



Bottle Report

Special Report

The collections of excavated glass from
Glenochar and Smithwood bastle houses

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Type: Special Report

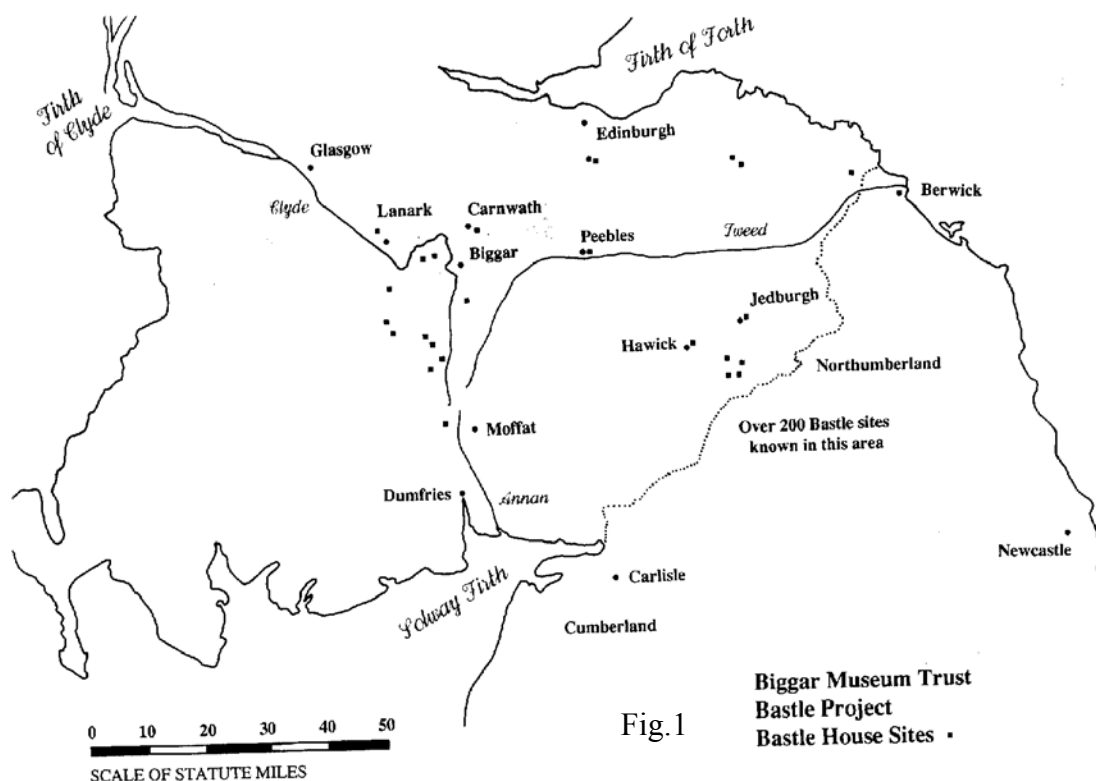
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Introduction

The two assemblages of glass; mostly bottle glass but also including window fragments and glass beads, were excavated by Biggar Archaeology Group at the bastle house sites of Glenochar and Smithwood. The two sites form part of a group of bastle houses with associated farming landscapes in the Upper Clyde Valley (Ward 1998) (Fig 1).



Glenochar (Fig.2) was a large scale excavation of a fermtoun with a bastle house and was carried out between 1986 and 1993. At Smithwood; only the bastle house was excavated in 2005. Excavation reports are in prep for each site, and each excavation assemblage is being dealt with as funds become available for specialist work. This has now been achieved for the relatively large collections of glass and given the unusual nature of the bastle excavations it was considered important to publish the results of these two reports in advance of any final report.

It is therefore necessary to give a brief preamble of the overall Bastle Project and the contexts from which the glass was derived.

Bastle houses were stone and mortar buildings constructed by tenant farmers in the late 16th century along the Anglo-Scottish border as a defence against the infamous Border reivers. They are basically single storied buildings with a house in the upper floor and the ground floor given over to a few animals in a byre. The floor between the two chambers is often barrel vaulted but stone slab floors laid on joists were also made. More often than not the house and byre had separate entrances, the former originally reached by a retractable ladder. The Clydesdale examples have all been barrel vaulted but with the distinction of having only a ground floor entrance and a mural stair to reach the house.

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Excavation shows that the houses in Clydesdale may have been built nearer the beginning of the 17th century and were used until the mid 18th century when they appear to have been abandoned; demolition of the houses then seems to have been rapid. Research on the entire project is continually adding new aspects to this forgotten chapter of the social and architectural history of Scotland.

Each of the glass assemblages discussed below belong to the latter period of occupation on the sites, the first half of the 18th century. Little material evidence of the earlier, more turbulent part of the history of these buildings has been found; however, in the second half of the 17th century affluence is indicated by the conspicuous use of tobacco, smoked in clay pipes. This continued into the 18th century when there appears to be even more prosperity shown by the consumption of purchased wines and other tipples along with the use of medicines, all contained in the bottles reported below. Furthermore, this latter period is also represented by the use of a range of pottery including fine wares and the well known Staffordshire type slip wares. All of which makes rather surprising evidence for a relatively unknown class of people in the rural landscape of southern Scotland.

The glass from Glenochar was found over much of the fermtoun, within buildings and scattered around them. Some bottle glass appears to have been used in the vaulted basement of the bastle house when the upper part was ruinous. The dispersal of the glass meant that only two complete bottle profiles were reconstructed.

The glass from Smithwood on the other hand was found exclusively from a midden deposit lying against the external wall face of the bastle house. Consequently several bottle profiles have been built from sherds and clearly the glass had not been disturbed very much after deposition. The Smithwood midden also produced an excellent range of slip ware pottery which obviously is closely dated with the glass.

Interim reports will appear on this web site in due course for each site, and indeed for the other bastle house sites which have been investigated by the Group.

References

Ward T 1998, Glenochar Bastle House and Fermtoun. Biggar Museum Trust 1998

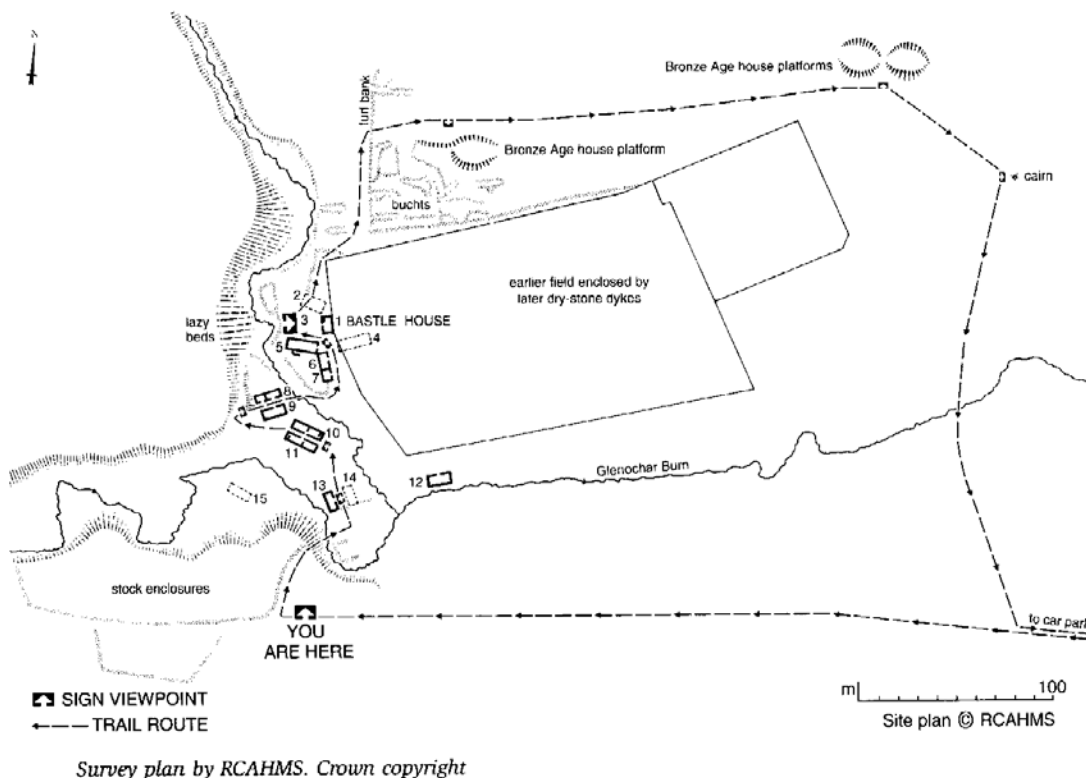


Fig.2

Glenochar Bastle House

Glass Report

By Robin Murdoch (including supplementary information from Ian Paterson).

The Catalogue

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

Wine Bottles

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

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- GO B 8 Neck, shoulder and part side wall in pale dull green (Fig. 7). Neck similar to B6 but in much better condition, only slightly dulled down from firebright, 17mm aperture, flared tooled lip, triangular string ring 5mm high, nipping neck in slightly, neck height 69mm. Gentle splay to sloping shoulder. Side wall preserved to height of 60mm, diameter c. 135mm. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 18]. Probable mallet 1730-40
- GO B 10 Short curving neck similar to B3 with neatly tooled string ring and 15.5mm aperture. Lip cracked-off, very slightly flared, 6mm high. Neck height 69mm with smooth curve into rounded shoulder and side wall almost to base (Fig. 6). Neck splay 61%, original diameter 150mm [at least 140mm], c.1700-1710. Joins with GO B 29.
- GO B 29. Shard of side wall in abraded mid green, diameter c.160mm, squat bottle; probably c.1700-1710].
- GO B 12 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4), dull mid green, light to moderate patina, surviving height 100mm, 19mm aperture, neck splay 1%, triangular string ring nipping in neck, lip, tooled and out-turned; c.1750.
- GO B 13 Base in mid green with moderate patina, c120mm diameter, curve through BR 100mm, deep 51mm kick, pontil 50mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 14 Base shard, dull mid green
- GO B 15 Almost complete base in dark olive with patches of gingery brown patina, diameter c130mm, BR 118mm, kick 48mm, pontil 57mm; possible import, c.1750. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 82].
- GO B 16 Shard of side wall with belling, dark firebright brownish green, diameter c.120mm, mid 18th C. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 40.]
- GO B 17 Base in bright mid green with moderate to heavy patina, diameter 110-115mm, shallow kick 17mm, side walls are curved suggesting rounded mallet shape; c.1730.
- GO B 18 70% base in pale dull green, diameter c.130mm, BR 108mm, kick 45mm, pontil 55mm; probably 2nd quarter 18thC. [Possibly same bottle as GO B 8].
- GO B 19 Part base, body, with marked belling, and shoulder (Fig. 9), reconstructed from shards of different condition, a few being in firebright pale olive green, others badly denatured. Base misshapen, elliptical, smallest diameter 106.5, greatest diameter 112.5mm, kick 62mm, height of rounded shoulder 107mm; mid 18th C. [?1730-1750].
- GO B 20 Part kick in dull mid green.
- GO B 21 Part body with belling, rounded shoulder and lower neck, diameter c.130mm, height to shoulder about 77mm, bright mid green with moderate to heavy denaturing; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 22 Part lower neck and shoulder, pale green with moderate to heavy patina; probably not later than c.1740.
- GO B 23 Part base, distorted, firebright dark olive green, diameter c.130mm, kick 36mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 24 90% base in dark slightly brownish green, dia c 130mm, base ring 105mm, kick 36mm, moderate base ring wear, pontil c60mm, 2nd quarter 18th c
- GO B 25 90% of base in firebright dark slightly olive green, diameter c.120mm, kick 32mm, pontil 58mm, slight belling; 2nd quarter 18th C.

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- GO B 26 60% of base in firebright dull mid green, diameter c130mm, BR 110, kick 39mm, pontil 52mm; 2nd quarter to mid 18th C.
- GO B 27 Virtually complete base in firebright dark olive green, diameter c.130mm, BR 105mm (irregular), kick 32mm, pontil 62mm; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 28 80% base and part side to shoulder at height of c.60mm of rounded mallet bottle in firebright rich green. Diameter c.130, kick 28mm, pontil 61mm; 2nd quarter 18th C. [Probably same bottle as GO B 81].
- GO B 29 Joined with GO B 10.
- GO B 30 80% of base in firebright rich green, diameter c.130mm, BR 108mm, kick 39mm, pontil 67mm; late 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 32 30% of base in firebright rich green, diameter c.130mm, kick 50mm; towards mid 18th C.
- GO B 33 Small base shard in firebright mid rich green, small diameter base ring with shallow 14mm kick and small 35mm pontil. Shallow to outward splayed lower wall; probably late 17th C. but not enough left to be absolutely sure, heavy base ring wear.
- GO B 34 Part base in dulled slightly olive green, diameter c.110mm with deepish kick; c.1750.
- GO B 35 Complete base and body to shoulder in places at a height of 112mm (Fig. 9) , in firebright mid green, slight 'orange peel' finish, diameter 110mm, BR 93mm, kick 52mm (indented); c1750.
- GO B 36 Part base and side (Fig. 8) in firebright, slightly olive green, diameter c.135mm, height 87mm, shallow broad kick (c.25mm); rounded mallet 1720-30. Good colour match with necks GOB 3, 98 and 99
- GO B 37 Complete base with some wall, and shoulder, (Fig. 8) firebright dull green, diameter108mm, height to shoulder c.60mm, BR 88mm, kick 29mm, pontil 60mm, mallet shape, what appears to be letters 'EW' scratched upside down into side wall; c.1730-40
- GO B 38 Most of base in mid dull green, diameter c.145mm, BR 107mm, kick 38mm, pontil 57mm, onion bottle type; 1700-1720. [Possibly from same bottle as GO B 83].
- GO B 39 Part base and lower side wall, numerous narrow bands of very fine grained seed (see also GO B 52), in firebright pale rich green, diameter c.130mm, kick 40mm plus; 2nd quarter 18th C. [Joins with GO B 61].
- [GO B 61 Part lower body in firebright dull green, diameter c130mm, probably rounded mallet type; c.1730].
- GO B 40 Base shard, dark brownish green, deep kick; probably mid 18th C. [Perhaps same bottle as B16].
- GO B 41 Base shard, shallow kick, firebright, dark brownish green. [Not same bottle as GO B 40; possibly same bottle as GO B 82].
- GO B 42 90% base in slightly dulled mid rich green, diameter c.150mm, BR. 124mm, kick 37mm, pontil 56mm, inward curve to side walls; c.1710-1720.
- GO B 43 Most of body to shoulder, tapered with beelling, pale dull green, variable condition from firebright to heavy denaturing, diameter 104-107mm at slightly distorted base, 104mm at mid-point of side and 110.5mm at shoulder, body height 106-7mm, BR. 88mm, kick 43mm (indented), pontil diameter 65mm; probably mid 18th C.

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- GO B 44 Part base and side wall in dulled mid green, diameter c.140mm, kick 30mm plus, with broad pontil; mid 18th C. [Joins with GO B 63].
[GO B 63 Part lower body in light green, moderate to heavy blotchy patina, diameter 120mm+; probably 1st quarter 18th C]
- GO B 45 Complete base with some side wall, diameter130mm, BR 115mm, kick 29mm, pontil 62mm, mid to dark olive green with moderate blotchy patina; c.1750.
- GO B 46 Shard similar to GO B 44.
- GO B 47 Part base, firebright mid rich green, diameter120mm+, kick 43mm, pontil 52mm; .c.1750.
- GO B 48 Body shard in firebright, slightly olive green, diameter c.110-120mm, squattish body; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 49 Part base in firebright dark rich green, diameter c.130mm, offset kick 30mm, pontil 50mm, c.1750.
- GO B 50 Base and part lower body in firebright, dull, slightly olive green, diameter105mm, BR 85mm, kick 24mm, pontil 48mm, rounded mallet shape; c.1730.
- GO B 51 Part base in firebright dull yellow green, kick indented 33mm, misshapen, (perhaps a square or oblong bottle).
- GO B 52 Complete base and part lower body (Fig. 9) in firebright pale dull green, numerous small to medium seed, diameter 110mm, BR 94mm, kick 53mm (indented); c.1750. Possibly same bottle as GO B 90.
- GO B 53 Part base in firebright dark olive green, diameter c130mm, kick 41mm, pontil 55mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 54 Small base shard in firebright rich green.
- GO B 55 Part base in firebright mid rich green, diameter c.120mm, kick 31mm, pontil 50mm.
- GO B 56 Majority of base in firebright mid green, diameter c.145mm, kick 33mm, pontil 67mm, probably 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 57 Part base in light, slightly olive green, dulled, diameter c.120mm, kick 31mm, pontil 65mm.
- GO B 58 Small base shard, dull green, abraded, diameter 110mm+, belling, mid 18th C.
- GO B 59 Part base in firebright rich green, diameter 130mm (misshapen), kick 30mm+, pontil 50mm; 2nd quarter: 18th C.
- GO B 60 Misshapen base, reconstructed from shards, shows differential denaturing, diameter c.110, BR 85mm, kick 28mm, pontil 54mm, rounded mallet type; c.1730.
- GO B 61 Joined with GO B 39.
- GO B 62 Base shard, abraded dark olive green, dia >140mm.
- GO B 63 Joined with GO B 44.
- GO B 64 Shard base and side wall in firebright slightly olive green, belling, diameter 110+; mid 18th C.
- GO B 65 Base and lower body shard. in firebright slightly olive, dark green, diameter c110mm, kick 45mm; mid 18th C.
- GO B 66 Base shard in firebright dark rich green.

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- GO B 67 Base shard in rich green with mainly moderate patina, diameter 130 mm +; probably 2nd quarter 18th C. [Joins with GO B 68].
[GO B 68. Part base in slightly abraded rich green, diameter c.125mm, kick 43mm, pontil 60mm; probably 2nd quarter 18th C].
- GO B 68 Joined with GO B 67.
- GO B 69 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4) in firebright dull green, rounded uptooled string ring, flared lip; probably 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 70 Part neck and lip in firebright light dull green, surviving to 80mm, neck quite thin at 23mm, 14.5mm aperture curving splay, rounded triangular string ring, slightly out turned lip; c.1730.
- GO B 71 Joined with GO B 2a.
- GO B 72 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4) in firebright light dull green, flared reheated lip above insubstantial rounded string ring, slight nipping of neck; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 73 Similar to B72 but with more substantial string ring (Fig. 4); 2nd quarter 18th C
- GO B 74 Neck and lip fragment (Fig. 4) in firebright dark brownish green, neatly tooled small triangular string ring, very slight nipping of neck; 1st half 18th C.
- GO B 75 Small neck and lip fragment (Fig. 4) in firebright dull green, flared lip, triangular string ring, slight nipping of neck; 1st half 18th C.
- GO B 76 Neck and lip (Fig. 2) in firebright dull green, 83mm high, curving splay into shoulder, flared lip, 16mm aperture, neck splay 28%, triangular string ring; c.1730.
- GO B 77 Part neck and lip (Fig. 4) in firebright dull, slightly olive green, surviving to 81mm, narrow fairly straight splayed neck, 17.5mm aperture, poor string ring; probably 2nd quarter 18th C
- GO B 78 Neck, lip and part shoulder and upper side wall (Fig. 1) in firebright mid olive green, neck height 77mm, curving splay 44%, broad, downtooled, triangular string ring just below lip, 15.5mm aperture; probably 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 79 Neck and fire-polished lip (Fig. 1) in dulled mid green, height 73mm, moderate fairly linear splay 43%, downtooled, thin triangular string ring, 17mm aperture; 1700-1710, may just be late 17th C.
- GO B 80 Part neck and lip (Fig. 1) in firebright dark olive green, 14.5mm aperture, curving splay, heavy irregular string ring similar to GO B 78; 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 81 Neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright rich green, height 75mm, slightly curved splay, flared lip, triangular string ring, 16mm aperture, neck splay 31.5%; 2nd quarter 18th C.
Probably same bottle as GO B 28
- GO B 82 Neck, lip and shoulder in dark olive with moderate blotchy patina, height 84mm, curving splay 36.5%, downturned triangular string ring, 16mm aperture, diameter 124mm; 2nd quarter 18th C. [Probably same bottle as GO B 15].

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- GO B 83 Short neck (reconstructed) in dull mid green varying from firebright to lightly patinated, height 56mm, moderate, slightly curved splay 42.5%, small triangular string ring just below lip, and part shoulder and side; height of shoulder c.70mm, diameter c.120mm; c. 1690-1700.
Probably same bottle as GO B 38
- GO B 84 Small shard of lip in firebright dull green.
- GO B 86 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright dull green, height 79mm, slightly curving splay, clumsy string ring, slightly flared lip; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 87 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in light dull green, height 103mm, slight, fairly linear splay 26.5%, flared lip, 16mm aperture, triangular string ring; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 88 Neck and lip shard in firebright dull green.
- GO B 89 Neck and lip in firebright, slightly olive green, height 91mm, flared lip, clumsy string ring nipping in neck; c1750.
- GO B 90 Most of neck, 97mm high from sloping shoulder, in firebright pale dull green with bands of very fine-grained seed, flared lip, triangular string ring, slight nip of neck, 15.5mm aperture; diameter c. 110mm; 2nd quarter 18th C. Possibly same bottle as GO B 52.
- GO B 91 Neck shard in firebright light, slightly olive green, remnant of triangular string ring nipping in neck; c 1750.
- GO B 92 Small lip shard in mid, slightly olive green, triangular string ring; 1st half 18th C.
- GO B 93 Small lip shard similar but in dull green.
- GO B 94 Neck and lip (Fig. 5) in dark olive green with moderate blotchy patina, height 74mm, slightly lopsided neck, curving splay of 34% into shoulder, downtooled triangular string ring, 15mm aperture; c.1730. Perhaps same as GO B 15.
- GO B 95 Part neck, sharply tapering, and phasing gently into shoulder, firebright mid olive green, slightly dulled in places. Original diameter >160mm, No lip survives but almost certainly 1st quarter 18th C.
- GO B 96 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright dull green, flared lip, triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 97 Neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright, slightly olive green, height 81mm, quite narrow, flared lip, triangular string ring nipping in neck, 16mm aperture, neck splay 25%; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 98 Short neck, lip and shoulder (Fig. 1) in firebright mid olive green, height 64mm, curving splay 35.5%, poor triangular string ring, 17.5mm aperture. Bottle diameter c. 95mm; c1730.
Perhaps same bottle as GO B 40.
- GO B 99 Part neck and lip in firebright mid olive green surviving to 85mm (almost full height), flared lip, downtooled triangular string ring nipping in neck, 14.5mm aperture, neck splay 30%; 2nd quarter 18th C.
- GO B 100 Part neck and lip (Fig. 1) in dulled mid green, surviving to 65mm (almost full height), curving splay, small triangular string ring just below lip, 17.5mm aperture; 1700-1710.
- GO B 101 Part neck and lip (Fig. 5) in firebright, slightly olive green, flared lip, slightly irregular sharply triangular string ring slightly nipping in neck, height 113mm, curving splay of 20% to shoulder. 2nd quarter 18th C.

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

Numbers GO 108-121 inclusive are medicine bottles

Wine bottles continued

- GO B 122 Shard from lower part of neck, thin walled, diameter at base 36mm, in firebright pale green.
- GO B 123 2 shards, joining, from lower part of tapering neck, diameter at base 45mm, in firebright dark rich green.
- GO B 124 Part neck and sharply out-turned lip, in firebright, very pale yellowish green, aperture c.23mm, poorly made triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 125 Shard from lower part of neck, thin walled, in firebright pale dull green.
- GO B 126 Shard from lower part of neck, thin walled, in firebright dull green.
- GO B 127 Shard from lower part of tapering neck, diameter at base c.45mm, in firebright mid green; gentle curve into shoulder.
- GO B 128 4 shards, joined, and possibly 2 others not joining, from slightly tapering neck to just below string ring, surviving height 83mm, in firebright mid slightly olive green; gentle curve into shoulder.
- GO B 129 4 shards, joined, from straight neck to just below string ring, diameter 31mm, surviving height 78mm, in slightly dulled mid green.
- GO B 130 Shard from lower part of tapering neck, walls 4.5mm thick, in dulled mid green.
- GO B 131 Part neck and sharply out-turned lip, in firebright, dark slightly olive green, well made triangular string ring nipping in neck; c.1750.
- GO B 132 3 shards, joined, and another not joining, from lower part of tapering neck, in firebright dark brownish green; gentle curve into shoulder.
- GO B 133 Side wall, shoulder and lower neck, in firebright slightly olive green. Diameter c.150mm. height to well rounded shoulder c.70mm. Probably same bottle as GO B 89 (neck). A rounded mallet bottle.

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- GO B 134 Part side wall, shoulder and lower neck, in firebricht clear, pale dull green. Diameter c.130mm. Probable mallet bottle.
- GO B 135 Part lower neck and shoulder, in firebricht clear, pale rich green. Diameter c.130mm. One other shard possibly from same bottle GO B 135a.
- GO B 135a Part shoulder, pale rich green.
- GO B 136 Part lower neck, thin walled, in blotchy heavily denatured pale green. Gentle splay to shoulder.
- GO B 137 Part lower neck and upper shoulder, thin walled, in pale green, light to moderate denaturing. Rounded transition to shoulder.
- GO B 138 Part lower neck and upper shoulder, medium thick walled, in firebricht pale dull green. Rounded transition to shoulder.
- GO B 139 Part lower neck, shoulder and side, thin walled, in pale dull green, slightly dulled in places. Narrow, rather square shoulder with tight curves to side and neck.
- GO B 140 Part lower neck and upper shoulder, thick walled, in slightly olive green. Gentle splay to shoulder.
- GO B 141 Part shoulder and lower neck, thin walled, in mid green with heavy patina. Rounded curve from shoulder to neck and side. Diameter of bottle c.110mm. Probably straight-sided bottle.
- GO B 142 Part shoulder and upper side, thin walled, in very pale dull green. Shoulder well rounded
- GO B 143 Part shoulder and upper side, in pale slightly olive green. Medium curve from side to shoulder. Straight-sided bottle.
- GO B 144 Part shoulder and upper side, thin walled, in pale slightly olive green. Rather sharp curve to shoulder. Diameter of bottle c.110mm. Probably straight-sided bottle.
- GO B 145 Part shoulder in pale rich green
- GO B 146 Part shoulder in pale rich green
- GO B 147 Substantial body shard, rich mid green, dia >150mm
- GO B 148 Part shoulder, pale rich green, some seed
- GO B 149 Part shoulder, mid slightly olive green, dia >125mm
- GO B 150 Part body in pale rich green
- GO B 151 Lower body shard in rich green, belling 'orange peel'
- GO B 152 Neck shard, mid olive green
- GO B 153 Part base in rich green, orig dia c140mm, kick c40mm
- GO B 154 Lower body, brownish green, very slight belling, dia c135mm
- GO B 154a Lower neck shard, slightly olive green
- GO B 155 Body shard slightly olive green, possible mallet
- GO B 156 Shoulder shard, olive green
- GO B 157 Lower body shard, mid brownish green
- GO B 158 Lower body shard in mid to dark brownish green
- GO B 159 Lower body, brownish green, dia c140mm

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- GO B 160 5 body shards in dark olive green, oval section or mis-shapen bottle
- GO B 161 9 body shards thin mid dull green
- GO B 162 4 shards body from rounded mallet, darkish dull green, 2nd qtr 18th c
- GO B 163 17 body shards pale dull mid green
- GO B 164 35 shards thin blown mid dull green
- GO B 165 5 body shards distinctly brownish green

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

- GO Misc 1 24 pieces, some large, featuring shoulders, in various shades of pale to mid dull green, some dulled and some with light to moderate denaturing.
- GO Misc 2 39 various shards in shades of mid dull green; some sherds heavily abraded. Most are from lower side walls of 'straight' sided bottles.
- GO Misc 3 34 very small neck and upper shoulder shards, in various shades of dull mid green, dulled.
- GO Misc 4 25 small neck and upper shoulder shards, in various shades of pale green, moderate to heavy denaturing.
- GO Misc 5 85 mostly small shards in various shades of mid dull green, many featuring side/shoulder transition.
- GO Misc 5a 3 melt drips, 2 with greenish tinges and one with grey, plus heat altered shatter fragment.
- 3 body shards from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle in firebright pale aqua.
- 2 shards, from shoulder, 2, joining, from lower body, all showing turning marks, from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle in firebright pale aqua.
- 2 shards, joining, from upper body, in bluer aqua from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle.
- 1 shard, lower body, slightly thicker glass and different tinge, from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle.
- 1 shard, lower body with part of kick, slightly thicker glass and different tinge, from small thin blown, probable medicine bottle.
- GO Misc 5b 3 shards window glass, 1 dull green tinge 1.9-2.2mm thick, 1 olive green tinge 1.5mm thick and one pale aqua tinge 1.3mm thick.
- 1 shard window glass, dark aqua, 3.8-5.5mm thick, perhaps from bull's eye pane.
- GO Misc 6 24 various shards, mainly firebright, one with blotchy patina, brownish olive. from straight sided bottles, some 'orange peel' surfaces, no 19th C mould marks.
- GO Misc 7 90 various shards dull green through to dark olive, some firebright others patinated. Most are from bases and several show belling. Of the few that retain enough for measurement, diameter varies from 110-130mm with moderate base ring curvature; these are typical of 1720-1730.
- GO Misc 8 35 various shards, mostly neck and shoulder in dull mid to olive green, many firebright. Diagnostic pieces typical 1st half 18th C.
- GO Misc 9 161 shards in various shades of dullish green. The great majority are considerably degraded and many are from straight sided bottles with belling. Mostly 1st half 18th C but at least one shard could be late 17th C.

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GO Misc 10 106 various shards in dull mid green to olive, great majority firebright. Assessable diameters c.100mm plus, some from straight sided, some from rounded mallet shapes.

Medicine Bottles

- GO B108 Part base and lower body in firebright clear, with dull green tinge, variable seed. Thin blown (as little as 0.6mm) in cylindrical mould with conical kick. Subsequent attachment of the pontil has partly masked the kick with a thin skin of glass,. Diameter 29.5mm, surviving height 48mm, pontil c.16mm.
- GO B109 Part base and lower body similar to GO B108 but tinge is more aqua (blue green) and thickness slightly greater (1mm). Similar conical kick with pontil scar and slight bellling. Diameter 32mm, surviving height 46mm, pontil c.16mm.
- GO B 110 Base shard in firebright clear, with blue green (aqua) tinge, some small seed. Diameter 48mm, kick 17mm. Glass from the 18mm pontil is sealing off the deepest part of the slightly rounded conical kick. Base ring 38mm, significant wear abrasion.
- GO B 111 Base shard with kick, similar to GO B110 but slightly smaller diameter of 43mm, rounded conical kick 14mm. Traces of 18mm pontil, BR 34mm, slight wear.
- GO B 112 Two body shards and one shoulder from bottle c38mm diameter, firebright clear with dull (slightly blued) green. tinge. The body shards are as little as 1mm thick and there is evidence of bellling near where the base has become detached. The shoulder shard has a tight angle and the springing of the neck can just be seen. The overall height of the bottle would have been c.90-100mm.
- GO B 113 Part base and kick similar to GO B110 and GO B111, firebright slightly greener. diameter 41mm, kick 17.5mm, pontil 21mm, BR 31mm slight wear
- GO B 114 Part base with shallow rounded conical kick, firebright clear with rich blue green (aqua) tinge. Diameter 37mm, kick 8.5mm, pontil 19mm, bellling, BR 28mm no wear.
- GO B 115 Part body in firebright clear with aqua tinge. Diameter 27mm with curvature for base just surviving.
- GO B 116 Fairly deep rounded conical kick in firebright clear with dull green tinge. Bottle diameter c.55-57mm, kick 35mm, pontil 24mm with thin skin of glass. Very slight wear on surviving base ring.
- GO B 117 Part base similar to GO B108, diameter 31mm, kick 9mm, pontil 16mm, BR 19mm no wear.
- GO B 119 Lower body shard in firebright clear with dull green tinge, Small diameter less than 23mm, traces of conical kick.
- GO B 120 Everted lip and short cylindrical neck with traces of springing of shoulder, firebright slightly abraded clear with dull, slightly bluish, green tinge. Diameter 26-28mm over the lip which is 3.5mm thick, aperture 11mm, height of neck 10mm (excluding lip). .
- GO B 121 54 small shards mostly too small for diagnostics but the great majority are from bottles similar to those in the range, GO B108 to GO B120. The colour tinges vary from pale dull green to rich blue green and many are thin (less than 1mm). Six of the shards have weathered surfaces.

Biggar Bottle Report

Window glass

- GO G 1 Two conjoining shards in firebright clear with very pale blue aqua tinge, 1.3-1.6mm thick, curving surface striations, two cut edges at c92 degrees.
- GO G 2 A total of 22 shards conjoining in six separate groups similar colour tinge to GO G 1 but appears slightly darker because it is thicker, 1.6-2.2mm, faint curving striations, cut edges apparent in all but one group.
- GO G 3 27 shards, two conjoining, similar in colour tinge to GO G 2 but again appear darker because they are even thicker, 1.8-2.4mm, faint curving striations evident, some cut edges.
- GO G 4 10 shards, two conjoining, in firebright clear with pale dull blue green tinge, 1.5-1.9mm thick, faint curving striations, one with cut edges at 115 degrees suggesting possible diamond shaped quarry.
- GO G 5 3 shards in different shades of pale aqua, 2.1mm, 1.6-2.5mm and 1.5mm thick, surface striations and two cut edges at 90 degrees on the largest.
- GO G 6 5 conjoining shards in firebright clear with dull green tinge, 1.4-1.5mm thick, one cut edge, fairly large bubbles and undulating surface.
- GO G 7 Single shard in firebright clear with pale dull green tinge, large bubbles and similar undulating surface to GO G 6, 1.3 - 1.6mm thick, the shard is very slightly curved, two cut edges at 45 degrees, one surviving to 98mm long.
- GO G 8 6 small shards with varying colour tinges
- 2 dull green, 1.4 and 1.3mm thick.
 - 1 pale aqua 1mm thick
 - 1 very pale green 1.1mm thick
 - 1 patinated pale yellow green 0.9mm thick.
 - 1 brownish olive green 1.1mm thick.

Biggar Bottle Report

Vessel glass

- GO G 9 Base from beer glass or possibly a bowl in firebright clear, no tinge. Diameter of base ring 56mm, rim downtooled to enclose a shallow kick 2-3mm deep, roughly central pontil scar 17mm diameter. Walls of vessel have projected outwards initially. Solidly made.
- GO G 10 Shard of folded foot from probable wine glass, firebright clear, no tinge. Diameter of foot c.60mm, kick at least 10mm, rim folded under, not thin blown.
- GO G 11 Short cylindrical shard in firebright clear, no tinge, 23mm long 15mm diameter, broken at both ends. Probably part of a plain stem from a drinking glass but just possibly part of a stirring rod.
- GO G 12 Rim shard from drinking vessel with conical bowl, c.65mm diameter, firebright clear, no tinge, 1.6mm thick.
- GO G 13 Small rim shard in firebright clear, no tinge, from vessel which may have had flared sides, too small to assess diameter, thickness 1.6mm.
- GO G 14 Wall shard in firebright clear, no tinge, probable drinking vessel. Mould-blown with external ribbing, slight curvature, again, not thin, at 2mm plus.
- GO G 15 8 small shards, 7 firebright clear, one very slightly iridescent, no tinge.
small shard, curved, clear with dulled surface, very pale brownish tinge.
small shard in thick (2.6mm) firebright clear; very pale brownish tinge. Outer surface decorated with applied white enamel, two white parallel lines plus two other features in white with underlying red-brown.

Figures

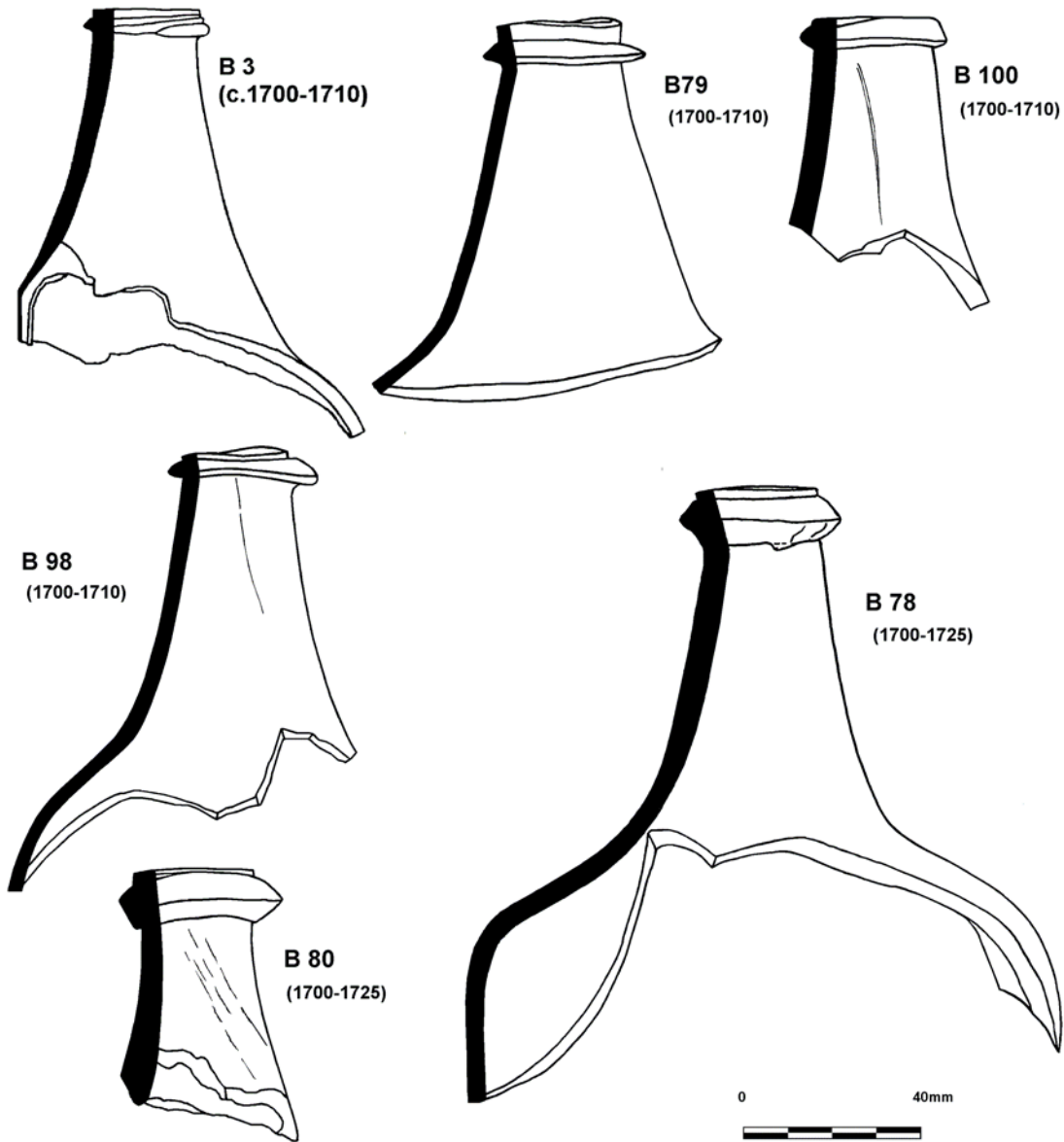


Fig. 1. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

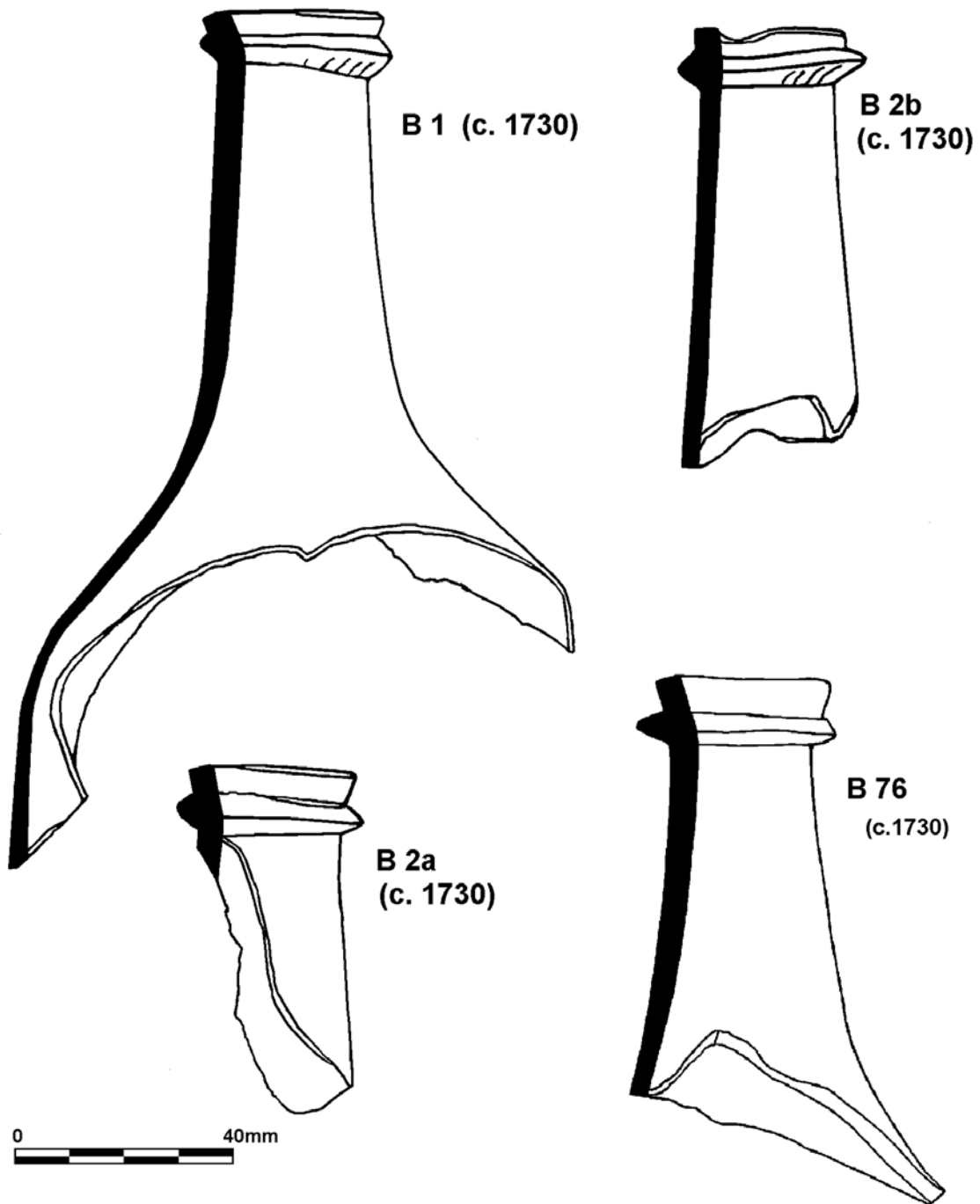


Fig. 2. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

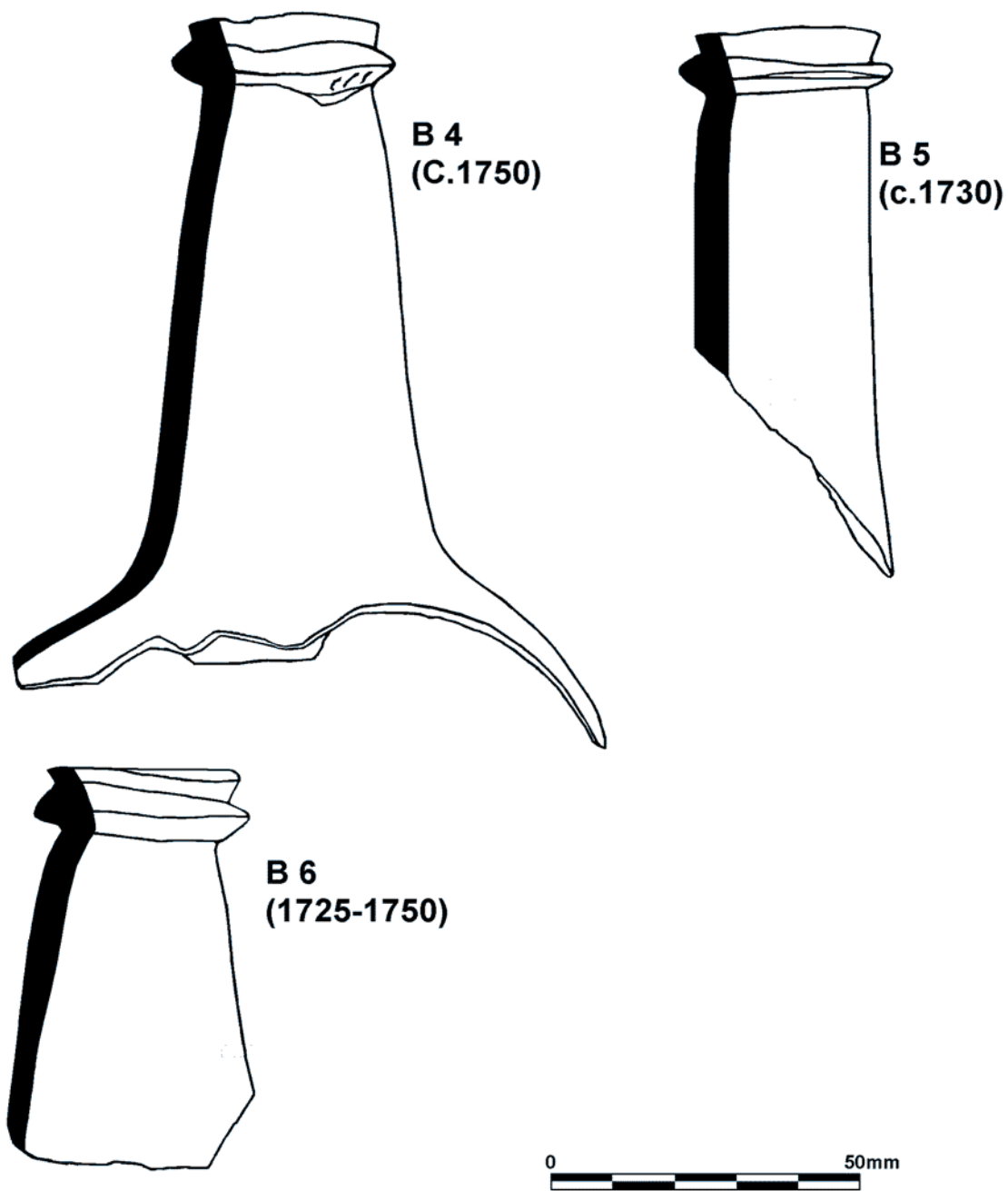


Fig. 3. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

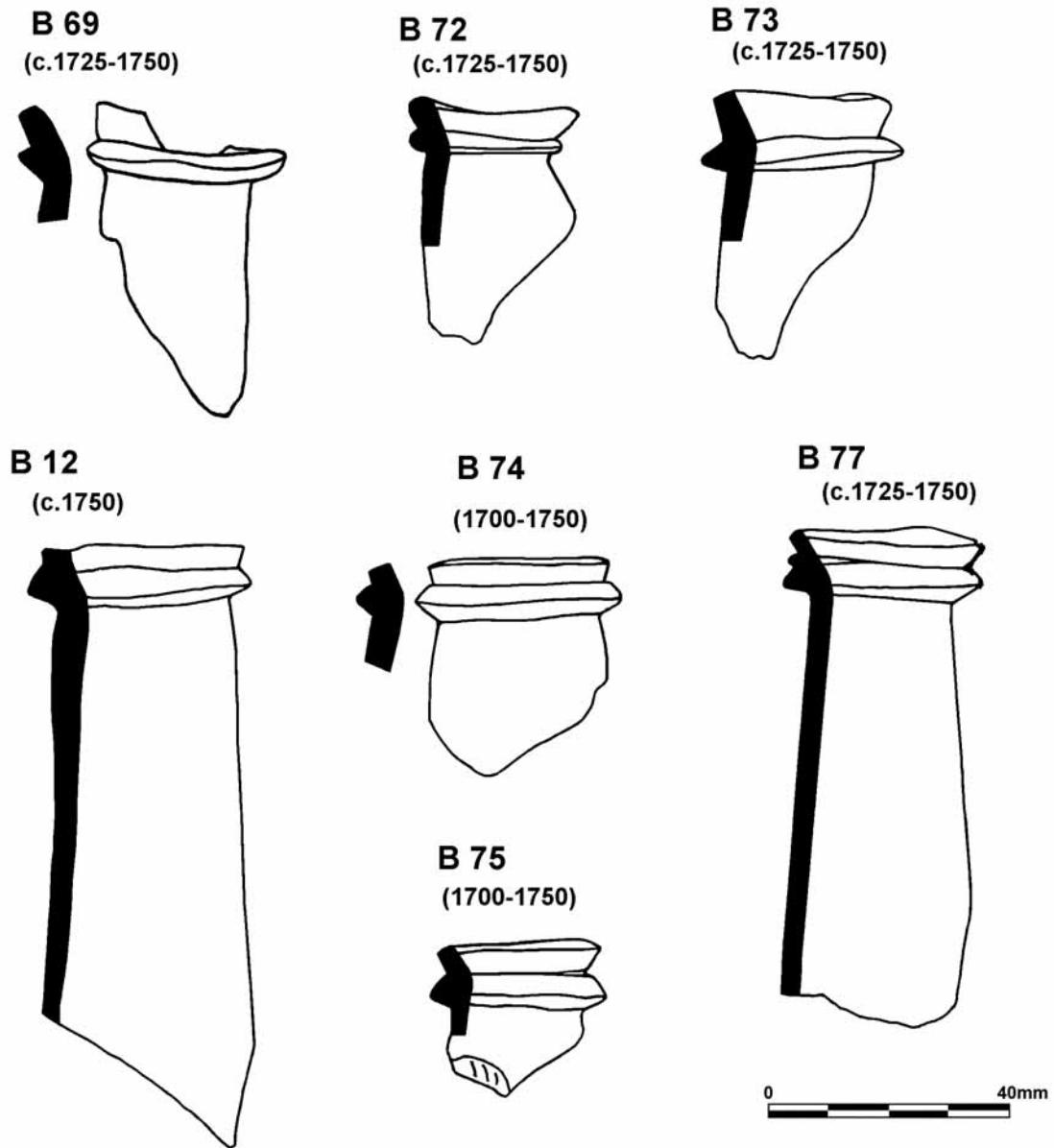


Fig. 4. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

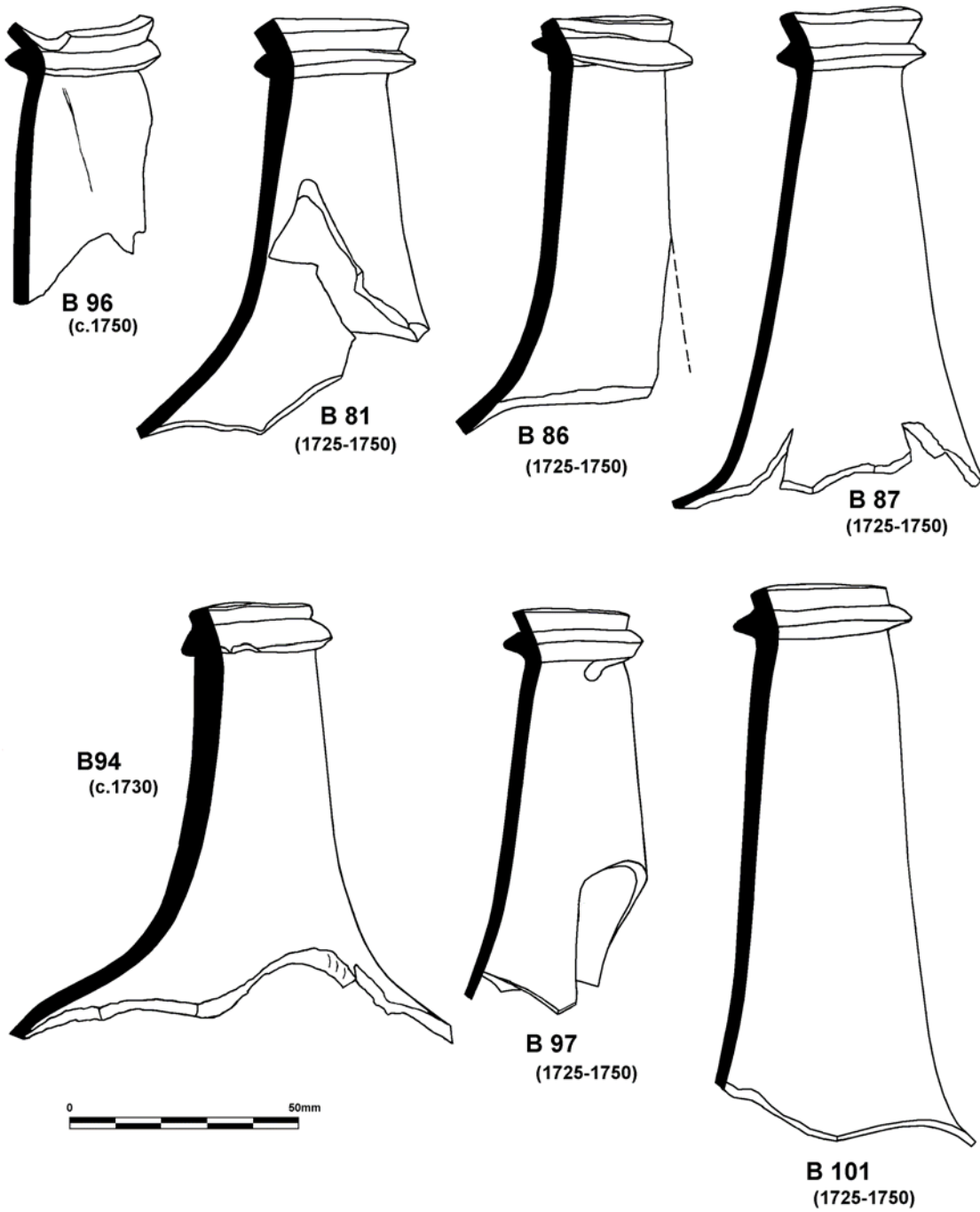


Fig. 5. Sketch illustrating neck features of bottles from Glenochar Bastle

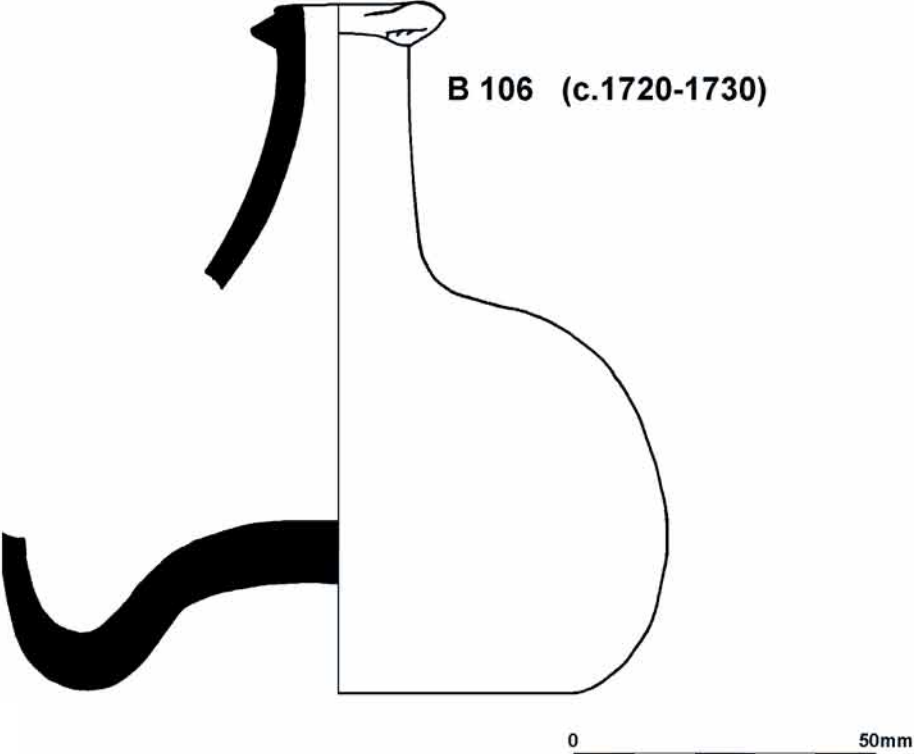
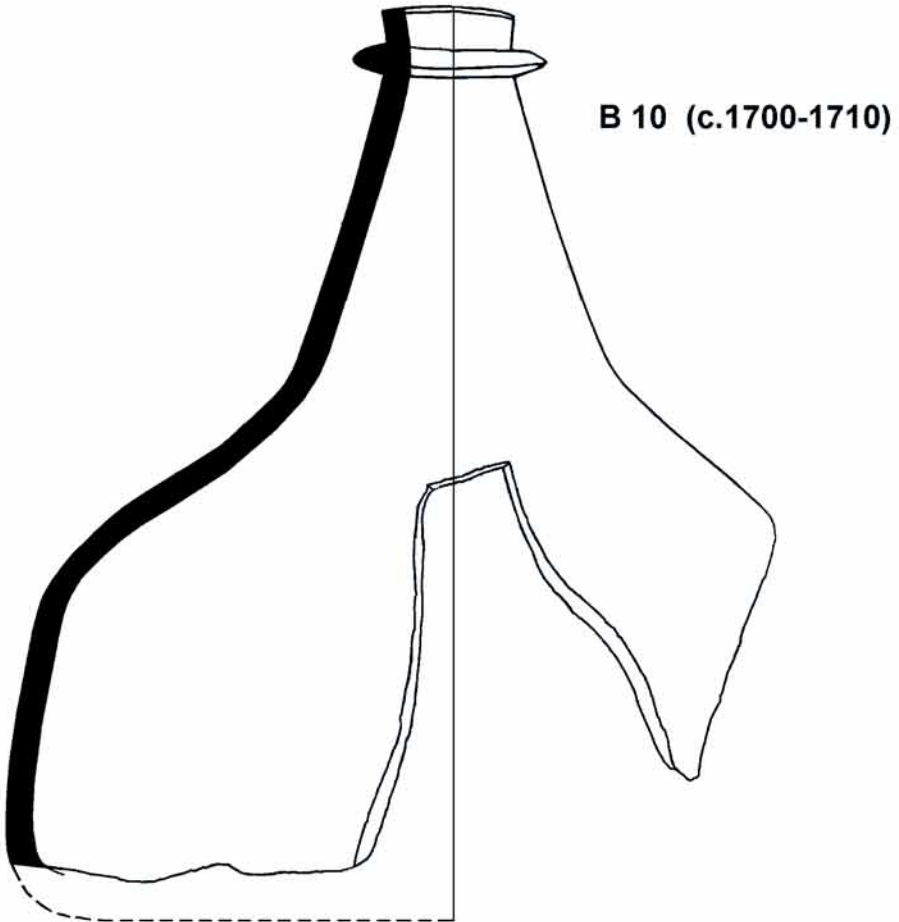


Fig. 6. Sketches of 'onion' wine bottles from Glenochar Bastle

B 8
(1725-1750)

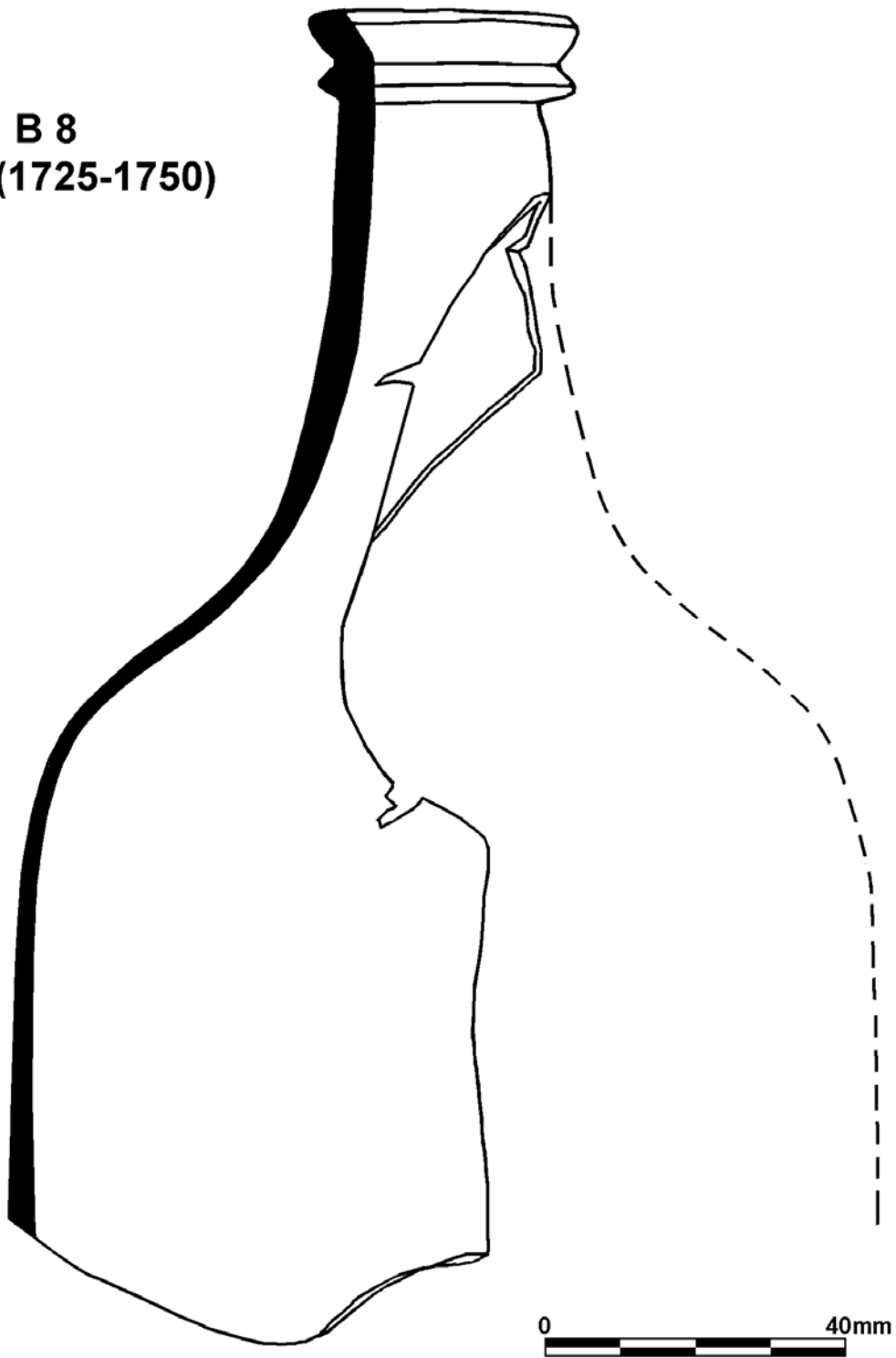


Fig. 7. Sketches of part wine bottle from Glenochar Bastle

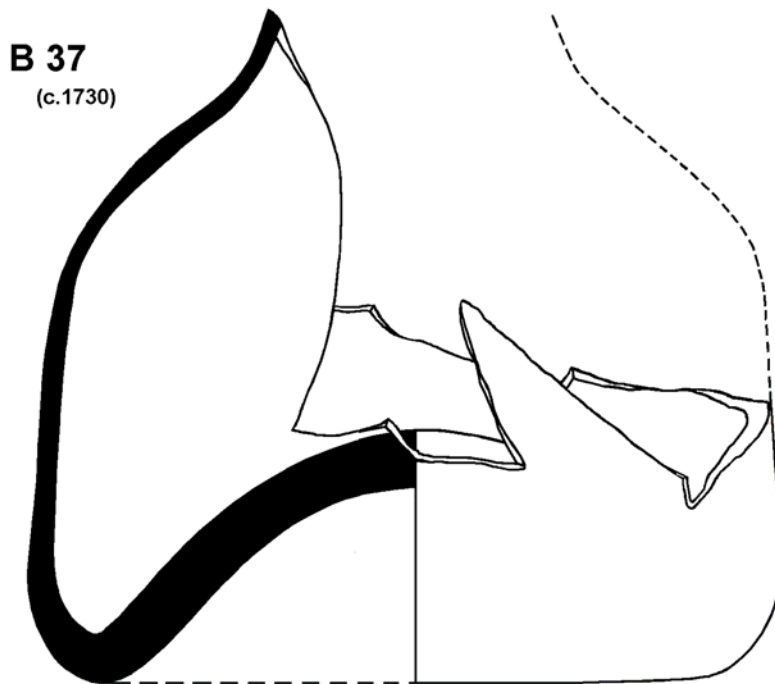
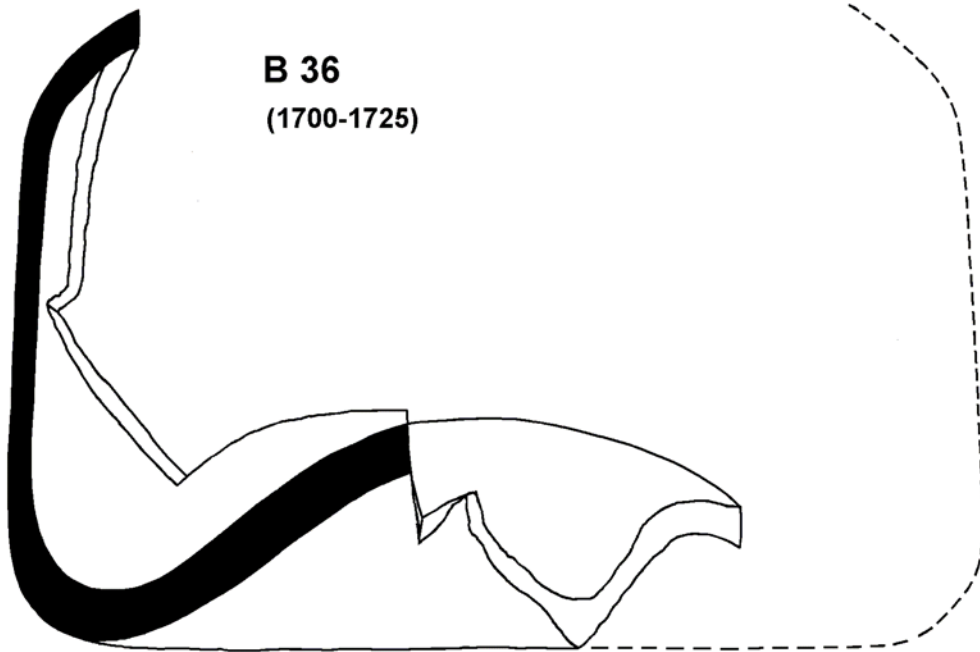


Fig. 8. Partly restored 'onion' wine bottles from Glenochar Bastle

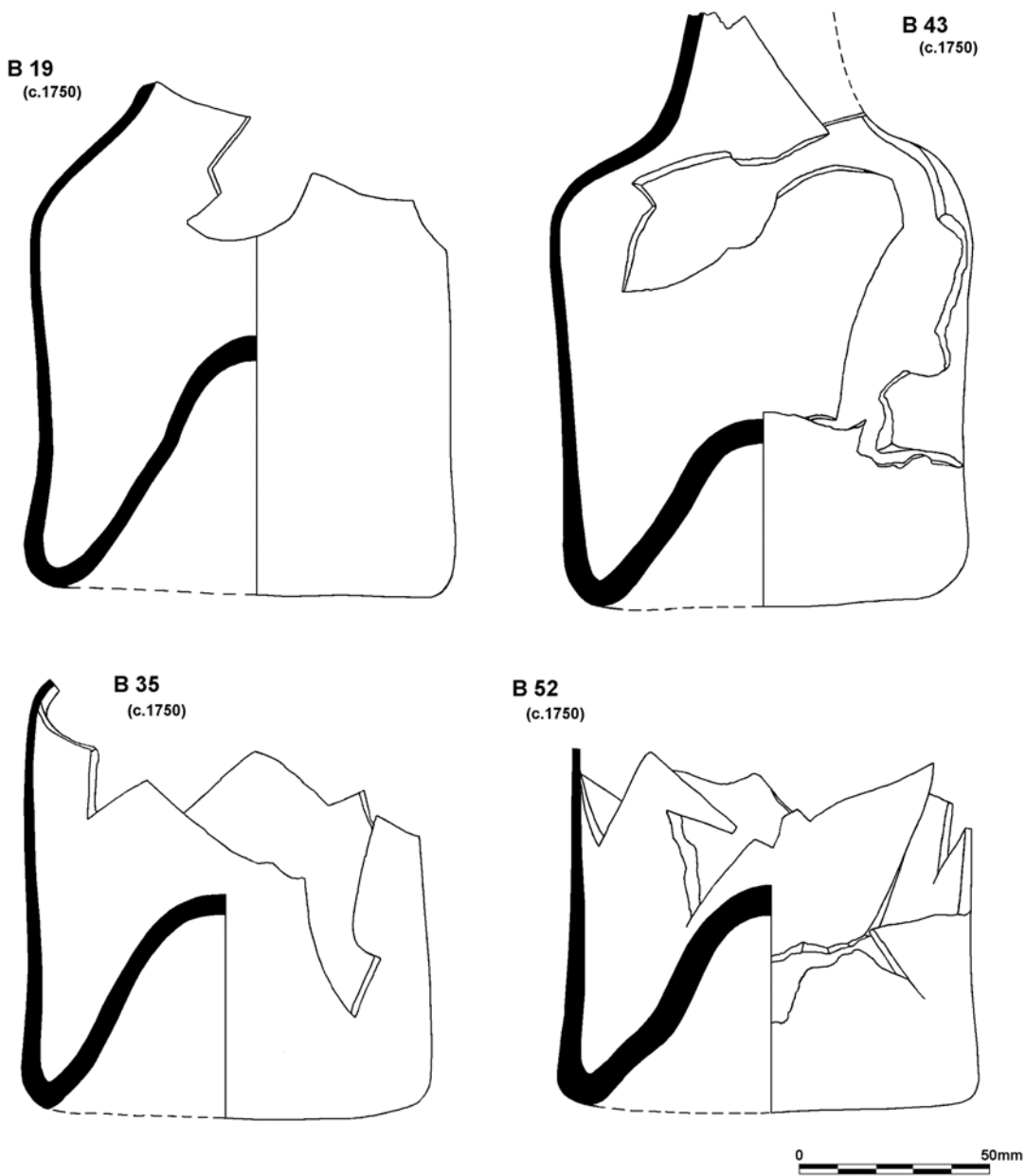


Fig. 9. Sketches of 'mallet' wine bottles from Glenochar Bastle

Discussion

General

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

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

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

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

Window Glass

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

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

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

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

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

Biggar Bottle Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wine Bottles

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

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

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

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

Biggar Bottle Report

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

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

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

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

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

Fine Vessels

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biggar Bottle Report

Medicine Bottles.

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

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

Another comprehensive group of 18th century medicine bottles was recovered from Smithwood Bastle House, near the Daer reservoir.

References

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

Smithwood Bastle

Glass Report

Discussion

The assemblage of glass from Smithwood Bastle is notable for several reasons, not least of which is the level to which vessels/bottles have been reconstructed. Shard sizes recovered during excavation were typical of such assemblages but considerable time and effort has been invested in reconstruction. Consequently several almost complete bottles and numerous major parts were available for assessment. A considerable debt of thanks is due to Ian Paterson and all those who participated in these 'jigsaw' activities. The reconstruction of glass is considerably more difficult than that of pottery.

The condition of the glass was an important factor in the reconstruction process. Glass recovered from such essentially rural locations such as Smithwood tend to be less corroded or denatured than their contemporary urban counterparts. This is attributable to the nature of the buried environment, particularly its pH value. Most glass is tolerant of acidic conditions but not alkaline, the latter of course tends to prevail in urban situations because of the presence of lime mortar used in building. Much of rural Scotland has fairly acidic soils and the area around Smithwood is no exception.

When glass is made from raw materials, a fluxing alkali is used to lower the temperature at which silica sand will vitrify and remain 'plastic' for working. The fluxing alkali is either sodium (soda) or potassium (potash) based. In actual fact most glasses will contain both but whichever is dominant will have a considerable influence on the durability of the finished product. In general terms, soda glass has greater durability than potash but, other constituents in the melt can also have an effect. Rather than labour the chemical argument here, the reader is directed to 'Glass and Archaeology' (Frank 1980) for a fuller explanation.

As is typical of an almost exclusively 18th century assemblage, Smithwood contains a preponderance of 'wine' bottles. These were made from a cheap potash glass and are generally very susceptible to denaturing. However, the essentially acidic or neutral environment at Smithwood has led to good preservation and some are still firebright.

This has assisted in reconstruction since few of the shards have significant edge loss from flaking corrosion products which makes edge-matching difficult if not impossible. On the minus side, this good preservation has negated a sometimes useful tool in the matching of detached necks and lips with bases. Because of the nature of the production process, slight variations would occur in most batches of glass prepared. It is unlikely that the measuring of quantities of each raw material constituent was particularly precise since glass is quite tolerant of considerable percentage variation of individual constituents. In addition, large quantities of broken glass (cullet) were used in the production of this cheap bottle glass and these would impart their own chemical signature to the batch. Considerable quantities of cullet were imported.

These small chemical differences had a marginal effect on the durability and precise nature of degradation of the glass and the corrosion products can differ in thickness and colour. In such cases it is often possible to match a neck with a detached base because of the similarity of corrosion products.

Many of the wine bottles in the Smithwood assemblage have very similar metal colour and because of the lack of denatured surfaces and connecting shards, it is not feasible to match neck with base in many cases. It is interesting to note that several of the reconstructed pieces have corroded and uncorroded shards within them. The reason for the corrosion would probably be the localised presence of mortar from the collapsed Bastle House.

Biggar Bottle Report

Interestingly, the blanket description of these containers as wine bottles is in some doubt despite the fact that they are generally reported as such. Andrew Gardener, a merchant, visiting the Glasshouse in Glasgow in 1745 remarked that he had seen both ale and wine bottles being made. He commented 'I see little difference or not betwixt them. The wine bottles they are very little longer in the neck than the ale bottles....' Turnbull (2001, 275). However, for simplicity in the rest of this report, the general term 'wine bottle' will be used whilst acknowledging its probable inaccuracy.

The excavators described the deposits, from which the glass assemblage was recovered, essentially as a single context, a long midden deposit adjacent to the main building. As well as wine bottles, a number of shards of pharmaceutical bottles, window glass and finer tableware were also recovered, including a couple of surprises!

Wine Bottles

These ubiquitous containers turn up in almost every excavation which contains 18th century glass. Glass took over from earthenware as the preferred medium for wine (and probably ale) containers around 1630 but early wine bottles were expensive and accordingly fairly exclusive. By around 1650 some were being marked to signify ownership, this generally taking the form of a small glass seal attached to the shoulder of the bottle which bore forms of identification. These varied from coats of arms or groups of initials for individuals through various other devices recognisable as representing taverns, vintners, societies, etc. In many cases these seals also carried dates which have allowed reasonably accurate typologies to be constructed. The glass wine bottle underwent a drastic shape evolution between 1630 and the first machine moulded items of the 1820s and the practice of applying dated seals remained fairly popular throughout that period. Using the typologies derived from dated examples, it is relatively easy to arrive at approximate dates for unmarked examples. Manufacturing techniques and styles of the component parts of the bottle also varied with time allowing approximate dating of say, neck and lip or base, but obviously not to the accuracy of the complete vessel. Starting around 1630 with what is generally described as a shaft and globe shape, where the body was round with a very shallow kick and the neck long with a linear splay or taper, the bottles gradually assumed a shorter, more dumpy form as the 17th century progressed. Around the turn of the 18th century, what is called the onion bottle, because of its obvious resemblance to the shape of that vegetable, appeared. At the end of the first quarter of the 18th century, the onion gave way to a mallet shape with slightly flattened sides. This gradually evolved into a more upright cylindrical shape where the lower part of the body was blown into a slightly tapered (to facilitate removal) mould. The creation of the kick, the indent in the base and done after removal from the mould, in this type of bottle normally led to a slight widening just above the base, this is called *bell*. The middle of the 18th century saw the return of fairly long necks and these gradually reduced, as did the overall diameter of the body until a form not dissimilar to that today became the norm. In 1821, Henry Ricketts of Bristol, patented the first machine which could completely mould the body and neck of the bottle automatically (the lip still needed to be applied as a separate exercise until the end of the century). Rickett's moulder was three-piece with a solid lower section, slightly tapered as before, with a two-piece hinged section for the shoulder and neck. Bottles made in this type of mould are easily recognised by the existence of a horizontal mould line just below the shoulder.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the two-piece mould was adopted, mainly to facilitate embossing of the entire body and the horizontal mould mark at the shoulder disappeared.

Biggar Bottle Report

Wine bottles from the middle period of this evolution are represented in the Smithwood assemblage. No obvious 17th century examples are present, however, one or two of the items dated to the 1st quarter of the 18th century may just be a few years earlier. The inability to relate neck to base in these earlier examples does not make things easier, however, basal kicks from Smithwood are generally deeper than what would be expected from the late 17th century. From 1720 on, kicks tend to get much deeper. True onion bottles and their immediate derivatives are represented as are mallet types of the second quarter of the 18th century. These latter, along with mid 18th century types are the most numerous present and indicate a likely peak of wine bottle acquisition from 1730-1760. Around 1760-70 a quite significant change took place in lip shape. Up until then the lips were often just sheared off, slightly reheated and given a slight out-turn. This meant that the thickness of the glass at the lip was not significantly different to that of the neck below. However around 1760 lips suddenly assumed a much wider and sloped profile, frequently being enhanced with more glass. These forms are unmistakable and there are none within this assemblage with the possible exception of SMWB119. The lack of widened/enhanced lips indicates beyond reasonable doubt that none of the wine bottles from Smithwood could have been any later than about 1780 and this is perhaps erring slightly on the cautious side. A word of caution however, virtually all of the bottles in the assemblage where base ring wear could be assessed, showed considerable wear and therefore repeated use. Unfortunately there is no way of quantifying this but we must be looking at years. In Scotland, up until the 19th century, wine bottles tended to be used more as decanters at table rather than long term storage vessels and the base ring wear probably derives from this. Not only that but we really can't tell if individual bottles were made for wine or ale and almost certainly not exclusively. No doubt they would have been pressed into service as convenient containers of diverse liquids.

There are three necks catalogued under the general heading of wine bottles which are worthy of special mention.

SMWB110 appears to be of French manufacture, the colour, neck and string ring shape and bubbled metal are all indicative of such. When glass manufacturers in Britain were obliged by law in the early 17th century to switch from wood to coal as fuel for the furnaces, many French continued with wood-firing. The much higher temperatures achievable with coal was more efficient at purging the gas bubbles (seed) from the melt. Much poor quality French glass of the 17th and 18th century is badly seeded.

SMWB81 is a neck and part shoulder from a square section storage or case bottle. Although bottles of this shape had been made for a long time they became common from the 17th century onwards for the transportation of spirits, particularly brandy and Holland gin. The shape made it easy to transport safely in crates or cases. This example has the characteristic denaturing of the cheap potash glass used for wine. Some would have undoubtedly been made in Britain but most were continental manufacture. Henkes illustrates a 17th century example without a string ring but notes that these were added later in the century when closure changed from textile plugs to corks (Henkes 1994, 241, illus 51.1)

SMWB83, the slender double splay neck without a string ring also appears to be French. A portrait of David Ayton, butler at Wemyss Castle, painted in 1702 appears to show a similar vessel encased in a straw container. (Turnbull 2001, PI 12).

However Henkes illustrates even closer examples found in Holland in the 18th century. These bottles, with their flattened bodies and rounded bases were also encased in straw or wicker to enable them to stand on a table. They are described as mineral water bottles used to export spring water from the Ardennes region (Henkes 1994, 284 and illus 59.18-20)

Biggar Bottle Report

Drinking vessels

Finer tableware is represented in the Smithwood assemblage by the remains of between 7 and 9 vessels. SMGG4 and SMGG5 in particular contain a number of small shards which appear to derive from more than one vessel. The one thing that all of the finer glass from Smithwood has in common is a lack of any colour tinge, this is good evidence of a probable 18th century date. Before then, a lack of a consistent decolouring process meant that much of the so-called clear glass had a slight tinge. The much vaunted Venetian *crystallo* of the 16th and 17th centuries and even the early post-Ravenscroft English lead glasses were often slightly tinged.

The base SMGG1 is enigmatic and does not seem to have immediately obvious parallels. In fact close inspection reveals that it may actually have been repaired, a new bowl may have been added to the top of the foot and not particularly expertly at that. Whether or not this was a 'salvage' job when first made is not known, but the raised shelf in the kick and the off-centre blob in the base of the bowl are most unusual. Based on the small thick foot and the lack of a definite stem this may be a short ale glass dating to the second half of the 18th century. Bickerton (1971, illus 550) approximates but the Smithwood example appears to be undecorated and the bowl flares out more quickly.

SMGG2 is a part stem from a baluster or balustroid glass probably of the 2nd quarter of the 18th century. It is considerably lighter in construction than the 'heavy' balusters of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. It is not known how much of the original stem survives but Bickerton (1971, illus 99-101) are likely parallels.

SMGG3 (bag 1) contains two shards of folded foot rim from drinking glasses. The thin blown rim has been folded under (much more in one case than the other) although both equate to a diameter of c80mm. The folding was done to enhance the mechanical strength of the foot and was common practice in Venetian, English and other continental products. The practice of folding the foot carried on until phasing out around 1760. Newman observes 'that the folded foot was rarely used in England after the Glass Excise Act of 1745', whilst acknowledging occasional survival into the 19th century. (Newman 1977, 122). The substantial diameter of the Smithwood feet suggest a date within the period of common usage i.e. 1st half 18th century.

SMGG3 (bag 2) is a base shard from a tumbler or beaker with a low obscured kick. What is meant by this is that a thin membrane of glass left by the pontil partially blocks off the deepest part of the kick. This suggests that the kick itself was not formed by pushing in with the pontil but was created in the mould, the pontil being attached later to allow finishing of the upper part of the vessel and rim. Most of the medicine bottles and a few of the wine bottles have evidence of a similar procedure. By the beginning of the 18th century, smooth beakers (i.e. no foot ring) were common in Holland (Henkes 1994, 247) and, given the similarity with vessels in use in Britain, probably here also. Many examples were decorated with enamel (Hughes 1982, 53, figs 39-40) but very little side wall survives here. Bickerton (1971, illus 600-602) illustrates examples from the late 18th century. Because of their simple shape, dating is not easy but the unsmoothed pontil confirms a date probably earlier than c1780. Cylindrical forms were known as 'water glasses' in the 18th century. (Newman 1977, 317).

SMGG4 contains a number of small shards representing possibly as many as 4 vessels although differential weathering on site may be a factor. There are six conjoining shards which make up two parts of probable straight or round funnel bowl. This form is very common throughout the 18th century. Several other shards look as if they may derive from a small bottle, beaker or jar with belling at the base, but not enough form remains to be sure

SMGG5 contains rim shards probably associated with the items in SMGG4

SMGG6 contains shards from a clear bottle/jar? Base with a pontil scar in a reasonably deep kick. A second base shard with deep kick has a thin plain foot rim inside a fragment of outward splayed thin lower body, possibly from a decanter?.

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Medicine Bottles

A number of small medicine or apothecary bottles were recovered along with the wine bottles and are presumed to be contemporary. Small medicine bottles do turn up on Scottish sites but seldom in quantity at Smithwood or from reasonably dated contexts.

Similar to wine bottles, medicine bottles underwent an evolution throughout the period from the 17th to 20th centuries. They gradually changed from dumpy or conical shapes to taller more cylindrical profiles. Throughout the body shape evolution necks remained short and lips everted to a flat profile.

Glass quality was good with colour tint becoming less as time advanced. In the late 18th century an Act was passed obliging pharmaceutical glass to be made of the same quality as window glass.

In the 17th century medicine bottles were made from strongly tinted glass and one example SMLG12 has been made from what looks like poor quality potash 'wine bottle' glass. This may indicate that it is earlier than the rest of the group which are classic pale aqua of varying intensity and hue. Indeed, it is just possible that SMLG12 dates to the very late 17th century.

As far as the rest of the medicine bottle shards are concerned, they are all commensurate with the colour of similar 18th century bottles from elsewhere.

What is interesting is the range of diameters. This, at least in part, is probably an indication of a range of capacities, not surprising considering the likely variety and efficacy of remedies that would have been available.

What is also evident is a consistent method of manufacture where the main part of the body has been blown into a mould. This has formed the slightly rounded base with a distinctive sharply pointed kick. In some cases the kick has been subsequently partially obscured by a thin diaphragm of glass presumably deposited by the pontil rod after the bottle was removed from the mould for neck and lip finishing.

It is reasonable to attribute a similar date range for the medicine bottles as the wine bottles, in the case of Smithwood, a spread of c1700-c1780, with a likely peak from 1730-1760. Study of this particular type of vessel is very limited and the general rule elsewhere is that the more squat the item, the earlier it is.

A number of medicine bottles were recovered from an abandoned (c1820) part of Cramond village in Midlothian. This material awaits further analysis but it will be interesting to compare with Smithwood.

Window Glass

There are very few shards of window glass from Smithwood which may indicate that they were possibly removed for use elsewhere upon the abandonment of the Bastle House, this was not an unusual practice for a useful resource.

Of the shards recovered, SMWG1 possibly derives from a piece of furniture rather than external glazing.

The two shards SMWG3, given the corrosion products, may be potash and possibly 17th century.

The pale dull blue aqua shards from SMWG4 are almost exactly paralleled by G2 and G4 from Glenochar, suggesting a similar date and possible source.

Interestingly a significant deposit of shards at Cramond, Midlothian were similar in colour and thickness but, more corroded making comparison slightly less objective. The Cramond shards were thought to be related to the building of, and extension to, Cramond House in the late 17th to mid 18th centuries

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Smithwood Bastle

Glass Report

Catalogue

Notes

The section of the catalogue of wine bottles and shards is divided into two parts. Those physically marked with the prefix SWMB or SWB are completes, near completes or significant parts allowing reasonable date diagnosis. These should be regarded as the main catalogue. Completes and lower parts are numbered 1-100 and upper parts (necks etc) from 101 –

A second group marked simply with the prefix SW derives from further reconstruction of shards within the assemblage.

Some of these were found to be part of the SMWB or SWB group and hence the numbering of the SW group has gaps. Any relevant descriptions from the apparent missing numbers has been incorporated into the main catalogue

Note: The abbreviation SL indicates surface loss, where the surface of the glass has lost substance, see discussion for fuller explanation

Prefix SMWB

1. Part base and lower body in dark rich green, mainly dulled surfaces, from very large dia >200mm or possibly oval section, gentle to moderate curve through base ring, dulled surface, heavy base ring wear, probable onion bottle, 1st quarter 18th c
2. Part base and lower body in darkish slightly rich green, some firebright some dulled surfaces, at least 150mm dia, gentle to moderate curve through base ring, generally firebright, moderate base ring wear. 1st quarter 18th c
3. Almost complete base in mid rich green, slightly dulled surfaces, from large dia, c170mm, gentle to moderate base ring curve, heavy wear, base ring dia 125mm, 34mm kick, c62mm pontil, firebright with dulled patches. Prob 1st quarter 18th c, just possibly earlier
4. 80% base in mid slightly rich green with light to moderate denaturing, dia c 145mm, 37mm kick, 52mm pontil, base ring dia 110mm, difficult to assess wear because of denaturing. Prob 1st quarter 18th c
5. 60% base in mid rich green, mainly dulled surfaces (SL), dia c145mm, 35mm kick, 58mm pontil, moderate base ring curve, heavy wear on high spots. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
6. Virtually complete base and 60% body in mid slightly rich green, slightly dulled surfaces, rounded mallet shape, 140mm dia, gentle to moderate base ring curve, base ring dia 107mm, kick 24mm, 65mm pontil, heavy wear. 2nd quarter 18th c
7. Small 80% complete mallet shape in mid slightly rich green, slightly dulled surfaces, overall height 150mm, dia 109mm, 30mm kick, 60mm pontil, moderate to tight base ring curve. Neck height 65mm, curved entry to shoulder, 14mm aperture, nicely tooled triangular string ring, moderate base ring wear on high spots. 2nd quarter 18th c

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8. 70% base and part side wall in mid to dark rich green, surfaces varying from firebright to patchy light denaturing, dia c140mm, moderate base ring curve, 40mm kick, heavy base ring wear. Mallet shape, ht to springing of shoulder c70mm. 2nd quarter 18th c
9. 90% base in mid to dark rich green, some lower body, mainly light iridescent denaturing (SL) varying from shard to shard. Dia c130mm, 40mm kick, 65mm pontil. Very slight bellling but still looks to be mallet shaped. Base ring wear not assessable, moderate to tight base ring curve. 2nd quarter 18th c
10. Virtually complete base and lower body in mid to dark rich green, dulled surfaces (SL) 130mm dia, 50mm kick, c63mm pontil, mallet shaped body, moderate to tight base ring curve. 2nd quarter 18th c
11. Unusual 70% base in black glass, 130mm dia, patchy dulling and slight denaturing in the shatter, kick 35mm, pontil 53mm, moderate to heavy base ring wear on the high spots, slight bellling, tight base ring curve. Prob mid 18th c
12. 60% base and part side wall in mid dull green, dulled surfaces (SL?), light denaturing on one shard, 120mm dia, 61mm kick, moderateto heavy base ring wear, slight bellling, tight base ring curve. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
13. Complete base and aprt lower body in firebright dark, slightly brownish olive, 122mm dia, 40mm rounded kick, c61mm pontil, moderate wear on high spots, moderate bellling, tight base ring curve. Mid 18th c
14. Virtually complete bottle darkish olive green, slightly dulled surfaces, tight curve, dia 121mm, 38mm rounded kick, 67mm pontil, slight to moderate bellling, heavy base ring wear. Overall ht 205mm, neck ht 92mm, out turned lip over slightly down turned string ring, slight nip in, 15-15.5mm aperture, linear splay 27-37/44. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
15. Complete base and part lower body in darkish olive green, dulled surfaces (SL), some light denaturing, mis-shapen 112-120mm dia, 44mm kickc61mm pontil, base ring not level, wear not assessable, slight bellling, mainly tight curve. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
16. Base and most of body in firebright brownish olive 110-112mm dia, 38mm kick, 44mm pontil, body taper 105-109mm, tight base ring curve, slight to moderate bellling, moderate wear on high spots. Undulating outer surface, moderate neck to shoulder curve. Ht to springing of neck 140mm, ht to springing of shoulder 90mm. mid 18th c
17. Base and substantial part of body in mid dull green, dulled surfaces some very light denaturing. Dia 113-115mm, tight base ring curve, very deep 'conical' 65mm kick, c45mm pontil, heavy base ring wear, moderate bellling. Ht to springing of shoulder 105mm, body taper 108-109mm. Mid 18th c
18. Complete base and part lower body in mid dull green, mainly dulled surfaces, some very slight iridescence. Dia 110mm, kick 46mm cinical with small central 'flat', pontil 61mm, slight bellling, heavy base ring wear, tight base ring curve. Mid 18th c
19. Complete base and part lower body in mid dull green, surfaces vary from dulled to firebright. Dia 113mm, deep 55mm kick, tight base ring curve, moderate bellling, moderate base ring wear on high spots. Mid 18th c
20. Complete base and part lower body in dark slightly brownish olive, mainly firebright with some dulled patches, Dia 112mm, very deep 63mm kick, 67mm pontil, tight base ring curve, uneven base, slight to moderate bellling, light wear on high spots, ht of springing of shoulder 95mm. Mid 18th c
21. Complete base and part lower body in dark dull green, firebright with some dulled patches. Dia 114mm, uneven off-centre deep 58mm kick, 68mm pontil, tight base ring curve, moderate bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Mid 18th c

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22. Substantial body in mid dull green, mostly dulled surfaces (SL) but some light to moderate denaturing. Dia 112mm, 48mm rounded conical kick, 57mm pontil, tight base ring curve, very slight bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear, shoulder spring at 85mm. Mid 18th c
23. Virtually complete bottle in firebright dark slightly brownish olive, dia 112mm, 50mm kick, c57mm pontil, tight base ring curve, light to moderate base ring wear on high spots, moderate to heavy bellling. Overall height 242mm, springing of shoulder 105mm, springing of neck 135mm, body taper 105-107mm. Lip appears reheated splayed out and sloped over down sloped string ring, slight nip in of neck, aperture 17.5mm. Mid 18th c
24. 70% complete bottle (part upper body and part shoulder missing) in mid dull green, surfaces vary from firebright to slight denaturing. Overall ht 215mm, rather mis-shapen 116-119mm base dia, 47mm conical kick with centre flat, pontil 65mm, tight curve, moderate wear on high spots, heavy bellling. Difficult to assess for body taper because of shoulder loss. Neck ht 86mm, slightly curved splay 27-44/68. Upright lip over poorly formed string ring of variable triangular to roundish section, aperture 18.5-19mm. Mid 18th c
25. 80% base in darkish slightly rich green, surfaces vary from dulled to almost firebright. Dia c117mm, uneven c38mm kick, c53mm pontil, tight base ring curve, moderate bellling, heavy base ring wear. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
26. 80% base in darkish slightly rich green, dulled surfaces (SL). Dia 110mm, rounded 31mm kick, tight base ring curve, slight to moderate bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
27. 70% base in darkish slightly rich green, surfaces vary from dulled to firebright, some very slight iridescence. Dia c110mm, c31mm rounded kick, moderate base ring wear, tight curve, moderate bellling. Mid to later 18th c
28. 40% base and part body in dark rich green, surfaces dulled (SL), dia c110mm, rounded c46mm kick, tight curve, moderate bellling, wear not assessable, ht to shoulder 110mm. Mid 18th c.
29. Complete base in dark brownish olive mainly firebright, dia 108mm, kick 44mm, pontil 55mm, slight to moderate bellling, tight curve, moderate to heavy base ring wear on high spots. Mid 18th c
30. Complete base and part lower body in mid dull green, dulled surfaces, dia 110mm, very deep 60mm conical kick, pontil c47mm, tight curve, slight bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Mid 18th c
31. Complete base and part side wall in mid to dark dull green, dulled surfaces (slight SL), dia 105mm, irregular shallow 22mm kick, pontil 50mm?, tight curve, probable bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear, ht to springing of shoulder c65mm (mallet shape?) 2nd quarter 18th c
32. Complete base in mid dull green mainly dulled surfaces with light iridescent denaturing, irregular dia 106-110mm, 47mm kick with central 'flat', tight curve, slight bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear, springing of shoulder 100mm. Mid 18th c
33. 60% base in mid slightly rich green, dulled and firebright surfaces. Dia 110mm, kick c47mm, tight curve, slight to moderate bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
34. Substantial body in firebright mid dull green, moderate bellling, dia at least 100mm, springing of shoulder c125mm. Mid to later 18th c
35. Complete base and lower body in dark dull green, surfaces vary from almost firebright to light denaturing (SL). Dia 100mm, 44mm rounded kick, c56mm pontil, tight curve, slight to moderate bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Mid to later 18th c
36. Most of neck and body (base missing) in mid dull green, mainly firebright but some dulling. Dia c96mm, moderate to tight neck entry, springing of shoulder at least 125mm. Bottle ht at least 260mm, neck ht 98mm, very slight splay, triangular string ring under out-turned lip. Mid to later 18th c

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37. 30% base in darkish dull green, dulled surfaces, dia just over 100mm, c30mm kick, moderate bellling, tight curve, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Prob mid to later 18th c
38. 80% base in mid dull green, mainly dulled surfaces with some light iridescence, dia c115mm, 33mm rounded kick, 55mm pontil, moderate to tight curve, possible bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Prob mid to later 18th c
39. Complete lower body and sufficient upper and neck to establish complete profile. Mid dull green with light iridescent denaturing. Overall ht 247mm, neck ht 102mm, body diam 100-103mm. Slight bellling, unusual flat kick of only 5mm. Springing of shoulder c115mm, fairly slight neck splay 27-40/70. Out turned sharp edged lip over quite broad slightly downturned string ring. Mid to later 18th c
40. Base and part lower body in dull slightly rich mid green , mainly dulled surfaces (SL). Dia 96mm, shallow rounded 24mm kick, tight curve, moderate bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Later 18th c
41. Virtually complete bottle in dull mid green, mainly dulled surfaces occasional patches of light iridescence, dia 95-97mm, rounded 28mm kick, 53mm pontil, tight curve, slight to moderate bellling, moderate to heavy base ring wear. Overall height 257mm, springing of neck 153mm, springing of shoulder 125mm, body taper 94-99mm, fairly tight entry at neck. Slightly out turned lip over slightly down turned triangular string ring nipping in neck, aperture 16.5mm. Mid to later 18th c
42. Part side wall and lower shoulder in dulled dark olive green, body diam 130mm, thick walled mallet. 2nd quarter 18th c
43. Part base and side wall in brownish green, body diam 100mm. Later 18th c
44. Part base and lower side wall in dark firebright olive green, diam 105mm, 45mm kick, c58mm pontil, slight bellling, distorted. Later 18th c
45. Part base and lower side wall in dulled olive green, misshapen diam 111mm, rounded 37mm kick, 71mm pontil. Mid 18th c
46. Part base and side wall in dulled olive green, badly misshapen, diam c114mm, deep 57mm kick, 71mm pontil. Mid to later 18th c
47. Part base in mid green, diam c145mm, probable mallet. 1st/2nd quarter 18th c
48. Part side wall and lower shoulder, diam c110mm. 2nd quarter 18th c
49. Part side wall in pale green, diam c99mm. Mid to later 18th c
50. Base and part lower side wall in dark green, diam c105mm, slight bellling. Prob mid 18th c
51. Part base nad lower side wall in dulled olive green, diam 106mm, kick 50mm
52. Part side wall and lower shoulder in dulled dark olive green, body diwmm 130mm, thick walled mallet? 1st half 18th c
53. Part base and lower side in dark olive green, diam 110mm, kick 50mm, bellling. Mid to later 18th c
54. Part side wall in firebright pale green, diam c110mm, bellling. Mid to later 18th c
55. Part side wall in firebright olive green, diam c120mm, slight bellling. Mid to later 18th c
56. Part side wall and lower neck in dulled olive green, diam 130mm, rounded mallet. 2nd quarter 18th c
57. Part side wall in firebright pale green. Diam c110mm, slight orange peel. Mid 18th c
58. Part side wall in firebright olive, dia c100mm, slight orange peel. Later 18th c
59. Part base and side wall in dark olive green, diam c100mm, slight bellling. Later 18th c

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- 60 Part base and lower side wall in dark green. Diam 110mm, 50mm kick. Mid to later 18th c
- 61 Part base in firebright pale green, diam 100mm, kick 35mm, pontil 51mm. Prob later 18th c
- 62 Part base in olive green, diam 110mm, 60mm kick, slight bellling. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 63 Base and lower side wall in dark green, diam c108mm, slight bellling. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 64 Part base and lower side wall in dulled olive green, body diam c125mm, 30mm kick. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 65 Part side wall in dulled olive green, body diam c150mm, gently rounded shoulder, rounded mallet? 2nd quarter 18th c
- 66 Part base in dulled dark olive green, diam c135mm, 50mm kick. 1st/2nd quarter 18th c
- 67 Part base and lower side wall in dulled dark green, diam c105mm. Prob mid 18th c
- 68 Part base in pale olive green, diam 80mm, kick 15mm, slight bellling. Prob later 18th c
- 69 Part side wall in pale green, fairly thick walled with bellling, diam 120mm, mallet. 2nd quarter 18th c
- 70 Part base and lower side wall in dulled pale green, body distorted, diam c 130mm, mallet shape or earlier. Prob 1st or 2nd quarter 18th c
- 71 Part side wall in dark brownish olive, body diam c140mm, rounded mallet. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 72 Part side wall from rounded mallet in dulled pale green, diam c110mm. 2nd quarter 18th c
- 73 Part side wall in pale green, body diam c130mm, rounded mallet. 2nd quarter 18th c
- 74 Part base and side wall in firebright pale green, some orange peel, body diam c140mm. 2nd quarter 18th c
- 75 Part base and side wall in pale green, light denaturing, probable mallet bottle with fairly low kick. 2nd quarter 18th c
- 76 Part base in dark rich green, dulled surfaces, moderate BR curve, heavy base wear, diam at least 130mm. 1st/2nd quarter 18th c
- 77 60% base in darkish rich green, misshapen average 113mm diam, 50mm kick. Mid to later 18th c
- 81 Part body neck and lip plus 5 detached shards from wide mouthed storage vessel or case bottle in light dull green, dulled surfaces through to moderate denaturing. Short curving neck phasing into square section body with rounded corners. Lip out turned over triangular string ring much in the fashion of a wine bottle but aperture is wide 31.5mm. 18th century
- 83 Narrow bottle neck in very pale olive green, heavy flaky denaturing. The neck has a slight double splay (wide/narrow/wide) and phases smoothly into what has probably been an oval section body. The neck is fairly thick (3.5mm) glass with respect to its outside dia of 17.5mm at the lip. This narrows to 16.5mm before widening again as it approaches the body. The aperture is 9.5mm, neck height 115mm, no string ring. There are 3 detached shards from same. Probable spa water bottle, 18th century.

Necks and lips

- 101 Neck, lip and part shoulder in light to mid, slightly rich green. Neck ht 76mm, curving splay 26.5-46/55. Triangular string just under lip, aperture 16mm. 1st quarter 18th c
- 102 Neck, lip and part shoulder in mainly firebright very dark brownish olive. Ht 113mm, linear splay 27-47/80, out turned lip over sloping string ring, aperture 15mm. Mid 18th c

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- 103 Neck, lip and part side wall in light dull green, dulled surfaces, some internal light denaturing. Neck ht 106mm, slightly curved splay 29-46/77. Out turned lip over slightly down turned poorly applied string ring, slight nip in, aperture 19mm, moderate neck to shoulder curve. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 104 Neck, lip and part shoulder in mid green, dulled surfaces. Out turned lip over triangular string ring, nipped in neck, aperture c19mm. 2nd to mid 18th c
- 105 Lip and neck in light slightly rich green, dulled surfaces, ht 110mm, Fairly linear splay 27.5-35.5/60. Out turned lip over slightly down turned string ring, aperture 18mm, slight nip in. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 106 Neck and lip in dull green, dulled surfaces, some light iridescence. Neck ht 107mm, slightly out turned lip over slightly down turned triangular string ring. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 107 Tall neck and lip in mid slightly rich green, very dulled surfaces, ht 122mm, linear splay 30-45/100, slightly out turned lip over trian string ring, nipped in neck, aperture 16.5mm. Mid 18th c
- 108 Neck and lip in firebright mid, slightly olive green, ht 90mm, curving splay 25.5-43/68. Out turned lip over slightly down turned triangular string ring, slight nip in of neck, gentle neck to shoulder curve, aperture 15-16mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 109 Complete neck and lip in pale to mid slightly rich green, dulled surfaces and some light denaturing, ht 87mm, slightly curving splay 25.5-40/60. Slightly out turned lip over train slightly down turned string ring, aperture 13.5-15.5mm. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 110 Neck and lip in firebright mid to dark olive green, lots of seed, ht 85mm, slightly curved splay, irregular lip over narrow round section string ring, no constriction of neck, aperture 17.5mm, French mid 18th c?
- 111 Complete neck and lip in firebright dark slightly brownish olive, ht 103mm, linear splay 24.5-43/80, out turned and heat smoothed lip over downturned sloping string ring, aperture 17.5mm. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 112 Neck and part lip in mid slightly rich green, dulled surfaces, ht 99mm, fairly linear splay 23.5-41.5/64. Slightly out turned lip over triangular string ring, aperture 17-18.5mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 113 Lip and part neck in mid dull green, dulled surfaces, Surviving height 100mm, slight linear splay. Very slightly out turned lip over triangular string ring, aperture 17mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 114 Neck and lip in firebright dark olive, ht 115mm, linear splay. Out turned heat smoothed lip over down turned sloping lip, aperture 14.5-15.5mm. Prob 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 115 Part neck and lip in mainly firebright very dark olive, surviving ht 94mm, linear splay 28-34.5/45. Out turned lip over down turned sloping string ring. Prob mid 18th c
- 116 Neck and lip in pale dull green, dulled surfaces, ht 102mm, linear splay 24.5-44.5/75. Out turned sharp edged lip over triangular string ring, aperture 16.5mm. 2nd quarter 18th c
- 117 Neck and lip in light green, heavy denaturing, ht 95mm, slightly curved splay 26.5-44.5/70. Out turned lip over slightly irregular triangular string ring, aperture 15.5-16mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 118 Neck and part lip in light dull green, dulled surfaces. Slightly out turned sharp edged lip over down turned sloping string ring, aperture 19.5mm, surviving nk ht 100mm, moderate splay. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 119 Part neck and lip in dull green, dulled surfaces. Surviving ht 97mm, slightly curved splay. Out turned broadish lip over triangular string ring, difficult to tell whether lip is enhanced or simply tooled, nipped in neck, aperture 16-18mm. Prob 3rd quarter 18th c

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- 120 Part neck and lip in mid dull green, dull and firebright patches. Surviving ht 118mm, out turned heat sealed lip over slightly downturned triangular string ring, nipped in neck, slightly curving splay 30-37.5/62, aperture 18.5mm. prob mid 18th c
- 121 Short neck and lip in mainly firebright pale slightly rich green, some patchy internal dulling, ht 65mm, wide curving splay, slightly re-heated lip just over poorly applied slightly down turned triangular string ring, aperture 18-19mm. Prob 1st quarter 18th c
- 122 Short neck and lip in mid rich green, very dulled surfaces, ht 67mm, curving splay, slightly out turned lip over trian string ring, aperture 15.5-17.5mm. prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 123 Part neck and lip in light dull green, dulled surfaces, some light iridescent patches. Surviving ht 95mm, narrow linear splay 26.5-31.5/52, out turned lip over triangular string ring, aperture 17.5-18mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 124 Part neck and lip in dull light green, dulled surfaces. ht 100mm, fairly linear splay, slight nip in. Out turned lip over triangular string ring, aperture 14-17mm. Prob mid 18th c
- 125 Most of lip and neck in pale dull green, dulled surfaces, slightly out turned sharp edged lip over down turned triangular string ring, aperture 16.5mm, neck ht 88mm. Prob mid to 3rd quarter 18th c
- 126 Part neck and lip in dull, slightly rich green, dulled surfaces with light iridescent patches. Surviving ht 70mm, curving moderate splay, out turned lip over slightly upturned rounded string ring. Aperture 16.5-17mm, no nip in. Prob 1st quarter 18th c
- 127 Part neck and lip in mid dull, slightly rich green, dulled surfaces, linear slight splay in surviving ht of 98mm. Slightly out turned lip over triangular string ring, slight nip in of neck. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 128 Part neck and lip in firebright dark, slightly olive green. Surviving ht 67mm, splay looks linear, out turned lip over down turned sloping string ring, aperture 16.5-17mm. Prob 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 129 Part neck and lip in pale dull green, dulled surfaces, out turned lip with small 'flat' above neatly tooled thin triangular string ring, no nip of neck, aperture 14.5mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 130 Most of neck in firebright dark brownish olive, surviving ht 103mm to just below string ring, moderate angle of entry to shoulder. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 131 Lower side wall in pale green, slight belling, diameter c110mm. Mid 18th c
- 132 Part upper side wall and shoulder with seed, pale green, diam c120mm but badly distorted. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 133 Part upper side wall shoulder and lower neck in dull olive green, bottle diam c 120mm, Prob 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 134 Part upper side wall and lower shoulder in very pale green, thin walled, diam c110mm, orange peel outer. Mid 18th c
- 135 Part upper side wall shoulder and neck in pale dull green, some seed. Diam c120mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 136 Part neck shoulder and side wall in dulled pale green, diam c110mm. Mid 18th c
- 137 Upper neck and lip in pale dull green, dulled surfaces, neatly tooled lip and triangular string ring. Linear splay. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 138 Small lip shard in mid green, moderate denaturing, out turned lip over down turned sloping string ring. 1st half 18th c
- 139 Small lip shard in firebright light rich green, dulled surfaces, sharp edged lip over neatly tooled thin string ring. 1st half 18th c

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- 140 Part neck and lip in firebright mid dull green, linear splay, out turned sharp edged lip over down turned triangular string ring, ht 83mm, detached shard. Prob mid to later 18th c
- 141 Part neck and lip in firebright darkish rich green, slightly out turned lip over well tooled rounded triangular string ring. 1st half 18th c
- 142 Part upper side wall and shoulder in pale dull green, bottle diam c110mm. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 143 Part shoulder and lower neck in pale dull green, bottle diam c100mm. Prob 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 144 Part lower neck in dulled mid green, thick walled, smooth splay to shoulder, diam c115mm. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 145 Part shoulder and lower neck in dulled pale green, large diam >150mm, gentle shoulder curve. Prob 1st quarter 18th c
- 146 Part lower neck in firebright psle green. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 147 Part upper shoulder and lower neck in dull pale green, 2nd quarter 18th c
- 148 Part lower neck in dull pale green. 2nd quarter to mid 18th c
- 150 Part lower neck in dulled mid green. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 151 part upper side wall shoulder and lower neck in dulled olive green, bottle diam c100mm, shoulder entry narrow. Mid to later 18th c
- 152 Fragment of neck and lip in mid dull green, dulled surfaces, slight taper, lip missing, triangular string ring
- 153 Short neck shard with tiny piece of string ring (ht to underside of string ring = 49mm) in mid, slightly rich green, mainly dulled with firebright patches, wide curving splay. Early 18th, possibly late 17th c
- 154 Part upper side wall and shoulder in pale green, bottle diam c100mm. Mid to 3rd quarter 18th c
- 155 Part shoulder and lower neck in dulled pale green. 1st/2nd quarter 18th c
- 156 Part shoulder and neck in firebright dark brownish olive, patchy patina. Mid 18th c
- 157 Part lower neck in firebright pale green, thin walled
- 158 Part lower neck in firebright pale green. Prob 2nd quarter 18th c
- 159 Part lower neck in dull pale green
- 160 Part lower neck in dull blue green, curving splay. 1st/2nd quarter 18th c
- 161 Part lower neck in pale dull green

Prefix SW only

- SW 16/DG Part lower side to height of 60+mm in dulled pale green. Diameter c.115mm. Gritty texture on inner surface. Almost certainly same bottle as SMWB 106.
- SW 19/DG Part side and lower shoulder in dulled, mid -green with iridescent patches. Shoulder height at least 70mm. Diameter c.130mm.
- SW 24/DG Part upper side and lower shoulder in dulled olive green. Body diameter c.120mm. Gently rounded curve from side to shoulder.

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- SW 39/DG Side to transition to shoulder, fairly thick-walled, slightly belled, from base to height of 105mm, in pale green, only slightly dulled, 'orange-peel' surface. Diameter c.120mm. Numerous turning marks. ?same bottle as SMWB 131.
- SW 66/DG Part upper side and shoulder in yellow green, dulled in places. Body diameter c.115mm. Base neck diameter c. 50mm.
- SW 73/DG Part upper side and lower shoulder in pale green, strongly patinated. Bottle diameter c.105mm. Gently rounded curve side/shoulder and shoulder/neck.
- SW 74/DG Part upper side and lower shoulder in pale yellow green, strongly patinated. Bottle diameter c.105mm. Gently rounded curve side/shoulder.
- SW 76/DG Part upper side in slightly dulled pale green, large seed, some flowlines. Bottle diameter c. 95mm.
- SW 83/DG Part well rounded shoulder in firebright, dark olive-brown, relatively thick walled 2-3mm. Common, small to medium (3mm), mostly round seed. Possibly same bottle as SW 99/DG.
- SW 84/DG Part side from base ring to shoulder - height 86mm - in firebright, dark olive brown. Abundant seed - round and ovoid up to 6mm long - commonly appear as depressions on outside surface. Body diameter c.150mm. A 'rounded mallet' bottle. Many other shards.
- SW 85/DG Part upper side preserved to 40mm below rounded shoulder, and lower shoulder, in firebright, olive green. Thin walled. Diameter c.100mm. Scattered very small seed. Surface shows 'orange peel' finish.
- SW 92/DG Part upper side, shoulder and lower neck in dark olive green, slightly dulled and scratched. Bottle diameter c. 125mm. Well rounded shoulder.
- SW 93/DG Part upper side to 55mm from rounded shoulder and lower shoulder, in dark olive. Diameter c.100mm. Possibly belongs to SMWB 59.
- SW 95/DG Part upper side and lower shoulder in dulled yellow green. Body diameter c.125mm.
- SW 96/DG Part shoulder and lower neck in dulled, yellow green. Body diameter c. 140mm. Base neck diameter c. 45mm. Well rounded shoulder.
- SW 97/DG Part well rounded shoulder in olive green, with flow lines. Possibly same bottle as SMWB 35.
- SW 99/DG Part shoulder and lower neck in dulled and very scratched, dark olive green. Possibly same bottle as SW 83/DG.
- SW100/DG Part well rounded shoulder in firebright, dark olive, relatively thick walled 2-3mm. smooth splay to shoulder.
- SW102/DG Part upper side, well rounded shoulder and lower neck in pale green, somewhat dulled. Bottle diameter c.110mm. Diameter of neck at base c.50mm. A very thin-walled bottle.
- SW103/DG Part upper side and well rounded shoulder in dulled pale yellow green. Bottle diameter c.110mm.
- SW105/DG lower side upper side lower shoulder dark yellow-green
140 60 Altered and with surface scratches. Waterline on interior wall. A thick-walled, 'onion' bottle with rounded base.
- SW 106/DG kick Base lower side upper side lower shoulder green 110
120 Base distorted; side 5mm at base, 2m m at shoulder. Kick c. 50mm. Possibly same bottle as SMWB 49.

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- SW 107/DG Part lower side with lower part of steeply rising kick, slight belling, in firebright pale olive green. Height c. 40+mm, diameter c. 100mm
- SW 108/DG Part lower side with slight belling, in firebright olive green. Height c. 40+mm, diameter c. 100mm.
- SW 109/DG Part lower side with lower part of steeply rising kick, slight belling, in firebright mid green. Height c. 58+mm, diameter c. 110mm. Possibly same bottle as SMW B 28.
- SW 110/DG Part lower side with lower part of steeply rising kick, in firebright pale green. Height c. 61+mm. Somewhat distorted -diameter c. 100-10mm. Possibly same bottle as SMW B 33.
- SW 111a-b/DG Two shards lower side, marked belling, in firebright pale green. Height c. 80+mm. Diameter c. 95mm.
- SW 112/DG Part lower side with lower part of steeply rising kick, slight belling, in firebright mid green. Height 50+mm, diameter c. 100mm.
- SW 114/DG Part side in firebright yellow-brown. Abundant very small seed, sometimes in trains. Body diameter 100mm. Possibly joins with SMWB 43.

Medicine bottles

Prefix SMLG

1. Part shoulder neck and lip in pale greenish aqua, dulled surfaces, some light iridescence. Dia at shoulder c60mm, neck ht 15mm, everted lip 2.2-3.3mm thk, dia over lip 30mm, aperture 13.5mm
2. Part base in pale bluish aqua, light to moderate denaturing, dia c60mm, kick c15mm with central 'point', pontil 24mm
3. Small neck and lip in firebright pale dull grey/blue, neck ht 14mm, slight inward splay, everted lip 1.7-1.9mm thkl, dia over lip 22.5-24.0 mm, off centre aperture 10.5mm at top
4. Part shoulder neck and lip in firebright blue aqua, dia c29mm, neck ht 10mm, slight inward splay, everted lip 2.2mm thk, dia over lip 24-25mm, aperture 9.5mm slightly off centre
5. Part shoulder neck and lip in firebright greenish blue aqua, dia c32mm, neck ht 12mm, everted lip 1.8mm thk, aperture 11mm.
6. Part body neck and lip in firebright pale greenish aqua, surviving ht 55mm, dia at shoulder 52mm, body curves slightly outwards below the shoulder, neck ht 12mm, everted lip 2mm thk, dia over lip 26.5-28mm, aperture 12mm
7. Part body neck and lip in firebright pale dull green aqua. Surviving ht 70mm, dia at shoulder 38mm. Neck ht 13mm, slight inward splay, everted lip 2.5-2.5mm thk, dia over lip 25.5mm, aperture 11mm
8. Part base and lower body in firebright pale dull green aqua, surviving ht 63mm, dia c40mm, 14.5mm kick, pontil 21mm, moderate curve
9. Part base and lower body plus 4 detached shards in slightly dulled pale green aqua, surviving ht 50mm, dia 34.5mm, kick 5.5mm partially obscured by 20mm pontil, gentle to moderate curve, belling
10. Base and part lower body plus one shard in pale dull green aqua with dulled surfaces, surviving ht 34mm, dia 25-26mm, pointed 5mm kick, pontil 17mm, moderate curve
11. Base and part lower body in firebright dull green aqua (strong tint), dia 23-24mm, pointed 8mm kick, pontil c16mm, moderate curve
12. Part base and lower body in mid dull green (not aqua) surviving ht 33mm, dia 28mm, moderate curve, body may splay out slightly above base.

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13. Base in firebright dull blue aqua (strong tint), dia 38.5mm, moderate curve, c18mm pointed obscured kick, belling
14. Base in firebright pale dull green aqua, dia c46mm, 19mm pointed partially obscured kick, 21mm pontil, moderate curve, some base ring wear, belling
15. Part base in dull blue green aqua, mostly firebright, dia c45-50mm, pointed 20mm partially obscured kick, moderate curve, 20mm pontil
16. Base in firebright pale blue aqua, dia 41mm, 19mm pointed obscured kick, 17mm pontil, moderate curve, belling, light base ring wear
17. Base in firebright blue green aqua (strong tint), dia 30mm, pointed 7.5mm kick, 18mm pontil, moderate curve
18. Part base in firebright pale greenish aqua, dia c45mm, pointed partially obscured 21 mm kick, moderate curve, some light base ring wear, belling
19. Part base in pale dull bluish aqua, dia c45mm, kick c22mm, pontil c20mm, moderate curve
20. 5 shards palish green aqua
21. 10 shards very thin firebright pale dull bluish aqua
22. 10 shards similar to 21 above
23. 4 shards dull firebright bluish aqua
24. 23 shards firebright pale green aqua
25. 4 shards firebright bluish aqua, 1 greenish
26. 11 shards firebright dull bluish aqua
27. 21 shards firebright dull greenish aqua
28. 12 shards firebright dull bluish aqua
29. 9 shards fire bright bluish aqua
30. 8 shards, possibly not medicine, in clear, very pale green tinge, light to moderate denaturing, thin blown (1mm), dia c65mm, belling
31. 15 shards various pale dull greenish & bluish aqua, dulled and firebright
32. Part shoulder and neck in pale dull blue-green aqua, slightly dulled surfaces, dia c45mm, neck ht 9mm, everted lip 2-2.4mm thk, dia over lip 24mm, aperture 11.5-12.5mm

Biggar Bottle Report

Beads

Prefix SMBG

1. Ovoid bead in what appears to be opaline glass, pearl white in reflected light, pale amber in shine through light. Length 10.5mm, max dia 10mm, hole 3mm, some internal seed
2. Slightly elongated rounded bead in cobalt blue with light to moderate denaturing, 10mm log x 9.5mm max dia, hole 3.0mm
3. Elongated bead in copper or pale cobalt blue with light to moderate denaturing, 9mm long x 9mm max dia, 3.3mm hole. The body is roughly cylindrical with small elongated rounded moulded prunts on the surface, perhaps to simulate fruit, i.e. raspberry or bramble.
4. Very small rounded cylinder bead in opaque pale blue-green glass, length 2.4mm, dia 2.6mm, hole 0.8mm

Window glass

Prefix SMWG

1. Two shards clear with greyish tint, dulled surfaces, one 3mm thk with possible cut edge, the other 3.2mm thk with one cut and one grozed? Edge. Unusual colour and thickness for window glass of the period, possibly plate glass from furniture, mirror or looking glass (silvering disappeared)
2. Two shards window glass, one firebright dull greenish tint, one grozed edge, 1.6mm thick. The second has a dulled surface, one possible cut edge and is 1.3mm thk
3. Two shards thin window glass, prob pale green tint, light to moderate denaturing, may be potash glass, one shard 1.4mm thk, possibly two cut edges at c60 degrees (diamond quarry?). Smaller shard 1.4mm thick, denaturing more complete, one possible cut edge
4. Six shards in firebright pale dull blue aqua, varying from 1.45-1.8mm thk, three appear to have cut edges. Colour very similar to G2 and G4 from Glenochar

Drinking vessel glass

Prefix SMGG

1. Complete foot and part lower body in clear with very light iridescence, plain conical foot 4.5mm thk at rim with raised 'flat' in the centre of the kick. Including its sloped sides the 'flat' is 21.5mm in dia, the pontil has been smoothed off. The out-turning bowl springs directly from the top of the foot and there is an off-centre blob or knop inside the base of the bowl, perhaps originally intended to be used. The foot is only 42.5mm diam, possibly a firing glass.
2. Part stem in clear, mainly firebright. The springing of the bowl is very upright suggesting flute, bell or trumpet shape. An annular knop supports the bowl and is followed in turn by an inverted baluster knop. The overall construction is quite light therefore unlikely to be from the heavy baluster period
3. Two shards fairly thin folded foot, clear with some very light iridescence. One shard has an 8.5mm fold under max 3.1mm thk, the second has a 6.5mm fold under max 2.5mm thk. It is just possible that both come from the same vessel since the original dia of the foot was c80mm and was domed or conical. (Second bag) Two shards in firebright clear from tumbler, base dia c55mm, nicely rounded curve through base ring into shallow obscured kick c5.5mm deep. 15mm pontil, body splays out slightly above base

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4. 19 shards firebright clear from probably more than one vessel. Some may originate from the funnel bowl (rim in bag 5), but one has beelling possibly from a bottle or beaker, there is also one possible bottle shoulder shard present.
5. 17 shards similar but with light iridescence, one shard similar denaturing to rim shard in bag 5
6. Six shards thin clear rim, mostly firebright but traces of very light iridescence. Thin blown typically 1.2mm. Fragment of reconstruction suggests funnel bowl of c80mm dia. Even thinner shard (0.8mm) rim but denatured to a pearl-like appearance
7. Two shards base and lower body from probable tumbler in clear, domed kick, 16mm pontil. Shard of thin blown base from possible drinking vessel in clear with deep kick and outward sloping wall. Rounded shard in clear with trace of iridescence

Biggar Bottle Report

Miscellaneous

Prefix SMMG

Shatter fragment with rounded outer surface, dark (looks like bottle) glass with light iridescent denaturing

Photographs



SMLG 4-6

SMLG 7-9



SW81

SW83

Biggar Bottle Report



SW7



SW14



SW23



SW24

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SW36



SW39

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| SW41 | |