Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 114 (1984)

FICHE 4: CONTENTS

Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 114 (1984), fiche 4:A3-B11

EXCAVATION OF 45-47 GALLOWGATE, ABERDEEN (continued)

HILARY K MURRAY

STONE N TREWIN

65 Whetstone fragment. Surviving length 162 mm.
Fine grained dark grey-green sandstone. The sandstone contains abundant quartz 50% and feldspar 40% together with detrital muscovite biotite and chlorite and some volcanic rock fragments. Cementation is by quartz and chlorite. The rock has suffered low grade metamorphism (chlorite grade).
It is not possible to determine the provenance of this rather common rock type. It could be of local origin, but has greater similarity to some of the greywackes in the Lower Palaeozoic of the Southern Uplands of Scotland.
Area A, Layer 114, Phase 4. illus 25.

66 Rim fragment of stone vessel. Outer surface scored with vertical lines. Original diameter c 210 mm.
The rock is a pure limestone, not well cemented and very soft. The limestone is fine grained and contains shell fragments of bivalves, together with foraminifera and crinoid or echinoderm debris. The cement is calcite. The limestone was formed under marine conditions and is unlikely to be older than Jurassic.
If it is of British origin the nearest possible source to Aberdeen would be N Yorkshire, but it could have come from abroad or elsewhere in England.
It does not seem to be suitable material for a mortar. It is also porous and therefore could not have held fluids. The rock would be easy to carve for ornamental work.
Area A, Layer 117, Phase 4. illus 25.

THE FLINT J B KENWORTHY

Eighteen pieces of flint were recovered from the site, spread over many phases.

67 Fragment of nodule, dark grey flint with water-worn cortex (beach-pebble?). Naturally shattered. 26 mm x 22 mm x 11 mm. Colour: 10YR3/1 to 10YR6/3 in patches.
Area A, Layer 115, Phase 1. Not illustrated.

68 Rejuvenation flake from nodule core of dark brown flint. Plunging flake, removing core base. Dorsal face is 50% cortical, with four parallel flake removals, all struck from the same direction as the flake itself, one is a hinge-flake. The proximal end is snapped off. There is a slight right-hand twist to the flake-release surface. The cortex indicates a beach or river pebble. Remaining length 34 mm; breadth 23 mm; max thickness 12 mm. Colour: c 10YR4/2.5 to 10YR3/2.
Area A, Layer 127, Phase 1. Not illustrated.

69 Large angular fragment of dark brown flint with many haphazard removals (probably due to shattering). One small patch of cortex remains; this is waterworn. 57 mm x 49 mm x 25 mm. Colour: 10YR4/1.5
Area A, Layer 116, Phase 3. Not illustrated.

70 Primary core preparation flake of dark yellowish brown flint with pale areas. The dorsal surface is over 90% cortical, with the remains of one parallel removal, struck from the same direction as the flake. The proximal end is shattered due to an imperfection in the flint. Struck by a hard hammer from a river/beach pebble. Length 32 mm; breadth 32 mm; max thickness 12 mm. Colour: 10YR4/4.
Area A, Layer 113, Phase 4. Not illustrated.

71 Small nodule of dark flint with unweathered cortex and some accidental flaking. Southern English chalk flint. 80 mm x 45 mm x 28 mm.
Area A, Layer 131, Phase 5. Not illustrated.

72 Angular fragment of pale grey cherty flint, possibly the distal part of a core rejuvenation flake. The distal part of the dorsal flake is cortical, with two or more removals. 35 mm x 33 mm

x 15 mm. Colour: c2.5Y6/1.
Area A, Layer 104, Phase 6. Not illustrated.

73 Initial ('egg-top') core preparation flake of orange brown flint, struck by a hard hammer. There is no striking platform, and the dorsal face is 100% cortical. Struck from a beach/river pebble. Length 37 mm; breadth 28 mm; max thickness 5 mm. Colour: c 10YR5/5.
Area A, Layer 104, Phase 6. Not illustrated.

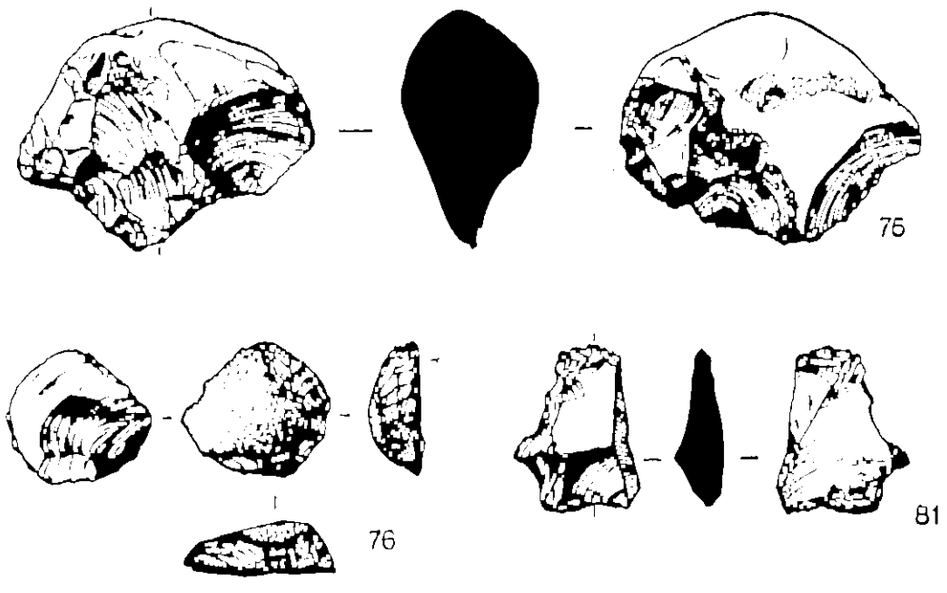
74 Angular fragment of pale yellowish-brown chert with a patch of slightly worn white cortex. Probably from a naturally shattered nodule, but might be a longitudinally split flake. There are some irregular flakelets removed inversely from the left-hand edge, probably by 'natural' abrasion. 31 mm x 13 mm x 8 mm. Colour: c 10YR-2.5Y5.5/4
Area A, Layer 107, Phase 6. Not illustrated.

75 River pebble of grey chert with yellowish-brown flint inclusions. There is bifacial flaking, with abraded flake scars, along one edge, but low-power microscopic examination shows no definite use-wear. Possibly a bifacial tool. Length 34 mm; breadth 46 mm; max thickness 22 mm. Colour: c 10YR4/2, inclusions 10YR5/8.
Area A, Layer 93, Phase 7. Illus 26.

76 'Thumbnail' scraper of mottled dark brown flint, made on the distal part of a primary (cortical) flake modified by a thin ventral removal. The semi-circular working edge shows micro-step and small step use-damage dorsally, and a micro-polish has developed ventrally. The polish has not been identified. The edge angle varies from 66° to 70°. Axial length 22 mm; breadth 20 mm; max thickness 8 mm. Colour: c 10YR3/3 to 10YR3/1.
Area A, Layer 93, Phase 7. Illus 26.

77 Cortical shatter fragment of river/beach pebble of yellowish-brown flint. 20 mm x 17 mm x 8 mm. Colour: c 10YR5/6. Probably from the same nodule as flint 78.
Area A, Layer 73, Phase 8. Not illustrated.

78 Cortical shatter fragment of yellowish-brown flint, possibly with previous flaking. Edges abraded. 33 mm x 27 mm x 15 mm. Colour: c 10YR5/6.
Area A, Layer 73, Phase 8. Not illustrated.



Illus 26 Flint 75, 76, 81

79 Distal portion of plunging core rejuvenation flake of variegated pale to dark grey flint, with seven radial flake scars dorsally, including one hinge. The proximal end has been snapped off. Surviving length 35 mm; breadth 30 mm; max thickness 12 mm. Colour: c 2.5Y3/0 to 2.5Y5/2.
Area A, Layer 83, Phase 8. Not illustrated.

80 Cortical flake of grey flint, struck from a beach pebble with worn chalky cortex. Lentoid cross-section. The distal end has been broken off. Prepared striking platform, flaking angle c 110°. Inverse micro-flaking along both edges is probably natural. Length 37 mm; breadth 34 mm; max thickness 10 mm. Colour: c2.5Y6/2 to 2.5Y5/0.
Area A, Layer 39, Phase 11. Not illustrated.

81 Awl (?) of yellowish brown flint. Apparently made on a hinge flake with the platform removed by an inverse axial blow. There is dorsal crushing at the proximal end. The 'nose' at the distal end is worn and may have been used as an awl. Bulbar length 27 mm; breadth 20 mm; max thickness 8 mm. Colour: c 7.5YR5/8.
Area A, Layer 39, Phase 11. illus 26.

82 Nodule fragment of dark brown flint; about one quarter of a beach pebble. Colour: c10YR 4.5/3.
Area A, Layer 8, Phase 15. Not illustrated.

83 Burnt amorphous flint flake, with one edge badly abraded, no bulb or striking details visible, and 'pot-lids' on the dorsal surface. 35 mm x 26 mm x 8 mm.
Area B, Layer 84, Area B Phase 1B (Area A equivalent Phases 1-5). Not illustrated.

84 Corticated fragment of greyish yellow-brown flint or chert. There are two phases or probably natural flaking, both corticated. 22 mm x 16 mm x 10 mm. Colour: c 2.5Y5/2.
Area B, Layer 42, Area B Phase 2B (Area A equivalent Phases 6-8). Not illustrated.

Discussion

The raw material, in all cases except 71 (discussed below), is small beach

or river cobbles, to be found along the east coast of Aberdeenshire and in Buchan. The colour range corresponds with material from these sources. Although only the pieces from Phase 1 (Areas A and B) can be considered as originating archaeologically on the site it is likely that the rest derived either from disturbance of the natural nearby in digging pits, etc, or through dumping of material derived locally. It is noticeable that the bulk of the flint comes from the earlier phases, with eight pieces from Phases 6A-8A.

Of the pieces which may be regarded as intentionally struck, four (68, 72, 76, 79) are of Mesolithic technology (and probably, date), three (70, 73, 81) could be of the same age, and three (75, 80, 83) are totally undiagnostic. There is too little material to attribute the Mesolithic flints, beyond saying that they probably derive from the later part of the period c 6000-3000 BC. It is interesting that core preparation, rejuvenation, and finished tools are represented, but no flake or blade waste was recovered. Such smaller pieces would not necessarily have been recovered from the excavation without sieving of all soil - an unrealistic exercise on this site. The main importance of the finds is to extend the spread of Mesolithic finds within the area of the city. Nothing can be said of the nature of the occupation.

One piece, 71, from Phase 5 (13th century) is worth notice. This is of S English Chalk flint, and can only have reached Aberdeen as ship ballast. This has been noted in the material from other Aberdeen excavations (Kenworthy <u>in</u> Murray 1982, 207). East Anglia is the most probable source.

LEAD

85 Waste piece. Area A, Layer 120, Phase 3. Not illustrated.

86 Waste piece. Area A, Layer 107, Phase 6. Not illustrated.

87 Waste piece rolled into small tube. Diameter 15 mm; length 25 mm.
Area A, Layer 107, Phase 6. Not illustrated.

IRON

Iron nails and unidentifiable fragments of iron have not been catalogued. One or two identifiable nail fragments occurred in most phases but there were no significant concentrations. Both small and large nails with round heads and squared shanks were represented.

All the iron which could not be visually identified has been X-rayed in the SDD (Ancient Monuments) and I am grateful to Mr R Welander for conservation of the catalogued pieces.

88 Iron link. Area A, Layer 126, Phase 1. Not illustrated.

89 Fragmentary barrel padlock. Area A, Layer 83, Phase 8. Not illustrated.

BONE C SMITH AND G W I HODGSON

90 Toggle or 'brummer'. Pig's metacarpal IV with circular hole bored through dorsal and ventral surfaces. This specimen and one recovered from the Kirk Close site at Perth are strikingly similar to the so called "Brummer", (Kocks 1978) which is alleged to be a primitive sound producing device. According to Lund (1984) the method of use was to suspend it on a twisted cord and to tug sharply. Area A, Layer 121, Phase 2. Not illustrated.

THE ANIMAL BONE C SMITH AND G W I HODGSON

Summary

434 mammalian bones, 16 bird bones and 333 fish bones are reported on. The mammals represented by the remains are cattle, sheep/goat, goat, pig, horse, red deer, dog and rat. The relative frequencies of species present are similar to those reported from nine medieval sites in three burghs on the eastern Scottish sea board. Evidence is presented to suggest that most of the cattle were successfully overwintered into adulthood. The size ranges of the animals fall within those published for animals from other Scottish medieval sites with the single exception of a pelvis from a large dog. Evidence of butchery marks is related to butchery and animal based industrial practice.

Methodology

(i) Identification. The mammalian bones present were identified as to bone and species by direct comparison with modern defleshed specimens. Ribs and vertebrae (except the first two cervical vertebrae) were not recorded or assigned to species.
The long bones and teeth from sheep and goat were designated sheep/goat because of difficulties in distinguishing the two species. Bird bones were identified only as to bone and not as to species. Fish bones were merely identified as such and were not attributed to species.

(ii) Measurements. Measurements were taken in accordance with the scheme proposed by Von den Driesch (1976, 19-100).

The samples

Animal remains from Area A Phases 1-13 were examined.

Species present

The species represented by the samples were cattle, sheep/goat, goat, pig, horse, red deer, dog, bird and fish. The same species were reported

for each of the medieval sites at 42 St Paul Street and Queen Street, Aberdeen (Murray 1982). In a post medieval context a single innominate bone of a rat (species unknown) were identified from the Gallowgate site.

Relative frequencies of species present

The relative frequencies of species present were estimated by two methods:

(i) by comparing the numbers of fragments attributed to each species (percentage method) and,

(ii) by estimating the minimum number of animals belonging to each species present.

It may be unwise with such a small sample as that from the Gallowgate site to attempt to relate the extent of man's interaction with animals to particular dates, but data derived from the sample may nonetheless act as a general guide as to what was happening at the site.

Table 4 and Table 5 (a) which report the percentages of bones from each species present and the minimum numbers of animals present at each phase of the Gallowgate site respectively give clear evidence of an economy heavily dependent on cattle and reliant to a lesser, but significant degree on sheep/goat and pigs.

Table 5 (b) compares the minimum numbers of animals of each species present at three medieval sites within the burgh of Aberdeen. The Gallowgate data indicate a greater similarity as regards cattle/pig ratio to the site at 42 St Paul Street but the relative order of frequencies of bones present from cattle, sheep/goat and pig is the same at all three sites.

Table 6 compares the frequencies of bones of each species present, in a medieval context, at Gallowgate with those reported from medieval contexts at nine other sites from three burghs on the eastern Scottish seabord (Hodgson 1983). These data give the impression of burghal or site economies highly dependent on cattle, sheep/goats and pig in that relative order.

Table 7 gives the numbers of fish bones recovered from each phase of the Gallowgate site. No significance is placed on the relative lack of fish bones later than Phase 8 because only nine bones in toto were identified.

Age of animals on death

Cattle. On the basis of osteological evidence it appears that 86% of the cattle survived two or more winters while on dental evidence two cattle survived until they were at least five years old.

Sheep/goat. Four half mandibles (lower jaws) were assessed as to age on death by examining the tooth eruption and wear patterns.

They fell into the following age groups:

6 months - 2 years
1 - 2 years
2 - 3 years
3 - 4 years

Pig. A single half mandible was aged at 1½ - 2 years on death on the basis of the tooth eruption pattern.

Horse. A single horse tibia was attributed to a young adult (20 - 24 months old) on the basis of the fusion of the distal articulatory surface to the shaft. (Silver 1963).

Dog. The dog remains came from adult animals. There was no evidence of puppies.

Red deer. The remains of red deer were attributed to adult animals, there being no evidence of fawns.

Size of animals

Table 8 gives a summary of the size ranges of the bones described. With the exception a single dog's pelvis, which is larger, all of the bones fall within the size ranges reported from the medieval levels at the High Street site, Perth.

Modification of bones by man or other animals

(a) Butchery

On the evidence of the neck (cervical) vertebrae and the occipital condyles at the base of skulls, it would appear that the heads of cattle were removed close to the skulls. The same bones in sheep/goat and pig are often entire and unbutchered, suggesting that this was not so with these species.

It would appear, on the evidence that all of the cattle cervical vertebrae are split into half and that the innominate bone of a sheep/goat is sawn through twice, that carcasses were split into halves or sides.

Many of the long bones have been split in the sagittal plane in order to extract the maximum amount of marrow or stock. Knife marks present on a cattle scapula, a pig's femur and a bovine metacarpal suggest that the meat was boned out or that selected joints or cuts were produced from the entire carcass.

Horns and horn cones were evidently carefully removed from the skull of a goat and that of a sheep. It is assumed that this operation was performed "post-mortem" in order to gain the horns as by-products.

(b) Gnawing

A single bone, a sheep's innominate, bears marks consistent with it having been gnawed, probably by a dog.

(c) Worked bone

Small finds cat 90.

Acknowledgements

This research project was carried out with the assistance of the governors of Duncan of Jordanstone College, Dundee.

Table 4 Numbers and Percentages of Identified Bones Classified by Phase and Species (excludes Fish Bones)

PHASE	DATE		CATTLE	SHEEP/ GOAT	PIG	HORSE	RED DEER	DOG	SMALL MAMMAL	BIRD	TOTAL
1	13th C	No.	36	13	7	-	-	-	-	7	63
		%	57.1	20.6	11.1	-	-	-	-	11.1	
2	13th C	No.	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	1	19
		%	21.0	31.6	42.1	-	-	-	-	5.3	
3	13th C	No.	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
		%	14.3	71.4	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	
4	13th C	No.	18	14	3	-	-	-	-	1	36
		%	50.0	38.9	8.3	-	-	-	-	2.8	
5	13th C	No.	27	15	1	2	-	2	-	2	49
		%	55.1	30.6	2.0	4.1	-	4.1	-	4.1	
6	14th C	No.	52	21	4	-	5	-	-	-	82
		%	63.4	25.6	4.8	-	6.1	-	-	-	
7	14th C	No.	46	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	60
		%	76.7	20.0	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	
8	14th C	No.	77	26	19	1	-	-	-	4	127
		%	60.6	20.5	15.0	0.8	-	-	-	3.1	
9	14th C	No.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		%	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	14th C	No.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		%	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	14th C	No.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		%	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	? Post Med.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	? Post Med.	No.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
		%	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	
		TOTAL	264	114	44	3	6	2	1	16	450

Table 5 a Minimum Numbers of Animals Present in each Phase at Gallowgate (excluding Fish)

		MINIMUM NUMBERS								
PHASE	DATE	CATTLE	SHEEP/ GOAT	GOAT	PIG	HORSE	RED DEER	DOG	SMALL MAMMAL	BIRD
1	13th C	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	13th C	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	13th C	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	13th C	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
5	13th C	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
6	14th C	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	14th C	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	14th C	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
9	14th C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	14th C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	14th C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Post. Med.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Post. Med.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 5 b Minimum Numbers of Animals Present at Three Sites in Aberdeen (excluding Fish)

	MINIMUM NUMBER AT EACH SITE		
SPECIES	GALLOWGATE	QUEEN STREET	42 ST PAUL STREET
Cattle	7	16	29
Sheep/Goat	6	9	13
Goat	1	6	16
Pig	2	12	7
Horse	1	1	3
Red Deer	1	1	2
Dog	1	2	2
Cat	-	1	3
Small Mammal	1	-	-
Bird	2	5	6

Table 6 *Percentages of B[illegible] from Food Forming Mammals from Three Eastern Scottish Burghs*

SITE	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIG	HORSE	DEER
Aberdeen						
45-47 Gallowgate	61.3	26.5	*	10.2	0.7	1.4
42 St Paul Street	69.1	19.3	*	8.4	1.6	1.5
Queen Street	58.1	26.7	*	13.8	0.2	1.2
Elgin						
High Street	56.0	22.3	7.2	10.3	3.5	0.7
Perth						
High Street	63.5	22.2	4.9	8.3	1.0	0.1
St Anne's Lane	57.6	32.8	*	8.9	0.4	0.2
Canal Street I	63.5	19.2	1.0	4.8	11.5	-
Canal Street II	67.7	27.1	*	3.4	1.8	-
Clydesdale Bank	81.8	15.8	*	2.4	-	-
Close	76.1	18.7	*	4.8	0.2	0.1

* Sheep and goat are expressed as one figure because of difficulties in distinguishing the two species.

Table 7 Numbers of Fish Bones Present at Gallowgate Site by Phase

PHASE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No of vertebrae	11	-	2	13	30	20	23	55	-	1	-	-	-
No of bones	25	2	1	21	16	12	33	67	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	36	2	3	34	46	32	56	122	-	1	-	1	-

Table 8 Summary of Bone-Size Ranges at Gallowgate Site

(a) Cattle - Bone Size Ranges

BONE	MEASUREMENT	RANGE (mm)	n
Scapula	SLC	47	1
	GLP	56	1
Humerus	Bd	60	1
Metacarpal	Bp	47 - 53	3
	Bd	51 - 57	3
Innominate	LAR	52	1
Tibia	Bd	52 - 57	3
Calcaneum	GL	118 - 125	4
Astragalus	GLI	57 - 59	2
	Bd	35 - 37	2
Naviculo-Cuboid	GB	48 - 56	4
Metatarsal	Bp	38 - 43	4
	Bd	45 - 53	4
1st Phalange	Glpe	46 - 57	10
	Bp	24 - 31	11
	Bd	23 - 29	9
2nd Phalange	GLpe	24 - 37	4
	Bp	23 - 28	9
	Bd	19 - 24	6
3rd Phalange	DLS	63 - 72	5
	Ld	45 - 54	5

(b)/

Table 8 Summary of Bone-Size Ranges at Gallowgate Site

(b) Sheep/Goat - Bone Size Ranges

BONE	MEASUREMENT	RANGE (mm)	n
	BFcr	42	1
Axis	SBV	23	1
Scapula	SLC	18	2
Humerus	Bd	29	1
Radius	Bd	29	1
Ulna	DPA	25	1
	SDO	21 - 23	2
Metacarpal	GL	121	1
	Bp	24	1
	Bd	24	1
	msw	13	1
Femur	Bd	35	1
Calcaneum	GL	53	1
Astragalus	GLl	27	1
	Bd	17	1
Naviculo-Cuboid	GB	20	1
Metatarsal	Bp	18 - 19	3
1st Phalange	Bd	11 - 13	2

(c)/

Table 8 Summary of Bone-Size Ranges at Gallowgate Site

(c) Pig - Bone Size Ranges

BONE	MEASUREMENT	RANGE (mm)	n
Axis	BFcr	45	1
	SBV	32	1
Humerus	Bd	35	1
Radius	Bp	22 - 25	2
Ulna	DPA	34	1
	SDO	29	1
Metacarpal III	GL	71	1
	Bp	16 - 18	2
	Bd	18	1
Metacarpal IV	Bp	14 - 15	2
Tibia	Bd	26	1
Astragalus	GLl	39	1
	GLm	36	1
1st Phalange	GL	29	1
	Bp	14	1
	Bd	13	1

(d) Red Deer - Bone Size Ranges

BONE	MEASUREMENT	RANGE (mm)	n
Scapula	SLC	32	1
Navicula-Cuboid	GB	43	1
Calcaneum	GL	108	1

Table 8 Summary of Bone-Size Ranges at Gallowgate Site

(e) Dog - Bone Size Ranges

BONE	MEASUREMENT	RANGE (mm)	n
Innominate	LAR	25* - 26*	2

(f) Bird - Bone Size Ranges

BONE	MEASUREMENT	RANGE (mm)	n
Coracoid	GL	55	1
	Lm	50	1
Ulna	GL	69	1
	Bp	9	1
	Did	10	1
Carpometacarpus	GL	32	1
	Bp	18	1
	Did	12	1
Tibiotarsus	Bd	11	1
Tarsometatarsus	GL	32	1
	Bp	14	1
	Bd	14	1
Phalanx I (Anterior of 2nd Digit)	GL	40	1

* extends range of Perth High Street bone.

CONCLUSIONS

The Gallowgate site is important as it is the first excavation on the route into the burgh from the west. There was no evidence of late 12th-century use of the site so it is possible that Gallowgate remained fairly open while Upperkirkgate was beginning to be developed. In the 13th and early 14th centuries there were some buildings on the frontage (Phases 2, 4?, 8) but there can have been no great demand for property as open yards and even cess-pits extended right up to the frontage in Phases 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Throughout this period there was rubbish dumping but no further development apparent on the area of backland excavated. This is in marked contrast to the St Paul Street site where the backlands behind the Upperkirkgate were well occupied by the 13th century (eg Murray 1982, Phase 5: illus 24).

During this time of low pressure on land in the Gallowgate there was some craft industry on the properties: leatherwork and metalwork/casting were both indicated in Phase 3. Although the total quantity of industrial waste is small, it is nevertheless greater than any equivalent from the far larger St Paul Street site and is considerable to have derived from a very small area of either of the adjacent properties.

Towards the middle of the 14th century the area appears to have increased in popularity: the backland began to be built up, there were buildings on the frontage (Phase 9?, 10) and what appears to have been a paved street was constructed along the line of the front of the site, beside the Gallowgate (Phase 10, 11). The total of at least six Scarborough pots from the burnt remains of the Phase 10 building suggests a degree of wealth.

After this, however, the nature of the property appears to have changed with a derelict period followed by construction of a path lying between the adjoining properties. By the 17th century there was a large stone building on the backland, probably with smaller buildings on either side of the path on the frontage.

The differences between the patterns of popularity between Gallowgate and Upperkirkgate are perhaps best understood in terms of the earlier development and popularity of the areas nearest the markets of Broad

Street and Castle Street and the routes towards the shore and harbour, followed by the later development of the narrow ridge of ground between the Loch and the marshes which led to the west and extended to the less well developed land routes. By the 14th century the main area of the town was heavily built up and so some of the wealthier inhabitants may have sought property on the hitherto less popular Gallowgate. It is interesting that the most marked redefinition of the property boundary on the Gallowgate site, the wattle-lined ditch of Phase 5, appears to have been contemporary with the redefinition and reorganization of the boundaries on the St Paul Street site. Many more sites will need to be excavated before this coincidence can be developed into any general statement concerning boundaries in the city as a whole, but it does suggest that around 1300 there may have been moves to make the property boundaries clearer.

The apparent lack of building in Phase 11 may be the result of the lowering of the burgh population after the Black Death of 1348/9 and the 1360's. It is similar to the sort of evidence seen in the St Paul Street site at the same period.

It is against this background of the varying fortunes of different areas of the town that one must assess the material wealth of this frontage as opposed to the evidence from the St Paul Street backlands. The overall range of pottery (as the most complete indicator of material culture surviving) was nearly identical. However, this may merely mean that, as might be expected, the pottery on 42 St Paul Street derived from the frontage on Upperkirkgate rather than from the occupants of the fairly small wattle buildings on the backlands. The buildings themselves, therefore, as the only non-mobile criterion of wealth, are important and it is interesting that throughout the 13th and 14th centuries on the Gallowgate frontage and in the 14th century development of its backland, the only structures which could be identified as buildings used sill-beams with grooving to carry a superstructure of wattle or planking. The only associated earthfast posts were large squared timbers set in considerable post-pits and wattle was only found used as yard fences. This is in direct contrast to the St Paul Street site where the buildings were all of earthfast wattle with small round earthfast posts for roof support. This single criterion suggests that, irrespective of the varying popularity of the different streets and areas

of the town, the frontage buildings were still in general built better than those in the backlands, and this supports the suggestion (Murray 1982, 227) that the St Paul Street buildings were basically occupied by dependants or tenants of the frontage owners.

Far more work both on the frontages in general and on Gallowgate itself is needed to expand the evidence from this small site.