle whorl - part of, split, forming half of a perforated circular disc; cleaved siltstone, diameter 35mm, central hole 11mm.
Stone, 2012		
LO/ST/37	Midden	‘Keel’, fragment of, one large striated facet.
LO/ST/38	South of B5	Whetstone, part of, in fine-grained greywacke; 71mm long. oval section, tapering from 21.5mm x 15mm to rounded end. One side smoothed flat.
LO/ST/39	South of B5	‘Keel’, 2 fragments of, one has 2 striated facets; the other shows no sign of use.
LO/ST/40	B5	Chert, blue-grey, smooth fracturing, evidence of working.
LO/ST/41	West of B1	Whetstone, most of, in medium-grained greywacke; c.160mm long, oval section, tapering to rounded ends from 41mm x 32mm at a point c.100mm from the end.
LO/ST/42	West of B1	Whetstone, most of, in fine-grained greywacke; 136mm long. rounded rectangular section, 41mm x up to 26mm, rounded ends. The 2 larger sides are smoothed by use.
LO/ST/43	West of B1	‘Keel’, small fragment of, no sign of use.
LO/ST/44	Midden	‘Keel’, small fragment of, 2 small striated facets.
LO/ST/45	Midden	Slate, c. 75mm x 60mm x 10.5mm – no markings
LO/ST/46	no location	Spindle whorl - part of, split, forming half of a perforated circular disc; cleaved siltstone, diameter 35mm, central hole 11mm.
LO/ST/47	no location	‘Keel’, 3 fragments of, one has one striated facet.
LO/ST/48	Area B5 below W seat	‘Keel’, 2 fragments of, one has 4 striated facets.
LO/ST/49	Trench 9 Plate 31 & Fig 8	Disc of slate 70mm in diameter by 5mm thick. Both sides are decorated with inscribed cross hatching with one side having a neater set of crossed lines than the other.
LO/ST/50	B5 floor Fig 12	Piece of slate measuring 105mm by 95mm by 5mm thick. One side is inscribed with lines and curves, but what appear to be the letters ‘V’ is shown in several places.
LO/ST/51	B5 floor Fig 9 & Pl 36	Piece of slate irregular shaped measuring 160mm by 120mm by 10mm thick. One side is profusely decorated with inscriptions which include a letter ‘B’

		written in scroll and over which the word 'Willia' (m) appears, other letters are 'A', 'g', 'y', 'ul' and the words 'ye ould -oll' and possibly the word 'same' below.
LO/ST/52	B5 floor	Piece of slate measuring 160mm by 140mm by 4mm thick. One side has inscribed lines some of which cross each other.
LO/ST/53	B5 floor Fig 11 & Pl 37	Piece of slate measuring 225mm by 150mm by 8mm thick. One side has four 'stick' men incised into the surface; a possible armorial shield may be represented but this may simply be co incidental.
LO/ST/54	Trench 4 Plate 44	Slate disc c150mm diameter, pot lid?
LO/ST/55	Trench 4	Slate disc c 150mm diameter, pot lid?
LO/ST/56	no location	Greywacke stone, natural, may have been used as weight for thatch or loom
Copper alloy, 2009		
LO/CA/1	Building B2 Plate 14 Room 1	Rowel spur, wheel and one terminal missing, otherwise in good condition.
LO/CA/ 2	In and alongside Building B5	Copper turner/bodle, uncertain king (probably mid to late 17 th VI or Charles I (1614-29?). Cf LO/CA/ 8 ⁶ .
LO/CA/ 3	In and alongside Building B5	Button, flat, 18mm in diameter, c. 1mm thick at rim, increasing to 2mm at centre where part of loop survives.
LO/CA/ 4	In and alongside Building B5	Button, concave back plate, 21mm in diameter. Scar of broken-off loop.
LO/CA/ 5	In and alongside Building B5	Buckle, part of, in 2 pieces. Frame of 5mm wide strip, formed into c.40mm square with rounded corners; slight curve about vertical axis; centre strut missing.
LO/CA/ 6	In and alongside Building B5	Pinfire cartridge, base of, 20mm in diameter, 8mm high with rim less than 1mm wide. Mid 19th Century.
LO/CA/ 7	Midden	Coin, 16.5mm diameter. Copper turner/turner, probably of James VI or Charles I (1614-29?). [=NH9].
LO/CA/ 8	Midden	Copper turner/bodle, uncertain king (probably mid to late 17 th century). [=NH10].
LO/CA/ 9	on floor of Building B5	Copper disc, roughly circular - 22-23mm in diameter. Presumably a coin but no ornamentation visible.
LO/CA/10	B5	Button, flat surface, 16.5mm in diameter. Loop, 6mm high, fashioned from flat plate pierced with circular hole 3mm in diameter.

⁶ Note. Not examined by N Holmes

LO/CA/11	B5	?Buckle, part of, consists of a curved strip, of variable width from 8mm to 9.5mm wide and c.3mm thick. Thickened on inner edge. Patterned, in relief, with scrolls having expanded circular terminals.
Copper alloy, 2012		
LO/CA/12	B5	Nozzle, possibly brass. A tube, formed of metal 2.5mm thick, tapering from 23.5mm to 17.5mm at the aperture. The other end is attached to a block, 25mm square and 17,5mm deep. This is attached, in turn, to a washer, 33mm in diameter and 2.5mm thick, and to a tube, 20mm in external diameter threaded on the outside. On one side of the square block is 'E & DW 1884' This is a pneumatic or hydraulic hose fitting probably from Talla works
Lead, 2009		
LO/LD/ 1	Midden	Strip, 120mm long, 40mm wide and up to 4.5mm thick.
LO/LD/ 2	Midden	Strip, 72mm long, up to 20mm wide; T-shaped in section, appears to have been used to seal a join, perhaps of two planks of wood.
LO/LD/ 3	Midden	Strip, L-shaped. Presence of mortar adhering to one side suggests it was used to seal join between a squared beam and a plastered surface.
LO/LD/ 4	In and alongside Building B5	Small irregular 36mm x 19mm strip, less than 2mm thick.
Bone and teeth, 2009		
LO/BO/ 1	Midden	Fragment limb bone near joint, bovine, burnt.
LO/BO/ 2	Midden	Fragment limb bone and 2 fragments of ribs, one burnt, ovine.
LO/BO/ 3	Midden	Part right mandible, ovine.
LO/BO/ 4	Midden	Teeth, four of, ovine.
LO/BO/ 5	In and alongside Building B5	Strip of bone 65mm long, tapering from 11mm to 8mm. 2.5mm diameter hole in broad end. ?Trim for knife handle
Bone, 2012		
LO/BO/ 6	no location	Bone, small fragment of, possibly burnt.
Leather, 2009		
LO/LE/ 1	Midden	Appears to consist of 2 strips, c.46mm long, 15mm wide nailed together by small iron nails or tacks. The strip with the nail heads showing is pierced by 5 small screws c.8mm long, set in a roughly straight line at c.8.5mm centres.

LO/LE/ 2 Midden Strip, flat, irregular, up to 35mm across.

Appendix III
Metal Detected Finds, 2009 by Robert Whitecross, descriptions by Ian Paterson (both BAG)

NGR's by GPS

The majority of finds were in the vicinity of the excavation area.

LO/MD/1	NT10806 29558 Plate 68	Silver coin, James VI Thistle Merk (or part merk, ?half), crowned shield surrounded by 'Iacobus 6 D G R Scotorum'. Reverse: Crowned thistle; 'Regem Iova Protegit 1602'. Worn but entirely legible.
LO/MD/2	NT10824 29554 Plate 63	Lead plug with a partial square section gap for window bar of ¾ inch (19mm).
LO/MD/3	NT10832 29571	Lead piece, oval, 28mm x 23mm x 9mm thick.
LO/MD/4	NT10834 29567 Plate 61	Star-shaped medallion featuring the Royal Coat of Arms, a group of animals including horse, donkey, dog and chickens and the texts 'Be merciful after thy power. Justice Kindness' and 'R. Band of Mercy. RSPCA'. Traces of gilt on copper alloy. One star point has hole for suspension cord.
LO/MD/5	NT10835 29579	Copper alloy button, 2 parts with loop, oval, 30mm x 26mm, dome-shaped.
LO/MD/6	NT10845 29556 Plate 56	Copper alloy buckle, 48mm x 36mm, curved.
LO/MD/7	NT10843 29568	Lead pistol ball, spent, 9mm diameter.
LO/MD/8	NT10824 29559 Plate 58	Circular copper alloy box and lid, 38mm diameter x 20mm deep overall. Possibly for snuff?
LO/MD/9	NT10825 29563	Copper alloy button, with loop, 16mm diameter.
LO/MD/10, a, b, c	NT10813 29554	Halfpennies, 3 of. George III, much worn, dates illegible.
LO/MD/11	NT10846 29548	Copper alloy disc, fragmented, possibly buckle cover, design and/or legend illegible, c 20mm diameter.
LO/MD/12	No Location	Fragment copper alloy sheet with folded edge, 40mm x 18mm.
LO/MD/13	Building No 2 Plate 24	Steel padlock, 90mm x 55mm.
LO/MD/14	Building No 2 Plate 24	Copper alloy padlock, 75mm x 46mm.
LO/MD/15	NT10843 29504 Plate 70	Edward I silver penny, London mint. 1271-1327 AD.
LO/MD/16	NT10835 29494 Plate 70	Edward I silver penny, worn and slightly clipped. Mint illegible.
LO/MD/17	NT10836 29512 Plate 70	Edward I silver penny (incomplete). Canterbury mint.

1271-1327 AD.

LO/MD/18	NT10837 29504 Plate 70	Edward I silver penny (half, ?clipped). 1271-1327 AD.
LO/MD/19	NT10837 29499 Plate 70	Edward I silver penny (incomplete). 1271-1327 AD.
LO/MD/20	NT10876 29562	Copper coin.
LO/MD/21	NT10795 29560	Lead musket ball (spent).
LO/MD/22	NT10819 29579	Lead ingot 95mm x 80mm x 15mm, formed in base of a bowl.
LO/MD/23	NT10824 29571 Plate 57	Copper alloy disc with central perforation - perhaps harness mount, floral design, 26mm x 2mm.
LO/MD/24	NT10832 29571	Copper coin, illegible, possibly bawbee, 23mm diameter.
LO/MD/25	NT10645 29369	Copper alloy ferule, 20mm diameter x 10mm.
LO/MD/26	NT10741 29584 Plate 62	Lead musket balls, 3 of, perhaps marking location of target.
LO/MD/27	NT10820 29575	Iron bar, 160mm total length, 30mm x 14mm central bar with loop on one end expanding to 65mm diameter with hole 30mm diameter, and with possible smaller hole at broken end. Associated with Talla pipeline?
LO/MD/28	Same place as others Plate 70	Edward I silver penny, Bristol mint. 1271-1327 AD.
LO/MD/29	NT10874 29568	Coin, silver, diameter c. 20mm. Much worn with only outline of king's head visible. Perhaps George III sixpence.
LO/MD/30	NT10835 29560	Coin, copper alloy, diameter c. 25mm. Much worn. Head of James II (1685-88) visible with 'Jacobus II' and 'Dei Gratia'. On reverse. Crown, backed by crossed sceptres. 'XII' above; 'Jan' partly visible below. Shilling - 'Gun Money' - struck in Ireland, January 1689.
LO/MD/31	NT11021 29622 Plate 69	Coin, silver, diameter 20-21mm, much worn. ?Charles I sixpence. Part head, facing left, with crown. XL on right (?= 1640) 'CAR . DG MAG. FR . HIB. Reverse: only crown, visible at top. [S]VPREMA LEX SALUS REI PVB.

LO/MD/32 No location **Plates 59 & 60** Small sword guard in bronze.

It consists of 2 concave oval shells - one 81.5mm x 42mm, the other 78mm x 39mm - that flank a rectangular aperture 13mm x 8mm for the tang. A rain guard or *chappe* indicates that the blade below the guard was rectangular in section, 37mm wide and 7mm thick. Each shell has on its external, convex side a Rococo scene in relief in which a nude, semi-recumbent female figure, possibly Psyche sleeping, leans against the knees of a second, perhaps seated, figure - probably also female (Cupid's mother?). A seemingly concerned *putto* is in attendance. The shells, on their interior side, have, in relief, a lion *marchant* carrying a winged male rider, Cupid, who holds the reins in his left hand and a bow in his raised right arm.

LO/MD/33	NT11105 29632 Plate 56	Buckle frame, copper alloy, flat, consisting of back-to-back trapezoids expanding in width from 28mm at centre strut to 43mm at outside. Outside bars increase in width to c.10mm at centre. Small knobs on outside corners of buckle.
LO/MD/34	NT11084 29634	Lead musket ball, diameter c. 18mm, weight c. 25g (spent).
LO/MD/35	NT10651 29600	Lead musket ball, diameter c. 17.5mm, weight c. 25g (spent).
LO/MD/36	NT10835 29574	2 fragments copper alloy sheet, one, 49mm x 29mm and 0.7mm thick apparently slightly curved, has edge folded back c.6mm. Cf.LO/MD/12.
LO/MD/37	NT10834 29589 Plate 66	3 of lead bag seals, c.18mm diameter. All have been stamped, one with the initials 'V.K.P.', one possibly with an undecipherable motif.
LO/MD/38	NT10834 29589	Lead bar, fragment of, 35mm long, one end rounded, the other shows break. Triangular section 18-21mm wide 11.5-13mm high. Purpose unknown.
LO/MD/39	NT10969 29603	Lead bar, 31mm long, of roughly equilateral triangle section, length of sides c. 23mm. One end cut on a slant, the other hollowed out. Purpose unknown.
LO/MD/40	NT10969 29603	Strap handle, part of. Copper alloy: thin sheet folded over ?wooden lath c.22mm wide by c.4mm thick so that turned-over edges almost meet on inside of curve. Overall length 117mm.
LO/MD/41	No location	Lead pieces, 4 of, formless, total weight c.365g.
LO/MD/42	No location	Copper alloy disc, diameter 26.5mm, probably coin but no markings preserved on either face
LO/MD/43	No location	Copper alloy disc, diameter 22-23.5mm, almost certainly coin but no markings visible on either face
LO/MD/44	No location	Lead disc, roughly circular, diameter c.34mm, c.2mm thick, with eccentrically placed hole 8mm in diameter.

LO/MD/45	No location	Plate 65	Lead cone shaped weight, 13mm diameter at base, with 5mm diameter iron ring set in its top. The base has rounded edges and has a 6mm wide dovetail groove cut across it, was infilled with wood. Perhaps attached to a wooden fishing float to keep it upright in the water and thus more visible?
Metal Detected Finds, 2012			
LO/MD/46	NT08190 30231		Button, copper alloy, 24mm in diameter, slightly convex. Circular loop Bottom of field c.6mm in diameter – contains traces of fabric.
LO/MD/47	NT10613 29613		Copper alloy sheet fragments, 4 of. Two fragments conjoin to form ragged plate 90mm x up to 43mm wide, less than 1mm thick. Applied to this was a rectangular plate, also formed of 2 conjoining fragments, 53mm x 45mm x 1.4mm thick. Presumably from box-shaped container.
LO/MD/48	NT10613 29613		Probably a nail but lacking a head
LO/MD/49 a, b	NT10749 29598		Discs - copper alloy. 2 of, 19mm and 20mm, probably coins but nothing visible.
LO/MD/50	NT10870 29561		Button, copper alloy, slightly convex, 27mm in diameter, part broken off, loop missing.
LO/MD/51	NT10831 29550	Plate 67	Ring, silver, in form of a belt with buckle, 22mm in diam 22mm, 6-7mm wide. Hallmark HB [ANCHOR] [R] [LION (_marchant)].
LO/MD/52	NT10872 29563	Plate 64	Spindle whorl, lead, outer diameter c.22mm, inner diameter 10mm; thickness at inner edge 8.5-9mm, tapering to sharp outer edge.
LO/MD/53	NT10867 29555	Plate 56	Buckle frame, copper alloy, curved, 47.5mm wide, 41mm high. Formed from oval section bar 2.5mm wide, 2mm thick, thickening to c.5mm at central strut – which is missing.
LO/MD/54	NT10867 29555		Coin. copper alloy, diameter 29mm, portrait of George II with 'GEORGIVS II REX' with date 1737 on obverse; on reverse, figure of Britannia with 'Britannia'.
LO/MD/55	NT10657 29604		Musket/pistol balls, lead, 16 – 18mm in diameter. One is broken, c. 5m scatter
LO/MD/56	NT10867 29555		Copper alloy sheet fragments, 13 of, They appear to be from a disc c.100mm in diameter with a thickened rim, 4mm wide and slightly less 2mm thick. Perhaps, like LO/MD/47, the disc is decoration on a larger container.
LO/MD/57a	No location	Plate 56	Copper alloy buckle frame - oblong, 40mm x 30mm; curved, made from rounded bar, thickened at the centre of all four sides.

LO/MD/57b	No location	Button, copper alloy diameter 22mm, flat, plain loop 5mm high. The face of the button is plain. The underside has a thin circular metal sheet 18.5mm in diameter applied to it. This carries an incised decoration consisting of a crown above and 'DOUBLE GILT' below- enclosed in a circular frame composed of small circular holes.
LO/MD/57c	No location	Disc, copper alloy, c.14.5mm in diameter, may be a coin but nothing visible.

The following silver thaler was found by excavation

LO/Si/1	in till below midden	Silver thaler see Plate 23 for full description
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Appendix IV

COINS FROM LOGAN BURN, MOSSFENNAN FARM, BROUGHTON, LANARKSHIRE

By

Nick Holmes

National Museum of Scotland

Nineteen coins were examined, divisible into two clearly defined groups. Six silver pennies of Edward I were found sufficiently close together to indicate that they represent all or part of a small spread hoard. The remaining coins are of post-mediaeval date.

The probable hoard

This comprises six English silver pennies of Edward I, the latest minted in 1306-7. Since there are four coins closely grouped within the period 1305-7, and none of the immediately succeeding issues, which are common, there is a reasonable argument for suggesting that the hoard was put together no later than around 1307, but clearly the number of coins is too small for any definite conclusions.

Post-mediaeval coins

It is notable that no coins apart from the thaler were found on this site dating from between the early 14th century and the late 16th or early 17th century. This presumably indicates that the deposition of the probable hoard was a single event, and that the occupation of the site did not commence until the post-mediaeval period. The eleven remaining identifiable coins range in date from the reign of James VI to that of George III. Although both silver and copper coins were found, none is of a large denomination, and they may be considered to represent fairly typical domestic losses.

The sixpence of William III is, as is so often the case with coins of this type found in Scotland, extremely worn and bent in two places. These items have often been described as love tokens, but this seems fanciful. There are far too many of them, and they all seem to be sixpences or shillings of William III. The motivation for this defacement is unknown, but may have been political.

The Irish gun money shilling would not have been legal tender in Scotland, but examples of this coinage are found fairly frequently in Scottish soil. Presumably they were brought back by those who had fought in Ireland in the late 17th century and eventually discarded.

LIST OF COINS⁷

The possible hoard

Plate 70

All are English silver pennies of Edward I

NH 1.	3d, Bristol (1280)
	[LO/MD/28]

⁷ Numbers in square brackets refer to main catalogue - concordance by Ian Paterson

- NH 2. 9b1, York (royal) (1300)
[LO/MD/16]
- NH 3. 10cf (1?), Canterbury (1305-6?)
[LO/MD/18]
- NH 4. 10cf2a, London (1306-7)
[LO/MD/15]
- NH 5. 10cf2a, London (1306-7)
[LO/MD/19]
- NH 6. 10cf2b, Canterbury (1306-7)
[LO/MD/17]

Other coins

Scotland

- NH 7. **Plate 68** James VI silver one-eighth thistle merk (1602)
[LO/MD/ 1]
- NH 8. **Plate 69** Charles I silver 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st (Briot's) issue, type IV (1637)
[LO/MD/31]
- NH 9. Copper twopence/turner, probably of James VI or Charles I (1614-29?)
[LO/MD/ 7]
- NH 10. Copper turner/bodle, uncertain king (probably mid to late 17th century)
[LO/MD/ 8]
- NH 11. Copper coin, probably a bawbee (late 17th century?)
[LO/MD/24]

England

- NH 12. William III silver sixpence (1695-1701)
[LO/MD/29]

Ireland

- NH 13. James II copper 'gun money' shilling, large type (April, 1690) [LO/MD/30]

Great Britain

- NH 14. George II copper halfpenny (1729-54) [LO/MD/20]
- NH 15. George III copper halfpenny (1799) [LO/MD/10a]
- NH 16. George III copper halfpenny (1806-7) [LO/MD/10b]
- NH 17. Another similar [LO/MD/10c]

Unidentifiable

- NH 18. Copper disc, diameter 26.5 mm [LO/MD/42]
- NH 19. Another, diameter 24.0 x 22.5 mm [LO/MD/43]

Details of most coins from the site

Nick Holmes (National Museum of Scotland)

COINS FROM LOGAN BURN, MOSSFENNAN FARM, BROUGHTON, LANARKSHIRE

Nineteen coins were examined, divisible into two clearly defined groups. Six silver pennies of Edward I were found sufficiently close together to indicate that they represent all or part of a small spread hoard. The remaining coins are of post-mediaeval date.

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suggesting that the hoard was put together no later than around 1307, but clearly the number of coins is too small for any definite conclusions (see above for possible reason for loss).

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The possible hoard

All are English silver pennies of Edward I

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2. 9b1, York (royal) (1300)
3. 10cf (1?), Canterbury (1305-6?)
4. 10cf2a, London (1306-7)
5. 10cf2a, London (1306-7)
6. 10cf2b, Canterbury (1306-7)

Other coins

Scotland

7. James VI silver one-eighth thistle merk (1602)
8. Charles I silver 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st (Briot's) issue, type IV (1637)
9. Copper two pence/turner, probably of James VI or Charles I (1614-29?)
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12. William III silver sixpence (1695-1701)

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13. James II copper gun money shilling, large type (April 1690)

Great Britain

- 14. George II copper halfpenny (1729-54)
- 15. George III copper halfpenny (1799)
- 16. George III copper halfpenny (1806-7)
- 17. Another similar

Unidentifiable

- 18. Copper disc, diameter 26.5 mm
- 19. Another, diameter 24.0 x 22.5 mm