The artefacts

Artefacts from the excavations are described and discussed below. For each burgh, the artefacts report begins with brief summaries of the assemblages from each excavation. Following this is a select catalogue of the artefacts, organised by material and artefact type. Finds from the Kelso excavations are discussed together, whereas finds from Bridgegate and Cuddyside are discussed separately.

Within the catalogue, measurements are expressed to the nearest 1 mm, except where they are less than this, when they are generally expressed to the nearest 0.1 mm. Clay pipe stem bore diameters are expressed to the nearest 0.05 mm.

Artefacts from Kelso (illus 63 and 64) *by A Cox*

with contributions on the lithics by C Wickham-Jones and on clay pipes by D Gallagher

Assemblage summaries

Roxburgh Street

The assemblage from this site contains a range of post-medieval costume fittings including three buckles, one with part of a leather strap attached to it (Catalogue No **3**), a group of buttons and a gold ring (No **11**). Iron artefacts from the excavation include an almost complete knife, its scales probably derived from red deer antler (No **20**). Window and vessel glass and ceramic pantile fragments were also recovered.

Chalkheugh Terrace

The artefactual evidence from Chalkheugh Terrace mainly relates to the later phases identified at the site (Phases 2 and 3). Most notable is a group of bone buttons and a button backing disc. Two of the buttons (Catalogue Nos **26** and **28**) came from Phase 2, but the remainder are from Phase 3, from deposits associated with the demolition (between 1859 and 1897, according to map evidence) of a house on the site.

Valuation rolls record that a tailor (J Cunningham) lived at No 56 Roxburgh Street from 1879 to 1882 and that a dress maker (J Davidson) lived at Nos 52–4 from 1891 to 1894. It is conceivable that the activities of these people were connected with the presence of numbers of buttons (and a copper alloy pin, No **10**) at the site in its later phases, but this relies at least on the assumption that these people practised their trades in their homes rather than elsewhere. Other artefacts from the excavation include an iron fork (No **19**), a ceramic wig curler (No **41**), clay pipes, and a quantity of 19th-century bottle glass.

Wester Kelso/Floors Castle

These excavations produced fewer finds than the other two Kelso sites. Notable among the assemblage are a copper alloy finger ring (Catalogue No **12**), and tweezers (No **14**), both from Phase 4, and a group of lithics derived from prehistoric activity in the area. An assemblage of clay pipes is also discussed (Nos **42–9**).

Within the catalogue below, accession numbers prefixed by 'KEL' are those assigned by Roxburgh District Museum Service. Other accession numbers were assigned during initial post-excavation.

Copper alloy and gold objects

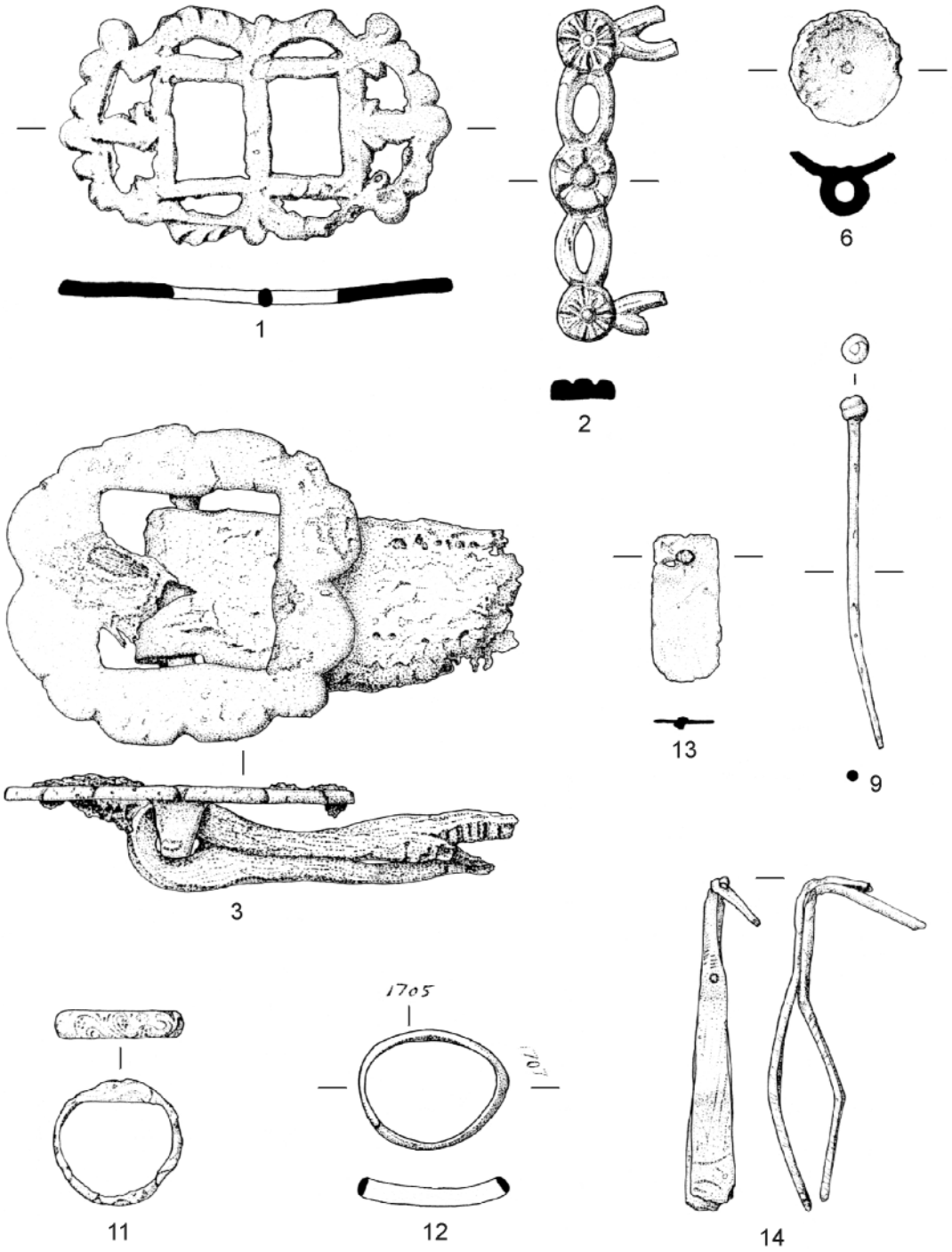
Artefacts of copper alloy include costume fittings, pins and tweezers. A gold ring (No **11**) was also recovered, and this has been described together with the single copper alloy ring from the excavations.

A decorative, rectangular buckle with a complex openwork frame (No **1**) was found in a levelling deposit at Roxburgh Street. Buckles of this general type date from the 17th century and were manufactured in a range of sizes. While smaller examples may have functioned as spur buckles, larger ones may have been used to secure girdles. Openwork buckles like this one often appear poorly finished, possibly because filing down the rough edges of each of the small apertures in the frame would have required a considerable investment of time and effort.

A buckle frame fragment found on a cobbled floor at Roxburgh Street (No **2**) includes decorated, circular knops or bosses at various points around its rectangular frame. This type of decoration is consistent with an 18th-century date. Probably of 19th-century date, No **3** has a short length of leather belt attached.

1 **Buckle**. Length 58 mm; max width 36 mm; thickness 3 mm
Cast, double-looped, openwork buckle with an elaborate, lobate border surrounding a rectangular inner frame. The pin is missing. Crudely finished. Corroded.
Roxburgh Street; Context 1082; Phase 5

2 **Buckle frame**. Length 50 mm; width 18 mm; thickness 2 mm
Part of buckle frame with decorated circular knops or bosses at the corners and in the centre of one side, linked by openwork loops. The rear face is



Illus 63 Artefacts from Kelso: Copper Alloy and Gold: Nos 1–14, Scale 1:1

undecorated.
Roxburgh Street; Context 356; Accession No 436; Phase 5

3 **Buckle with strap**. Buckle: Length 52 mm; width 46 mm; max thickness 9 mm. Strap: Length 53 mm; width 24 mm; thickness 4 mm
Buckle of sub-rectangular, lobate outline, with a recessed, central pin bar. A short length of leather belt or strap survives *in situ*, looped around the pin bar and stitched along both edges to form a double thickness. Part of the iron buckle pin also survives, although it is heavily corroded. Unconserved.
Roxburgh Street; Context 34; Accession No 218; Phase 8

Several buttons were found at Roxburgh Street. Three buttons with plain, circular faces (including Nos **4** and **5**) were found together in Phase 8 and are of 18th- or 19th-century date. Two of these (including No **4**) have their eyes set within circular bosses, whereas in No **5** the eye appears to have been soldered onto the back of the button and is not enclosed by a boss. No **8** is of similar construction. Some of these buttons may have been cloth-covered. No **6** represents a component of a

two-piece button, the face of which is missing. File marks are visible on the back of this example, around the eye. A smaller and more modern type of button (No 7) was found in an extensive demolition or levelling deposit.

4 **Button**. Diameter 33 mm; thickness 9 mm
Button with a plain, circular face and a circular eye set within a boss. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 79; Accession No 381a; Phase 8

5 **Button**. Diameter 27 mm; thickness 9 mm
Button with a plain, circular face and a circular eye. One part of the edge has broken away. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 79; Accession No 381b; Phase 8

6 **Button**. Diameter 17 mm; thickness 9 mm
Concavo-convex component representing the back of a two-piece button, with a circular eye.
Roxburgh Street; Context 157; Accession No 81; Phase 8

7 **Button**. Diameter 14 mm; thickness 3 mm
Circular button with a broad, flat rim and a concave, recessed central area with four circular holes. The rim bears the legend 'BEST·RING·EDGE' and is painted black. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 22; Accession No 195; Phase 8

8 **Button**. Diameter 20 mm; thickness 9 mm
Button with a plain, circular face and a circular eye. Corroded. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 170; Accession No 395; Phase 8

Pins are common finds on medieval and post-medieval sites. Two types are represented here. No **9**, from Roxburgh Street, has its head formed by a coil of wire wound tightly around the top of the shaft. This example also bears linear scars on its shaft, formed during the wire-drawing process. Numbers of pins of this type have been recovered from urban excavations in Scotland, for example in Paisley and Perth (Cox 1996, 57), and an example was found in a 15th- to 16th-century phase of occupation at Kelso Abbey (Tabraham 1984, 13, Illus 10, No 11).

The largest of three similar pins from Chalkheugh Terrace, No **10** has a conical head made in one piece with the shaft. Pins of this type first appeared in the 19th century, when the manufacture of pins became fully automated (Tylecote 1972).

9 **Pin**. Length 51 mm; width of head 3 mm; diameter of shaft 1 mm
Pin with a roughly spherical head formed by a coil of wire. The circular cross-sectioned shaft is slightly bent and the point is missing.
Roxburgh Street; Context 330; Accession No KEL 825; Phase 5

10 **Pin**. Length 30 mm; width of head 2 mm; diameter of shaft 1 mm
Pin with a head of conical form and a bent, circular cross-sectioned shaft. (Not illustrated)
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 33; Phase 2

A gold ring with a decorative enamel coating on its exterior surface (No **11**) came from Phase 5 at Roxburgh Street. The enamel applied to the surface appears to occupy the recessed areas within a repeating pattern of foliate motifs. While predominantly a milky white colour, it also contains streaks of red and of blue or black coloration. The surface of the ring exhibits moderate wear, the enamel coating having worn away on parts of the surface, exposing the gold underneath. The context of this find indicates a 17th- or 18th-century date, although the possibility of an earlier date cannot be discounted.

Deposits sealing the Phase 3 activity at Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3 produced a copper alloy ring of early 18th-century date (No **12**). The outer surface of this ring is plain but two dates (1705 and 1707) have been inscribed onto the interior surface. A break in the ring had been carefully repaired.

11 **Ring**. External diameter *c* 19 mm; internal diameter *c* 16 mm; width of loop 4 mm
Gold finger ring with a loop of shallow D-shaped cross-section, decorated on the external surface with a stylised foliate pattern in relief. A decorative enamel coating has been applied to the external surface, occupying the recessed areas in the pattern. The enamel is predominantly of milky white coloration, with streaks of red and of blue or black enhancing the overall decorative pattern. Part of the loop is distorted.
Roxburgh Street; Context 344; Accession No KEL 793; Phase 5

12 **Ring**. External diameter *c* 19 mm; internal diameter *c* 17 mm; width of loop 3 mm
Finger ring of shallow D-shaped cross-section, distorted from its original circular outline. Inscribed on the inside of the loop are two dates, 1705 and 1707. Possibly a third date or other inscription has been worn down to the extent that it is illegible. The loop exhibits evidence of having been repaired.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 6; Accession No KEL 785; Phase 4

From Phase 3 at Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3, No **13** possibly represents part of a buckle or strap end plate. Also from this site, an incomplete pair of tweezers (No **14**) was recovered from a 19th-century gravel path, although this find is of medieval or early post-medieval date. It was probably incorporated in medieval midden material used in soil improvement and landscaping on the site in the 19th century. The tweezers were probably made from a single strip, folded into two. The two halves were then secured by a small copper alloy rivet at the junction of the arms.

13 **Rivetted** plate. Length 21 mm; width 10 mm; thickness (including rivet) 2 mm
Rectangular plate with corners removed at one

end. A circular cross-sectioned rivet occupies a perforation near to the opposite end.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 8; Phase 3

14 **Tweezers**. Length 48 mm; max width of arms 7 mm
Tweezers with tapering, rectangular cross-sectioned arms and a slender shank, now distorted and broken. The arms bear linear scratches but are otherwise plain. Their edges have been filed. A small, circular copper alloy rivet secures the two sides of the tweezers at the junction of the arms.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 3; Phase 4

Lead alloy objects

No 15, from Roxburgh Street, is a rather crudely executed openwork mount which was possibly used to decorate a wooden or leather surface. Nos 16 and 17, both also from Roxburgh Street, represent evidence of lead-working on the site in its later phases, possibly associated with building construction or repair.

15 **Mount**. Height 33 mm; width 38 mm; thickness 3 mm
Openwork mount in the shape of a crown, surmounted by a cross at the apex. There is an irregularly-shaped, central perforation for a fixing nail. The object is now curved, but this probably represents accidental distortion. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 346; Accession No KEL 831: Phase 5

16 **Offcuts**. Largest: Length 139 mm; width 12 mm; thickness 2 mm
Two narrow offcuts, cut along both sides. The larger example tapers and bears transverse, linear scars from knife-trimming. Both offcuts are curled over at one end. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 167; Accession No 137; Phase 8

17 **Waste**. Larger fragment: Length 53 mm; width 31 mm; thickness 7 mm
Two irregularly-shaped pieces of once-molten waste. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 391; Accession No 424; Phase 6

Iron objects

A quantity of recent ironwork was recovered from these excavations, particularly from extensive garden soil and demolition deposits at the Roxburgh Street site. The artefacts recovered include rods, bars, straps (some perforated), drain pipe fragments, nails and other miscellaneous fragments. Most of the objects are heavily corroded. A selection of the earliest and most diagnostic finds is described below.

An axe head, found in demolition rubble overlying the western end of Building C in Phase 6 at Roxburgh Street (No **18**), has shallow lugs and a roughly oval eye. It is probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. The shape of axe heads varies according to the axe's function, although over the last two centuries there has been a decline in the number of specialised and regional variants. This particular example corresponds to the type known as a Kent axe (or broad hatchet), which is a general purpose type, used particularly for the rough shaping of wood. Recent examples have been provided with hickory handles.

Found at Chalkheugh Terrace, No **19** is a small, four-tined fork of 18th- or 19th-century date. The iron component is heavily corroded, and corrosion of the tang has caused a lengthwise split in the bone handle.

A scale-tang knife, possibly of late 17th- or 18th-century date, with a handle probably derived from red deer antler (No **20**), came from Roxburgh Street. The incised cross-hatching on both scales probably served both a decorative and functional purpose, assisting the user's grip on the handle. Evidence of the former presence of an end-plate or finial, probably of non-ferrous metal, survives in the form of two iron rivets or pins, projecting from the handle terminal. Knife fragments of earlier date were recovered during excavations at Kelso Abbey (Tabraham 1984, 380, Illus 10, Nos 9, 33, 45 and 58).

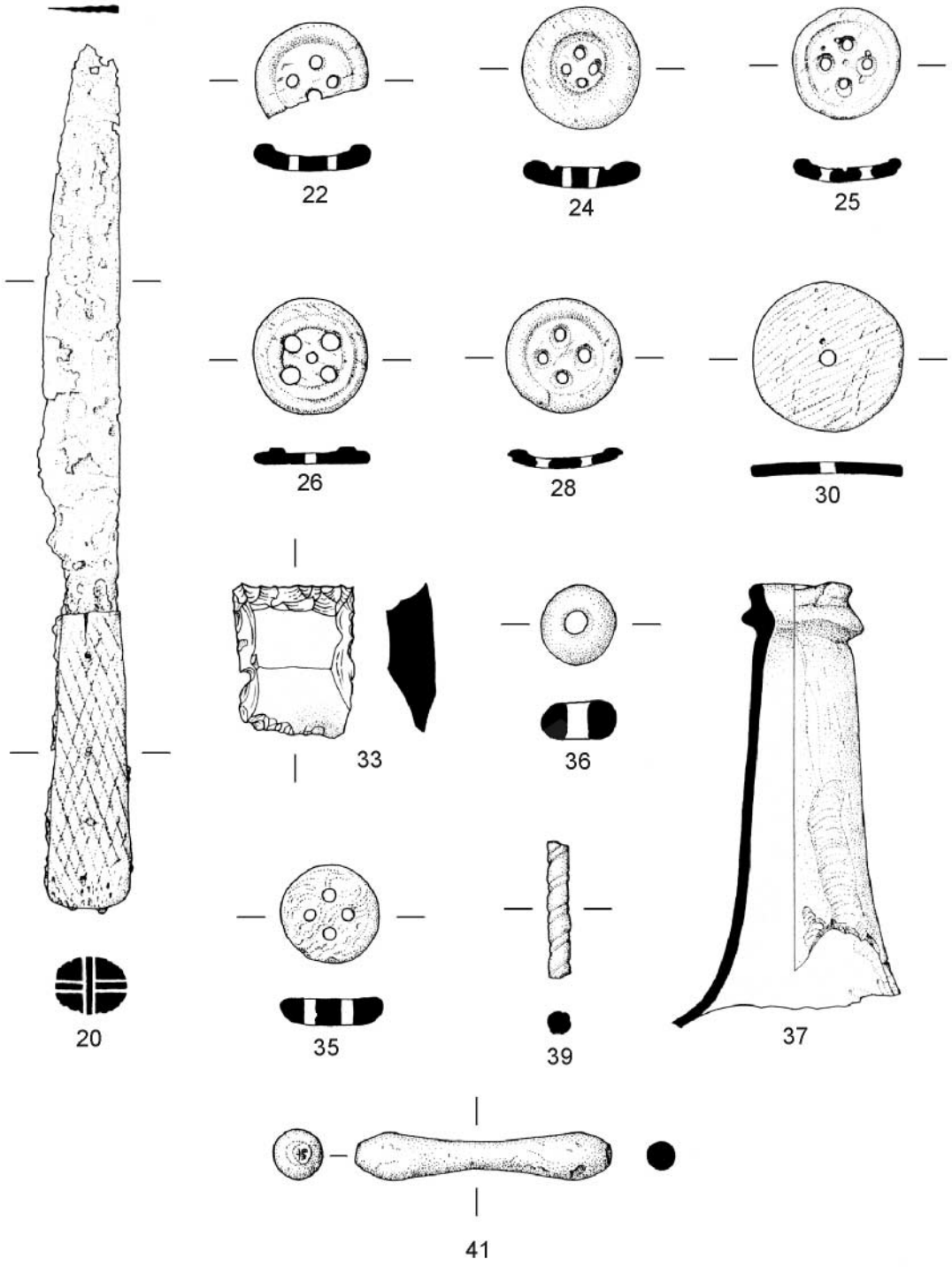
Part of the casing from a plate lock, enclosing the remains of the bolt (No **21**) was found at Roxburgh Street.

Species identifications of the bone and antler components of Nos **19** and **20** are by C Smith.

18 **Axe head**. Length 255 mm; max width of blade 135 mm; thickness 48 mm
Axe head with a roughly oval eye. Heavily corroded, and much surface detail, particularly on the bit, has been lost through lamination. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 39B; Accession No 209: Phase 6

19 **Fork**. Length 139 mm; max width 17 mm; max thickness 14 mm
Heavily corroded four-tined fork with a whittle tang, inserted into a plain handle of tapering, sub-rectangular cross-section, derived from a large ungulate long bone shaft. (Not illustrated)
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 26; Phase 2

20 **Knife**. Length 253 mm; max width of blade 24 mm; max width of handle 25 mm; max thickness 20 mm
Scale-tang knife. The blade is straight-backed and the edge curves steadily upwards towards the missing tip. The tapering scales, probably derived from red deer antler, are secured to the tang by three iron rivets and are decorated by an incised pattern of diagonal cross-hatching. Two further rivets or pins projecting from the end of the handle indicate the former presence of an end plate or finial. The blade is heavily corroded. Unconserved.
Roxburgh Street; Context 22; Accession No 133; Phase 8



Illus 64 Artefacts from Kelso: Iron, Bone, Flint, Shell and Glass: Nos 20, 37, 39 & 41 Scale 1:2; Nos 22, 24–26, 28, 30, 33, 35 & 36 Scale 1:1

21 **Lock casing**. Surviving length 113 mm; width 92 mm; thickness 29 mm
Incomplete casing from a plate lock, with the bolt in the unlocked position. Most of the internal mechanism is missing. Heavily corroded. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 329; Accession No 630; Phase 5

Bone objects

Seven circular bone buttons (Nos 22–8) were found at Chalkheugh Terrace and Roxburgh Street. All of them could have been cut from either a long bone shaft or a mandible from a large ungulate (eg, horse or cattle), and all were turned on a lathe.

Of the five examples from Chalkheugh Terrace,

Nos **22**, **27** and **28** are of very similar form, with raised rims on their upper surfaces and four thread holes within a central, recessed zone. Nos 22 and 28 are almost identical, although there are several differences in the fine details of the thread holes. The holes in No **22** are slightly smaller, less countersunk and more uniform in size than those in No **28**. The arrangements of holes in both buttons are slightly off-centre, failing to respect the fine, circular turning marks produced by the lathe before the holes were drilled. In the case of No **22,** the holes are between 1 mm and 2 mm off-centre. Button No **27** is also of very similar form, but is a fractionally larger example and is more eroded. These minor differences between buttons of essentially the same type serve as a reminder of the variation which existed among all hand-made articles before manufacturing processes became more mechanised.

Two buttons from Roxburgh Street (Nos **23** and **24**) are also of a concavo-convex form, but have proportionally broader rims and smaller recessed zones than the group discussed above. No **23** is the larger of the two and its more widely-spaced thread holes exhibit evidence of greater use-related wear.

No **26**, from Chalkheugh Terrace, is a button of discoid form, with a narrow, raised band encircling a symmetrical arrangement of five thread holes. Buttons with five holes rather than four are generally considered to belong to the 18th century (Houart 1976, 23). The remaining buttons from Chalkheugh Terrace may be of 18th- or 19th-century date, and those found in later deposits on the site may have been associated with the activities of a tailor and/or dress maker living in the near vicinity in the second half of the 19th century (see discussion of finds from Chalkheugh Terrace, above).

Species identifications are by C Smith.

22 **Button**. Diameter 17 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Incomplete, circular button of concavo-convex form, with a raised, rounded rim on the upper (concave) face and four holes in the central, recessed area. The arrangement of holes is positioned slightly off-centre. Lathe turning marks are visible on the upper face of the button. It has broken across one of the holes.
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 8; Accession No KEL 1947; Phase 3

23 **Button**. Diameter 20 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Circular button of concavo-convex form, with a broad, raised, rounded rim on the upper (concave) face and four holes in the central, recessed area. Lathe turning marks are visible on both faces. The edges of the holes exhibit signs of use-related wear. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 80; Accession No 354/KEL 1951; Phase 8

24 **Button**. Diameter 18 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Circular button of concavo-convex form, with a broad, raised, rounded rim on the upper (concave) face and four closely-spaced holes in the central area. Small, linear pits on both faces represent traces of trabeculae.
Roxburgh Street; Context 34; Accession No 508/KEL 1963; Phase 8

25 **Button**. Diameter 16 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Circular button of concavo-convex form, with a narrow, raised rim on the upper (concave) face and four holes in the central, recessed area. There are small indentations adjacent to the holes and lathe turning marks are visible on both faces.
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 1; Accession No KEL 1942; Phase 3

26 **Button**. Diameter 18 mm; max thickness 2 mm
Circular button of discoid form with a narrow, raised band surrounding a symmetrical arrangement of five holes, the central one of which is smaller than the remaining four. The rear surface of the button is heavily scored and includes exposed trabeculae. Lathe turning marks are visible on the upper face.
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 26; Accession No KEL 1946; Phase 2

27 **Button**. Diameter 18 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Circular button of concavo-convex form, with a raised, rounded rim on the upper (concave) face and four countersunk holes in the central, recessed area. (Not illustrated)
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 3; Accession No KEL 1943; Phase 3

28 **Button**. Diameter 17 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Circular button of concavo-convex form, with a raised, rounded rim on the upper (concave) face and four countersunk holes in the central, recessed area. There is a slight variation in the size of the holes. (Not illustrated)
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 85; Accession No KEL 1944; Phase 2

Button backing discs occur in a range of sizes, as demonstrated by recent finds in Perth and Ayr (Cox 1994, 484, Illus 9, No 45; Cox forthcoming). Some examples were clearly manufactured using a lathe, as they exhibit concentric turning marks. The two examples recovered here (Nos **29–30**), however, appear to represent cut discs, filed flat on both faces. The marks surviving from their manufacture are in the form of broadly-spaced file marks, in contrast to the fine turning lines evident on some of the buttons.

Zones of dark staining on both faces of No **30** are possibly due to the disc having been in contact with a corroding iron artefact in its burial environment.

29 **Button backing disc**. Diameter 19 mm; thickness 1 mm
Derived from a large ungulate long bone shaft or a mandible. Disc with a circular, central hole (diameter 2 mm) and broadly-spaced file marks on both faces. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 167; Accession No 137; Phase 8

30 **Button backing disc**. Diameter 22 mm; thickness 1 mm
Derived from a long bone shaft or an antler beam.

Disc with a circular, central hole (diameter 2 mm) and file marks on both faces. Part of the disc is stained on both faces.
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 8; Phase 3

The Lithics by C Wickham-Jones

13–19 Roxburgh Street
There were two pieces of flaked flint from Roxburgh Street: a small end scraper (No **31**); and a broken retouched flake (No **32**), possibly part of a 'fabricator'. The end scraper is in good condition, but the other piece has been badly burnt and damaged.

Two pieces do not offer much information relating to an area that has undoubtedly seen human activity since prehistory. Chronologically, the end scraper could relate to any period of stone-using prehistory from the Mesolithic onwards. The retouched flake is slightly more specific, being of a type that tends to be more common in the Neolithic, though there are Mesolithic examples.

It is interesting that both pieces are retouched tools, but most likely they represent residual evidence of earlier activities (not necessarily of one period) on the site.

Wester Kelso / Floors Castle Trench 3
Thirty-six pieces of flaked stone were recovered from the excavations at Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3, all from medieval and later contexts. Fourteen pieces are of flint, 13 of chalcedony, and 9 of chert. All materials are likely to be locally derived and all are well represented in other lithic assemblages from the area (Wickham-Jones 1998). The make-up of the assemblage is as follows: three platform cores, seven chunks, 21 regular flakes, one blade, one gunflint, one pebble and two debitage flakes.

It is impossible to say much about such a small assemblage other than that it is likely to derive from earlier, prehistoric activity in the area. The cores (eg No **34**) are small blade cores that might be more at home in a Mesolithic context, as might the chalcedony blade, but none of the other pieces are period specific, with the exception of the gunflint. It is interesting that, with the exception of the latter, there are no retouched pieces in the assemblage, but this does not mean that none of the pieces was used, because work elsewhere has shown that tools were often made of unretouched pieces.

The gunflint (No **33**) must be considered as quite separate to the rest of the assemblage. It is made of a different, black, flint that was probably imported, and it bears the characteristic small scars from knapping with metal hammers. It clearly relates to quite different activity, and a much more recent period, from the other lithic artefacts. Gunflints were commonly made in the Brandon area of Suffolk, from which large quantities were exported between the late 17th century and the end of the 19th century. Scarring on the underside of the firing edge suggests that this piece had been used.

Discussion
Both sites confirm the long history of human settlement and activity in and around Kelso. More recent activity has clearly removed most of the prehistoric record from these particular sites, but the lack of recent excavation of well preserved prehistoric remains means that the finds are worth recording. The raw materials are typical of those used in this area in prehistory.

There are few formal, retouched, tools in the assemblages, and little debitage, but this is probably a reflection of the processes of survival and collection. The presence of cores and regular flakes, as well as the few retouched pieces, suggests that the material has resulted from the manufacture as well as the use of stone tools. Unfortunately, it is not possible to closely date this activity.

The gunflint (No **33**) is interesting, but more recent than the other pieces.

A full catalogue of the lithics is available in the site archive.

31 **Retouched flake**. Length 22 mm; width 18 mm; thickness 6 mm
Flint. Small end scraper with rounded scraping face and narrow 'butt'. Macroscopic edge damage on left side of face. Corticated. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 1104; Accession No 514; Phase 3

32 **Retouched flake**. Length 29 mm; width 22 mm; thickness 10 mm
Flint. Very badly damaged by burning, but remnant retouch visible along edges of broken chunky flake. Possible 'fabricator' type. Burnt. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 332; Accession No 628; Phase 3

33 **Gunflint**. Length 23 mm; width 18 mm; thickness 7 mm
Flint. Classic gunflint. Mint condition.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 6; Phase 4

34 **Core**. Length 26 mm; width 23 mm; thickness 16 mm
Chalcedony. Small single platform core, worked round one side only, blade core. Mint condition. (Not illustrated)
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 1; Phase 4

Shell button

A button derived from mother-of-pearl (No **35**) came from an unstratified context at Roxburgh Street. The edge of the button is more rounded on one face, probably a deliberate feature rather than being caused by wear. This face probably represents the back of the button. Made from white, deep-sea shells imported from Australia, the Philippines and Indonesia, mother-of-pearl buttons were made in France and England in the 18th and 19th centuries.

35 **Button**. Diameter 14 mm; thickness 4 mm
Circular button derived from mother-of-pearl, with four holes. The edge is more rounded on one face.
Roxburgh Street; Unstratified; Accession No 311

The glass

A small, globular bead (No **36**) was recovered from a topsoil deposit at Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3. It possibly relates to Phase 2 or Phase 3 activities at the site in the 17th or 18th century and was residual in the topsoil.

Fragments of window glass were recovered from all of the excavations, most numerous from Roxburgh Street. The earliest fragments from this site were found in deposits dated to the late 17th century and were among debris possibly associated with a destructive fire in 1684. A small number of fragments from later contexts include beaded or heat-rounded edges, but otherwise very few diagnostic features survive on these very small pieces. No window cames were recovered from the excavations.

A majority of the vessel glass recovered is from wine bottles. A minority of fragments is from bottles of squat form; most are from bottles of more cylindrical form. Fragments of beer bottles are also represented among the assemblage. One of 11 fragments of bottle glass from a Phase 8 soil deposit at Roxburgh Street, No **37** represents the neck and part of the shoulder of a wine bottle. No **38** is one of two fragments from rectangular bottles, recovered from an extensive deposit assigned to Phase 3 at Chalkheugh Terrace. Square and rectangular bottles, many of which were made to contain gin in the 18th and 19th centuries, were designed to fit easily into cases.

No **39**, from Phase 4 at Roxburgh Street, is possibly a wine glass stem. It is decorated by a spiralling double groove.

36 **Bead**. Diameter 11 mm; thickness 6 mm
Bead in the form of a flattened sphere, of translucent, pale orange to brown glass. The circular hole (diameter 3 mm) is positioned slightly off-centre.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 1; Accession No KEL 821; Phase 4

37 **Bottle neck**. Surviving depth 129 mm; external rim diameter 30 mm; internal rim diameter 22 mm
Neck and part of the shoulder of a wine bottle in green glass, exhibiting slight surface deterioration. A shallow, linear fracture on the surface of the neck follows the course of an elongated vesicle formed when the body of the vessel was blown.
Roxburgh Street; Context 22; Accession No 46; Phase 8

38 **Bottle base**. Surviving depth 44 mm; max width 62 mm
Base fragment from a straight-sided, rectangular bottle in almost clear glass with a pale blue tint. All edges are broken. (Not illustrated)
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 8; Phase 3

39 **Stem**. Length 40 mm; diameter 6 mm
Circular cross-sectioned stem, broken at both ends, decorated by a spiralling double groove. An iridescent weathering patina has formed on the surface of the glass.
Roxburgh Street; Context 300; Accession No 592; Phase 4

Ceramic building material

Numerous fragments of curved ceramic roof tiles were recovered from 18th-century levels at Roxburgh Street. No complete examples were recovered, but the fragments appear to be from pantiles, and No **40** is typical of the prevailing fragment size and fabric type.

40 **Roof tile fragment**. Length 91 mm; width 84 mm; thickness 15 mm
Fragment from a curved roof tile in a moderately coarse, orange fabric, particularly sandy on the convex surface, containing small, linear voids. (Not illustrated)
Roxburgh Street; Context 1042; Phase 5

Ceramic object

Both men and women used wigs at different periods from the 16th century to the early 19th century. Le Cheminant (1982) discusses the development of wig curlers such as No **41**, which is of symmetrical form and made from pipe clay. Wig curlers were made in a range of sizes. This example from Chalkheugh Terrace lies near the upper end of the size range represented by a group of 18th-century wig curlers of similar form found at Colchester (Crummy 1988, 26). It bears a small stamp at either end, containing the initials WB.

41 **Wig curler**. Length 75 mm; max diameter 15 mm
Dumbbell-shaped, pipe clay wig curler, of circular cross-section. Each end bears a small, circular stamp bearing the initials 'W B'.
Chalkheugh Terrace; Context 8; Phase 3

Clay Pipes by D B Gallagher

The following report considers 91 clay pipe fragments from eight different contexts at Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3. Clay pipes from the other Kelso excavations are discussed elsewhere (Gallagher 1987). The date of this assemblage falls mainly in the 1660–1700 bracket, although Nos **44** and **45** may be of slightly later date. The two Patrick Crawford bowls are further examples of how this Edinburgh maker's products were popular in the Borders area. The two are from different moulds but bear the same basal stamp. The majority of the clay pipes are of Scottish origin with some material from north-east England and one bowl of a type common in north-west England. Examples from the latter area are uncommon in Scotland but

several examples are preserved in the Royal Museum of Scotland (Sharp 1984, 42).

42 **Polished bowl**. With wire-marked rim, mould-imparted P/C and castle basal stamp of possibly Type B4; 7/64'; Patrick Crawford, Edinburgh; 1670–90.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 1; Phase 4

43 **Bowl**. With partial milling, mould-imparted P/C with everted P, castle basal stamp; 7/64'; another Patrick Crawford bowl; date range as No 42.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 8; Phase 3

44 Base of bowl. With mould-imparted I/A and basal stamp of the portcullis type; 8/64'; Scottish, possibly a John Aiken of Glasgow, 1670–1730.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 3; Phase 4

45 **Base of bowl**. With mould-imparted W/?I and partial impression of basal stamp of debased portcullis type; 7/64'; Scottish, 1670–1730.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 6; Phase 4

46 **Spurred bowl**. Burnished; 7/64'; a north-west England type, cf Rutter and Davey 1980, 219, fig 79.57; 1660–80.
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 6; Phase 4

47 **Bowl and stem fragment**. With shallow heel; 7/64'; possibly 1690–1730. (Not illustrated.)
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 1; Phase 4

48 **Bowl fragment**. With pronounced spur; 6/64'; an unusual form for a Scottish product, possibly from NE England, 1680–1720 (cf Parsons 1964, 236, fig 1, Type 7–8).
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 8; Phase 3

49 **Stem fragment**. Double line of milling around circumference; 7/64'; this form of decoration is unusual on Scottish pipes but is found on a Patrick Crawford pipe from Advocates Close, Edinburgh (Edinburgh City Museums collection);
Wester Kelso/Floors Castle Trench 3; Context 1; Phase 4

Artefacts from Peebles (illus 65 and 66)

Assemblage summaries

Bridgegate

Finds from the tolbooth site include a variety of copper alloy costume fittings from Phases 2–5 and several pins, mainly from Phase 4 (Catalogue Nos **60–71**). An iron spur buckle (No **80**) and a knife blade with overlaid decoration (No **81**), both of medieval date, are of particular interest. A collection of 454 fragments of tobacco pipe, mainly from modern contexts (Nos **87–120**), is also discussed.

Cuddyside

Artefacts recovered from the Cuddyside excavation include evidence for the melting of lead alloy, mainly from Phases 2 and 4. Also included in the assemblage is a group of iron objects, including a buckle from Phase 4 (Catalogue No **124**) and a key from Phase 5 (No **126**), and a perforated ceramic sherd (No **127**).

Artefacts from Bridgegate (illus 65)

Copper Alloy Objects by B Ford

Personal ornaments

Two buckles were recovered. No **50**, from the post-tolbooth garden soil has a small oval double loop frame. No **51** is similar to a buckle found in a 16th-century context at Chelmsford, Essex (Cunningham and Drury 1985, fig 26, no 9). It was recovered from the fill of a pit associated with the demolition of the cinema in 1985. No **52** is probably a hooked clasp from a box or cupboard. It was recovered from topsoil. No **53**, a sheet metal disc, was also found in post-tolbooth garden soil. It is the back of an 18th/19th-century composite button. No **54** is part of a buckle plate with a rectangular pin slot. It was recovered from a Phase 3 demolition layer over the path behind the tolbooth (Building 4). Nos **55–7** are tags for fitting at the end of laces of leather or textile to prevent fraying and to ease the lacing up of garments or shoes. Nos **55** and **57** both came from 13th/14th-century contexts, No **55** from a make-up layer in Plot B and No **57** from a floor layer in Plot C. No **56** came from the last occupation of the tolbooth.

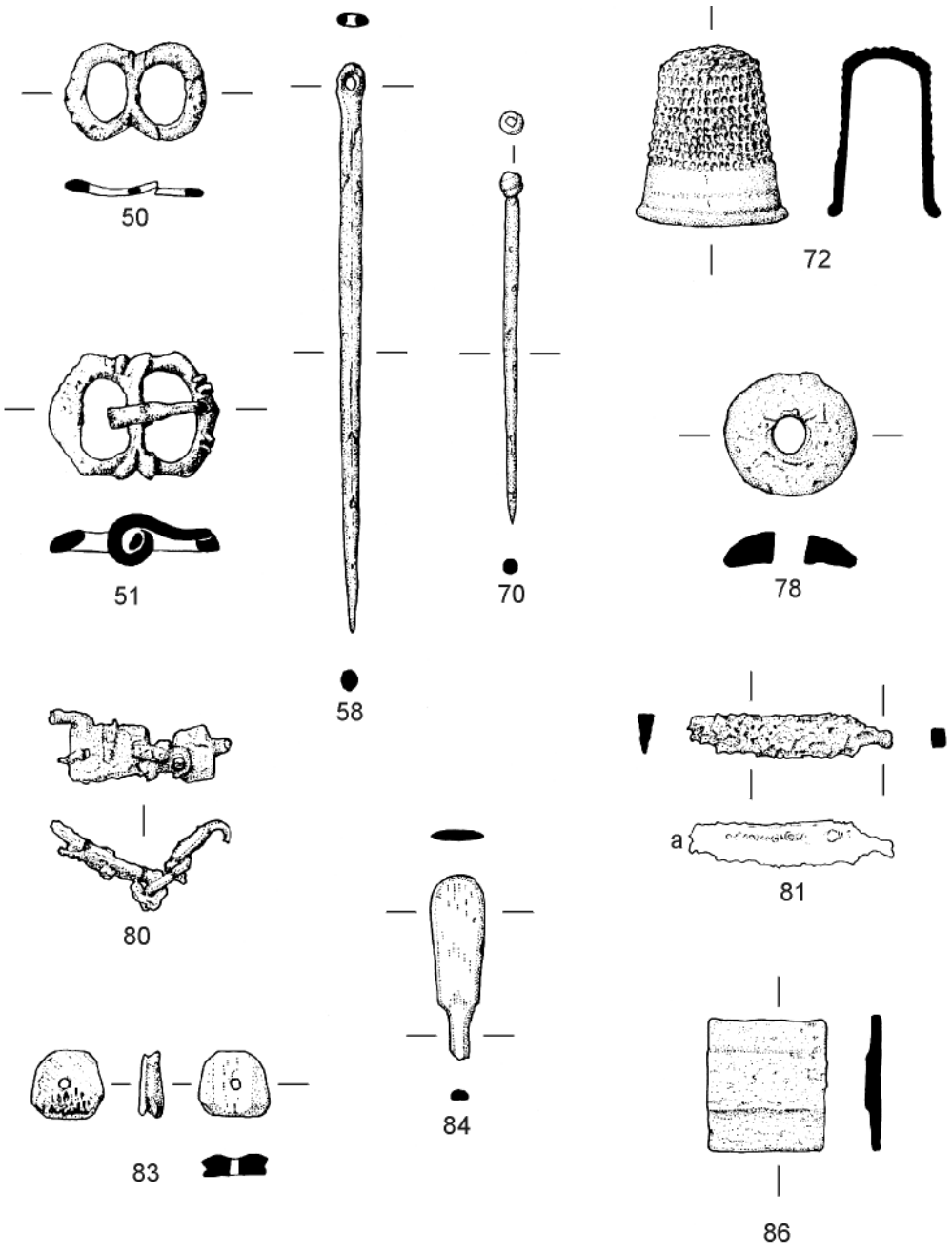
50 **Buckle**. Length 20 mm; width 13 mm
Cast. Plain double-sided oval buckle. Pin missing. Traces of iron staining on central pin bar.
Plot C; Context 59; SF 48; Phase 5

51 **Buckle**. Length 24 mm; width 18 mm
Cast. Double-sided rectangular buckle with curved ends. Decorated with raised notches on three sides, one side plain. Copper alloy pin.
Plot A; Context 147; SF 16; Phase 5

52 **Clasp**. Length 62 mm; thickness 0.5 mm
Made from a thin sheet of copper alloy with tinning on the upper surface. Broken at one end. Hooked terminal at the other. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 001; SF 28; Phase 5

53 **Disc**. Diameter 22 mm; thickness 0.5 mm
Made from a sheet. File marks on the underside. Central perforation. Diameter of hole 3 mm. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 59; SF 46; Phase 5

54 **Strap-end**. Length 15 mm; width 15 mm; thickness 0.5 mm
Square sheet pierced by three holes. Diameter of holes 2 mm and 3 mm. Rectangular section cut



Illus 65 Artefacts from Bridgegate, Peebles: Nos 50, 51, 58, 70 & 72 Scale 1:1; Nos 78, 80, 81, 83, 84 & 86 Scale 1:2

away on one side. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 281; SF 39; Phase 3

55 **Tag**. Length 18 mm
Made from a rolled sheet, broken at one end. (Not illustrated)
Plot B; Context 365; SF 59; Phase 2

56 **Tag**. Length 20 mm
Four fragments of tag end with part of leather thong *in situ*. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 271; SF 50; Phase 3

57 **Tag**. Length 25 mm
Two fragments of a tag. Made from a rolled sheet with edges butting. Tapers to one end. The other end is open with a small rivet hole below the edge, diameter of hole 0.5 mm. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 356; SF 66; Phase 2

Textile equipment

Two needles were recovered from post-demolition garden soil over the tolbooth dated to the 18th/19th centuries. They are both made from rolled sheets. No 58 has a small circular eye. The other has a cut rectangular eye.

Twelve small pins with twisted wire and conical heads of a type usually classified as sewing pins were recovered. The pins fall into two categories by length. Four pins (Nos **68–71**) are between 32 mm and 49 mm. Nos **68** and **70** were recovered from 15th- to

17th-century contexts. No **69** came from disturbed natural in the area of the tolbooth. No **71** was unstratified. All four pins are made from drawn wires with heads made by twisting wire around the top of the shaft. No **70** has a waisted shaft below the head as a result of stamping the head in place. The remaining eight pins fall between 15.5 mm and 26 mm in length. Seven pins (Nos **60** and **62–67**) all came from 18th/19th-century floor layers in the Post Office (Building 1). The remaining pin came from 20th-century post-tolbooth garden soil. Five of these pins have twisted heads, two have conical heads and one has the head missing. The conical head on No **65** has been made from a twisted wire stamped into a conical shape. Tylecote (1972, 185) has noted in his study of pins from Gloucestershire that pins with conical shaped heads were being introduced at the end of the 18th century. No **62** also has a conical head, although the head is in one piece with the shank; solid head pins like these were introduced at the beginning of the 19th century (ibid, 186). Three pins are tinned on both the shafts and heads. The remaining five are corroded, but may originally have been tinned. Tylecote (ibid, 184) in his study of late pins has noted that the majority of 18th- and 19th-century wire drawn pins were tinned.

Two thimbles were also recovered. Both are of the domed type for pushing the needle with the tip of the finger. They are almost certainly made of brass. Both are probably cast. They have small holes and were, therefore, used for fine sewing. No **72** has oval holes in concentric circles which are close set and sometimes lapping; these are probably machine-made. The top has irregularly placed circular holes, probably stamped, which would suggest a date post-1620 (Holmes 1988, 3). At the base is a large plain band, decorated with a lightly applied band of small dots. It was recovered from 15th- to 17th-century post-demolition dumping in Plot B.

No **73** has a plain lower section with a geometric border. Decorative motifs on thimbles were introduced in the 15th century and reached a peak in the 16th century, when the decoration of copper alloy thimbles began to decline due to the introduction of silver as a medium for manufacturing thimbles (ibid). The indentations on the walls are machine-made, which would suggest a date post-1620 (ibid). The indentations on the top have been stamped and are a combination of circles and triangles.

58 **Needle**. Length 80 mm; max width 3 mm
Made from a rolled sheet, flattened and stamped at one end to form the circular eye. Diameter of eye 2 mm.
Plot C; Context 59; SF 43; Phase 5

59 **Needle**. Length 48 mm; max thickness 3 mm
Made from a rolled sheet. The eye is a cut rectangle countersunk on one side. The tip is bent. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 59; SF 53; Phase 5

60 **Pin**. Length 25 mm
Shaft has a circular cross-section. Head made from a small wire twisted twice around and stamped onto the top of the shaft. Shaft waisted below head. Tinned. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 5; SF 25; Phase 4

61 **Pin**. Length 18 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft. Shaft waisted below head. Tip missing. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 59; SF 52; Phase 5

62 **Pin**. Length 26 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft and stamped. Waisted below head. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 154; SF 18; Phase 4

63 **Pin**. Length 26 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head missing. Tinned. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 154; SF 19; Phase 4

64 **Pin**. Length 26 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Conical head with rounded top. Tinned. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 154; SF 20; Phase 4

65 **Pin**. Length 16 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft. Tip missing. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 154; SF 21; Phase 4

66 **Pin**. Length 19 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 154; SF 22; Phase 4

67 **Pin**. Length 32 mm; thickness 1 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. The head is made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft. Shaft waisted below head. Tip missing. (Not illustrated)
Plot A; Context 158; SF 17; Phase 4

68 **Pin**. Length 49 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft. (Not illustrated)
Plot B; Context 287; SF 64; Phase 3

69 **Pin**. Length 38 mm; thickness 1 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section, now bent. Head formed by twisting a wire twice around the top of the shaft. Very corroded. (Not illustrated)
Context 390; SF 49; Subsoil

70 **Pin**. Length 49 mm; thickness 2 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft. Head stamped. Shaft waisted below head.
Plot C; Context 450; Phase 3

71 **Pin**. Length 16 mm
Made from a wire with circular cross-section. Head made from a wire twisted twice around the top of the shaft then stamped into a flat conical shape. Tinned. (Not illustrated)
SF 26; Unstratified

72 **Thimble**. Height 24 mm
Made from a single sheet with concentric lines of dots. Slightly distorted.
Plot B; Context 125; SF 34; Phase 3

73 **Thimble**. Height 22 mm
Made from a single sheet with concentric rows of dots, and a geometric border below. The top is stamped with circles of dots and triangles with a central raised square. (Not illustrated)
Plot B; Context 210; SF 56; Phase 3

Vessels

Two fragments of sheeting are probably parts of vessels. No **74**, from 15th- to 17th-century dumping overlying Plot B, is part of the rim from a sheet vessel. No **75**, which is unstratified, is probably a repair piece.

74 **Vessel**. Thickness 2 mm
Three fragments of a sheet vessel. The rim is a slight thickening of the wall with triangular cross-section. (Not illustrated)
Plot B; Context 125; SF 35; Phase 3

75 **Sheet**. Thickness 0.5 mm
Fragments of two sheets held together with a 'paper-clip' rivet. (Not illustrated)
SF 63; Unstratified

Jetton or counter

No **76** is a jetton or reckoning counter from Nuremberg. It is probably of 17th-century date.

76 **Jetton** or **Reckoning Counter**
Nuremberg stock type. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 472; SF 72; Phase 3

Lead Alloy Objects by B Ford

Three objects of lead alloy were recovered. No **77**, a cut sheet, was recovered from topsoil. It has been pierced by a number of rectangular shaped holes, probably made by stamping with a sharp bladed tool, such as a chisel. Nos **78** and **79** are probably both weights. They were recovered from Phase 2 contexts; No **78**, from a floor make-up layer in Building 2, Plot C and No **79** from a burnt layer over charcoal and slag dumps in Plot B.

77 **Sheet**. Thickness 3 mm
Two cut and two broken sides. Pierced with two rectangular holes. Three rectangular depressions. Now bent. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 1; SF 30; Phase 5

78 **Spindle whorl or weight**. Diameter 37 mm
Conical, with slightly convex base. Pierced diameter of hole 9 mm.
Plot C; Context 356; SF 67; Phase 2

79 **Weight**. Diameter 55 mm; thickness 17 mm
Circular with remains of two iron plugs. (Not illustrated)
Plot B; Context 349; SF 65; Phase 2

Iron Objects by A Cox

Two iron artefacts of medieval date (Nos **80** and **81**) were recovered from Phase 2.

Medieval spurs were secured to the wearer's ankle by means of leather straps (leathers), fastened by a buckle like No **80**. Found in deposits associated with the demolition of Building 2 in Plot C, the buckle is accompanied by a small hook attachment, and both have their hooked terminals looped through a figure-of–8 spur terminal.

By the mid 14th century most spurs had two leathers, one passing above and the other below the foot, held to the spur terminals by means of hook attachments. The buckles were also attached directly onto the spur terminals, an arrangement which remained the fashion into the post-medieval period (Ellis 1995, 128). A buckle and hook attachment similar to No **80**, attached to part of a rowel spur with a single ring terminal and dated to *c* 1400, was found in London (ibid, 142, Illus 101, No 342b). It is likely that No **80** is of similar date.

Part of the blade of a whittle tang knife with overlaid silver wire decoration (No **81**) was found in a property boundary feature associated with the west wall of Building 1, the possible merchant's dwelling in Plot A (Phase 2). The building is likely to be of 14th-century date, based on pottery evidence, although it continued in use into the 20th century. Knives with overlaid decoration are rare finds in Scottish contexts. As the decorative wire on this example is visible on the blade surfaces only as tiny fragments of corroded silver, the decorative pattern, including two spirals, is more clearly visible on an x-radiograph of the object. This has been used as the basis for the illustration (illus 65, No **81a**).

The technique of overlaid decoration is described in detail by Theophilus in his 12th-century treatise *De diversis artibus* (Dodwell 1961). He firstly describes the method of producing a cross-hatched pattern of keying in the surface of an iron object. He then goes on to describe how very fine gold or silver wires were laid onto the surface of the iron with fine tweezers and struck gently with a small hammer, so that they stayed in position. Once the decorative pattern of wires was in place, the object was placed on live coals until it began to turn black and then struck carefully again with a medium-sized hammer so that the cuts were evened out. Any keying originally present on No 81 is now difficult to detect with certainty, as a proportion of the original surface of the blade has been lost through corrosion and lamination.

Overlaid decoration is present on three knives and two shears of mid to late 13th-century date from London (Cowgill *et al* 1987, 78–107). The decorative pattern of silver wire on one knife blade of early to mid 13th-century date (ibid, 80, Illus 55, No 14) is of similar style to that on No **81**.

80 **Buckle and hook attachment**. Overall length 51 mm; max width 20 mm; max thickness 11 mm
Buckle and hook attachment, with their hooked

terminals looped through the figure-of–8 terminal of a spur. The buckle (surviving length 39 mm) has a rectangular frame, only part of which survives, and an integral plate, terminating in a hooked bar. Of the buckle pin only the looped end survives. The hook attachment (length 21 mm) is rectangular-bodied and has a hooked terminal at either end.
Plot C; Context 233; Phase 2

81 **Knife blade**. Length 56 mm; max width 12 mm; thickness 4 mm
Blade fragment with a small part of the tang surviving. The blade has a straight back and a curving edge, rising steadily near the missing tip. Traces of corroded silver fragments on both faces of the blade and along its back indicate that the knife was decorated by overlaid silver wire. The decorative pattern on one face of the blade is revealed by x-radiography. Central to this pattern are two spirals, which may be repeated at either side, although the pattern becomes fragmented and obscured. Heavily corroded.
Plot A; Context 24; Phase 2

Bone Objects by A Cox and B Ford

Three bone objects were recovered. Found in a Phase 3 floor layer in the east room of the tolbooth (Building 4), No **82** is a small button. A roughly discoid piece recovered from a late-17th or early 18th-century garden soil (No **83**) possibly represents a backing disc from a cloth-covered button or a hilt- or end-piece from a cutlery or implement handle. The shallow groove across one face may be a natural feature of the bone, indicating that the object may have been cut from the anterior surface of a cattle metatarsal.

No **84**, the handle from a spoon, was recovered from the base of the 18th- or 19th-century oven in the Post Office (Building 1). Later bone spoons such as this one reflect the shape of metal prototypes (MacGregor 1985, 182). A complete spoon from Leafield, Oxfordshire has a handle of similar form (ibid, Fig 98).

Species identifications are by C Smith.

82 **Button**. Diameter 8 mm
Button with a circular face with a central depression. It is pierced by two holes. Derived from a large ungulate long bone shaft. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 271; SF 51; Phase 3

83 **Button backing or end-piece**. Length 20 mm; width 19 mm; thickness 6 mm
Sub-circular piece, cut from a large ungulate long bone shaft, possibly from a cattle metatarsal. One face has a shallow groove running across its centre; the other is filed flat. Trabeculae are exposed on the filed face. A facetted groove has been cut into the edge of the object, and a circular perforation (diameter 2 mm) has been drilled approximately through its centre.
Plot C; Context 450; Phase 3

84 **Spoon handle**. Length 52 mm; max width 16 mm; thickness 3 mm
Part of a flat, lobate handle, derived from a large ungulate long bone shaft. The shoulders are sloping and taper to an oval cross-sectioned shaft. Most of the shaft and bowl are now missing.
Plot A; Context 5; SF 27; Phase 4

Stone Object by B Ford

A single object of stone (No **85**) was recovered from the Phase 2 demolition rubble of Plot C. It is a small cut disc which may have been a button.

85 **Disc**. Max diameter 18 mm
Cut from a pebble. Edges filed. Perforation slightly off-centre, partly cut from both sides. (Not illustrated)
Plot C; Context 237; SF 54; Phase 2

Leather by A Cox

A cut, rectangular piece of leather (No **86**) was found in the fill of a 19th-century feature in Plot C. This object may represent either an offcut from belt or strap manufacture or, perhaps more likely, a rectangular pad affixed to a firm surface of which it now bears an imprint.

86 **Rectangular offcut**. Length 34 mm; width 36 mm; thickness 2 mm
Offcut, trimmed along all four edges. A central band on one face stands slightly proud of the surrounding surface; otherwise the fragment is plain.
Plot C; Context 453; Phase 5

Tobacco Pipes by D B Gallagher

This report deals with 454 fragments of clay tobacco pipe and one of an iron pipe, recovered from 21 different contexts. The majority (75%) of the pipe fragments, including a large amount of residual early material, is from Context 1. The majority of the datable pre-1800 fragments belong to the period 1660–1720, with three bowls from c 1640–60. These pipes were mainly Scottish, the exception being two fragments of a northern English type (No 88). A large number of stems of ovoid section indicates the use of worn moulds (eg Contexts 80 and 233), possibly indicating a poorer quality pipe.

Pipes with a hatched field on one side of the bowl were a common form in 19th-century Scotland. Bowls with TW stamps were produced by all the major Scottish pipemakers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The meaning of the letters is unknown but it may originate with the work of Thomas White, whose TW maker's mark carried the same style of lettering with pronounced serifs (cf Nos **113–116**). The 19th-century marked stems are mainly from manufacturers

in Edinburgh/Leith (Thomas White & Co, P B Wilson and A Donaldson) but include at least two Glasgow examples (A Coghill and D McDougall). Stems by Thomas White of Edinburgh predominate. These are notable for their fine serif lettering. Three stems have T. W. & Co./EDINr in relief lettering; all are slightly different and it is likely that the marks were incised on each individual mould, unlike the later practice of punching the maker's name on a plate which was then applied to the surface of the mould.

The iron stem fragment (**120**) is an uncommon item. Whilst metal pipes have been recorded from as early as the late 16th century (David 1993), the small number of surviving examples suggests that only limited numbers were produced at any one time, for reasons that varied from status to durability (Atkin 1993).

The most diagnostic pieces are described below in the following order: brief description; stem bore in inches; possible date and source; site context. Pipe data for each context are available in the site archive.

Pre-1800

87 **Bowl**. Bottered, with indecipherable mould-imparted initials, partly missing, possibly W/?; 8/64″; c 1640–70. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

88 **Spurred Bowl**. Of northern English type, possibly from Newcastle area (cf Oswald 1983, 186, type 6); 1645–60; 8/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 059

89 **Lower bowl fragment**. With mould-imparted P/C and poor impression of a castle basal stamp with flanking PC; a product of Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh (cf Gallagher 1987, nos 13–21); 1670–90. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

90 **Bowl**. With mould-imparted R/P or F, rim partly missing; no measurable stem bore; c 1670–1700. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

91 Two adjoining fragments of bowl. Heavily bottered rim, with well finished seams and a poor impression of a portcullis/castle type basal stamp; no measurable stem bore; c 1670–1700. (Not illustrated)
Context 059

92 **Bowl**. Poorly finished, with traces of mould-imparted letters, basal stamp of the portcullis type, groove on interior of bowl caused by clearing out of excess clay; no measurable stem bore; probably an Edinburgh product; 1670–1700. (Not illustrated)
Context 059

93 **Bowl**. With mould-imparted?G/?C and portcullis type of basal stamp, bottered and careless partial milling; 7/64″; possibly an Edinburgh product; c 1670–1700. (Not illustrated)
Context 059

94 **Large Bowl**. With mould-imparted I/A, the I being recut on the mould; 7/64″; c 1680–1720 (cf Gallagher forthcoming, no 31). (Not illustrated)
Context 059

Decorated Stem Fragments: Pre-1800

95 **Stem fragment**. Burnished, with roller stamp; 7/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 059

96 **Stem fragment**. Decorated with double line of milling; 7/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

Bowls: Post-1800

97 **Tall spurred bowl**. With acanthus design on each seam. C/W in relief on spur; 5/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

98 **Spurred masonic bowl**, two adjoining fragments, one side with FRIENDSHIP LOVE & TRUTH in scrolls, other side with garlands, orb, hand and eye; 4/64″. A fragment of an identical bowl was excavated from a pre-1856 context in Glasgow (Gallagher forthcoming, no 29). (Not illustrated)
Contexts 001 & 059

99 **Basal fragment**. With relief R/H on heel; 5/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

100 **Rear wall**. Of tall highly burnished bowl, finely milled; no measurable stem bore. The bowl shape is similar to that of porcelain pipes (cf Fresco-Corbu 1982, 27–36). (Not illustrated)
Context 059

101 **Sprigged bowl**. With relief BOBS and portrait of Field Marshall Roberts on left and Union Jack on right; 5/64″. Roberts was Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Boer War from January 1900. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

102 **Bowl wall fragment**. With ball on turf, in relief. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

103 **Bowl fragment**. With relief heart of curvilinear outline; no measurable stem bore. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

104 **Spurred bowl**. With a faint mould-imparted TW on rear and hatched heart on right; 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001 (2 examples)

105 **Spurred bowl**. With mould-imparted TW in oval frame on rear, relief pellet on each side of spur; 5/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

106 **Spurred bowl**. With mould-imparted TW in oval frame on rear, but with no pellet on the spur and with a double impression of TW in oval frame on rear; 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

107 **Wall fragment**. With (J)ONES MILE END in oval frame; London. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

108 **Plain bowl**. 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

109 **Plain bowl**. Slightly larger than above; 4/64″.

(Not illustrated)
Context 001

110 **Lower bowl fragment**. Of a spurred pipe of early 19th-century form; 6/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

Marked Stems: Post-1800

111 A. COGHILL/GLASGOW; 4/64″. (Not illustrated)

112 A. DONALDSON/BURNS CUTTY PIPE; 4/64″. The Edinburgh directories list A Donaldson as a pipemaker in Leith during the period 1858–67.
Context 001

113 T. W. & Co/EDINr in relief lettering; 4/64″. Thomas White & Co was active 1829–67, during which time it was the main Edinburgh pipe factory. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

114 (T). W. & Co/EDINr in relief lettering; 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

115 T. W. & (Co)/EDINr in relief lettering; 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

116 THOMAS WHITE & Co/EDINB(URGH); 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001 (2 examples)

117 P. B. Wilson/LEITH; 5/64″. Peter Wilson is recorded as a pipemaker in Leith, 1847–1902 Gallagher and Sharp 1986, 12). (Not illustrated)
Context 001 (3 examples, one without Leith)

118 McDOUGAL(L)/GLASGOW. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

119 MY PIPE/..Y PIPE; 4/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

120 Stem fragment. Of an iron pipe; 8/64″. (Not illustrated)
Context 001

Artefacts from Cuddyside (illus 66) by A Cox

The main components of the artefact assemblage from the excavation (PB05), other than pottery, are lead alloy and iron objects. The lead alloy is mainly represented by waste material, which mostly occurred in Phases 2 and 4. A group of iron objects from the site, though in poor condition, includes a number of intrinsically interesting examples. A perforated ceramic sherd found during the site evaluation (PB04), although possibly a residual find, may be among the earliest finds from the site.

Lead alloy objects

Evidence of the melting of lead alloy on the site is represented by a number of pieces of once-molten waste. Three pieces were recovered from a charcoal-rich deposit of clay sealing the base of a hearth in Structure 1 (Phase 2). Lead alloy waste was also present in the imported soils and a gravel deposit in Phase 4. At least some of this waste may be derived from activities associated with the construction and repair of the late medieval buildings on the site.

A lead alloy object of roughly conical form (No **121**) may represent a plug, used to repair stonework. Alternatively, it may represent an ingot, cast in a makeshift mould with a conical void. The upper surface is smooth and slightly concave, suggesting an unmodified casting.

121 **Plug or ingot**. Length 49 mm; max width 37 mm; max thickness 31 mm
Plug or possible ingot of roughly conical form, with an oval cross-section. The upper surface is slightly concave.
PB05; Context 8; Find No 14; Phase 4

122 **Waste**. Length 47 mm; width 15 mm; thickness 6 mm
Irregular piece of once-molten waste with uneven surfaces. (Not illustrated)
PB05; Context 8; Find No 6; Phase 4

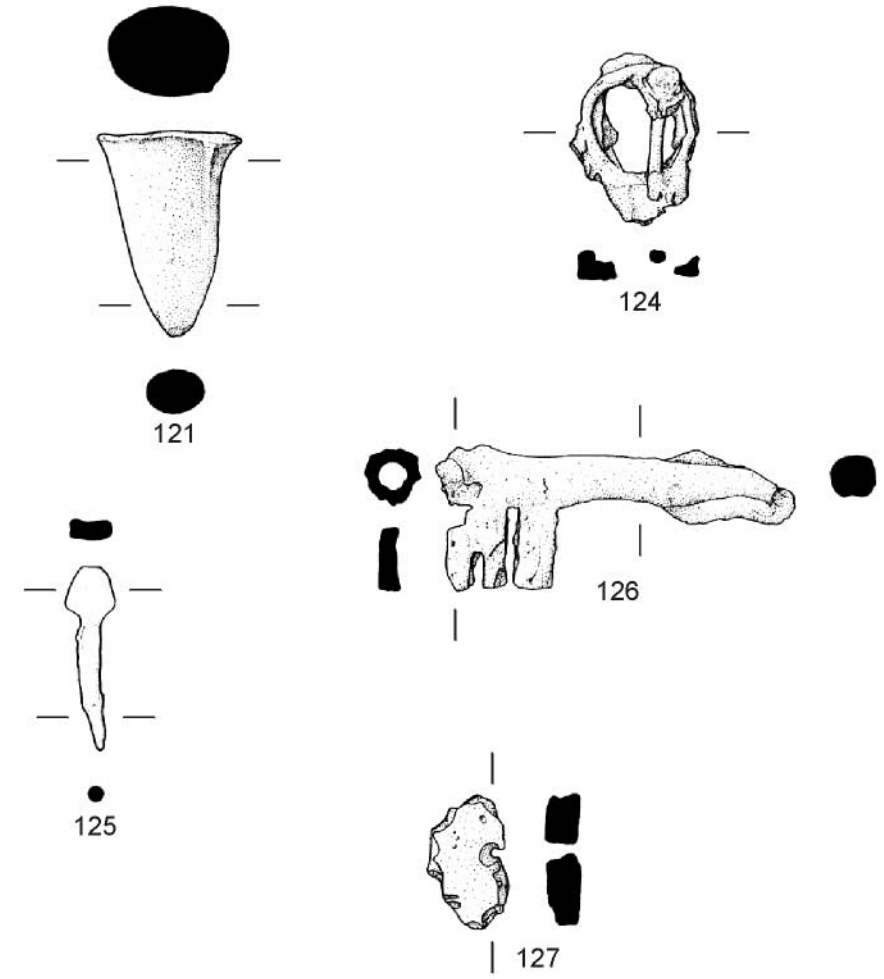
123 **Waste**. Length 173 mm; width 79 mm; thickness 3 mm
Irregular piece of once-molten waste with uneven surfaces. (Not illustrated)
PB05; Context 18; Find No 10; Phase 5

Iron objects

The condition of iron artefacts from the excavation was generally very poor, possibly due to the damp but aerated nature of the deposits in which the artefacts lay. Several of the objects came from possibly imported deposits and may, therefore, have been subject to weathering prior to their arrival on the site.

Part of a buckle (No **124**) came from a possibly imported, silty deposit associated with the construction of the late medieval buildings. In this buckle, either the frame and the buckle plate were made as a single piece, or the buckle possibly incorporated a long stem. Buckles of the former type are found infrequently, but have been reported from medieval contexts elsewhere, for example at Grenstein, Norfolk, where a copper alloy example of uncertain date was found (Goodall 1980, 127, Fig 74, No 2). Buckles incorporating long stems were used to fasten spurs, with the buckle stem terminating in a loop for attachment to the terminal of the spur arm. In No **124**, only a small part of the buckle plate or stem survives. It is perforated to accommodate the buckle pin, which was made from a separate strip of iron. A horseshoe nail of so-called 'fiddle-key' type (No **125**) was recovered from the same deposit.

A cobbled surface in Phase 5 produced several iron nails and a fragment of a door key (No **126**). X-radiography reveals that the shaft is solid along only part of its length, being hollow at the bit end, which may imply that the corresponding lock incorporated a pin over which the end of the key shaft fitted. No part of the key bow survives, making it more difficult to assign a date to it in typological terms. Associated pottery indicates a date in the 15th or 16th century.



Illus 66 Artefacts from Cuddyside, Peebles: Nos 121–127, Scale 1:2

124 **Buckle**. Length 45 mm; width 32 mm; thickness (disregarding corrosion) 8 mm
Roughly oval buckle including part of an integral buckle plate or stem. The rectangular cross-sectioned frame appears to have a fragment of another iron object attached by corrosion products to its underside. One end of the buckle pin, also of rectangular cross-section, is looped through a perforation in the buckle plate or stem. Heavily corroded.
PB05; Context 8; Find No 4; Phase 4

125 **Horseshoe nail**. Length 48 mm; width of head 13 mm; thickness of head 9 mm
Horseshoe nail with a sub-rectangular cross-sectioned shank and a fiddle key-shaped head.
PB05; Context 8; Find No 1; Phase 4

126 **Key**. Length 95 mm; depth of bit 22 mm; max width of shaft 13 mm
Key with a possibly hollow, sub-circular cross-sectioned shaft and a rectangular bit with three ward cuts. The shaft is broken at the bow end and the entire bow is missing.
PB05; Context 9; Find No 3; Phase 5

Ceramic object

A fragment of a perforated pottery sherd (No **127**) was found during the site evaluation. The nature of the fabric and the glaze indicate a medieval date. The sherd appears to have been crudely trimmed to a circular shape, and may have functioned as a spindle whorl.

127 **Perforated sherd**. Length 33 mm; width 21 mm; thickness 9 mm
Sherd of pottery in a coarse, buff to orange fabric with a dull green glaze on one surface, with a single, tapering perforation (max diameter 5 mm). The sherd may have been trimmed to form a crudely circular object, approximately half of which survives. The object is broken across the perforation.
PB04; Find No 8; Unphased

Glass

A small assemblage of glass of early modern date, consisting of eight fragments of vessel glass and two of

window glass, was recovered, a majority of fragments coming from an extensive garden soil deposit.

Clay pipes

The clay pipe assemblage from the excavation came from make-up and topsoil deposits containing predominantly 18th- and 19th-century pottery. The assemblage consists of two bowl fragments, a single heel and stem fragment, two stamped stem fragments and 19 plain stem fragments. The stamped bowl fragment (No **128**) and the two stamped stem fragments (Nos **129** and **130**) are described below.

128 **Bowl fragment**. Depth, external rim diameter and stem bore diameter not measurable
Fragment representing approximately one third of a bowl of upright form. The front of the bowl bears a stamp which reads 'WILSON' with another word below, within an oval border. The stamp lies across the mould seam. (Not illustrated)
PB04; Context 1; Find No 11; Phase 6

129 **Stem fragment**. Length 43 mm; stem bore diameter 1.90 mm (5/64″)
Stem fragment, stamped 'R B WILSON' on one side and 'FOOTBALL' on the other. (Not illustrated)
PB04; Context 1; Find No 12; Phase 6

130 **Stem fragment**. Length 29 mm; stem bore diameter 1.70 mm (4/64″)
Stem fragment stamped 'TH. WHITE . . . ' on one side and '[EDI]NBURGH' on the other. (Not illustrated)
PB04; Context 1; Find No 13; Phase 6

Coins *by J D Bateson*

Kelso 1983

The most interesting piece among the eleven coins recovered during the excavation is the Tower shilling of Charles I. Although the larger silver coins occur frequently in hoards, they are much scarcer as single site finds. Hoards show that large amounts of English silver circulated in Scotland during the 17th century, much of it brought north during the Civil War. Again the hoards show that some of this survived in circulation as late as 1680 and in view of the worn condition of this shilling it could have been lost well after 1650.

The more usual coin finds from Scottish 17th-century levels are the low value copper turners or twopences, of which six were found. These follow the pattern of issue for much of the century. The earliest is a specimen of James VI's 1623 issue, rather worn but probably deposited by 1630. The smaller, lighter turners of Charles I, struck between 1632 and 1639, are represented by two finds which were almost certainly lost before 1642 when the type was demonetised.

During the 1640s the king reverted to the larger format turner once more and after the Restoration Charles II issued similar turners from 1663 until 1668. The issues of the two reigns can be distinguished by the addition of a 'II', for Charles II, after the CR on the obverse of the later coins. Corrosion makes it difficult to assign two of the turners found positively to either the 1640s or the 1660s, but a third example is clearly of the 1663 issue.

When the turner was introduced in 1597 by James VI, he took as the prototype the French double tournois and indeed the name turner is derived from this. Double tournois circulated in some numbers in Scotland during the 17th century and constitute a not uncommon find. Thus the specimen of Louis XIII, probably dated 1630, comes as no surprise and may have circulated up to the middle of the century.

During most of the first half of the 17th century the copper coinage of England consisted of a large variety of small copper farthings. However since Scotland was well provided for by her own prolific copper issues, few English farthings circulated here and they are rare as site finds. The recovery of this example, of the 1630s, may be due to the proximity of Kelso to the Border.

In addition to these earlier pieces, there is one of the large 'cartwheel' pennies of 1797. These cumbersome coins were quickly replaced and, though their circulation was limited, they were often kept as souvenirs – or weights as they weighed half an ounce – and loss probably occurred here sometime during the course of the 19th century.

Catalogue (not illustrated)

131 England, Charles I, shilling, 1635–6, Tower Mint, initial mark crown, worn, 5.09 gm (78.6 gr), 0°; cf North 1991, 2225.
KL83; Context 1458; Phase 4

132 Scotland, James VI, copper turner (twopence), 1623 issue, worn, corroded, 1.82 gm (28.1 gr), 90°; cf Burns 1887, 995(4).
KL83; Context 1106; Phase 3

133 Scotland, Charles I, copper turner (twopence), 1630s issue, slightly worn, corroded, ragged, 0.43 gm (6.7 gr), 180°; cf Burns 1887, 1042).
KL83; Context 334; Phase 3

134 Scotland, Charles I, copper turner (twopence), 1630s issue, wear uncertain, corroded, 0.72 gm (11.1 gr), na°.
KL83; Context 1111; Phase 4

135 Scotland, uncertain Charles I/II, copper turner (twopence), 1640s/1663 issues, details uncertain, corroded.
KL83; Context 100; Phase 4

136 Scotland, uncertain Charles I/II, copper turner (twopence), 1640s/1663 issues, details uncertain, corroded.
KL83; Context 1093; Phase 4

137 Scotland, Charles II, copper turner (twopence), 1663 issue, worn, 1.71 gm (24.4 gr), na°; cf Burns

Table 1 Coin sequence at 13–19 Roxburgh Street, Kelso

Phase	Cat No	Context No	Context Description	Coin
3	137	331	Pit fill	Charles II, turner, 1663
3	133	334		Charles I, turner, 1630s issue
3	132	1106	Pit fill	James VI, turner, 1623 issue
3	139	334		Charles I, Rose farthing, 1635/6–44
4	135	100	Destruction layer	Charles I or II, turner, 1640/1663
4	136	1093	Destruction layer	Copper coin, unidentified
4	134	1111	Destruction layer	Charles I, Stirling turner, 1632–9
4	131	1458	Floor surface	Charles I, silver shilling
5	140	356	Disturbed floor make-up	George III, penny, 1797
5	138	1091	Floor make-up	Louis XIII, copper tournois, 1630
6		48		Unidentified
6		55		Victoria, penny, 1873
6		71		Unidentified
7		25	Garden soil	Mary, billon half bawbee, 1542–58
8		53		George V, half penny, 1912
u/s			Spoil tip	George III, penny, 1799

1887, 1044.
KL83; Context 331; Phase 3

138 France, Louis XIII, copper double tournois,? 1630, worn, 2.41 gm (37.2 gr), 180°.
KL83; Context 1091; Phase 5

139 England, Charles I, Rose farthing, 1635/6–44, slightly worn, corroded, details unrecorded; cf Peck 1960, 328.
KL83; Context 334; Phase 3

140 Great Britain, George III, penny, 1797.
KL83; Context 356; Phase 5

141 Uncertain, probably a coin, no details visible.
KL83; Context 1458; Phase 4

Peebles, Bridgegate site 1986

Although only five in number, this small group of coins, mainly little worn 17th-century copper turners, is of some interest.

The earliest, and sole 16th-century find, is however a billon hardhead struck in 1588. This specimen is from the larger November issue of that year. Such pieces are among the most common of the late 16th-century billon coins of James VI and frequently turn up as site finds. Apart from a very small issue of saltire placks in January 1594, this is the last of the prolific Scottish billon coins, which were replaced in 1597 by copper turners. However the billon may have survived in circulation for some time and, given the degree of wear on this find, it could well have been lost some time after 1600.

Apart from the introductory issue of 1597, James VI struck further turners in 1614 and 1623. Three examples of the latter type were recovered, all seemingly with little wear and, therefore, probably dropped before 1630.

Charles I issued a similar turner in 1629 and then rather dramatically changed the size and weight of this denomination. Some forty millions of these smaller, lighter turners were struck between 1632 and 1639. They swamped the Scots currency and turn up with great frequency as site finds. Demonetised in March 1642, they are unlikely to have still been in circulation by the end of that year. However the specimen from this site, with the rare trefoils rather than lozenges on the obverse, is early in the series and, given its lack of wear, may have been lost by the mid 1630s.

Catalogue (not illustrated)

142 Scotland, James VI, billon hardhead (twopence), 1588 (November), worn, buckled, 1.10 gm (17.0 gr), 30°; cf Burns 1887, 967 (3).
PB86; Context 271; Find No 45

143 Scotland, James VI, copper turner (twopence), 1623 issue, slightly worn, 1.41 gm (21.8 gr), 180°; cf Burns 1887, 995 (4).
PB86; Context 271; Find No 44

144 Scotland, James VI, copper turner (twopence), 1623 issue, slightly worn, corroded, 1.73 gm (26.7 gr), 90°.
PB86; Context 317; Find No 55

145 Scotland, James VI, copper turner (twopence), 1623 issue, wear uncertain, corroded, chipped, 1.80 gm (27.8 gr), na°.
PB86; Context 317; Find No 57

Table 2 Dating evidence for the Tolbooth, Bridgegate, Peebles (coins)

From Occupation Layers:

Context	Type	Issue Date	Cat No	Find No
floor layer 317	turner, James VI	1623	144	55
floor layer 317	turner, James VI	1623	145	57
floor layer 271	billon hardhead, James VI	1588	142	45
floor layer 271	turner, James VI	1623	143	44
floor layer 271	Scots penny	1623–5		38

Demolition and Post-occupation:

Context	Type	Issue Date	Cat No	Find No
top of demolished wall 63/295	bodle, Charles II	1660–77		1
top of demolished wall 291	turner, Charles I	1630s	146	47
top of gravel path 281	penny, James VI	1614–23		40
over stone drain in path, 474	reckoning token, Nuremberg	17th century	76	72
topmost demolition layer 451	bawbee, Charles II	1672		71
base of garden soil 450	bawbee, Charles II	1677		70
rubble 454 in pit, W room	penny, Victoria	186?		73

146 Scotland, Charles I, copper turner (twopence), 1630s issue, with trefoils under CIIR, slightly worn, 0.53 gm (8.2 gr), 180°.
PB86; Context 291; Find No 47