

Report on the excavation and consolidation of Wintercleuch Bastle House, Daer Valley, South Lanarkshire and it's formation into a Heritage Trail

**With specialist contributions by Dennis Gallagher, Ann Matheson,
Robin Murdoch and Ian Paterson.**

by Tam Ward 2012

Abstract

The complete excavation and consolidation of the remains of Wintercleuch bastle house was done by Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG), who thereafter created a heritage trail to the site. The excavation showed the occupation of the bastle to the 17th and 18th centuries and also that the building had been deliberately demolished.

Introduction

Wintercleuch is one of a series of bastle houses discovered in the 1980's by BAG in Upper Clydesdale and with other possible examples in nearby Peeblesshire (Ward 1998), it is also one of several in Clydesdale which have been excavated. The site can be visited as a heritage trail (below) (Fig 1). Saville, Tipping & Ward 2007 – 2010) and which is local to the distribution of the Dunlop items, this period must now be considered when analysing stray finds.

Daer Site No 18. Bastle house, buildings, enclosures and rig. Centred NS 980 114 355m OD Wintercleuch bastle house and fermtoun lies on the north side of Wintercleuch Burn and at the base of the SE flank of Mid Height (hill) (Fig's 1 & 2), buildings, buchts and enclosures which are probably associated with the bastle can be found further down stream and also on the other side of the burn to the south, on the lower northern slope of Lion Hill. Together they make up a farming system dateable to the 17th/18th centuries.

See reports on other nearby excavations; Interim Report No 4b, pages 1 – 5.

Excavation

The excavation was done by hand tools and trowelling, finds were recorded to locations within and around the main building.

The excavated bastle was originally seen as a grass covered mound about 1.5m high (PI 1) and which had been clipped by the construction of a new access road to the site, this only revealed that a building with lime mortar lay below the mound, although a sheet of copper from an indeterminate object lay in the exposure.

The entire building which lay only about 5m from the burn was eventually excavated to reveal the following details:

Aligned E/W, the total length was 11.6m by 6.6m wide, the walls were 1m thick and survived to a maximum height of 1.5m (PI 2), at the entrance which was in the long north wall about 2m from the eastern gable. A roll moulded door rybat of red coloured Dumfriesshire sandstone survived on the west side of the entrance, which also had a massive greywacke slab as a threshold.

Immediately inside the entrance on the east side are the remains of a stair case (PL 3) leading up to the former house part of the building. Five treads, all greywacke stones indicate the stair has been a scale and platt type and would have turned at a right angle to rise over the haunch of the vaulted basement. The surviving stairway was 1m wide and with 0.15m high risers. Beneath the stair an aumbry had been made within the bulk of the masonry required to support the stair. At the base of the stair a single piece of red sandstone survived to show the roll moulding of a newel.

On the right or west side on the entrance a short wall of 0.4m thick was built to partially screen the basement, here on the floor was a second massive greywacke slab and this led to an area of about 3m square and which was cobbled or paved with a variety of sizes of boulders but made to create a fairly level floor surface. The floor surface gave way inside the main chamber to an open drain or grip which ran all the way to the west gable (PI 2), the drain was up to 0.5m wide by 0.15m deep and discharged through a tunnel in the west gable. The main room was 6.5m long by just over 4m wide.

It was evident that the open drain was the entire stone content of the basement floor (apart from the stair end) and on each side of the drain was a series of stake holes, randomly placed and which penetrated into the natural gravelly till by about 100mm. The stakes had been no larger than 50mm thick. Such an arrangement was found in several buildings on the nearby Glenochar site, both in the bastle itself and also in several of the associated house / byres there. Three stakes provided enough wood to be identified and two were found to be hazel, while a third proved to be rowan wood. The features are interpreted as being associated with fodder being kept off the floor surface while feeding animals.

A secondary drain tunnel was on the south long wall (PI 4) and opened into a gully which may have originally been the wall trench, however, the gully drained to the west where it met with another drain leading from the tunnel in the west gable wall.

The evidence for a vaulted chamber only just survived by the curvature of the north wall at the point where it joined the short internal wall, however, the remains of the stair is also a clear indicator that the basement was barrel vaulted, probably about 3m above the central drain.

The entire interior of the building was choked with lime mortared rubble which lay over a thin lens of black soil on the floor surfaces (PI 4a). In the central area of the room and about 0.5m to 1m above the floor was a quantity of charcoal in good lumps, these were sampled. This burnt material was within the demolition debris and is more likely to be associated with the demolition of the building, rather than its occupation.

The external quoins of the building were greywacke boulders. The SE corner of the building was cut down to the basal layer of stones, but this had been the result of making the recent track and not by the people who dismantled the bastle.

For the entire length of the north long wall, externally the ground was paved or cobbled (not shown on plan) but parts of this were unconsolidated, perhaps as a consequence of the demolition process.

A non mortared wall of 1.5m thick (Fig 3) ran off from the east gable for almost 3m where the road had been cut, probably truncating it at that time, and beneath this wall was yet another drain tunnel. All the three drain tunnels were about 150 - 200mm square.

On the west side of the bastle (Fig 3) there had been another building with a well made, level paved floor, this floor was about 0.2m above the open drain which flowed from within the bastle and then to the its SW corner. The remains of another non mortared wall about 1m thick survived on the south side of the second chamber? And this had a right angle return of a lesser wall heading southwards. There were no wall stones on the north side of the floor surface and a fire place lay on the till, and therefore below the level of the paving. Whether the fire had been created before a paved floor or after it had been partially removed was uncertain.

Along the south wall a 1m wide trench was opened and at the base of this water logged ground were preserved pieces of wood of a variety of sizes; twigs and other pieces which appeared to have been fragments of boards or planks and also what appeared to be the sharpened ends of stakes, two of which had been burned on their upper or external ends. One piece of wood with a hole cut through was analysed and shown to be birch.

The entire site is now water logged and this has created a good preservation environment for organic materials, however, the conditions made excavation more awkward (PI's 16 & 17). Nevertheless it is known that organic material still lies around the bastle house itself, if not in other areas of the site.

The finds from the site were varied and indicated occupation through the 17th century and abandonment of the site in the early 18th century.

It is possible that a raised area of ground on the immediate west side of the bastle house (PI 1) conceals further building/s; however this may be a natural feature.

The immediate environs of the bastle house have other remains, including buildings, enclosures and a patch of lazy bed cultivation. Part of this upland farming system is also given in Sites No's 16 and 17 in earlier reports.

Finds

With exception of glass bottles and tobacco pipe bowls reported by Robin Murdoch and Dennis Gallagher respectively, all finds are catalogued by Ian Paterson of BAG (all in App I). See also the report by Robin Murdoch on glass assemblages from Glenochar and Smithwood bastles (Murdoch 2006).

A sparse assemblage was retrieved from the excavation and from metal detecting, and this reflects the size of area that was explored, which was relatively small. Nevertheless the collection does have the necessary components to allow for occupation interpretation, and the primary observation is that the finds from Wintercleuch exactly reflect those from other BAG excavations dealing with 17th/18th century upland settlement in Clydesdale and Tweeddale.

Of particular significance are the pottery, glass and tobacco related finds. Such items tend to be relatively short lived objects and are therefore good aids to interpreting the occupation period of the site and the status of the occupants.

The pottery forms two principal groupings; early course wares typical of the 17th century and later glazed wares of Staffordshire type of the early 18th century. Unglazed and green glaze bowls and jugs (PI's 5 – 6) make up the earlier pottery while occasional sherds of the red earthen ware with yellow slip (PI 8), so called Staffordshire Ware, represent the latter days of the site occupation.

The glass sherds are dateable by neck and base shapes and these are all attributable to early 18th century wine bottles as described below (Murdoch).

Perhaps the best dateable evidence comes in the form of tobacco pipe bowls and stems (PI's 9 & 10) which were quite numerous throughout the limited excavations. The range of dateable types is invaluable to understanding the period of occupation (see Gallagher below) and they confirm the conclusions reached on the basis of the glass and pottery.

The metal items retrieved are fairly typical of those found on other BAG post medieval sites, and part of the strategy adopted by BAG is to metal detect the immediate environs of the sites in order to mitigate against unauthorised detecting. The result often produces interesting objects which help considerably with site interpretation and which would otherwise remain unknown within the project.

Items such as horseshoes (PI 13) are valuable as they show small ponies were the norm for such places.

Plate 12 shows some of the commonly found copper alloy objects; buckles range in types from belt buckles, especially harness items, to 18th century shoe buckles. Strap ends and harness mounts also occur at some other sites. Contemporary coins were almost absent at Wintercleuch while most sites produce at least a few low denomination copper coins.

Lead objects were musket balls, an attractive floret button and a washer or whorl (PI 11).

A stone spindle whorl (PI 11) is also a common type find, and in every post medieval excavation by BAG, haematite (ochre) pieces which have been rubbed to give faceted sides are found (PI 14), it is believed by the excavators that this ubiquitous substance was ground to a powder and used as a colouring agent, most likely as a keel for marking sheep.

History

Wintercleuch falls into the architectural style of building known as a bastle house, a strong defensive house built with good quality lime mortar and often with a stone vaulted basement (Ward 1998). The case for an otherwise unknown series of such buildings in Upper Clydesdale is now more than established through the work of BAG on various nearby sites (Ward *ibid*). Bastle houses were the last defensible houses to be built in Scotland.

Most of Upper Clydesdale ownership fluctuated between the powerful Douglas and Hamilton families, who inter married throughout the 17th/18th centuries. Wintercleuch was in the possession of the Duchess Anne of Hamilton in 1693, and with the consent of her husband, alienated the estate in favour of a younger son, who was created Earl of Selkirk and Lord Daer. All of the lands on the east side of the Daer Water (where Wintercleuch lies) were part of the Selkirk Estates, as seen on a map of Hopetoun Estates by Udney in 1791 and which was based on a map by Wells in 1760 (SRO RHP 6875). Hopetoun Estates owned all of the land in Crawford parish (including several known bastle houses and fermtouns) on the west side of the rivers of Daer and Clyde.

There can be little doubt that the Clydesdale bastle houses were built as a direct consequence of the infamous border reivers and the total lawlessness which prevailed along the Anglo Scottish border in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The history of the period is extremely well documented and is one of family feud rather than national alliances. The story is not concerned about Scottish/English conflict; families had members on both sides of the border and Scots raided Scots as the English did likewise. The context of local bastle houses in Upper Clyde and possibly Tweed will be fully rehearsed when a more definitive report on this aspect of BAG's Projects is published (Ward forthcoming).

In so far as is known, Wintercleuch does not figure by name in the general story, however, contemporary documentation is available regarding the settlement, and this is in the form of testaments or wills left by some occupants.

Testaments or wills left by the deceased throughout the 17th and 18th century in Scotland give an invaluable insight into the lives and times of people, who lived on the post medieval sites explored by BAG. Details of the deceased are of course given, along with their assets and debts, however, also available in these contemporary documents are the names of family members, witnesses, neighbours and other people, not the least of whom were those who were being paid rentals. References to neighbouring settlements are occasionally given, helping to build up the names of contemporary populations, for example between Wintercleuch and nearby Sweetshaw. It is from these documents that we know the occupants of bastle houses in Clydesdale were rent paying tenants, and not owner occupying lairds.

Fortunately a good series of such testaments survives for Clydesdale, which was part of the area of the Commissariat of Lanark. An index of the Register of Testaments (1595-1800) was published by the Scottish Records Society (SRC) and the documents are now available on the web from the Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh (at a charge per document).

The author was made aware of these invaluable documents by Professor Ian Whyte of Lancaster University in the early days of BAG's work on bastles (1980's) and on his advice this became the first thrust of historical research by the writer on the subject of post medieval landscapes, taken along with cartographic evidence and other available sources, a vast corpus of data is now available to be synthesised for an eventual publication on The Bastle Project.

Several of the local bastle houses have surviving testaments and a larger grouping for the Parish of Crawford have now been transcribed, mostly by Ann Matheson of Biggar Museum.

The sums of money given below refer to 'Scots' money which had been devalued to be worth only 1/12 Sterling by around 1600, and continued at this rate throughout the 17th century.

Wintercleuch Testaments

By Ann Matheson (Biggar Museum Trust)

There are five Wintercleuch testaments and these are assumed to be of the tenants living in the bastle house.

Thomas Heislop (d 1644)

Andrew Heisloppe ¹(d 1662)

Mathew Baittie (d 1669)

Janet Williamson (nee Heisellop) (d 1677)

William Thomson (d 1681)

Obviously, the Heislops dominated the settlement!

Other families noted:

Margaret Blacklaw (1660s)

James MacQueen (“)

William Aitchison (“

Thomas Heislop had a nag, 6 cows and 60 sheep, his total assets worth £227. He owed £67 rent and £37 in fees to his servant, Matthew Baittie. Apart from that, all we know of him is that he had a son Andrew, who was his executor.

Andrew Heisloppe who died in 1662 was probably Thomas's son and Matthew Baittie continued in his service. Andrew was very well off, with 2 mares, a nag, over 20 cows and 400 sheep. His assets were worth £1,053, and he had 6 servants.

He was owed no less than £2,135 from people as far away as Hamilton. The Crawford minister owed him £233, but there is no note at all of the goods or whatever they owed him for.

He owed rent of £266 to William Hamilton of Allerschaw and £63 vicarage teind² to the Marquis of Douglas. These two debts along with fees to his 6 servants amounted to £315, leaving £2,873. (The figures in this case have had to be revised as the scribe was arithmetically challenged, his total being £2,786)

Matthew Baittie, after years of servitude, had managed to acquire 130 sheep of his own. He gave up his own will, which records two witnesses from Wintercleuch, thus providing more information on the families living there in 1669. They were James McQueen and William Aitcheson. His sheep and his personal effects were worth £244 and he was owed £107 (no details of commodities). It would appear that he was highly respected as he is one of the overseers appointed in the will of John Heislop (died 1664) in the neighbouring settlement of Sweitschaw.

This is one of the few testaments that mention the Scots dollar, equivalent to £3 Scots.

Matthew gave up his own will, but had to have his hand guided by the lawyer to sign it, as he could not write.

He left all his money in legacies, including £100 each to Marion Baittie (probably his sister) and Jean (sic) Baittie, his brother. His executor was Adam Blacklaw from Hairtup.

¹ Note there is no standardisation of spelling in Scots

² After the Reformation in 1560, landlords often claimed the tithe that had preciously been paid to the church.



Fig 1

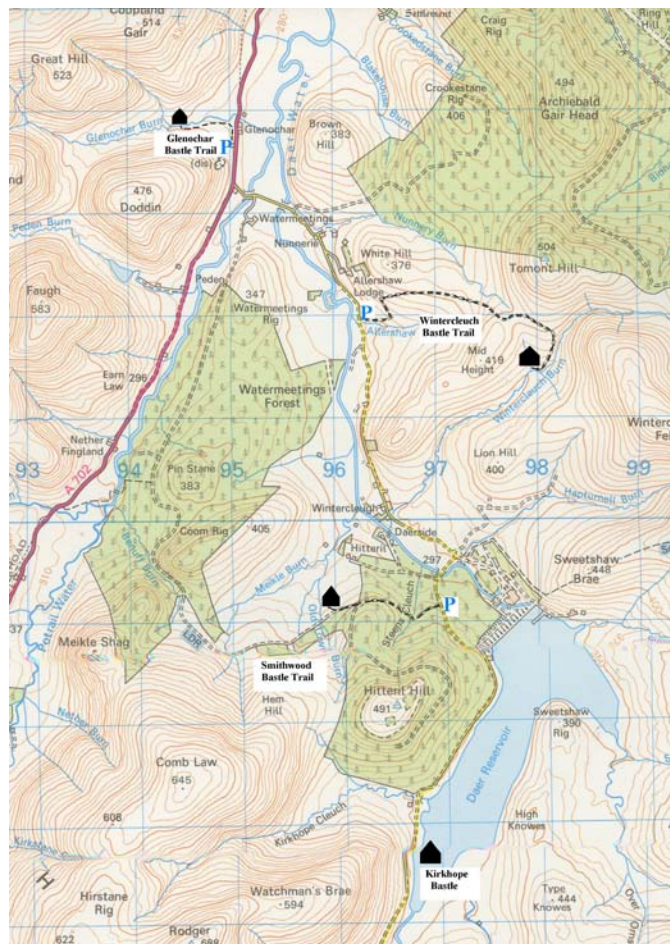


Fig 2

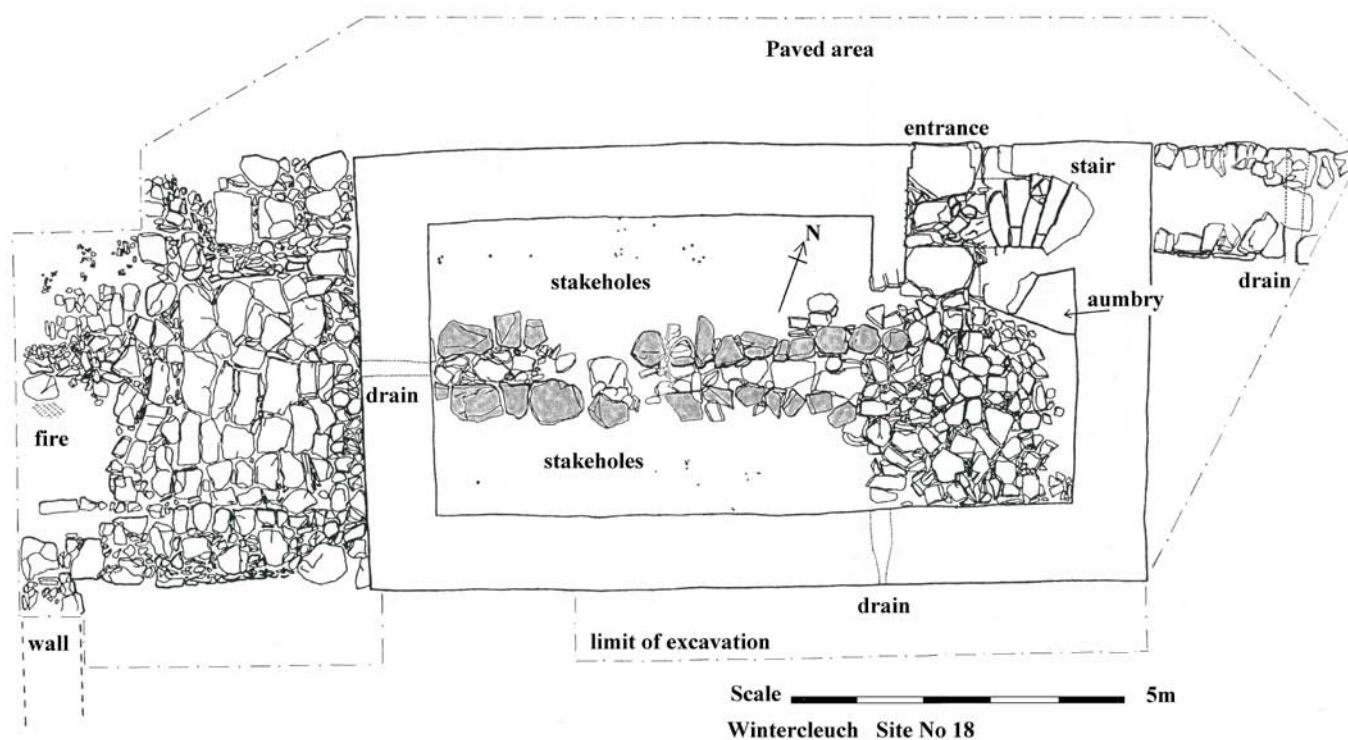


Fig 3

Janet Heisellop (d 1677) who was married to John Williamsone died in debt.

They had over 20 cows, 220 sheep, a horse and 5 bolls of oats sown, altogether worth £853: but their debts amounted to £934.

Curiously, they had 5 bonds, which were the equivalent of mortgages:

£400 owed to the Duke of Hamilton

£40 to John Johnston in Moffat

£67 to William Johnstone I Cruikedstane

£67 to William Carmichael in Kirkton

£27 to James Clerk

William Thomson (d 1681)

With 4 cows and 120 sheep, William was comfortably off. However, most of his sheep were 'pocked' i.e. they had pox and were worth only £1 each.

Assets and money owed to him came to £337 and most of his debts (£108) were for renting grass for the pocked sheep: £60 to Margaret Blacklay (no place identified) and arrears of grass rent to Janet Tod in Creukburnfoote (£20), Ninian Johnstoun in Sweitshaw (£20), James Thomson (£7).

Summary

It would be reasonable to assume that Andrew Heisloppe was the main bastle tenant:

- He was the richest man in Wintercleuch.
- He had 6 servants, one of whom he 'inherited' from his father.
- He owed his rent directly to the Duke of Hamilton and also paid tithe to the Marquis of Douglas
- The only other debt was his servant's wages.
- He himself was owed over £2000, from people who lived at a considerable distance.

There was some mobility in society, as Matthew Baittie, a servant for many years, managed to acquire his own flock of sheep and leave a few pounds to several relations or friends.

Grass was rented out to graze sheep in nearby settlements.

A poxy sheep was worth half the price of a healthy one, which usually was priced at £2.

One aspect that becomes immediately evident from the testaments is that sheep were the principal animals being reared, with cattle in small numbers only.

Consolidation work and heritage trail

Part of the overall bastle Project after excavation of selected sites was to undertake consolidation work and if possible open the sites for public access as heritage trails. This has now been achieved at three bastles; nearby Glenochar and Smithwood and here at Wintercleuch (Fig 1).

Firstly the entire fabric of the building was recorded by photography.

The surviving fabric of the bastle was fully re pointed with lime mortar to Historic Scotland specifications as the site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Gravel from a mortar sample from the site was analysed for a most appropriate match (PI 15), and Clyde gravel was used for the mix. The entire building was thus re pointed and wall heads sealed. The interior has been left open.

Permission to create the trail was kindly given by the farmer owner; Mr Macarthur of Nunnerie Farm. The existing modern track to the site was adopted for the trail route and this leads past some pre historic cairns and an enclosure on Mid Height. Three interpretative panels have been installed (PI's 18 - 20), one at the car parking area on the Daer road, one midway to explain the prehistoric sites and the final one at the bastle itself, the latter panel also shows the surrounding landscape plans. The walk is 2.8km, returning by the same route. Magnificent views of the Lowther Hills may be had at several viewpoints en route. Since the installation of the trail, a large section of the Clyde Windfarm electricity turbines has been installed in the area.

Discussion/Conclusion

All of the evidence shows that Wintercleuch was an upland sheep farm occupied by tenants and their families throughout the 17th and early 18th century. The surrounding suite of features is typical of such a farming landscape as found in many parts of southern upland Scotland and most especially on sites where bastle houses existed. The occupation is clearly defined by objects found on the site and spans the 17th century but terminates in the earlier part of the 18th century.

No evidence for earlier or later occupation was found and such is typical of all other sites investigated by BAG. The building was obviously systematically demolished and most of the stone and lime was removed from the site, presumably to be re cycled, the use of dressed sandstone for doorways and stair newel was evident and some small upper floor windows are assumed to have existed also.

The Wintercleuch roof must have been some form of thatch as no roofing slates were found, it would appear that some bastles in Clydesdale were roofed with slate, for example at Windgate House and Glendorch, while others such as Glenochar were thatched (Ward 1998 *ibid*). In fact, Glenochar and the site under discussion were almost identical in size and construction technique, it is possible that the same masons were responsible for building both.

The abandonment date; circa mid 18th century, on these sites and their apparent deliberate demolition, gave cause for some bewilderment among the excavators early in the overall project, until it was realised that what had happened was the removal of people from the these farms, under what is now described as the Lowland Clearances (Ward 2012). Furthermore, in order that people could not return to re occupy or squat in their former homes, the houses were thoroughly demolished. It would also appear that the policy of 'clearance' was a holistic one and which seems to have been executed with the collusion of the various estates upon which these settlements lay.

The various bastle and other post medieval settlement sites discovered and or excavated by BAG will be brought under a single publication in due course (Ward in prep & forthcoming) to bring this fascinating story of the upland sheep farmers of the southern uplands of Scotland to public attention. Two other related reports by this writer may be of interest to the reader; these are Ward 2012a and Ward 2012b; the first deals with bastle house construction, and the second considers shielings and buchts which are often associated sites.

Acknowledgement

Firstly permission to excavate at Wintercleuch and subsequently to create the heritage trail to the site was given by farmer owner Mr Alistair Macarthur of Nunnerie Farm, Mr Macarthur also assisted in several ways such as transporting materials to the site.

While some people came occasionally, the following people were principally involved in the excavation and surveys: Isobel Black, Margaret and Colin Brown, Fiona Christison, Brenda and Peter Dreghorn, Richard Gillanders, Dorothy Gormley, Bruce Henry, Jack Hoxley, Susan and Robin Hunter, Gregg Joyce, Jim Ness, Joan and Phil Taylor, Janet Ward, Patrick and Evelyn Ward.

Additionally David Oxley and John Whitworth assisted the writer with the consolidation works.

Robert Whitecross (BAG) conducted the metal detecting search.

Historic Scotland funded the consolidation work on the bastle which is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Steven Ward voluntarily designed the three interpretation panels installed on the trail.

Jacquie Dryden desk top published this report for BAG website.

As part of a larger wood identification programme on bastle and related sites, the examples given above were identified by Dr Jennifer Miller and Susan Ramsay of GUARD.

The writer is indebted to all and also to the specialists; Dennis Gallagher, Ann Matheson, Robin Murdoch and Ian Paterson, whose contributions are given in this report.

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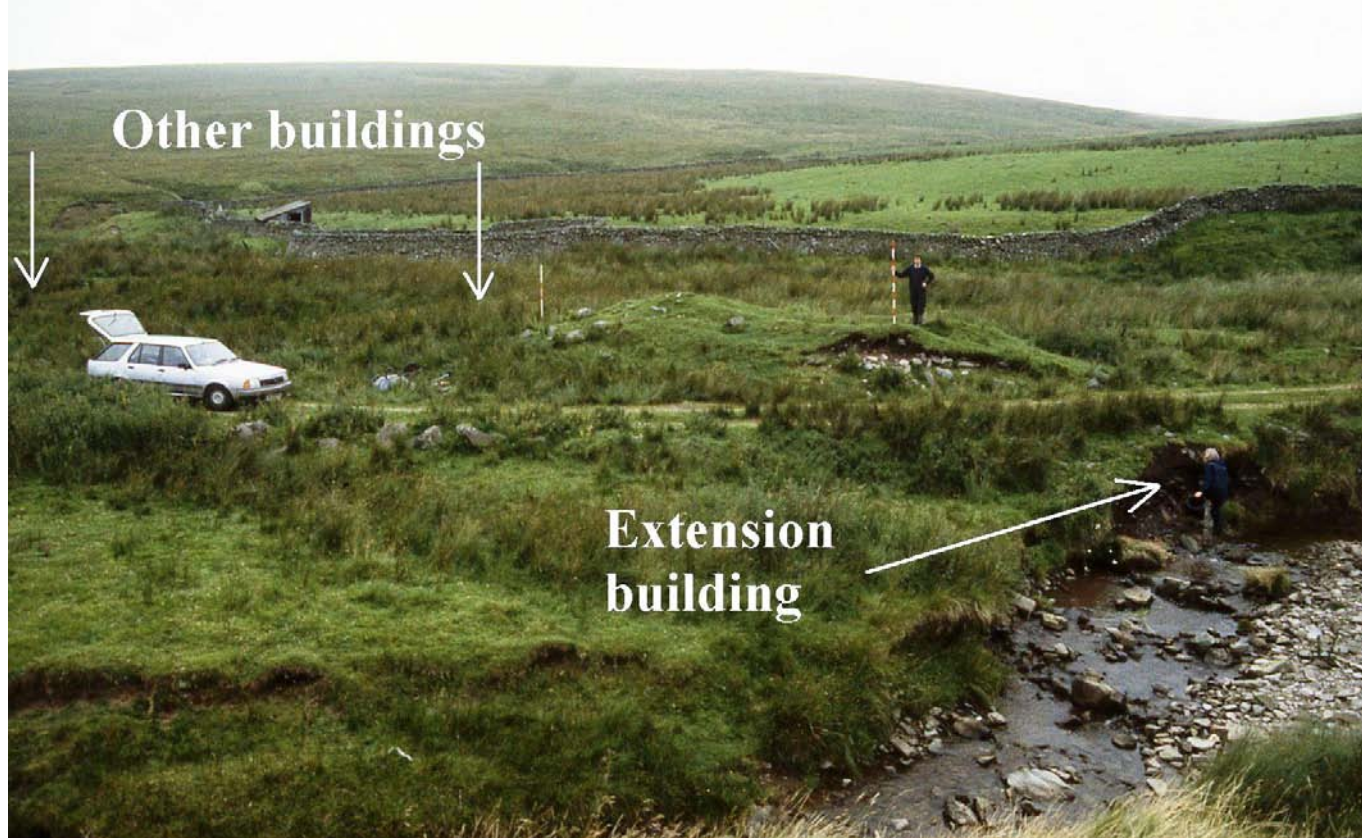


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 4a



Plate 6



Plate 8



Plate 5



Plate 7



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 12



Plate 11



Plate 13



Plate 14

AP227 (1) Wintercleuch Bastle House.
Aggregate grading by The Scottish Lime Centre

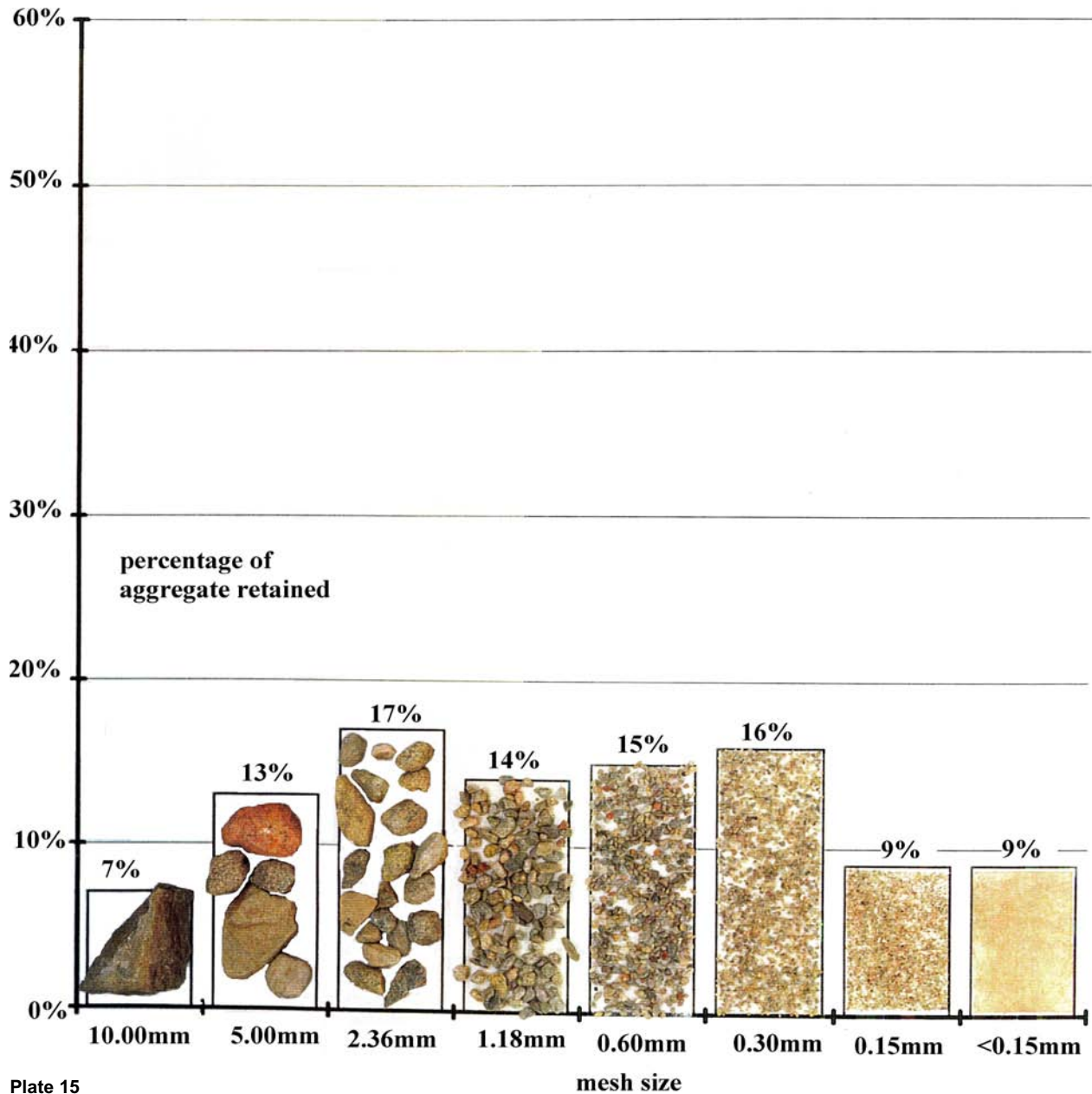


Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17

APPENDIX I FINDS

Finds by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Stone Finds

Number	Context	Comment
WC.S. 1	Bastle	Burnt flint. Gun flint/strike-a-light.
WC.S. 2	Bastle	Spindle whorl, in grey slightly micaceous silty mudstone. External diameter 27mm, internal diameter 10.5mm, 11.5mm thick. One side has 2 concentric grooves, the other side has three. Five narrow grooves on circumference.
WC.S. 3	Bastle	Slate cleaved fine-grained finely micaceous greywacke, 120mm long by c.90mm broad, with a strong lineation. Rust-stained. Lower Palaeozoic.
WC.S. 4	Bastle	Haematite, 'keel', 5 fragments of, faceted.
WC.S. 5	Bastle	Fragment, 70 - 88mm high, being about half of what may be a round column 116mm in diameter, perhaps from stair newel. It was cut from medium- to coarse-grained micaceous quartz arenite (sandstone), possibly slightly calcareous, dark greyish-purple in colour. Sandstone probably of Lower Devonian date.
WC.S. 6	Bastle	Slag.
WC.S. 7	Bastle	Fragments, 2 of, slag.
WC.S. 8	Bastle	Coal, mainly bright. 35mm x 30mm x 18mm. Carboniferous.
WC.S. 9	Bastle	Fragment, 88mm high, from engaged, slightly elliptical column perhaps from stair newel. Column is 112mm wide and would be c.96mm deep. It is engaged with its long axis parallel to the step and c.10mm out its wall face. It was cut from medium- to coarse-grained micaceous, quartz-arenite, possibly slightly calcareous, greyish-purple in colour. Probably of Lower Devonian date.
WC.S. 10	Bastle wall	Sample from wall of bastle - in 2 pieces. Fine-grained limestone, heavily brecciated and haematized.
WC.S. 11	Bastle wall	Sample from wall of bastle - in 3 pieces. Fine- to medium grained, pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] quartz-arenite (sandstone) with a few white mica flakes.
WC.S. 12	Bastle wall	Sample from wall of bastle. Fine- to medium grained, pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] quartz-arenite (sandstone) with a few white mica flakes. From rounded pebble. One side is flattened and shows abrasion grooves.
WC.S. 13	Bastle	Cannel coal, fragment of. Carboniferous.

Ceramic Finds

The meagre assemblage of pottery sherds recovered in the excavation of the Wintercleuch Bastle is consistent with the conclusion indicated by the glass finds that the site was abandoned in the mid-18th Century..

Notes

1. The sherds in this assemblage have been individually numbered thus - WC.P1. However, in a number of cases, a sherd evidently conjoins with one or more other sherds or can be assigned to a group of sherds that from their glaze and/or fabric can with some confidence be identified as being from a single vessel. In this catalogue, the sherds are grouped according to the 'vessels' of which they are considered to be representatives and which are numbered thus WCP.V.1 et seq. The description of the vessels in the catalogue gives the numbers of the component sherds.
2. In an attempt to achieve consistency, glaze and fabric colours are described where possible according to the 'Rock Colour Chart', prepared by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.
3. R = Rim sherd S = featureless sherd (side wall) H = handle B = base
4. The fabric of many sherds varies in colour from interior to exterior. This has been codified as follows.
G = dark grey
g = pale grey
R = 'red' - usually Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]
r = grey, almost always pale grey, with 'red' spots or blotches
- = transitional boundary
/ = sharp boundary

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

'Vessel' Number	Type	Comment
WCP.V. 1	R + S + B	Sherds, 5 of, 3 of (WC.P.1) conjoining to give full profile (Fig. 1). It is probable that base sherds WC.P.19 and WC.P.21 (WCP.V. 19) are from this vessel. The vessel is a small thick-walled bowl, rim diameter 140mm, height 80mm. The base is flat, c.70mm in diameter, and shows signs of knife trimming. There are indications that the vessel was glazed on inside and at least on the upper part of the exterior. The fabric is silt grade, with a scattering of quartz sand temper, dark grey with inner and outer zones of paler brownish grey [g/G/g]. Some of the sherds of this vessel are fire-blackened - post breakage. SPMOW ³ .

³ SPMOW = Scottish Post-medieval Oxidised Ware

WCP.V. 2	R	This vessel comprises WC.P.2, (2 sherds, conjoining, and conjoining with WC.P.67) and almost certainly, WCP.V.3, (2 sherds, conjoining, and conjoining with sherds WC.P. 37 and WC.P. 55). It includes also the sherds WC.P.37, WC.P.42, WC.P.43 (a base sherd), WC.P.45, the conjoining sherds WC.P.47 and WC.P.48, the conjoining sherds WC.P.56 and WC.P.61, and WC.P.70. The vessel is a bowl with an upwards tilted, concave flange rim, thickened in its outer part, rim diameter 120mm. Sherd WC.P.2 has part of a handle scar on the rim edge. Traces of yellowish brown glaze survive on the inside. The outside may have been only partly glazed. The fabric is silt grade with a few very small mica flakes. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout the body but the thickened rim has pale grey inside. The vessel is smoke-blackened in places. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 3	R	Sherd (WC.P. 4) from everted, thickened, flat topped upright rim, diameter 160mm. Traces of olive-green glaze on inside. Fabric gritty.
WCP.V. 4	R	Sherd (WC.P. 5) from everted rim, 60mm in diameter, of drug pot. Rim is everted and, on outside, has a groove incised c.9mm below edge. Yellow-brown glaze on inside and outside. Fabric fine-grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 5	R + H	Sherd (WC.P.6) of rim with stub of strap handle, 38mm wide, 14mm thick at point of attachment. Very shallow depression on outside of curve of handle. Traces of glaze on inside of rim. Fabric is gritty with sparse mica. Pale grey with red spots on outside curve, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on underside with dark grey core. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V.15 and WC.P.V.18. SPMOW
WCP.V. 6	R	Sherd (WC.P.46), split, from underside of everted rim. Sherds WC.P. 36 and WC.P. 52, also split, from near the base of the outer side are assigned to this vessel - a bowl c. 200mm in diameter. There are indications of glaze on outside, laid on a very smooth surface. The fabric is silt grade, with scattered mica flakes. Dark grey core, pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] on the outside. SPMOW
WCP.V. 7	H	Sherd WC.P. 7. Upper part, 35mm long, of strap handle with attachment to rim; 34mm wide, 13mm thick. Broad shallow depression on outside. Yellow- brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, grey at centre, light brown on outside. SPMOW
WCP.V. 8	H	Sherd WC.P. 8. Part of strap handle, 22mm long, 29mm wide, and 17mm thick. Yellow- green glaze. Fabric silt grade, grey at centre, light grey with red spots on outside. Possibly the conjoining sherds WC.P. 32 and 33 belong to this vessel. SPMOW

WCP.V. 9	H	Sherd WC.P. 9. Part of strap handle, 19 long, 16mm wide, 11mm thick. Brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, moderate reddish brown throughout. ?18th Century.
WCP.V. 10	H	Sherd WC.P. 10, from strap handle. Sherd is 57mm long,, 29mm wide, 13mm thick. Broad shallow depression on outside flanked by angular ridges. The glaze was probably originally green but the sherd has evidently been severely burned and the glaze is blackened and crusty. The fabric is silt grade, dark grey throughout. The glaze and fabric are similar to those of sherds WC.P. 23, 24, 26 and 27, from side of a vessel c.200mm in diameter, and these are assigned to this vessel. Sherds WC.P.28 and the conjoining sherd WC.P.30, WC.P.29 and WC.P.31 are also assigned to this vessel although their fabric is brownish grey in part. Base sherd WC.P.20 (assigned to WCPV.20) may also belong this vessel. SPMOW
WCP.V. 11	R + H	Sherd WC.P. 11, from rim and attached strap handle of vessel c.210mm in diameter. Handle is 44mm wide, 16mm thick, preserved for distance of 55mm from inner edge of everted rim. Sherd is 57mm long,, 29mm wide, 13mm thick. Broad, shallow depression on outside flanked by low angular ridges. The glaze is pale yellow green with pale brown mottle. Fabric is silt grade, somewhat gritty, pale grey with moderate reddish orange on underside. SPMOW
WCP.V. 12	H	Sherd, WC.P. 12, complete strap handle (Fig. 2), from shoulder? of jar c. 200mm in diameter. Handle is plain, 26mm wide and 13mm thick, with rounded edges. It measures c.55mm top to bottom and stands out c.30mm. Deep thumb impression on lower attachment. The glaze is pale yellow green with pale brown patches. Fabric is silt grade, with some mica, pale grey with moderate reddish orange on inner curve. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 13	B	Sherd, WC.P.13, from flat base, c.90mm in diameter, base angle c.60°. Signs of knife trimming. Yellow-green glaze on inside and indications of glaze on inside. Fabric is silt grade, with some mica, grey, paler on inside and on outside which has patches of moderate reddish orange [g-G- r]. SPMOW
WCP.V. 14	B + S	Sherd, WC.P.14, from flat base, c.50mm in diameter, and side, of thick-walled cup or beaker. Indications of glaze in inside and outside. Fabric gritty with some mica flakes, grey, paler with moderate SPMOW.
WCP.V. 15	B + S	Sherd, WC.P.15, from flat base, c.160mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.45°. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty with some mica flakes, grey, paler with moderate reddish orange spots on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside [r-g-R]. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V.5. SPMOW.

WCP.V. 16	B + S	Sherds, WC.P.16, conjoining with WC.P.22, from flat base, c.100mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.45°. Fabric silt grade, somewhat gritty, with mica flakes. Indications of glaze in inside and outside. Mostly brownish grey. On sides, darker grey on outside. On base, darker grey on inside. Signs of burning. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 17	B + S	Sherd WC.P. 17 from flat base, c.140mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.50°. Traces of glaze in inside. Fabric fine grained with scattered mica flakes. Mostly moderate reddish orange with patches of pale grey. One edge of the sherd has been smoothed, another has been smoothed and faceted - ?through use as an abrasive or a marker. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 18	B + S	Sherd WC.P. 18, from flat base, c.80mm in diameter, and side, base angle c.35°. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty with some mica flakes, grey, paler on inside, moderate reddish orange on outside [g-G-R]. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V. 5. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 19	B	Sherd WC.P. 19, and almost certainly WC.P.21 (3 sherds conjoining), from flat base c.80mm in diameter with signs of knife-trimming. The fabric is silt grade, with a scattering of quartz sand temper, dark grey with inner and outer zones of paler brownish grey - on inside with blotches of 'red' [r/G/g]. Smoke-blackening in places. Probably the sherds belong to WCP.V. 1. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 20	B	Sherd WC.P. 20, from flat base c. 150mm in diameter. Edge chamfered forming a triangular ledge foot. Dark olive green crusty glaze on inside and outside. Fabric compact, silt grade, grey throughout. Probably same vessel as WCP.V.10. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 21	S	Sherds, WC.P. 32 and WC.P. 33, conjoining, from vessel at least 200mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric fine-grained, gray with pale grey on inside and on outside with 'red' spots [g/G/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 22	R	Sherd, WC.P. 34, from plain rim c.100mm in diameter, ?neck of jug. Yellow-green glaze with brown blotches, on inside and exterior. Fabric, silt grade, grey throughout with red spots. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 23	S	Sherd, WC.P. 35, from vessel c.200mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside and exterior, with brown blotches on inside. Fabric, silt grade, grey with pale grey on outside. Possibly same vessel as WCP.V. 22. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 24	R	Sherd WC.P. 38, split, from underside of everted rim. Green with brown blotches. Fabric, silt grade, grey with red patches. SPMOW.

WCP.V. 25	S	Sherd WC.P.25, from side of large vessel. Dark olive green, crusty glaze on outside and probably also on inside. Fabric compact, silt grade, grey throughout. Probably same vessel as WCP.V.10. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 26	S	Sherd WC.P. 39 from side of vessel c.160mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze preserved on inside but mostly spalled off outside. Fabric compact, silt grade, grey with red on outside [G/R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 27	S	Sherds WC.P. 40, 41 from shoulder of large vessel. Light brown [5 YR 5/6] glaze on inside with traces on inside. Fabric compact, silt grade with scattered quartz grains, mostly 'red' with patches of grey on outside [R/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 28	S	Sherds WC.P. 44, 2 of conjoining. No glaze survives. Fabric compact, silt grade with abundant scattered quartz grains, 'red' inside SPMOW.
WCP.V. 29	S	Sherd WC.P. 49, from side of large, thick-walled vessel, c.200mm in diameter. Olive green glaze on outside. Fabric fine-grained with a few very small m?SPMRW ⁴ .
WCP.V. 30	B + S	Sherd WC.P. 50, from base with side c.60mm in diameter, base angle c. 40°. Dark olive green glaze on inside. Knife-trimming on outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 31	S	Sherds WC.P. 51 and WC.P. 65 from thin-walled vessel c. 280mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade with rounded quartz grains as temper; dark grey centre with Moderate orange pink [5 YR 8/4] on inside and outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 32	S	Sherd WC.P. 53 split. Rough olive green glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, mainly dark grey. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 33	S	Sherd WC.P. 54, from lower part of vessel. Yellow-brown glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, mainly 'red' with patches of grey on outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 34	S	Sherd WC.P. 57, from thin-walled vessel c. 140-160mm in diameter. Traces of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric gritty, grey at centre, 'red' on inside and outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 35	S	Sherd WC.P. 58. Light brown glaze on inside, perhaps also on outside. Fabric silt grade, mainly 'red' with patches of grey on outside. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 36	B + S	Sherds WC.P. 59, from base, and WC.P. 72 from thin-walled vessel c.280mm in diameter. Olive green and brown glaze on interior and probably exterior. Fabric silt grade with scattered quartz grain temper [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 37	S	Sherd WC.P. 60, traces of dark olive green glaze on interior and exterior. Fabric gritty, grey with reddish tinge. SPMOW.

⁴ SPMRW = Scottish Post-medieval Reduced Ware

WCP.V. 38	R	Sherd WC.P. 62, from plain rim, no glaze preserved. Fabric silt grade, dark grey with reddish tinge. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 39	S	Sherd WC.P. 63. Indication of glaze on outside. Fabric gritty, grey inside, 'red' outside [G-R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 40	S	Sherd WC.P. 64 from large vessel. Indication of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade with a few mica flakes, shades of 'red' throughout. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 41	S	Sherds WC.P. 66 and WC.P. 69 from large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric silt grade, Light brown on inside, pale grey on outside, dark grey at centre [R/G/g]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 42	S	Sherds WC.P. 68 and WC.P. 73 from large vessel. No glaze survives. Fabric gritty, Light brown on outside, pinkish grey or orange red on inside. [R/G/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 43	S	Sherd WC.P. 71 from thin-walled vessel c. 220mm in diameter. Indication of glaze on inside. Fabric hard, brownish grey on inside, brownish grey with red spots on outside, dark grey at centre [R/G/r]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 44	S	Sherd WC.P. 74 from thick-walled vessel c. 200mm in diameter. Indication of glaze on inside. Fabric hard, pale grey with red spots on inside, red on outside, dark and light grey zones at centre [r/g G/R]. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 45	S	Sherds WC.P. 76, 2 of, from large bowl. Red earthenware. White slip, glaze crazed. 18th Century.
WCP.V. 46	B + S	Sherds WC.P. 77, 3 of, from? Cup; flat base with downturned triangular ledge foot 80mm in diameter. One sherd indicates slightly everted rim. White earthenware. Dark yellowish orange [10 YR 8/6] slip and glaze, with horizontal, tapering bands in greyish brown [5 YR 2/2]. 18th Century.
WCP.V. 47	S	Sherd WC.P. 78. White earthenware - industrial slipware. From ?bowl. Dark greyish green and cream glaze over lathe-cut ornament. 18th Century.
WCP.V. 48	S	Sherds WC.P. 79, 2 of. Decoration in dark and light blue, Delft type? 18th Century.
WCP.V. 49	R	Sherd WC.P. 80, from rim? of jug. Everted rim with raised angular band set below. Yellowish brown glaze. Fabric silt grade, reddish grey with red patches. SPMOW.
WCP.V. 50	R + S + B	Sherd WC.P. 75, full profile of shallow? serving dish. Diameter of flat base c.130mm; diameter of plain rim 180mm; height c.30mm. Side has trailed slip decoration of numerous bands rising obliquely from left to right. Glaze extends 10-12mm over rim on to outside of dish. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish orange, with pale? shell inclusions. 18-19th Century

⁴ SPMRW = Scottish Post-medieval Reduced Ware

Clay Pipes

By Dennis Gallagher and Ian Paterson

WC.PB 1-15 See Figs. and . Described by D. B. Gallagher (---) -.

WC.PB.1A Fragments, 5 of, from pipe bowls. One has flat heel, ovoid - 15.5mm x 11.5mm.

WC.PS.1A Fragments, 89 of, from pipe stems. A random selection of 40 of these yielded the data listed in Table 1.

These data indicate that there is a tendency for the bore of the stems to fall into 3 groups,

Group 1. Bore - <3.1mm; Group 2. Bore - 3.2 - 3.4mm; Group 3 Bore - >3.6mm

Table 1 Data from Wintercleuch Clay Pipe Stems WC.PS.1A

	Length Diameter	Mean	Bore
WC.PS.1A 2	34	9	3.4
WC.PS.1A 3	31	8	3.6
WC.PS.1A 4	62	10	3.7
WC.PS.1A 5	55	9	3.2
WC.PS.1A 6	54	8	3.7
WC.PS.1A 7	46	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 8	86	8.5	3.0
WC.PS.1A 9	40	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 10	44	8	3.4
WC.PS.1A 11	45	10	3.2
WC.PS.1A 12	43	9	3.3
WC.PS.1A 13	28	11	3.4
WC.PS.1A 14	42	10	3.4
WC.PS.1A 15	24	10	3.3
WC.PS.1A 17	29	9.5	3.3
WC.PS.1A 18	42	9	3.2
WC.PS.1A 19	50	9	3.3
WC.PS.1A 20	50	7.5	3.4
WC.PS.1A 21	43	9	3.3
WC.PS.1A 22	42	8	3.2
WC.PS.1A 23	53	8.5	3.0
WC.PS.1A 24	52	9	3.3

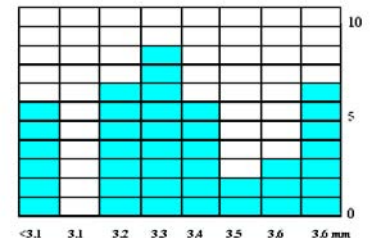


Fig. 5. Distribution of bore diameter sample of 40 pipe stem fragments

WC.PS.1A 25	36	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 26	41	10	3.5
WC.PS.1A 27	41	9	3.2
WC.PS.1A 28	48	9	3.6
WC.PS.1A 29	38	10.5	3.3
WC.PS.1A 30	45	7.5	2.4
WC.PS.1A 31	22	6.5	2.7
WC.PS.1A 32	24	7	3.3
WC.PS.1A 33	40	8.5	3.4
WC.PS.1A 34	34	7.5	3.2
WC.PS.1A 35	46	11	3.7
WC.PS.1A 36	47	9	3.6
WC.PS.1A 37	32	9	3.7
WC.PS.1A 38	37	10	3.2
WC.PS.1A 39	33	9	3.5
WC.PS.1A 40	23	7.5	2.8

Report on the Tobacco pipe bowls from Wintercleuch bastle by Dennis Gallagher

The small pipe assemblage from Wintercleuch follows the pattern seen at Glenochar. There are two Dutchstyle bowls, one with a mould-imparted fleur-de-lis border enclosing the letters W.H..., probably William Hindshaw of Glasgow (no 8; WC/PS1). Others are from Edinburgh/Leith. There is a T/B bowl, the work of Thomas Banks (no 3; WC/PB/5), a large bowl of c 1690- 1710 marked P/C, the work of Patrick Crawford (no 4; WC/PB/7) and another with an Edinburgh style stamp, marked I/? T (no 5; WC/PB/8). (no 9; WC/PB/4) and another with an indistinct circular stamp, probably a crowned rose (no 1; WC/PB/1). Another two are of Glasgow origin: a bowl of c 1660-80 with an IC/G basal mark and a roller stamp with a pellet.

Wintercleuch Glass Report by Robin Murdoch

Introduction

Wintercleuch did not yield any window glass or 'fine' wares, but the wine bottles cover an almost identical date range to Glenochar with an abrupt cut-off at about 1760. There is, however, a greater emphasis on 'onion' and 'rounded mallet' types. At least two bottles, WB 16 and WB Misc 6, both early types, appear to have been in a fire prior to being smashed.

All the shards in the bags placed in the Misc category would sit comfortably within a late 17th to mid 18th century date. All are from wine bottles.

I wonder, are we seeing at the Wintercleuch and Glenochar sites the abandonment of the old haphazard system of farming in favour of the improvements?

The Catalogue

- WB 1** Short neck in light dull green, height 62mm, moderate to wide curving splay, fairly crude string ring, 20mm aperture, c.1700 possibly slightly earlier.
- WB 2** Small lip sherd in dulled light green, probably first quarter 18th century.
- WB 3** Six sherds, two pairs conjoining, base in mainly firebright dark olive, diameter c.130mm, kick 45mm; late first - early second quarter 18th century.
- WB 4** 80% base in mid, slightly yellowish green with heavy patina, diameter c.170mm, with rounded profile of true 'onion' bottle, base ring 122mm, shallow 23mm kick; 1700-1710.
- WB 5** 50% base plus 2 sidewall sherds, not conjoining, in firebright mid, slightly olive green. Diameter c.115mm, kick 47mm, pontil 55mm, bellings, mid 18th century.
- WB 6** 25% base similar to WB5.
- WB 7** Part base in dull mid green, fairly rounded curve through base ring, shallow kick less than 20mm, small pontil less than 40mm; late 17th century.
- WB 8** Base sherd in mid green, heavy patina, rounded base ring curve into 30mm kick. c.17mm.
- WB 9** Base sherd in firebright mid green, sharp angle through base ring, bellings, diameter 120mm plus; second quarter 18th century.
- WB 10** Part base ring with heavily abraded (secondary) surface, dark mid green, diameter c.130mm; first half 18th century.

- WB 11** Five small sherds, four joining, of base, dark olive, diameter c.150mm, no later than first quarter 18th century.
- WB 12** Base sherd in firebright mid olive green; first half 18th century.
- WB13** Base sherd in firebright, slightly olive green, large diameter bottle; first quarter 18th century.
- WB 14** Two sherds, joining, of base in greenish-yellow, heavy patina, rounded base ring curve into c.45-50mm kick, diameter c.150mm; second quarter 18th century.
- WB 15** Eight small sherds, conjoining, from sidewall almost to shoulder, in firebright, slightly olive green, surface striations on lower part, with rounded profile of true 'onion' bottle, diameter c.150mm; 1800-1825.
- WB 16** Ten pieces, from base and sidewall to shoulder, in pale olive green, heavy patination mostly exfoliated, rounded base ring curve into moderate kick and rounded profile of true 'onion' bottle, diameter c.150mm; first quarter 18th century.
- The sherds have all a sharply demarcated layer, up to 1mm thick, on their outer side of a smoky blue colour, indicating that, prior to being shattered, the bottle had been exposed to fire, enough to alter the colour of the glass but not to melt it.
- WB 17** Six sherds, three conjoined to give shoulder and most of straightish sidewall more than 60mm high, in pale olive green with patchy patination, diameter more than 150mm, a rounded mallet bottle; second quarter 18th century.
- WB 18** Fourteen sherds, three conjoined, of well rounded base ring and lower sidewall, with rounded profile, in pale green, slightly clouded diameter c.150mm. A true 'onion' bottle; first quarter 18th century.
- WB 19** Four sherds, conjoined in pairs, of upper side, shoulder and lower neck, in firebright, slightly clouded and abraded, olive green, diameter c.150mm, a rounded mallet bottle, second quarter 18th century.
- WB 20** Four sherds, part of neck and rounded sidewall, in pale green, slightly clouded, diameter c.150mm, a true 'onion' bottle similar to WB 19; first quarter 18th century.
- WB 21** Sherd of shoulder and tapering lower neck, in olive green with patchy patination, possibly an 'onion' bottle.
- WB 22** Part base in dull mid yellow-green, fairly rounded curve through base ring, moderate kick; first half 18th century.
- WB 23** Two sherds from straightish, lower sidewall, in firebright, dark olive.
- WB 24** Three sherds from rounded, lower sidewall, in bluish green, rough surface due to loss of heavy patina.
- WB 25** Four sidewall and shoulder sherds from thick-walled bottle, in dulled pale olive.

Bags containing sherds from two or more bottles.

WB Misc 1	Five neck sherds in slightly dulled, dark olive.
WB Misc 2	Three neck sherds in firebright pale green.
WB Misc 3	Seven sherds, two conjoined, from kicks; firebright, in shades of dark olive.
WB Misc 4	Three sherds, from kicks; firebright, in shades of olive green.
WB Misc 5	Four sherds, from kicks; two featuring well rounded profile through base ring, in shades of olive green, heavy patina.
WB Misc 6	Four sherds of shoulder sidewalls, in mid olive, heavily patinated. The sherds, all from the same bottle, have a smoky blue tinge as a result of exposure to fire.
WB Misc 7	Two sherds featuring base ring of thin walled bottle in firebright pale yellow-green.
WB Misc 8	Nine sherds featuring base rings, in shades of pale green and pale olive-green, most firebright, some dulled or patinated.
WB Misc 9	Nine sherds of sides and shoulder in various shades of firebright, pale and mid olive-green.
WB Misc 10	Fourteen mostly shoulder sherds, in various shades of mainly firebright, dark olive.
WB Misc 11	Twenty sidewall and shoulder sherds in various shades of pale and mid green, heavy patina.

Wood by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Number	Context	Comment
WC.W. 1	Bastle	Dressed timber, fragment of, 98mm long, c.38mm wide, up to 6mm thick. Slot 6mm wide and 2mm deep cut into one face at right angles to long side and 15mm from the end.
WC.W. 2	Bastle	Split piece from branch, c.100mm long, c.30mm wide, up to 10mm thick. A hole, c.12mm in diameter, apparently burnt by hot iron, at each end.
WC.W. 3	Bastle	Dressed timber, fragment of, 125mm long, c.30mm wide, up to 8.5mm thick. Slot 2mm wide and 2mm deep cut into one face at right angles to long side and c.18mm from the end
WC.W. 4	Bastle	Branches, without bark, 5 of, 55mm to 120mm long, up to 22mm in diameter. Two have charred ends.
WC.W. 5	Bastle	Dressed timber, fragment of, up to 55mm long parallel to the grain, c.92mm wide, up to 15mm thick. One end cut square, the other broken off obliquely. Hole? a mortice, 11mm across and c.11mm deep in the squared end.
WC.W. 6	Bastle	Branches and twigs, all but one without bark, 15 of, up to 200mm long, up to 22mm in diameter. Two have charred ends.

WC.W. 7	Bastle	Branches and twigs, 21 fragments of, up to 110mm long, all charred and in many cases, converted to charcoal.
WC.W. 8	Bastle	Branches and twigs, 5 fragments of, up to 110mm long

Leather By Ian Paterson (BAG)

Number	Context	Comment
WC.O. 1	Burnt layer	Strap, part of, 40mm long by up to 14mm wide near rounded end. This has a slot, 8mm long, parallel to the length of the strap, for a button.
WC.O. 2		Piece of thin leather, roughly triangular, up to 60mm long and part of layer 5mm thick, from a heel, 54mm front to back and c.45mm wide.

Bone

WC. 91	Bastle	Quantity, c.2.2kg, of bone and teeth fragments. Probably mostly ovine, a few may be from rabbit or hare. A few are smoke-blackened and/or calcined.
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Metal Finds by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Copper alloy finds - excavated

A small assemblage of objects in copper alloy was recovered in the excavation

Number	Context	Comment
WC.CA. 1	Bastle	Plate, 87mm long, 47mm wide at end. Appears to have been roughly triangular in shape, with curved sides and a rounded point. One edge may be original, the others are broken off. The plate is pierced by slots, 14mm x 2mm, in 3 places. Two of these are set 20mm in from the edge - the third, set at right angles to the other two, may also have been so placed. The slots appear to have been for the emplacement of outwards-facing brackets. The plate may have been part of some kind of mechanical device.
WC.CA. 2	Bastle	Book clasp? strap end? It is 18mm long, 11.5mm wide at its ends, 6.5mm wide its waist. Each end is thickened to accommodate the hole for the connecting pin.
WC.CA. 3	Bastle	Book clasp? strap end? It is 38mm long, 15mm wide at one end where it is thickened to accommodate the hole for the connecting pin, It curves inwards symmetrically to a width of 4mm before expanding into a cockscomb-like terminal 16mm wide.

WC.CA. 4	Bastle	Buckle, a rounded, slightly curved frame, 32mm long, 24mm wide, possibly a shoe buckle. The width of the frame expands to 12mm receive the bar. It is also thickened at this point and has a strengthened outer edge.
WC.CA. 5	Bastle	Buckle, part of a rounded, convexly curved frame, 56mm long, at least 46mm wide.
WC.CA. 6	Bastle	Button, flat, circular, diameter 12mm, loop missing.
WC.CA. 7	Bastle	Disc-like object, concave oval shape 21mm by 18mm, with one pointed side - resembles a sea-shell in form.
WC.CA. 8	Bastle	Boss-like circular object, overall diameter 49mm, part of. A circular mound c.33mm in diameter surrounded by a partly preserved concave rim with small protuberances, 7mm apart, on the edge. The mound has a 7.5mm diameter nipple on its centre. On the rim a 6.5mm hole presumably for a nail. Probably a harness mount.
WC.CA. 9	Bastle	Coin, penny, George V, dated 1916.
WC.CA. 10	Bastle	Copper sheet, size not determinable, folded into a mass 180mm by c.28mm.
WC.CA. 11	Bastle	Undeterminable object
WC.CA. 12	S extension	Cauldron, diameter at least 360mm, fragment of, with handle. Rim slightly everted trench, bastle. The handle is square, made up from several pieces. Its vertical shaft has a D-shaped section, the curved side facing inwards. It is 18mm wide and 13mm thick. The top is complex. It consists of a plate of oval shape, 49mm long, and c.28mm wide and 7.5mm thick that extends 5mm outside the line of the vertical element. It rested on an ornamental bracket made up from a sheet of metal c.4mm thick that was lapped over, and in places formed part of, the rim of the cauldron. On the outside of the vessel, it would seem that this plate had the form of the spread-out wings of a bird; on the inside, the plate had a v-shape, possibly truncated, with a ragged edge. The top of the handle, which may have served as the plinth for an ornament of some kind, had a supporting element that may also have served as a finger guard.

Iron finds by Ian Paterson (BAG)Number	Context	Comment
WC. I. 1	Bastle	A D-shaped loop with rounded corners, c.60mm high by 50mm wide, made from square iron strip c. 6mm square. Traces of green in places suggest that the object, probably a piece of harness, was finished in copper alloy? brass.
WC. I. 2	Bastle	A belt buckle, 40mm high x 52mm wide, the tongue originating from one of the short sides. Much decayed.
WC. I. 3	Bastle	A belt buckle, 38mm high x 33mm wide, the tongue 37mm long looped around one of the longer sides. The distal corners are rounded.
WC. I. 4	Bastle	Hinge, the pin 41mm long. The loops from one of the plates are 16.5 mm and 10.5mm high; of the other plate c.13mm. Only remnants of the two plates survive.
WC. I. 5	Bastle	Horseshoe, part of, c.105mm front to back, 85-90mm wide - 2 nail holes visible. Partly concreted. [Note: heavily rusted and falling apart].
WC. I. 6	Bastle	Horseshoe, part of, c.95mm x 25mm.
WC. I. 7	Bastle floor	?Harness, fragment from. Consists of a straight strip, 50mm long, 5.5mm wide and near grip. 4mm thick, bent at right angle at one end before turning outwards. Perhaps part of a square or rectangle with a loop attached.
WC. I. 8	Bastle	A group of more than 17 twisted iron strips, 5.5mm wide, c.4mm thick and up to c.105mm long. An end of 3 of the strips is flattened, spread out and pierced with holes for nails. The head of one of these is still in place. Perhaps grill for drain.
WC. I. 9	Bastle	Knife, preserved to 190mm long overall. Blade, 160mm long, straight-backed, 24mm wide at handle end. Edge tapering and turning in to rounded point. Thickened tang, 9mm thick by 13mm
WC. I. 10	Bastle	Obscure object. Consists of a strip, c.100mm long, 5mm wide and 1-2mm thick folded back on itself around a rod c. 8-9mm in diameter. Also numerous rusted fragments and flakes.
WC. I. 11	Bastle	Nails, 21 complete with heads, 6 incomplete with heads, 8 others mostly complete but lacking heads, 7 fragments.
WC. I. 11a		100mm long, rectangular to square (4.5mm) section, roughly circular flat head c.20mm in diameter.
WC. I. 11b		50 - 65mm long, rectangular to square (4.5mm) section, roughly circular flat head 15- 25mm in diameter. 2 clenched 14of
WC. I. 11c		95mm long, 6.5mm x 4mm in section, head c.10mm. 1of

WC. I. 11d		95mm long, 5.5mm x 3mm in section, head c.9mm. 1 of
WC. I. 11e		50 - 65mm long, rectangular to square (4 - 4.5mm) section, roughly circular flat head 10 - 12mm in diameter. 2 clenched
WC. I. 11f		Fragments, with heads.
WC. I. 11g		Fragments, without heads - up to 75mm long. 15 of
WC. I. 12	Bastle	Cauldron, fragment of, with handle (Fig. 6). The vessel has a vertical neck c.110mm high, c.380mm in diameter. Its diameter at the shoulder is at least 470mm. The neck is encircled by a low ridge with its crest c.18mm below the rim. The handle, forged from a round bar c.23mm in diameter, is angular, 44mm wide and 125mm tall, probably made from 2 pieces. It is attached to body at rim and shoulder. The thickness of the metal of the body is c.7mm.
WC. I. 13	Bastle	Cauldron, foot of. The foot is flat on its inner surface tapering from c.32mm to 22mm. The sides are set at right angles to this and taper downwards from c.16mm to c.12mm. The outside has 2 approximately symmetrical faces set at an angle of c.75°.
WC. I. 14	Bastle	Obscure object, possibly a bracket. Consists of a bar, 14mm wide, 11.5mm thick. It appears to taper to a point, bent back, at one end. At its other end it is split into two bars that are bent outwards at right angles to the main shaft. One of these, 14mm wide by 6mm thick, appears complete. It is c.127mm long, slightly curved, and has a tapering rounded point. The other is c.55mm long, 10mm wide and 4mm thick.
WC. I. 15	Bastle	Miscellaneous fragments, heavily rusted and/or concreted.
WC. I. 16	Bastle	Sickle, fragments 4 of, heavily rusted and/or concreted.
WC. I. 17	Bastle, on floor	Ring, part of, thickness 4.5mm, outside diameter 43.5mm.
WC. I. 18	Bastle	Curved strip 142mm long, up to 25mm wide
WC. I. 19	Bastle floor, below	Horseshoe, 75% complete, 95mm long. 95mm wide. Five rectangular nail holes burnt material preserved, out of, presumably, the original six, three on each side.
WC. I. 20	Bastle	Cauldron, fragment from rim. Low ridge, crest c.17mm below the rim.
WC. I. 21	Bastle	Cauldron, fragment from body.
WC. I. 22	Bastle	Perhaps handle of door or tap.

Lead by Ian Paterson (BAG)

Number	Context	Comment
WC.L. 1	Bastle	Lead weight, iron loop attached
WC.L. 2	Bastle	Lead button, diameter c.25mm, loop attached. Decorated with a rosette within a raised circle, surrounded by a circle of dots. Somewhat worn.
WC.L. 3	Bastle	Lead ring, flat. External diameter 21mm; diameter of central hole 7.5mm
WC.L. 4	Bastle	Tube, 56.5mm long, flattened, 22mm wide, originally c.14mm in diameter. One end cut square, the other broken off irregularly.
WC.L. 5	Bastle	Irregular strip, 41mm x c.29mm. A 4mm perforation? for nail, 8mm in from square-cut end. The other end is notched - broken off at a second perforation.
WC.L. 6	Bastle	Irregular strip c.56mm long - ?formed by flow of molten lead
WC.L. 7	Bastle	Strip. roughly square 20mm x 20mm.
WC.L. 8	Bastle	Pistol shot, 14.5mm in diameter - not fired
WC.L. 9	Bastle	Pistol shot - spent Subspheroidal, 16.5mm x 14mm, with a deep 60° angle notch reaching centre.

Metal detected finds

Number	Type	Location (NGR)	Comment
WC.MD. 1	CA	None	Shoe buckle, copper alloy, 50mm wide, 41mm high. The decorated frame varies in width, being oval externally and rectangular with chamfered corners internally.
WC.MD. 2	Ag	NS 97996 11533	Coin, part of, silver, diameter c.18mm, very worn. 'DE' legible on the obverse side; 'RO' on the reverse.
WC.MD. 3	Pb	NS 97981 11543	'Disc' c.66mm in diameter. Flat and rough on one side, curved and smooth on the other - evidently formed when molten lead was poured on to a flat, rough surface.
WC.MD. 4	CA	NS 18031 11499	Fragments, 9 of, conjoining 4 and 2, from thin (0.8mm) sheet.
WC.MD. 5	Pb	None	Small lump.
WC.MD. 6	Fe	None	? Nail
WC.MD. 7	Fe	None	? Nail or possibly wire.
WC.MD. 8	CA	NS 98006 11418	Coin, copper alloy, diameter c.c.24mm.
WC.MD. 9	CA	NS 98104 11580	?copper alloy? travel token, roughly circular c.25mm in diameter, and some detached flakes. Traces of lettering.
WC.MD. 10	Pb	NS 98070 11489	Lead object? spent musketball.
WC.MD. 11	Pb	NS 98052 11566	Lead object? spent musketball.
WC.MD. 12	Pb	NS 98045 11509	Lead strip, irregular, 27mm long.
WC.MD. 13	CA	NS 98004 11418	?copper alloy, disc, 6mm in diameter, concave? from cartridge.
WC.MD. 14	CA	NS 97927 11397	?copper alloy? part of large spike 16mm in diameter, with rounded head 30mm in diameter.
WC.MD. 15	Fe	NS 97920 11386	Horseshoe, part of heel, 83mm long and 39mm wide at end.