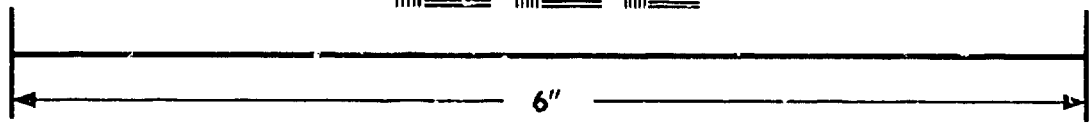
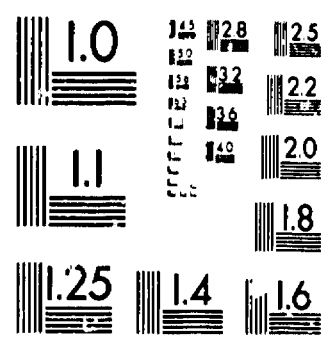
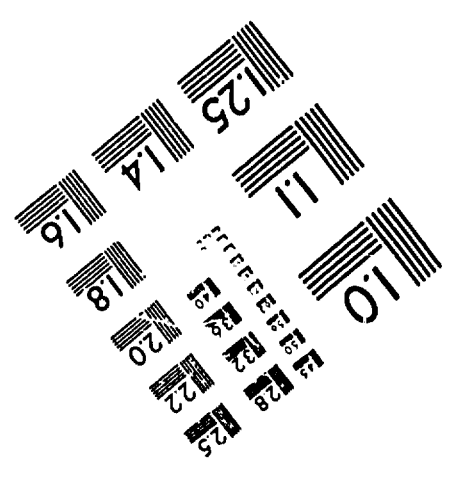
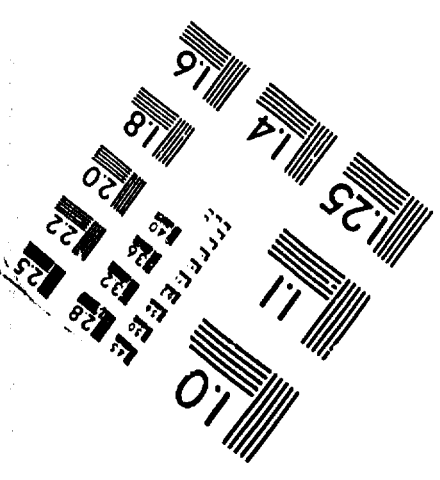


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART



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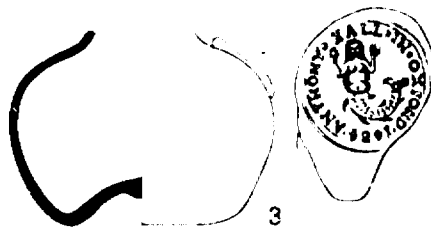
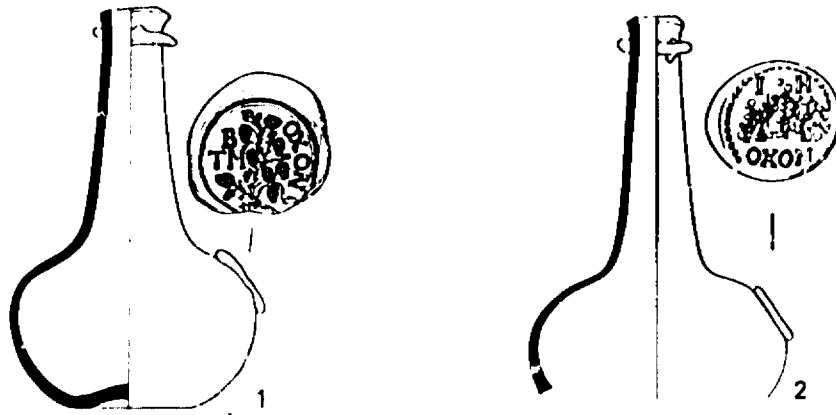


Fig.144 Glass Bottle Seals

GLASS BOTTLE SEALS BY GWYNNE OAKLEY

Figs: 144-48

Site A: 1-2; Site B: 9-21; Site W: 22-24;

Comparanda from other sites, All Saints Church, 1973: No.25; St Helen's Passage, 1980: No.26.

Site A, 31-34 Church Street

1. B/TM vine with bunches of grapes (in centre), OXON (down right side). ?Thomas Butler (and M., his wife), alehouse (?attached to tennis court at end of New College Lane, behind Octagon Chapel), St. Peter-in-the-East parish licence 1670-75, Cf. token, Leeds¹ No.33. Complete bottle profile of squat globe shape datable to 1650-70, Cf. Hume² Type 1. A SF2030, F17, L2012 gr Mid-late 17th-cent. context. Described and illustrated also with Key Assemblages, in print, Fig.20, No.10.
2. IH/four ?vines/Oxon. ?John Harris before 1660 at Mermaid Tavern³ Top half of globular bottle, c. 1650-70, Cf. Hume⁴ Type 1 or 3. A SF2015, F17, L2012 gr Mid-late 17th-cent. context. Described and illustrated also with Key Assemblages, in print, Fig.20, No.11.
3. ANTHONY.HALL.IN.OXFORD. 1684. (around) mermaid (tail to her left) holding comb (left hand) and ?jewelled mirror (right). Mermaid Tavern, 1684. The date on this matrix was altered for use in later years.⁵ A SF181, F55, L55 gr Late 17th-cent. context.

-
1. E. T. Leeds, 'Oxford Tradesmens' Tokens' in H. E. Salter (ed.), Surveys and Tokens, (O.H.S. lxxv (1923)), 358-453.
 2. I. Noël Hume, 'The Glass Wine Bottle in Colonial Virginia', Journal of Glass Studies, iii (1961), 90-117.
 3. E. T. Leeds, 'Glass Vessels of the XVI Century and later from the Site of the Bodleian Extension in Broad Street, Oxford', Oxoniensia, iii (1938), 155.
 4. Op cit.
 5. E. T. Leeds, '17th and 18th Century Wine-Bottles of Oxford Taverns', Oxoniensia, vi (1941), 44-55; 47, Nos. 7 and 7a.



Fig.145 Glass Bottle Seals

GLASS BOTTLE SEALS

4. ch:ch/C:R (with surface flaw): as Nos. 5 and 16. Christ Church (College) Common Room, before 1771 (Cf. No.6). Cylindrical bottle fragment, not illustrated. A SF2077, F18, L16 am Mid 18th-cent. context.
5. As No.4 Christ Church College, before 1771, cylindrical 'half' (i.e. pint-sized) bottle. A SF104a, F57, L57 (+F56, L56) am. F57, Mid-late 18th-cent. context.
6. (ch:)ch/(C):R/1771 (with surface flaw as No.4), as No.17 Christ Church College. Cylindrical bottle fragment, not illustrated A SF241, L1 am Undated context.
7. St./I+C/C+R. St. John's College Common Room. Cylindrical bottle fragment. A F56, L56 am Early-mid 19th-cent. context.
8. STOKES CROFT/PEES & WILLIAMS/BEER/& PORTER BREWERY, oval matrix. Cylindrical bottle made in three-part mould,¹ from (Stokes Croft) Bristol, early 19th century. Not illustrated A F56, L56 am Early-mid 19th-cent. context.

Site B, Greyfriars

9. R/16, King's Head (r.), W/E/99. Kings Head Tavern, 1699. Richard and Elizabeth Walker licencees (1687-1704). B II SF3, L1 em Unstratified.
10. (OX), Crown. on/Morrell cypher/(1701), as No.26. Crown Tavern, 1701. Weathered: residual in context. Seal fragment only. B X SF6, F26 gr Mid 18th-cent. context (+ intrusive 19th-cent. material).
11. (Three tuns) on shield/170(9). Three Tuns Tavern, 1709.² Seal fragment, not illustrated. B IV F44 Early-mid 18th-cent. context.

-
1. R. Morgan, Sealed Bottles: Their History and Evolution, 1620-1930, (1977), 20.
 2. E. T. Leeds, '17th and 18th Century Wine-Bottles of Oxford Taverns', Oxoniensia, vi (1941), Pl. X, 32.

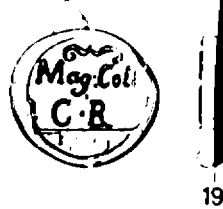
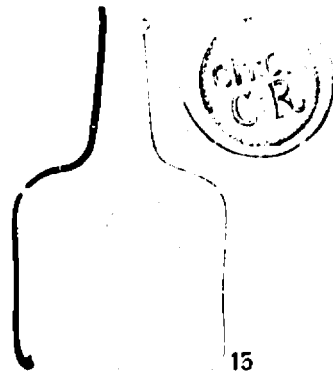


Fig.146 Glass Bottle Seals

GLASS BOTTLE SEALS

12. .Thomas/.Swift/Oxon. Thomas Swift, ?proprietor of eating house at 47 Broad Street in 1690's and identical bottle found there.¹ 'Onion' shaped bottle² lacking neck, c. 1690-1710, not illustrated. B VII SF1, F4 gr Early 18th-cent. context (+ intrusive late 18th-cent. material).
13. JS, letters on separate square matrices mounted across circular die. Cylindrical bottle, mid 18th century or later. B X SF7, F26 am Mid 18th-cent. context (+ intrusive 19th-cent. material).
14. PIERMONT WATER. (around), eight-pointed star (in centre). German spa water bottle, early-mid 18th century.³ Shoulder fragment, not illustrated. B IV SF17, L20 ol Unstratified.
15. ch:ch/C:R. Possibly earliest Christ Church College sealed bottle, cylindrical, nearly complete profile. B X SF8, F26 am Mid 18th-cent. context (+ intrusive 19th-cent. material).
16. As Nos. 4 and 5. Christ Church College, before 1771. B X SF5, F26 ol Mid 18th-cent. context (+ intrusive 19th-cent. material).
17. ch:ch/C:R/1771, with surface flaw, as No.6. Christ Church College, 1771. Cylindrical bottle. B V SF6, F11, L2 ol Early-mid 19th-cent. context.
18. LINC./COLL:/C:R/OXON Lincoln College Common Room. Cylindrical bottle, mid-late 18th century. B X SF4, gr Unstratified.
19. (Bracket over) Mag:Coll/C:R/176?(3 or 5), partly cut away. Magdalen College Common Room, after 1763. Cylindrical bottle. B IV SF2, L1 ol Unstratified (Early 19th-cent. material).

-
1. E. T. Leeds, 'Glass Vessels of the XVI Century and later from the Site of the Bodleian Extension in Broad Street, Oxford', Oxoniensia, iii (1938), 156, No.5.
 2. I. Noël Hume, 'The Glass Wine Bottle in Colonial Virginia', Journal of Glass Studies, iii (1961), Type 5.
 3. Ibid. Type 24 and Fig. 8 for a similar, but not identical seal.

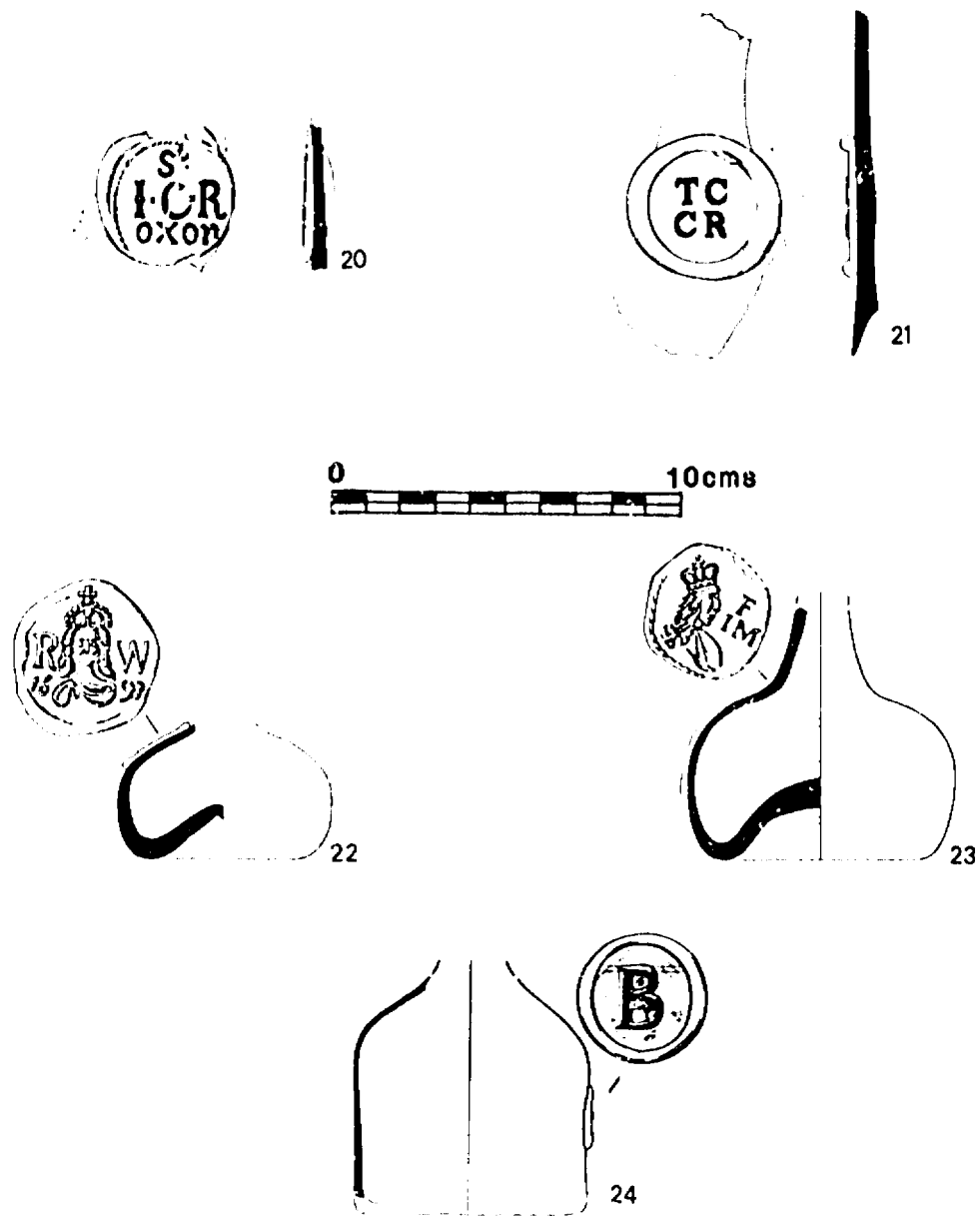


Fig.147 Glass Bottle Seals

GLASS BOTTLE SEALS

20. St./I.C.R./oxon (centre line stops are small x's). St John's College Common Room. Cylindrical, mid-late 18th century bottle. B IV SF3, L1 am Unstratified (early 19th-cent. material).
21. TC/CR. Trinity College Common Room. Tall cylindrical, late 18th-century bottle. B IV SF53, L1 gr Unstratified (early 19th-cent. material).

Site W, Westgate

22. R/16, King's Head (facing), W/93. King's Head Tavern, 1693. Richard Walker licensee.¹ 'Onion'-shaped 'half' bottle. W F80 po1 Late 17th-cent. context. Described and illustrated also with Key Assemblages, in print, Fig.21, No.15.
23. King's Head (r.), F/IM on r. King's Head Tavern, John and Margaret Freeman² licensees 1704-1724. 'Onion'-shaped bottle, Cf. Hume³ Type 5, not later than 1710. W F45 o1 Mid-late 18th-cent context. Described and illustrated also with Key Assemblages, in print, Fig.29, No.11.
24. B. Seal, below shoulder with the letter 'B', on cylindrical bottle, probably after 1740.⁴ W F45 po1 Mid-late 18th-cent. context. Described and illustrated also with Key Assemblages, in print, Fig.29, No.12.

1. J. Haslam, 'Sealed Bottles from All Souls College', Oxoniensia, xxxv (1970), 77.
2. Ibid.
3. I. Noël Hume, 'The Glass Wine Bottle in Colonial Virginia', Journal of Glass Studies, iii (1961), 91-117.
4. Ibid. Type 14/15.



Fig.148 Glass Bottle Seals

GLASS BOTTLE SEALS

Comparanda from other sites

25. OX. Crown, On/Morrell cypher/1688. Last figure altered from ?0, Cf. No.3. Crown Tavern, 1688, Mrs Anne Morrell licensee. All Saints Church, Oxford, 1973: from backfill of crypt to St. Anne's chapel.¹ The church fell down in 1700 and was rebuilt shortly thereafter. 'Onion'-shaped bottle shoulder only.
OX 73 ALL STS SF237, L210/2 51.
26. OX, Crown, on/Morrell cypher/1701. Crown Tavern, 1701, Joan Turton (daughter-in-law of Morrell) licensee.² From contractor's excavation in St. Helen's Passage, Oxford in 1980.
OX HP 80, gr Unstratified.

-
1. B. G. Durham, All Saints Church, Oxford, 1973. forthcoming.
2. J. Haslam, 'Sealed Bottles from All Souls College', Oxoniensia, xxxv (1970), 77.

V A13 - A14 Blank

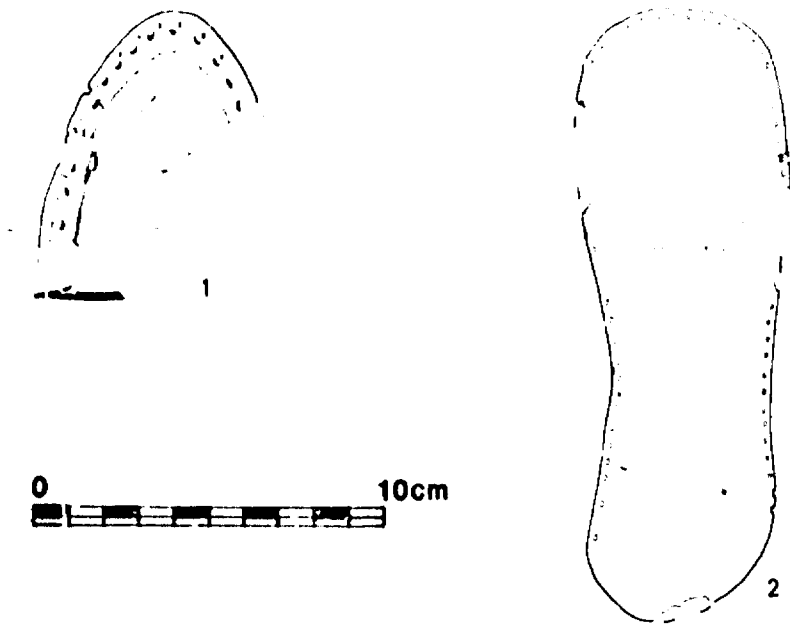


Fig.149 Leather Shoe Fragments

LEATHER OBJECTS BY GWYNNE OAKLEY

Fig. 149

Site SEL, Selfridges

1. Round pointed toe portion of sole from adult's shoe. The sole has been slit along a line 10mm from the edge on the inner, flesh side. The slit was about 3mm deep, angled towards the outer edge and would have carried thread which entered and left by a row of stitch holes in the inner surface only, 5-6mm. from the edge. Presumably this stitching attached the upper and must have been executed by the turnshoe method, with the upper inside out. The slit effectively concealed and protected the stitching but, along the side of the foot, the sole wore away beneath and a second row of through stitch holes must represent a repair.
SEL SF3, F39 Mid 18th-cent. context.

Site B, Greyfriars.

2. Two pieces, not joining, from sole of welted shoe: part of heel and waist, bearing rectangular impression of heel shank or spring, and square toe. Also offcut of 5mm. thick sole leather.
B VII SF15, F5 Mid 19th-cent. context.

V B3 - B4 Blank

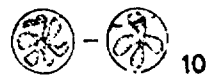
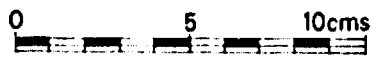
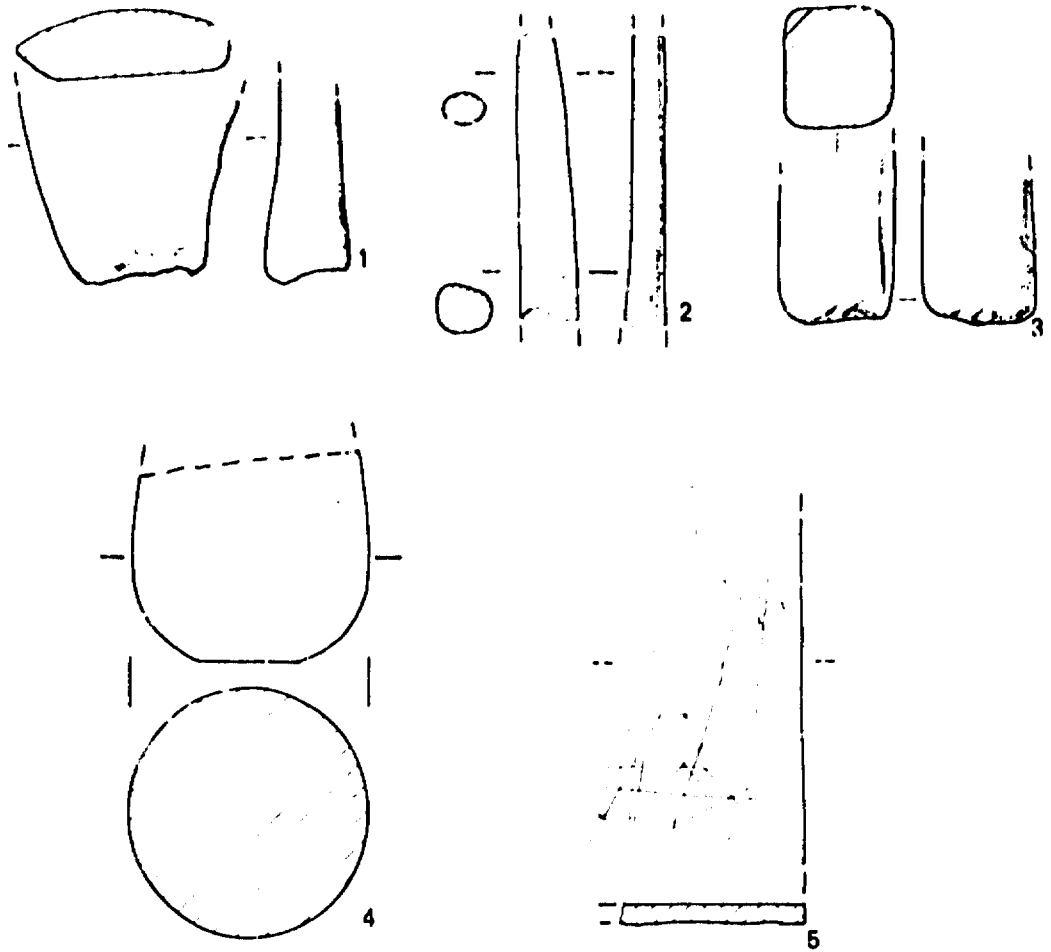


Fig.150 Stone and Clay Objects

STONE AND CLAY OBJECTS BY GEOFF EGAN, GWYNNE OAKLEY AND MARTIN HENIG
PETROLOGICAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY H.P. POWELL

Figs. 150-51

Site A: 1-10; Site B: 11-15.

Site A, 31-34 Church St. by Geoff Egan and Martin Henig.

1. Hone: dark grey fine-grained slightly micaceous sandstone, not of local origin. A SF2142, F2531, L2 16th-cent, context.
2. Hone: mica schist, possibly from Scotland or Norway. A SF3309, F1003, L1010 (= F1023) 17th-cent. context.
3. Hone with square section: medium-grained sandstone consisting of quartz, 30-40% interstitial, buff clay minerals and about 2% mica. Possibly millstone grit; not of local origin. A SF176, F57, L57 Mid-late 18th-cent, context.
4. Turned piece of rock crystal with polished sides and matt flat ?base. Possibly a paper weight. Fluorite with included pyrite or chalcopyrite, possibly from Derbyshire. A. SF2149, F13, L11 Late 18th-cent. context.
5. Piece of slate with one flat edge. The flat surface with scratched marks (none intelligible) may indicate use as a writing slate. A SF197, F57, L57 Mid-late 18th-cent. context.
- 6-10. Playing marbles. Not illustrated except No.10.
6. Chalk. Diameter 16mm. A SF226, F57, L57 Mid-late 18th-cent. context.
7. Fired clay coloured cream and reddish, giving a marbled effect with a small indented area. Diameter 16mm. A SF232, F54, L54 Early-mid 19th-cent. context.
- 8-10 Three clay marbles: 8. plain cream, diameter 17.5mm; 9. buff, glazed yellow/green with two parallel brown rings, diameter 16mm; 10. off-white with dark brown or purple flower on each side separated by an equatorial ring, diameter 16.5mm. A SF3306, F72, L82 Mid 19th-cent. context.

A medieval mortar fragment was residual in A F1 and also an architectural moulding fragment in F1003(=F1023). Coal was found in small quantities in A F60 and A F57.



Fig.151 Stone Objects

STONE AND CLAY OBJECTS

Site B Greyfriars by Gwynne Oakley and Martin Henig (No.12)

11. Turned rim of dish, polished on exterior, broken at internal groove or change of angle. Dark green rock with black veins: serpentine, probably from Cornwall. B IV SF78, F44 Early-mid 18th-cent. context.
12. Faceted cutlery handle of red jasper, originally octagonal, tapering and drilled for a tang but only a fragment with five facets remains. Width 10-11.5mm. Not illustrated B II SF2 L1 Unstratified.
Cf. Items from the baggage of Prince Charles Edward after Culloden.¹ A similar handle came from excavations in Balliol College, Oxford.²
13. Bone. Bluish grey quartz mica schist probably from Norway. An irregular section mullion worn on two sides. Length 108mm. Not illustrated. B V SF15, L2 Unstratified.
- 14-15. Slate pencils, each of circular section with sawn end, used with writing slates (Cf. No.5 above.)
14. Sharpened to a point. B VII SF11, L2 Unstratified (Mid 19th-cent. material).
15. Broken, diameter 5mm, Length 64mm. Not illustrated B VII SF13, F5 Mid 19th-cent. context.

A fragment of medieval mortar was found in B II, L1 (unstratified) and a residual architectural moulding in B IV, F43 (16th-cent. context). Pieces of a medieval statue were built into walls B X F4 and F6. Medieval architectural fragments were also re-used in B X F6.

Sites D, S and W, Littlegate, Selfridges and Westgate

No stone artefacts were recovered from post-medieval contexts on sites D, S and W, but pieces of coal were found in W F22 (early-mid 18th-cent. context).

1. C.T.P. Bailey, Knives and Forks (1927), 15 and Fig. 69.

2. David Sturdy, pers. comm.

V B9 - B10 Blank

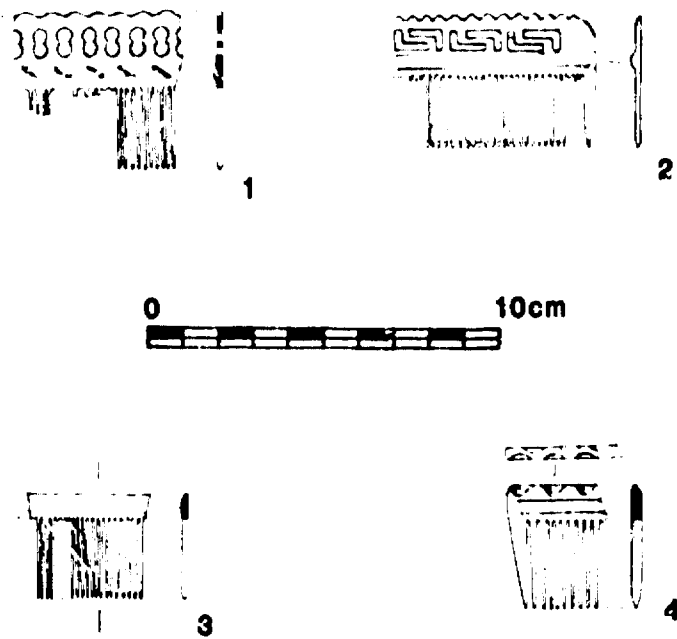


Fig.152 Plastic Combs

PLASTIC COMBS BY GWYNNE OAKLEY

Fig.152

Site B, Greyfriars

Four combs probably made of ebonite, a black plastic made by heating rubber with sulphur, the process for which was patented in 1846¹. Three have been shaped by extrusion, No.1 being reinforced with wire. After shaping, the teeth and cut-out design along the backs of Nos.1 and 2 were formed by a stamping machine. The scallops and grooves on No.4 also seem to have been formed by a secondary machine operation though the comb was probably moulded. Under the trade name 'Vulcanite' plastic combs were offered at half the price of natural materials such as tortoiseshell.²

1. Plastic comb. Figure of eight cut-outs and scalloped edge above band reinforced with corrugated wire set in the plastic but exposed intermittently on both faces. 6.5 teeth per 10mm. Incomplete, length 100mm. B VII SF14, F5 Mid 19th-cent. context.
2. Plastic comb. Interlocking key pattern cut-out above half-round moulding. 7 teeth per 10mm. Incomplete, length 145mm. B VII SF14, F5 Mid 19th-cent. context.
3. Plastic comb. Plain back with half-round moulding. Pieces of same comb from two contexts. Incomplete, length 133mm. B VII SF14, F5, and B VII SF12, L1 Mid 19th-cent. contexts.
4. Plastic comb. Thicker design with grooves and scalloped edge shaped mechanically after moulding. End fragment only. Length 28mm. B VII SF12, L1. Unstratified (mid 19th-cent. material)

1. J.A. Brydson, Plastic Materials, (1975), 3 and 706-9.

2. Army and Navy Stores Catalogue (1907) Yesterday's Shopping, (1969 reprint), 109-10.

V B13 - B14 Blank

GAZETTEER OF CLAY PIPES BY ADRIAN OSWALD

The number in brackets eg. Nos.34f and 35, refer to the Clay Pipe Catalogue, in print. See also the Catalogue of key Assemblages for details and illustrations, M I C1-G3 and Figs.20-29, 51-56.

Types A, B, C & D refer to Oxford types, see print. The other types are published in A. Oswald, Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, B.A.R. 14 (1975).

Site A, 31-34 Church St.

F1 L102	Polished bowl Type B. Closing date <u>c.</u> 1670-80.
F2 L2011	Stems only
F13 L11	T/H fluted bowls. <u>c.</u> 1850-60.
F13 L2009	Stems only.
F14 L12	Stems only.
F14 L1164	Stems only
F15 L13	Stems only
F17 L15	Type B, large. Type 8G. <u>c.</u> 1660-90.
F17 L2010	Types A, B and 8G main range. 1670-80.
F17 L2012	Type B. <u>c.</u> 1650-70. 1 Type C.
F17 L2015	Stems only
F45 L48	Types A and B. 1640-70.
F45 L170	Stems only
F45 L171	Type B, medium. Polished. 1660-80.
F45 L181	Stems only
F54 L54	Type 13G, fluted. Rosette mark. <u>c.</u> 1840-60.
F56 L56	T/H fluted bowl and Huggins & Son, (Fig.56, Nos.34f and 35). <u>c.</u> 1850-70.
F57 L57	Stems only.
F60	Joyce Roden (Broseley 1709-46). (Fig.54, No.22). Spread Eagle. OC stem and Type 13G, C & D. <u>c.</u> 1740-60.

CLAY PIPES

Site A, 31-34 Church St. (continued)

F66 L74	G. Norwood 1852-63 (Fig.55, 26b and 26c), G. Huggins (Fig.56, No.32a).
F72 L82	G. Norwood 1852-63 (Fig.55, No.26a), T. Huggins (Fig.56, 34a).
F79 L98	Type 14G. <u>c.</u> 1620-40 (intrusive in a medieval pit).
F122 L228	Stems only
F129 L103 (=F149)	Type B, small. 1650-70
F1001 L1002	Probably 1640-60.
F1003 L1010	Types 4G, A and B. 1630-60.
F1003 L1027	Probably <u>c.</u> 1640.
F1005 L1048 (=12, U/S)	Types 10 and 20 G. Closing <u>c.</u> 1730-40.
F1023 L1122	Types 3G, 16G (Fig.51, No.5) and A. Also D and 7G. Main group 1620-40 with other 1680-1750.
F1023 L1135	Type 4G B ^S C. <u>c.</u> 1620-40. (Fig.51, No.3).
F1529 L1	Stems only
F2005 L2021	Stems only
F2504 L8	Stems only

Site B, Greyfriars

Trench I	F2 L5	Stem only, intrusive in a medieval feature.
	F3	Stem only
	F27	John Pradley (Die 2) 1740-60. (Fig. 54, No.23a).
	F29	Samuel Acton <u>c.</u> 1725-50. Broseley Type 7a (Fig. 54, No.21). Closing date probably 1750+
Trench III	L1	Huggins and Son stem, <u>c.</u> 1850-60, intrusive.
	L2	Probably 1630-50. Type 16/17G. Type 4 H. Mark.
	F2 L2	Type 14G. Rosette/Rosette <u>c.</u> 1840-70.
	F4 L2	Probably <u>c.</u> 1625-45.

CLAY PIPES

Site B, Greyfriars (Continued)

Trench IV	F3 L1	Stem only
	L3	Stem only
	F5 L1	Stem only
	F8 L1	W/T mark (Fig.55, No.29b) Samuel Carter 1857-75 (Fig.55, No.27) and Thomas Huggins (Fig.56, Nos.34e & f), range <u>c.</u> 1850-75.
	F8 L3	Stem only
	L10	Stem only, probably intrusive in a medieval feature.
	L11	Closing <u>c.</u> 1720, probably intrusive in a medieval feature.
	F13	Type B and 17/18G <u>c.</u> 1660-70.
	F14	Stem only
	F30	Stems only
	F40 L2	Probably <u>c.</u> 1670-90
	F44	Closing 1740 on bowls. Stem bore tests on a sample of 421 stems (rather too small), Binfield formula 1719.13. Hanson formula 1754-43, Mean 1736.

This assemblage contained 33 Type 1CG bowls with knife cut tops and 6 with button tops suggesting a date between 1720-40. Also 3 Type B large and medium. Two Type 8/9G a rouletted stem. Mark Richard Sayer c.1700-30 (Fig.53, No.17).

	F46	Type B, small. Probably <u>c.</u> 1660-70.
	F49	Types A, E, Medium and large. Probably <u>c.</u> 1650-70.
	F72	Stem only
	F101	Types B, medium to large, Mark RP (Fig.55, No.27). Type 17G. <u>c.</u> 1660-80.

CLAY PIPES

Site B, Greyfriars (Continued)

Trench V	F1	Type B, medium. <u>c.</u> 1660-80.
	F2 L1	Stem only.
	F4 L1	Stem only.
	F11	W/T (Fig 55, No.29) Probably <u>c.</u> 1820-50.
	F11 L3	T/F probably Thomas Frost, Southampton (Fig.55, No.28). 1820-40.
	F13	Type A and 3G. 1620-45.
Trench VI	F3	Stems only.
	F4	Stems only
	F5	Type A. <u>c.</u> 1640-50.
Trench VII	L1	Stem only.
	F1	One Gambier pipe of Disraeli. Others George Horwood 1852-63+, Benjamin Huggins 1841-76 (Fig.56, No.31a). 1850-80.
	L2	Type 10G. Cut and button top. 1700-30.
	F4	Mainly 1700-20, but closing <u>c.</u> 1770-80. Type C.
	F5	Pipes of G. Norwood (Fig.55, No.26d) and B. Huggins. S. Huggins (Fig.56, Nos.31b and 33). 1850-70.
	F6	Post 1850.
Trench IX	F1	R/G (Fig.52, No.11c) <u>c.</u> 1720, intrusive in medieval feature.
	F12	Type 10G. <u>c.</u> 1700-30.
	F13	Type 4G, but round base. <u>c.</u> 1520-40.

CLAY PIPES

Site B, Greyfriars (continued)

Trench X	F22	Ben Abbott (Fig.54, No.25b) Types 10G, 14S, D. <u>c.</u> 1750-80.
	F23	1660-1850, - not really dateable.
	F25	R/G (see 9 (1)). Closing <u>c.</u> 1720.
	F26	Robt. Gadney (Fig.52, No.8) Spread Eagle.Thos. Widdows (<u>c.</u> 1720). (Fig.52, No.12) Types B (large) C, D and 12S. John Bradley 1740-60. Huggins & Sons (Fig.56 No.35). Closing <u>c.</u> 1750.
	F27	Spread Eagle (Fig.54, No.20) Ben Abbott 1758 and G/N G. Norwood. 185?-63. R/B (Fig.54, No.25a) G Huggins (Fig.56, No.32b) T/H (Fig.56, Nus.34a and 34d) Huggins & Son (Fig.56, No.35). Bulk of sample 1750- 90.
	F28	Type B, large <u>c.</u> 1670-90.
	F29	Type 4 PC ?Peter Cornish, London 1634 (Fig.51, No.1) plus Types A. 1630-50.
	F36	Huggins. Post 1850.
	F47	Type 17. <u>c.</u> 1660-75.
Trench XII	2	<u>c.</u> 1620-50.
Trench XXXII	L1	Stems only
	F4	Stems only
	F8	Stems only
	F10	Stem only.
	F14	Type B, medium, polished <u>c.</u> 1660-80.
	F18	Stems only.
Ox. 70 Site		
W, Westgate	F7 L1	Includes Type 4G marked H (Fig.51, No.2) and Ben Abbott <u>c.</u> 1758. Closing <u>c.</u> 1740-50.

CLAY PIPES

Site W, Westgate (continued)

F7 L2	Closing <u>c.</u> 1720.
F11	Type B, large. <u>c.</u> 1670-80.
F15	2 stems only
F19	(Fig. 55, No.30). Post 1850.
F22	Contains Types 8G (marked MC, Fig. 52, No.10) Types B, C R/G (Fig. 52, Nos. 11a and 11b) and Type 10G (Fig. 52, No.13). Closing <u>c.</u> 1740.
F25	Includes Will Pearce (Fig. 52, No.15) Types 10G and 14/16S. Closing <u>c.</u> 1745.
F26	Closing <u>c.</u> 1760, probably.
F28	Stem intrusive in late medieval pit.
F45	Marks T/H (Fig. 56, No.34b) R/F (Fig. 52, No.14) and R/B (Fig. 54, No.25a) Types 10G, 12, 14S and D Ben Abbott, Spread Eagle, falcon (Fig. 53, No.19b). Closing <u>c.</u> 1770-80.
F48	Type 10G. Closing <u>c.</u> 1740.
F67	Types 7/8G, Type 10G. Closing <u>c.</u> 1740.
F68	13 stems.
F70	Type 10G. Arms of Chester (Fig. 53, No.19e) Spread Eagle, Types D, 10G, 23G, 11G, Closing <u>c.</u> 1770+
F71	3 stems.
F72	Type B. <u>c.</u> 1650-70.
F80	<u>c.</u> 1670-1700.
F118	1 stem.

Ox 71, Site D, Littlegate

Trench I	L3	Type B, small. <u>c.</u> 1660; Type 17G, small <u>c.</u> 1650-60; Type A <u>c.</u> 1650; Type 5G <u>c.</u> 1640-60.
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CLAY PIPES

Site D, Littlegate (continued)

- Trench II L3 Type B, medium c.1670-90.
- Trench III F109 Type 13G. Very thin stem (Fig.56, No.36), c 1850 probably intrusive.
- Ox. 70, Site SEL,
Selfridges F51 Type 12G c.1780-1800, Type 23G 1770-90, polished.

Principal Sources - Clay Pipes

1. D.R. Atkinson, 'Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers of Salisbury, Wiltshire', Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, lxx (1970), 177-89.
2. D. R. Atkinson, Tobacco Pipes of Broseley, Shropshire, (1975, Private Printing), 1-91.
3. D. R. Atkinson and A. Oswald, Dating and Typology of Clay Pipes Bearing the Royal Arms, British Archaeological Report International Series, 78, (1980).
4. D. Dúco, 'De Techniek Van Het Pijmakersbedrijf Te Gouda' in British Archaeological Report International Series, 92, (1980), 115-62.
5. A. Oswald and J. Barber, 'Marked Clay Pipes from Plymouth, Devon', Post-Medieval Archaeology, iii (1969), 122-42.
6. A. Oswald, Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Report, 14 (1975).
7. A. Oswald, 'New Light on Eighteenth Century Pipemakers of London', in J. Bird, H. Chapman and J. Clark (Eds.), London Archaeology and History presented to Ralph Merrifield. London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Special Paper No.2 (1978).
8. N. J. Palmer, 'A Beaker Burial and Medieval Tenements in the Hamel, 'Oxford'', Oxoniensia, xlv (1980), 124 - 225.
9. J. A. Rutter and P. J. Davey, 'Clay Pipes from Chester', in P. J. Davey (ed.), The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, III, Britain: The North and West, British Archaeological Report, 78 (1980), 41-271.

V C8 - C11 Blank

HAIR AND WIG CURLERS BY MAUREEN MELLOR

Fig.57 (in print)

Comparatively few curlers were found in the survey area of St. Ebbe's; only five were recovered from closed pit groups. These curlers were compared with the typology devised by Richard Le Cheminant.¹

The earliest curler was recovered from a mid-late 17th-century group (B IV F46) and is similar to Type 3, dated to c.1690. Other curlers include a second example dated to c.1690, Type 2, but from a mid-late 18th-century context (W F45); one Type 6, dated to c.1700, but from a mid 18th-century group (B X F26) and one Type 7, dated to c.1730, found in a mid 18th-century pit (W F67). Most interesting, a Type 10, illustrated, was found (B I F27). This type is dated to c.1750; however, it has stamped marks on both ends, incuse IB, which parallel one from London, dated to c.1800.² These solid curlers probably had a long 'span of life' and many not have been discarded for a considerable time after their manufacture.

1. Richard Le Cheminant, 'The Development of the Pipeclay Hair Curler - a Preliminary Study', The London Archaeologist, iii (7) (1978), 187-91.

2. Ibid. Fig.2

V C13 - C14 Blank

TILES by SIMON ROBINSON

1689 Tile fragments were recovered from the five sites, and consist of 802 roof-tiles, 558 floor-tiles, 1 hearth-tile and 328 miscellaneous fragments not assignable to any group.

The tiles were examined to establish whether medieval tile production centres were still operating in the post-medieval period, and to determine whether there are any differences between this post-medieval collection and the medieval tiles from the Hamel.¹

Nine different fabric types were identified and all but two had been encountered before at the Hamel (where they are described in detail). The fabric types present from the St. Ebhe's site are:

Fabric	IB	calcareous inclusions,
"	III	no apparent inclusions,
"	IIIA	pink quartz inclusions,
"	IIIB	pink and white quartz inclusions,
"	IIIC	white quartz and grey inclusions,
"	IIID	grey quartz, iron and mica inclusions,
"	VI	quartz inclusions and voids,
"	VIIA	limestone, white quartz inclusions and voids,
"	VIIIB	limestone, pink quartz inclusions and voids.

The last two fabrics are new types and are detailed in Table 6. These two fabric types are very similar the main difference, however, being that Fabric VIIIB contains more iron in the clay than Fabric VIIA and thus Fabric VIIIB is pink and Fabric VIIA is white. Such fabric types have no corresponding pottery types and have not been recorded here.

1. Nicholas Palmer, 'A Beaker Burial and Medieval Tenements in the Hamel, Oxford', *Oxoniensia*, xlv (1980), 196; M 2 D09.

Table 6, Tiles, Fabrics VIIA and Fabric VIIB

Fabric	VIIA	VIIB
Inclusions	limestone, white quartz voids, grog	limestone, pink quartz voids, iron, grog
Frequency and sorting	limestone - abundant, unsorted voids - abundant quartz - moderate, sorted grog - very occasional	limestone - abundant unsorted voids - abundant quartz - abundant, unsorted iron and grog - very occasional
Size	limestone 0.2-2mm voids 0.1-2mm quartz 0.2mm	limestone 0.2-2mm voids 0.2-2mm quartz 0.1-1mm
Rounding	limestone - rounded quartz - sub-rounded	limestone - rounded quartz - sub-rounded
Hardness (Mohs scale)	3-4	3-4
Form	roof	roof
Fabric colour	white	pink

Site A, 31-34 Church St.

690 Tile fragments were recovered and consist of 469 roof-tiles, 5 floor-tiles and 216 miscellaneous fragments. Fabric IIID is absent.

Fabric IB is found only in 16th- and early 17th-century contexts and in such small quantities that it is probably residual. Only one 16th-century context (A F2531) contains fragments of Fabric VIIA. It is more abundant in the 17th century, particularly in the latter half (but continues to be present in relatively small quantities) and diminishes in the 18th century. Fabric VIIB is rarer, again occurring in only one 16th-century context (A F2504). Like Fabric VIIA it increases in the 17th century, occurring in almost 50% of the contexts, but does not occur within 18th-century contexts. Fabrics IIIA, IIIC and VI are continuous throughout post-medieval contexts in relatively small quantities. The white and pink quartz tempered Fabric IIIB is the dominant fabric type in both quantity and chronological distribution. In contexts A F71, A F79, A F129 and A F2531 some tiles of this fabric also contain small (1-5mm) particles of slag-like vitreous inclusions (probably derived from old kiln bricks or wasters used as grog).

Stone slates from Church Street have also been examined, but only forty-four fragments were recovered from post-medieval contexts and there appears to be no correlation between stone slates and ceramic roof tiles.

Site B, Greyfriars.

823 Tile fragments were recovered. The quantities of roof- and floor-tile fragments are (286 and 537 respectively). There is one hearth tile and 107 fragments could not be classified. The roof-tiles are present in many contexts, but floor-tiles occur mainly in 18th-century contexts, for example, B IX F12 and B X F22.

As noted above, Fabric IB occurs infrequently, suggesting the fragments are residual. The lack of material from 16th-century contexts prevents an accurate assessment of fabric types in use for this period: only Fabrics IIIA and IIIB are well represented. In comparison with the Church Street material, Fabrics VI, VIIA and VIIB occur less frequently and are present in a few chronologically dispersed contexts. The latter fabrics are more abundant in 17th-century contexts, as was noted at Church Street. Fabric III is present in a few contexts, none dated to the 16th century and most dated to the 17th century. At both Church Street and Greyfriars, several sherds of this fabric had been fired to a high temperature and are vitrified. Fabrics IIIA and IIIC occur throughout the post-medieval period, although the latter is not present in the 16th century. As at Church Street, Fabric IIIB is the dominant type, but no fabrics with slag-like inclusions were recorded. Fabric IIID, previously unknown, is present in very small quantities in two contexts (B IV F101, B IV F44).

Site D, Littlegate.

46 Tile fragments were found, of which 28 are roof-tiles, 13 are floor-tiles and 5 are miscellaneous. Two fragments of Fabric IB are probably residual. A single fragment of Fabric VI was found. Fabrics IIIA and IIIB are most common, and Fabric III is also well represented.

Site W, Westgate.

Of the 13 tile fragments from this site, 11 are roof-tiles and 2 are floor-tiles. The quantity of material is too small to comment on, but two contexts (W F7 and W F48) lay close to the Greyfriars site and may be considered with the latter.

Site SEL, Selfridges.

A single roof-tile was recovered.

Floor Tiles

None of the floor tiles are either complete or have a design which has not been published previously. The following tiles are present:

Site A, Church St. 1 Haberly¹ Type XXIV 3 undecorated
1 unidentifiable

<u>Site B, Greyfriars</u>			1 Haberly Type I	7 Haberly Type XXXVIII	
4	"	XII	1	"	XXXIX
2	"	XIII	3	"	XL
1	"	XV	3	"	XL/XLI
1	"	XV/XXI	3	"	XLI
9	"	XVII	1	"	XLIV
7	"	XVIII	2	"	XLVI
6	"	XXII	12	"	XLIX
3	"	XXIII	12	"	L
2	"	XXIV	3	"	LIII
26	"	XXIV/XXV	11	"	LIV
13	"	XXV	7	"	LV
4	"	XXVII	1	"	LIX
15	"	XXVIIII	3	"	LXV
9	"	XXXI	26	"	LXVI
5	"	XXXII	14	"	LXXII
1	"	XXXIII/XXXIV	1	"	CXVII
3	"	XXXIV	1	"	CXXXIII/CXLVIII
10	"	XXXV	1	"	CCIX
2	"	XXXVI			
1	"	XXXVII			
		3 Bicester Priory ² Type A		6 Blackfriars ³ No.11	
		250 undecorated		1 Blackfriars No.13	
		34 unidentifiable		2 Agnus Dei	

1. Loyd Haberly, Medieval English Paving Tiles, (1937).
2. D.A. Hinton, 'Bicester Priory', Oxoniensia, xxxiii (1968), 45.
3. G. Lambrick, 'Further Excavations at the Dominican Priory', Oxoniensia, forthcoming.

Floor Tiles (con.)

<u>Site D, Littlegate</u>	3 Haberly Type XXV,	2 Bicester Priory Type F
	1 " XXXI,	1 undecorated .
	1 " LIX,	5 unidentifiable
<u>Site W, Westgate</u>	1 Haberly Type XLIX	1 undecorated

The concentration of floor tiles from the Greyfriars site is probably residual demolition material following the dissolution of the Priory. Most of the tiles are therefore not post-medieval. Similarly, the floor tiles from Church Street may be re-used and therefore residual.

Roof-Tiles

No roof-tiles are complete. Most ridge-tiles had spurs, but only those in Fabric IB have hand-moulded spurs; the remainder have either cut spurs or no spurs at all. There is no obvious distribution pattern of ridge-tile types. Peg-holes for hanging roof-tiles are common within all contexts, and show no pattern of distribution. Occasionally fragments of roof-tile exhibit traces of mortar, possibly indicating re-use, but these examples are randomly scattered. A few fragments from Church Street (A F60 L34) have blackened surfaces due to burning. There is no significant increase in the quantity of roofing material present, despite a City Council Act of 1667¹ which states that thatching is not allowed on houses within the city.

Hearth-Tile

One tile fragment from a 17th-century context at Greyfriars (B IV F4 L1) is of particular interest (Fig.59, in print). It is a corner fragment of a hearth-tile, Fabric VIIA and 18mm thick. The decoration is tinglaze and the design appears to be a ?plant within a ?shield-like border. There are no mortar traces or keys on the back of this fragment, however, the two surviving edges have mortar adhering. The thickness of the fragment suggests it is a floor-tile, but the mortar present suggests it was laid vertically. This piece was possibly a floor-tile which has been re-used as a wall-tile for decoration purposes such as one might find surrounding hearths.

1. Oxford Council Acts 1666-1701, 9.

Conclusions

The characteristics of the two limestone and quartz tempered fabrics (VIIA and VIIB) suggest that a white clay was used in their manufacture. The nearest deposit of white clay is close to Oxford, on Shotover Hill, so it is possible that the tiles of these fabric types were made locally. White clay is also found to the south of Oxford in the Reading Beds, and there is also a deposit of pipe clay in the parish of Henley.¹ Tiles could have been manufactured to the south of Oxford and then transported by river or road.

The lack of information from the Selfridges and Westgate sites is primarily due to their being salvage excavations. The information from the two major sites, 31-34 Church Street and Greyfriars, however, compares very favourably. It appears that the calcareous tempered Fabric IB is no longer as common as it was in the medieval period, and the fragments present in the post-medieval levels are probably residual. Floor-tiles may have been re-used, and since no new manufacturing centre had emerged most are residual. Some tiles in the other fabric types may be residual, but since tiles may be in use for long periods of time it is impossible to determine which. Possibly the only way to identify which manufacturing centres were in operation at this time is by more work on documentary evidence.

There is a noticeable lack of brick fragments from these sites, which possibly suggests that bricks played little or no part in the development of St. Ebbe's.

1. Geology Society Memoirs, 1908.

V D10 - G13 Blank

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