
6 ARTEFACTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

by Julie Franklin

6.1 Roman finds

Several Roman finds came to light, though all were fragmentary and probably redeposited. Not surprisingly, these were concentrated towards the south end of the area, in the vicinity of the Roman fort and settlement of Inveresk. They were found in Trench 199 and Trench 200 towards the south end of Inveresk Brae, at the north end of the Scheduled area, near the site of a possible bath-house. Neither of these trenches produced any material of demonstrably later date.

The finds included one undecorated rim fragment of Samian ware from the backfill of the ditch (T200/005). This is from a plate or bowl possibly of Drag. form 31, 37 or 38 or similar (see [Oswald & Pryce 1920](#), Pl.XLV, Pl.LXXII, Pl.LXXV). These types were all produced in 2nd-century central Gaul. Forms 31 and 37 are known in Scotland, being found at nearby Cramond ([Dickinson 2003](#), 42).

Four fragments of clear glass were recovered from deposits associated with the weathering of the ditch cut (T200/007). These appear to be flat, and thus are probably window glass. They are in very good condition, with only a slight laminating effect on the surface of some. They could be post-medieval, but given the context, a Roman date is possible.

Other finds are all of ceramic building material. There is one sherd of box-flue tile (T200/003), with a knife-trimmed edge and combed, keyed surface. It is of a hard-fired light-red gritty fabric, with a light-grey core. Box-flue tiles were stacked together to

form hollow ducts to carry heat through the walls. It probably derives from the bath-house, as do the box-flue tiles from Cramond Roman Fort ([Franklin & Collard 2003](#)).

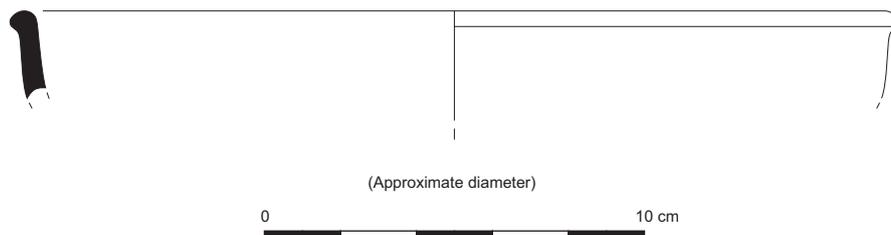
There are several unstratified sherds of tegula roof tiles from T200 and one unstratified lump of brick (T199), none large enough to give information about size or form. The fabric varies from red to light-red, with quartz and iron oxide inclusions, sometimes with occasional mica and streaks of white clay. These correspond to Crowley's Inveresk Fabrics 1 and 2 ([Crowley forthcoming](#)).

6.2 Medieval and post-medieval finds

Medieval finds were limited to 11 sherds of White Gritty ware, produced in south-east Scotland between the 12th and 15th centuries. Sherds were most common on the High Street (T30 and T39), though two redeposited fragments were also found across the Esk at Bridge Street (T659).

Early post-medieval wares number 33 sherds, and by contrast with earlier wares are concentrated on the west side of the river on the North High Street. They include fragments of imported German stoneware, delftware and slipware, from the Netherlands or England.

Modern finds are naturally the most numerous. These include the usual types of utilitarian redwares, creamware, bottle glass, clay pipes and pantiles. These are most common on Eskside West and North High Street.



Illus 6 Sherd of Samian ware recovered from T200/012