

Other leather finds

Straps

One hundred and eighty-four straps were found. The term 'strap' is used loosely to describe fragments of belts, straps, thongs, toggles and strips of leather folded once and most probably used as bindings for shoes and clothing.

Bindings/straps/belts, folded once (Illus 152, 159)

Sixty-six strips of leather were most probably bindings for shoes and clothing. These bindings were formed of long strips folded once; they have an average width of 8.6mm and thickness of 2.3mm. The long cut edges were stitched to the shoe or article of clothing, as demonstrated by the stitch holes and scallop pattern on both the bindings and the uppers. Eight strips were also stitched adjacent to the folded edge. On some strips, the narrow ends of the straps have been stitched. One example, Cat No 172/A7580a (Illus 148) (included in these lists but belonging to Cat No 173/A7580b Sole Type 2), had decorative stitching of pink and brown silk. Strap Cat No 5637/A1241 (Illus 152), however, is of a more complex construction and is definitely not a binding. It consists of two strips of leather, one folded once, one of a single thickness, stitched together so that they form a triple thickness of leather, 270mm long, 40mm wide at one end and 17mm at the other. The wider end contains a pointed oval hole, 45mm by 16mm. The narrower end has been perforated by 10 small holes, each c2–3mm in diameter, in two clusters; these were possibly for the attachment of a buckle or for sewing the strap to another object.

These bindings were found in contexts of all periods, but especially during the 12th century: (55%) in Periods I (19; 28%) and II (18; 27%). The binding stitched with silk was of mid-12th-century date, as was the upper stitched with silk (Cat No 229/A7588c, Upper Type G).

Similar bindings were found at Kirk Close (13th–14th centuries) and King Edward Street, Perth; Upper Kirkgate (12th century), Gallowgate Middle School (12th–13th centuries) and 45–75 Gallowgate (c1250–1350), Aberdeen; Jedburgh and Whithorn (Thomas 1987, 183; Thomas and Walsh 1995, 971; Thomas 2001a; Thomas 1995; Nicholson 1997, 507–8). English examples include York (10th century–14th centuries); King's Lynn (11th–13th centuries); Newcastle (mid 13th–mid 14th centuries); Redcliffe Street, Bristol and London (early 13th–late 14th centuries) (Tweddle 1986, 253–6; Mould et al 2003, 3413; Clarke and Carter 1977, 354–5, Fig 164, no 10, Fig 165, nos 20 and 21; Dixon 1988, 94; Thomas forthcoming b; Grew and de Neergaard 1988, 56, 63). Bindings embroidered with silk were also found in York (unstratified), Bergen (late 12th century–1248) and possibly London (mid–late 12th century) (Walton 1989, 410, Fig 170; Larsen 1992, 41–2; Pedersen 1992, 143; Grew and de Neergaard 1988, 76–7, Fig 111).

Straps/belts, single thickness (Illus 151–2, 156, 158)

The 35 straps of single thickness had two long cut edges and two short edges, originally cut but now usually broken. Most examples, for example Cat Nos 3412/A03–0081a (Illus 151) and 3413/A03–0081b (Illus 151), have a row of short diagonal slits parallel to each long edge. These slits were purely decorative; in some cases, they may have been further enhanced by being stitched. Many straps were perforated by round holes, most probably for the pin of a buckle, for example Cat No 1061/A9554a (Illus 151). The area surrounding these holes, usually only one or two, is often worn and cracked, as on Cat No 5958/A0100 (Illus 151). The latter has been dyed a greyish blue; it is the only coloured fragment of leather from the site: the rest are brown or black. Cat Nos 341/A6772a and 342/A6772b (Illus 151) consist of two straps linked together, by being passed through a slit in each other; one strap has a fitting, possibly of copper alloy, at one end. Cat No 4981/A03–0174u has two sets of holes, probably for the attachment of a buckle. This fragment was probably folded between these two sets of holes, over the metal part of the buckle. A grain–flesh stitching channel at one end was probably for attaching the strap to another object. Cat No 5823/A03–0080 is a short strap, with traces of edge–flesh stitching, and with an oval slit or loop at the wider end (Illus 152).

One strap, Cat No 5941/A0802 (Illus 156), has been decorated with rosettes set within spirals or whorls, all within a rectangular frame. The strap is 42mm wide, and is now 181mm long. The frame and innermost ring of spirals have been marked out by small, punched dots, each c1mm in diameter. Dots have also been used for some additional lines and triangular patches. The outer rings of the spirals have been engraved with a blunt tool on wet leather. The rosettes, eight of which survive, were almost certainly all made with the same stamp. Each rosette has seven petals. The rosettes each have a diameter of 11.5mm.

Engraved lines, punched dots and stamped motifs are common features of decorated medieval leather (see Sheaths below). Engraved lines were used to mark out panels, and for some motifs, such as chevrons, hatching, shields and curvilinear designs. Dots punched with a hollow tool were employed to fill in spaces, as, for example, on sheath Cat No 1360/A8002 (Illus 156), where they are enclosed within engraved diamonds. Stamped motifs were either used individually, as with the large fleurs-de-lys set within lozenges on Cat No 3869/A03–0070 (Illus 156), or else repeatedly, to form an all-over pattern, as, for instance, the small fleurs-de-lys on Cat No 5770/A12573 (Illus 156).

Bindings/straps/belts (folded once) (Illus 152, 159).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
27/A10800a	1	V	MC008, T3774	Ib
33/A11237a	2	VI	MC011	Ib,Ic
57/A9368	1	V, VI	B15 (East/West), PH3792	Ic,Icc
63/A8704b	1/2	V, VI	M2.1b, B10, South Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	Ic,Icc
73/A11222	1/2	V, VI	M2.1b, B10, South Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	Ic,Icc
93/A9551a	4	V, VI	MC017	Ia–Icc>
134/A12286a	3	V	MC025, Pit 5337	(Ia–)Id
142/A7789a	2	VI	P5.2a	Ie
154/A7787a	1/2	VI	B6 (Phase 1), South Room–Floor (1)	Ie
155/A7787b	1/2	VI	B6 (Phase 1), South Room–Floor (1)	Ie
171/A7576	2	VI	M14b(b)	Ie
172/A7580a	2	VI	M14b(b)	Ie
196/A7257a	2	VI	M14b(b), Pit 3625	Ie
197/A7257b	2	VI	M14b(b), Pit 3625	Ie
238/A7072a	2	V	M14b(c)	Ie,If
261/A7044Ba	2	VI	MC044b	If
281/A9555a	3	VI	MC053c	If
282/A9555b	3	VI	MC053c	If
283/A9555c	3	VI	MC053c	If
305/A12635a	4	V	B16b, Pit 4726	Id–IIa
311/A12378a	3	VI	P5.3b	If,IIa
317/A10681a	3	V	MC049	IIa
318/A10681b	3	V	MC049	IIa
324/A03–0009a	3	V	MC049, Pit 5259	IIa
365/A7694a	1	V	M14a	Id–IIc
386/A12377	1	VI	MC065, T3907	IIa–IIc
399/A12293a	3	VI	MC056, Pit 5155	Ia–IIc
477/A12309a	3	VI	M1.1c, Pit 5005	IId
519/A7005a	2	V	B5, T4485	IIa–IIff
531/A6949a	2	V	B5, North Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	IIa–IIff
726/A11643a	4	V	M10, Pit 4554	IId–IIg
775/A9371a	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
786/A9518a	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
787/A9518b	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
853/A11253	4	V, VI	M11	IIh
879/A8666a	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
880/A8666b	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
1087/A03–0278b	9	VII	B19 (Phase 2b), North Room–Floor (2b)	IIIc
1143/A3446	1	V	M12	IIg–IIIc(–IVa)
1239/A8686a	4	V	MC120a	IIh–IVa
1493/A6213	2	V	B26, Floor/Occupation (11b)	IIg–IVaa
1693/A03–0318a	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1b), Destruction	IVa,IVaa
1840/A03–0351a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1885/A03–0357a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2271/A03–0426a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2281/A03–0395a	7	VII	MC146, Pit 7357	<IVb
2289/A03–0271a	7	VI	M1.4f	IVc
2637/A03–0203a	9	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2)	IVaa,IVb
2881/A9358d	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb,IVc
2882/A9358e	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb,IVc
3046/A6473d	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3090/A5900a	2	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3167/A4938a	2	V	M1.4g, Pit 2800	IVb,IVc
3175/A6072a	3	V, VI	M1.4c	IIIa–IVcc

(continued)

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
3622/A6077a	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)
3623/A6077b	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)
4225/A6393a	3	V	B1(a), T2477	IVcc, Va
4961/A03–0174a	7	VII	M8a	Va, Vaa
5382/A0816a	4	VI	P1a	Vd
5637/A1241	4	VI	M3e, Pit 2111	Vdd>
5741/A5898a	2	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5771/A12574a	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5880/A03–0425b	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s
North Sector				
5882/A0812a	5, A	–	Natural	0
5906/A7585a	5	–	CG013	(5–)7–9
South/North Sectors				
5971/L1694a	–	–	Unstratified	u/s

Straps/belts (single thickness) (Illus 151–2, 156, 158).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
20/A11216a	1/2	VI	MC006	Ib
66/A8809a	1/2	V	M2.1b & B10, South Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	Ic, Icc
341/A6772a	2	VI	MC061	Iib
342/A6772b	2	VI	MC061	Iib
590/A11250a	4	V	M10	IId–IIg
812/A11220a	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
1061/A9554a	4	V	MC117, Pit 4695	Ile–IIIc
1062/A9554b	4	V	MC117, Pit 4695	Ile–IIIc
1321/A8027a	4	V	MC143	IVaa
2479/A03–0392a	7	VI	M1.4f	IVc
2514/A03–0401a	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2554/A04–0430	9	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2636/A03–0176	9	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2)	IVaa, IVb
2817/A03–0273a	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
2875/A9357a	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb, IVc
2876/A9357b	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb, IVc
3055/A8667a	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb, IVc
3281/A03–0227a	7	VII	P8.3	IVc, IVcc
3304/A03–0250a	7	VII	P8.3	IVc, IVcc
3305/A03–0250b	7	VII	P8.3	IVc, IVcc
3348/A03–0207a	7	VII	M9a	IVc, IVcc
3349/A03–0207b	7	VII	M9a	IVc, IVcc
3412/A03–0081a	9	VII	M9a	IVc, IVcc
3413/A03–0081b	9	VII	M9a	IVc, IVcc
3414/A03–0081c	9	VII	M9a	IVc, IVcc
3431/A03–0049a	9	VII	M9a, Pit 9026	IVc, IVcc
3703/A9273a	3	VI	B34, Floor	Va
3872/A03–0116a	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3876/A03–0120a	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
5406/A4247a	4	VI	P1a	Vd
5607/A03–0054	10	VIII	MC174, Pit 7013	(Va–)Vd(Vdd)
5879/A03–0425a	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s
North Sector				
5924/A0115	5, A	–	Lade (4)	6–12(b–e)
5941/A0802	5, A	–	Lade (4)	6–12(b–e)
5958/A0100	5, A	–	CG024	14–16

A few parallels for stamped rosettes exist, but are not common and are usually much smaller, as on a narrow belt, of late 12th–early 14th-century date, from Chapel Lane Staith Hull; these rosettes have a maximum diameter of 6mm (Jackson 1979, Fig 22, 9). A late 14th-century belt from London has been stamped with small, angular quatrefoils (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 42, Fig 24, no 17, 43). A similar effect is created on another late 14th-century strap from London, which has been decorated with a series of stamped S, each surrounded by a circle of dots (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 40, Fig 22, no 15). A strap from Exeter with stamped S inside roundels was of 14th–15th-century date (Friendship-Taylor 1984, 324, 327, Fig 184, no 11).

Spiral or whorl-like patterns were also used on sheaths to enclose stamped motifs, as, for example, on sheaths nos 444 and 445 from London. On both of these early–mid-14th-century examples, punched dots have been used to help form the shape, as well as to fill in the background. Similar but simpler, cruder whorls occur on a late 14th-century sheath, no 462 (Cowgill et al 1987, 145, 147, 154, 155, Fig 95, nos 444 and 445, Fig 99, no 462).

Engraving, punching and stamping were used throughout the medieval period; however, the use of punched dots to form spirals or roundels does not seem to appear before the early 14th century. The straps from London and Exeter also suggest a 14th-century date for this form of strap decoration. The relative lack of parallels for this strap suggests that it was an unusual item, and should be associated with some form of wealth.

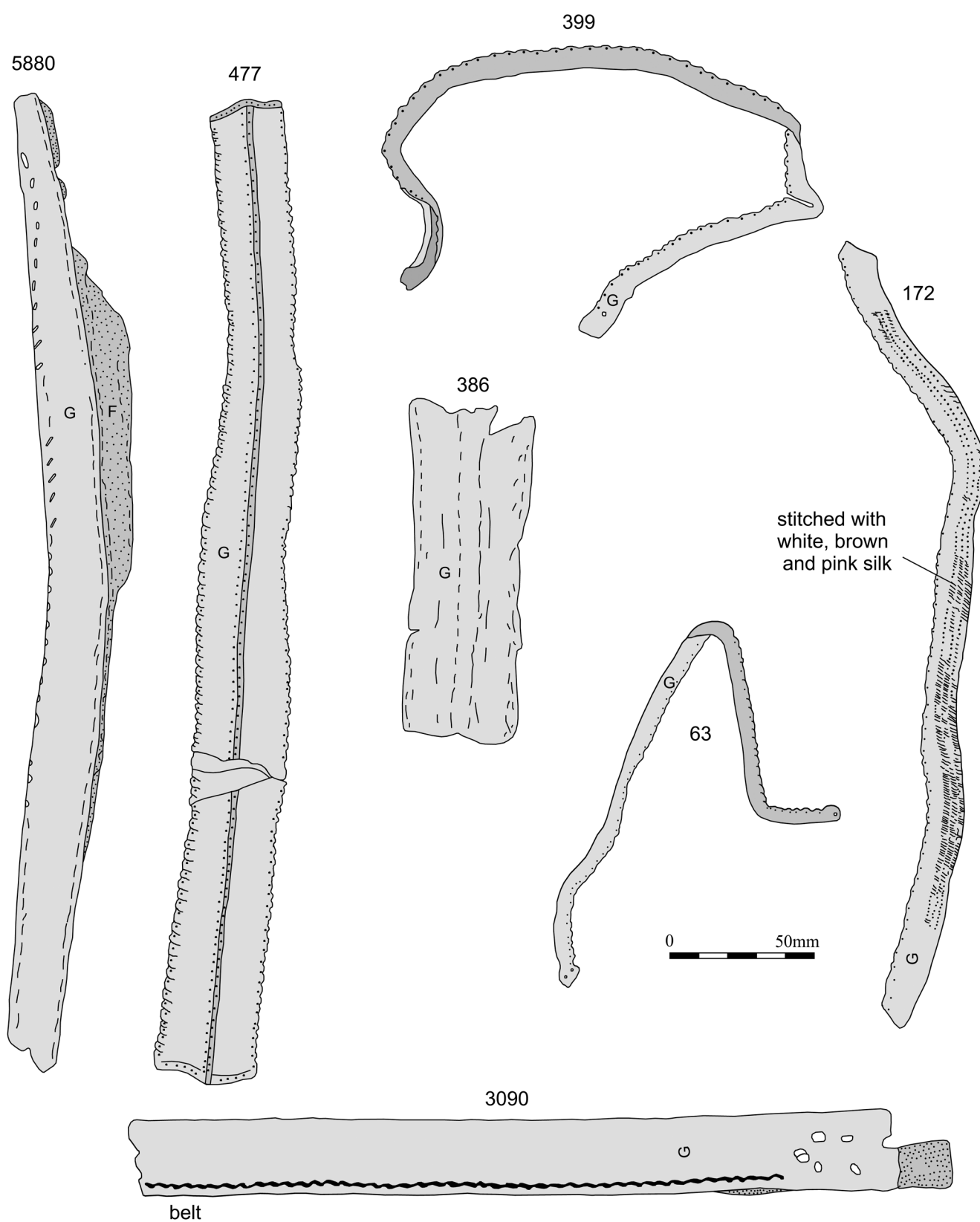
These straps were found in South Sector contexts of all periods (Period I – 2, 6%; Period II – 4, 11%; Period III – 2, 6%; Period V – 5, 14%, but especially in Period IV (18, 51%), the second half of the 13th century. Three (9%) were also recovered from Trench A in the North Sector. Similar straps were found at Kirk Close, Perth (13th–14th centuries); Gallowgate Middle School, Aberdeen (12th–13th centuries); Whithorn; Bristol Bridge, Bristol (13th–14th centuries); York; Newcastle (mid 13th century–mid-14th century); Leicester (c14th–15th centuries); King's Lynn; Custom House site, London (early–mid-14th century); Southampton (late 13th century) and Oxford (13th–14th centuries) (Thomas 1987, 183; Thomas 2001a, 249; Nicholson 1997, 508–9; Thomas forthcoming a; Tweddle 1986, 253–6; Mould et al 2003, 3396–7; Dixon 1988, 94–103; Allin 1981a, 152–3; Clarke and Carter 1977, 361–2, Fig 168, nos 76–82; Tatton-Brown 1975, 163, Fig 30, nos 125 and 126; Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, II, Fig 162, nos 2158–2159, Fig 163, nos 2160–2161; Hassall 1976, 280–2, Fig 19, nos 32–33, Fig 20, no 38, 287, Fig 2, no 15). Some of these straps may have been girdles. Egan and Pritchard (1991, 35) explain how strips of leather were joined together to form floor-length belts.

Straps/belts, folded twice (Illus 149, 150, 153, 158)

Nineteen straps were formed of long strips of leather, folded twice and stitched up the centre of the reverse with a butted edge–grain seam. Four examples (Cat Nos 524/A9369, 459/A10506a, 2312/A03–0280 and 2869/A4939) contained a thin strip of leather,

Straps/belts (folded twice) (Illus 149–50, 153, 158)

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
60/A8636a	1/2	V, VI	M2.1b & B10, South Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	Ic,Icc
94/A9551b	4	V, VI	MC017	Ia–Icc>
113/A8818	2	VI	P5.1a	Icc,Id
153/A12312b	3	VI	MC037a, Pit 5157	Ia–Ie
328/A03–0009e	3	V	MC049, Pit 5259	Ila
459/A10506a	3	VI	M1.1c, Pit 5005	Ild
524/A9369	3	V	B5, WW3566	Ila–IIff
731/A9360a	4	VI	B12, Occupation (1b)	Ile–IIg
732/A9360b	4	VI	B12, Occupation (1b)	Ile–IIg
1057/A10623	4	V	MC117, Pit 4695	Ile–IIIc
1112/A03–0323a	9	VII	P8.1c	IIIc
2112/A03–0377a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2312/A03–0280	7	VI	M1.4f	IVc
2869/A4939	2	VI	M1.4d & B2, Late Occupation/Abandonment (2)	IVa–IVc
3705/A03–0172a	7	VI	B34, Floor	Va
4246/A4943a	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
4247/A4943b	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
5869/A03–0004b	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s
5881/A03–0425c	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s



Illus 148 Straps folded once, bindings and belt.

sandwiched between the front and reverse of the strap; these strips most probably acted as stiffeners. Some straps had a decorative row of short diagonal slits parallel to each folded edge, similar to the slits on the straps of single thickness. The slits have usually been cut through all thicknesses, including the stiffening strips, indicating that they were cut after the leather had been folded. It is possible that some of the rows of slits were stitched for decorative effect, as for example Cat Nos 2312/A03–0280 (Illus 150) and 459/A10506a (Illus 149). Eleven straps, eg Cat Nos 524/A9369 (Illus 149); 3705/A03–0172a (Illus 150); 2312/A03–0280 (Illus 150); 60/A8636a (Illus 150); 153/A12312b (Illus 149), were perforated by round holes; wear and cracks indicate those holes that a buckle pin passed through frequently. Cat No 2312/A03–0280 (Illus 150) has a thong threaded through these holes. One strap with round holes has part of a rivet with a domed head (Cat No 153/A12312b (Illus 149)). Cat No 1057/A10623 (Illus 153) is a very large strap, 1075mm long and 58mm wide, with round buckle pin holes and decorative rows of slits, which had most probably been stitched. This strap is possibly part of horse-tack, for instance a girth. However, the edge–flesh seam, linking it probably to another strap, would have been a weak point. It could also be a heavy elaborate belt.

Another fragment, Cat No 328/A03–0009e (Illus 158) (see Miscellaneous fragments), may also be part of one of these straps; one end has been folded over

and sewn or nailed in places, presumably to hold a buckle.

This class of straps was found in South Sector contexts of all dates, with four (21%) from Period I, five (25%) from Period II, two (11%) from Period III, three (16%) from Period IV, three (16%) from Period V and two (11%) unstratified examples.

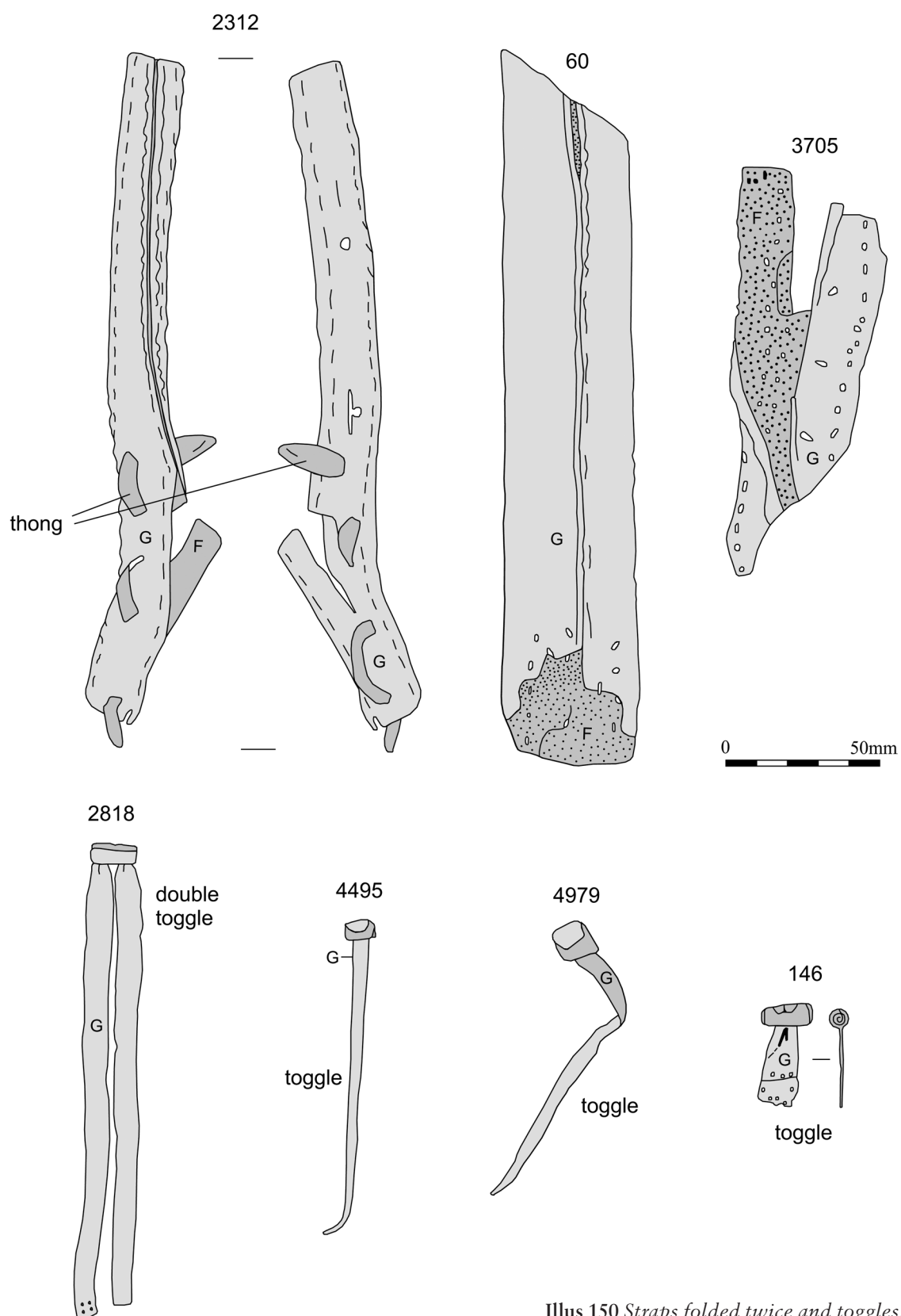
Similar straps with decorative and strengthening stitching were found in London, Winchester (9th century), York, Waterford (12th–13th centuries) and Konstanz (Pritchard 1991, 240; Thornton 1990a, 545–6; Mould et al 2003, 3397–9; O'Rourke 1997, Fig 18.10; Schnack 1994, 42, Tafel 43).

Thongs (Illus 152)

Fifty-five thongs were found. These were of many different lengths, the longest being 470mm long (Cat No 150/A11595d). Widths varied between 1mm and 16mm (Cat Nos 150/A11595d and 3358/A03–0246g). Some, for example Cat Nos 348/A6772h and 349/A6772i, had been knotted together. The possible uses for thongs are innumerable: fasteners for shoes and clothing are the most obvious. They were found in South Sector contexts of all dates: Period I, 11, 20%; Period III, 3, 5%; Period V, 3, 5%, with the largest groups coming from Period II (17, 31%) and Period IV (21, 39%).

Thongs (Illus 152).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
61/A8636b	1/2	V, VI	M2.1b & B10, South Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	Ic,Icc
150/A11595d	3	VI	MC037a, Pit 5157	Ia–Ie
204/A7257i	2	VI	M14b(b), Pit 3625	Ie
205/A7257j	2	VI	M14b(b), Pit 3625	Ie
206/A7349	2	VI	M14b(b), Pit 3625	Ie
222/A7436a	2	VI	P5.2b	Ie
231/A7588e	2	V	M14b(c)	Ie,If
232/A7588f	2	V	M14b(c)	Ie,If
247/A11444a	3	V	M14b(a)	Id
248/A11444b	3	V	M14b(a)	Id
249/A11444c	3	V	M14b(a)	Id
316/A10604	3	V	MC049	IIa
340/A6770d	2	VI	MC061	IIb
348/A6772h	2	VI	MC061	IIb
349/A6772i	2	VI	MC061	IIb
373/A6636	1	V	MC059, Pit 3142	Id–IIc
402/A12293d	3	VI	MC056, Pit 5155	Ia–IIc
423/A10487a	3	VI	B4, Occupation, MW4476	IIc
427/A6388a	2	VI	B4, ‘Byre’–Occupation	IIc
457/A10340	4	VI	M1.1f, Pit 2383	IIb,IIc
460/A10506b	3	VI	M1.1c, Pit 5005	IId
535/A6949e	2	V	B5, North Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	IIa–IIff
536/A6949f	2	V	B5, North Room–Floor/Occupation (1)	IIa–IIff
549/A6729a	2	V	B5, North Room–Floor/Occupation (2)	IIa–IIff
734/A8639	4	VI	B12, Occupation (1/2)	IIe–IIg
814/A11220c	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
815/A11220d	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
855/A8654	4	VI	B13, Occupation (1ba)	IIh
929/A11639h	1	VI	MC111	IIb–IIIf
930/A11639i	1	VI	MC111	IIb–IIIf
1085/A03–0283	9	VII	P8.1b & B19 (Phase 2b), South Room–Occupation (1a)	IIIf
1400/A7986a	4	V	B3 (North), Floor (1a)	IVa,IVaa
1401/A7986b	4	V	B3 (North), Floor (1a)	IVa,IVaa
1435/A6474b	4	V	MC156	IVaa
1498/A4827c	1	VI	B20, Levelling	<IIId–IVaa
1499/A4827d	1	VI	B20, Levelling	<IIId–IVaa
1689/A7781a	3	V	B3 (South), Floor (1b)	IVa,IVaa
1804/A03–0367a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2579/A03–0329k	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2)	IVaa,IVb
2580/A03–0329l	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2)	IVaa,IVb
2581/A03–0329m	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2)	IVaa,IVb
2749/A03–0300	7	VII	B18 (Phase 2a), North Room & Hall–Construction (1)	IVb
2788/A03–0245i	9	VII	B18 (Phase 2b), North Room, Hall & Hall South–Occupation (10)	IVb
2789/A03–0245j	9	VII	B18 (Phase 2b), North Room, Hall & Hall South–Occupation (10)	IVb
2802/A03–0084	9	VII	B18 (Phase 2b), Hall & Hall South–Occupation (12a)	IVb
3036/A6241a	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3037/A6241b	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3078/A8701b	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3079/A8701c	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3351/A03–0207d	7	VII	M9a	IVc,IVcc
3357/A03–0246f	7	VII	M9a	IVc,IVcc
3358/A03–0246g	7	VII	M9a	IVc,IVcc
3867/A03–0069b	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3868/A03–0069c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3874/A03–0116c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa



Illus 150 Straps folded twice and toggles.

Toggles (Illus 150)

Nine toggles were formed by rolling up very tightly the broad end of a thong then passing the thin end of the thong through a slit in the outer part of the rolled end. The toggle of Cat No 5877/A03–0040a, for example, is 10mm wide and 6mm thick; its emerging thong is 104mm long. Two examples, Cat Nos 2818/A03–0273b (Illus 150) and 2480/A03–0392b have a wide toggle, with two thongs emerging; in these cases, the broad end of a strip has been rolled up, then split into two thin thongs. These toggles were used as fastenings, particularly on shoes and clothing.

Of the seven toggles that were recovered from stratified deposits, one (Cat No 146/A11658) was recovered from a pit that dated from the first half of the 12th century. The other six came from contexts that belonged to the later 13th or early 14th centuries (Periods IV and V).

Fastenings (Illus 152, 159)

Two fragments are parts of fastenings. Cat No 5873/A03–0028 (Illus 152) is wedge-shaped, with remains of stitching at the wider end, and with two short, straight slits, a semi-circular slit and a small round hole at the narrower end. Cat No 867/A8634b (Illus 159) is a fragment folded into an approximate square, with a thong threaded through it repeatedly, probably for the attachment of another article, such as a sheath.

Keepers (Illus 152)

Two short straps (Cat Nos 2820/A03–0273d and 281/A03–0273e) have been folded and stitched together, forming small loops. These are probably keepers, designed to be stitched around a larger strap, in order to keep the end of the second strap in place, as on a modern watchstrap. Both examples were discovered in a late 13th-century midden in Rig VIII.

Toggles (Illus 150).

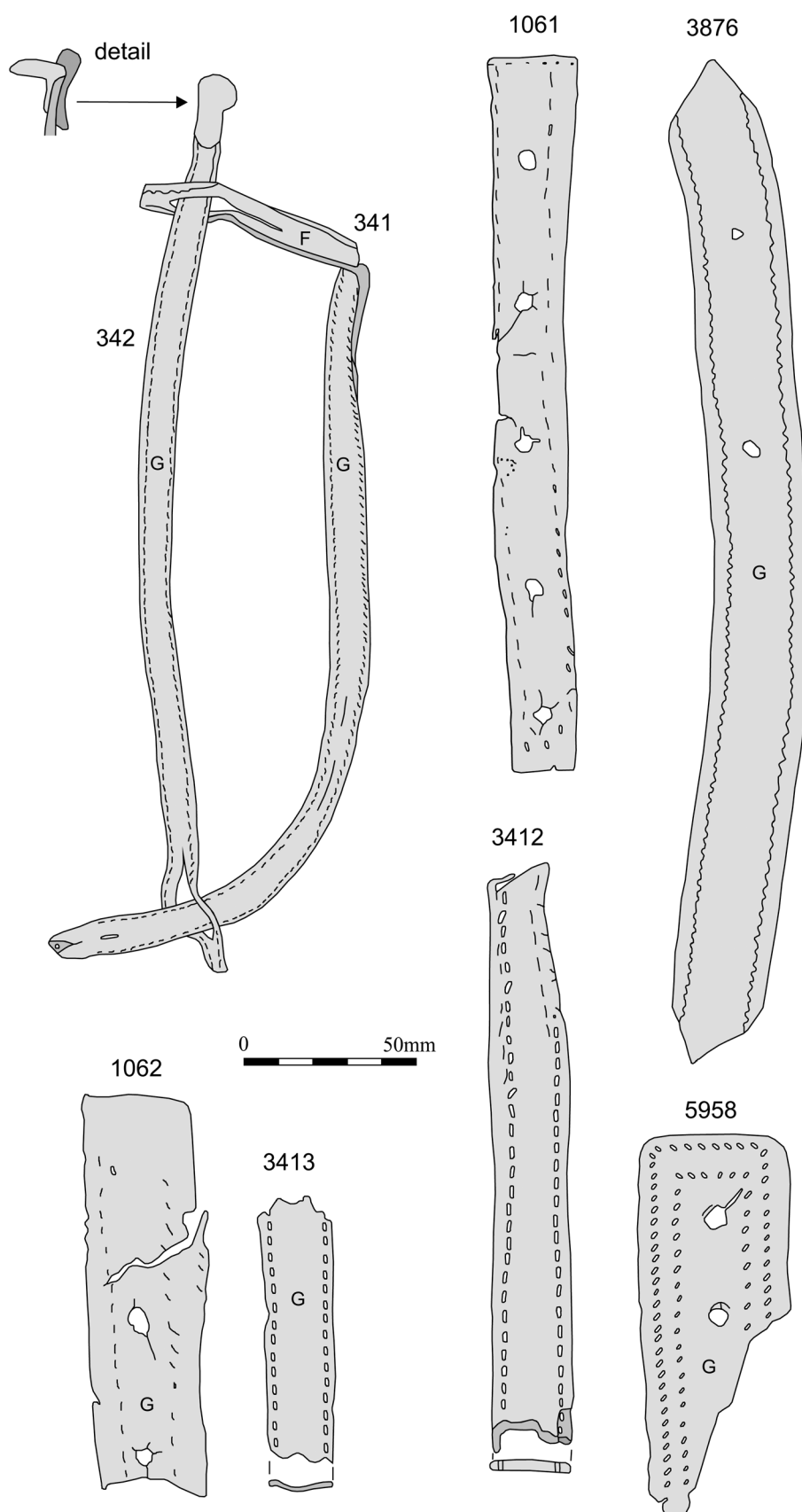
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
146/A11658	3	VI	MC037a, Pit 5157	Ia–Ie
2480/A03–0392b	7	VI	M1.4f	IVc
2818/A03–0273b	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
4495/A4289c	3	V, VI	M1.5a	Va, Vaa(VI)
4979/A03–0174s	7	VII	M8a	Va, Vaa
5243/A03–0119b	7	VII	B53 (Phase 1), Central Area–T7152	Vb
5244/A03–0119c	7	VII	B53 (Phase 1), Central Area–T7152	Vb
5749/A5898i	2	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5877/A03–0040a	7–10	VI–VII	Unstratified	u/s

Fastenings (Illus 152, 159).

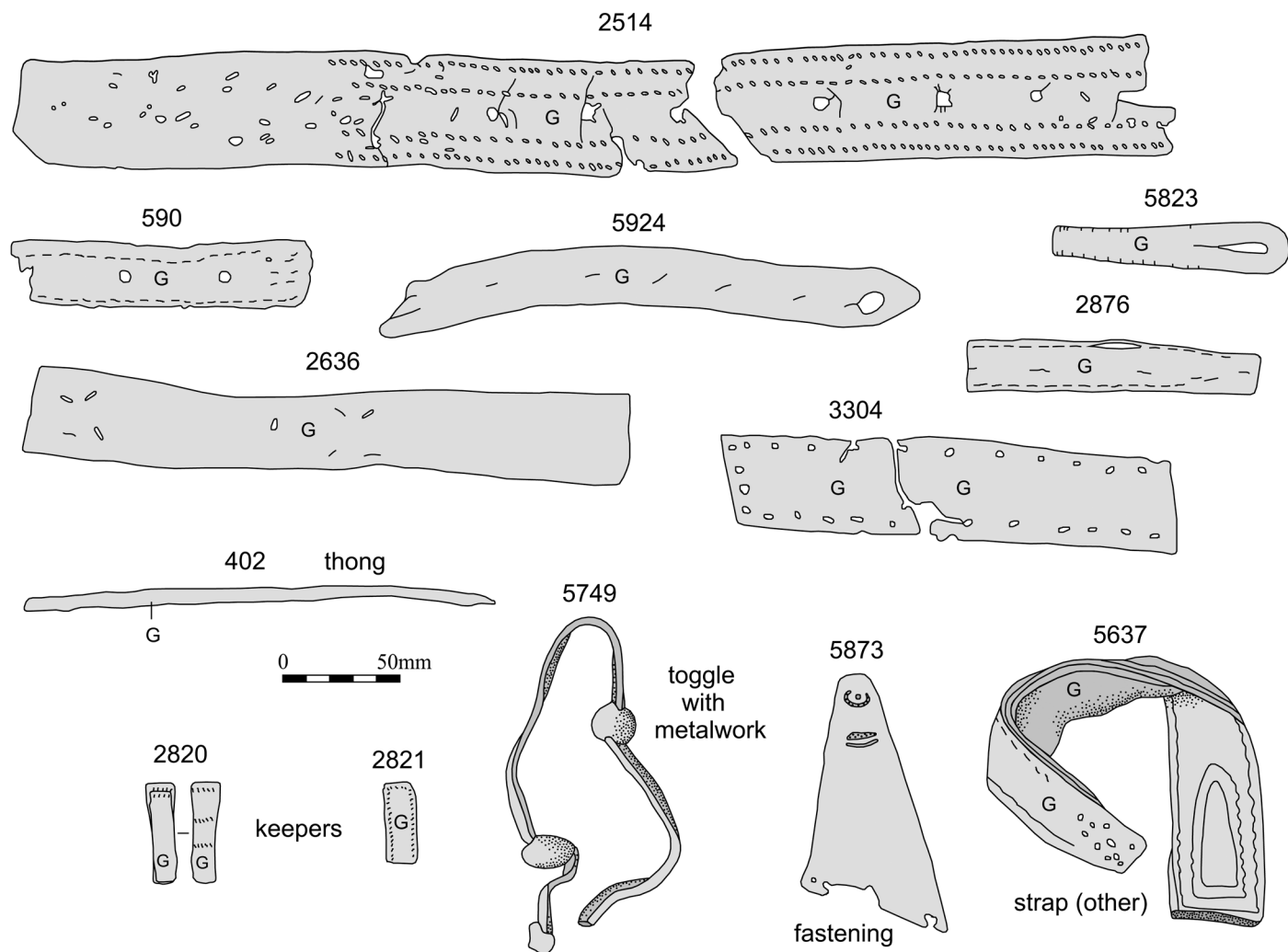
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
867/A8634b	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
5873/A03–0028	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s

Keepers (Illus 152).

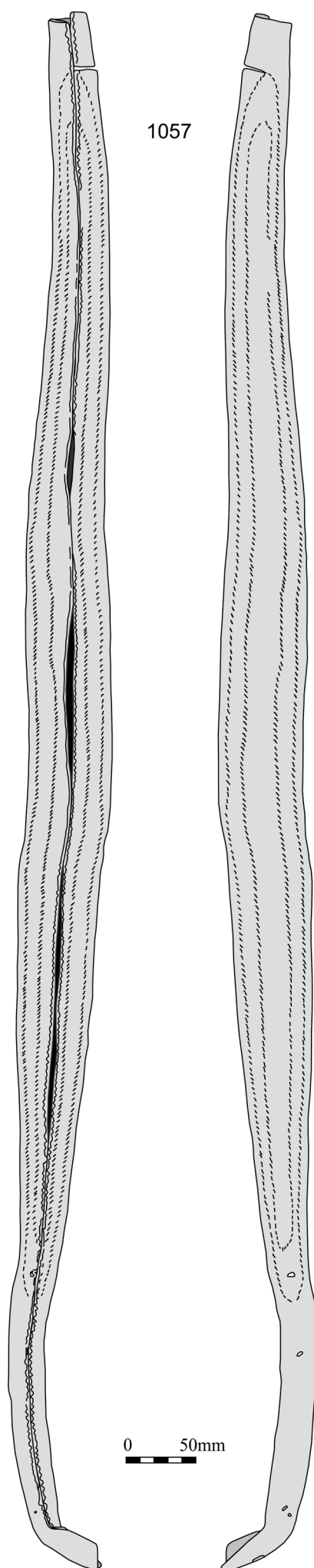
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
2820/A03–0273d	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
2821/A03–0273e	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc



Illus 151 Straps of single thickness.



Illus 152 Straps of single thickness; other strap; keepers; toggle with metalwork; fastening.



Sheaths (Illus 154–6)

Seventeen sheaths were found; two long examples were probably for daggers, short swords or long knives. The rest were short, intended to hold everyday knives and were almost certainly civilian in character. Eleven of these short sheaths were decorated with a variety of motifs, including hatchings, zigzags, diamonds and fleurs-de-lys. Of the 17 sheaths, two were found in deposits that dated from the late 12th century and four were found in 13th-century deposits. Seven, that is just over 50% of the stratified examples, came from contexts that had been laid down during the first half of the 14th century. The majority were recovered from Rig V (3), Rig VI (6) and from Midden 1.5b which was laid down in Rigs VI and VII (3), with another from Rig VII. Mainly recovered singly, it is perhaps noteworthy that two were retrieved from the Courtyard of B34, a small backland building, while another three were recovered from M1.5b which succeeded that building.

Sheaths, long plain (Illus 154)

Cat Nos 739/A9143 (Illus 154) and 5872/A03–0019 (Illus 154) were both made out of a single piece of leather that has been folded twice and stitched together on the reverse with a butted edge–grain seam. Short slits parallel to each folded edge of Cat No 739/A9143 suggest that this sheath may also have been stitched along these edges. This sheath is approximately 630mm long; it is straight, tapering towards its foot. At its upper end, it has a large oval hole with 12 smaller holes above and below, probably for attachment to a belt. It has been suggested that this might be a strap or belt (folded twice) but a long sheath still seems the most likely use.

Cat No 5872/A03–0019 is shorter, only 360mm long and is slightly curved, indicating that it was made for a curved blade, possibly that of a hunting knife; its foot is rounded, not sharply pointed. While Cat No 5872/A03–0019 came from unstratified deposits, Cat No 739/A9143 was detected in a late 12th-century backland pit.

Sheaths, short plain (Illus 154)

Four of the short sheaths were plain, as for example Cat Nos 1116/A9889 (Illus 154) and 5875/A03–0037a (Illus 154). They were constructed from a single piece of leather folded twice and stitched up the centre of the reverse with a butted edge–grain seam, with the exception of Cat No 1116/A9889, which had been sewn with a thong. It was of late 12th- to mid-13th-century date. Cat Nos 3718/A03–0160b and 3984/A03–0170a were of early 14th-century date, while Cat No 5875/A03–0037a was unstratified. Two (50%) of the four sheaths came from Rig VI.

Illus 153 Long strap folded twice.

Sheaths, overall (Illus 154–6).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
570/A9120	4	V	M10	IId–IIg
739/A9143	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
1116/A9889	3	VI	M6a	IIg–IIId
1224/A8183	4	V	MC120a	IIh–IVa
1360/A8002	4	V	MC143	IVaa
3047/A8334	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3717/A03–0160a	7	VI	B34, Courtyard	Va
3718/A03–0160b	7	VI	B34, Courtyard	Va
3869/A03–0070	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3875/A03–0118	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3984/A03–0170a	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
5220/A03–0130	7	VII	M8a, T7193	Va, Vaa
5395/A3192	4	VI	P1a	Vd
5770/A12573	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5868/A03–0004a	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s
5872/A03–0019	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s
5875/A03–0037a	7–10	VI–VII	Unstratified	u/s

Sheaths, long plain (Illus 154).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
739/A9143	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
5872/A03–0019	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s

Sheaths, short plain (Illus 154).

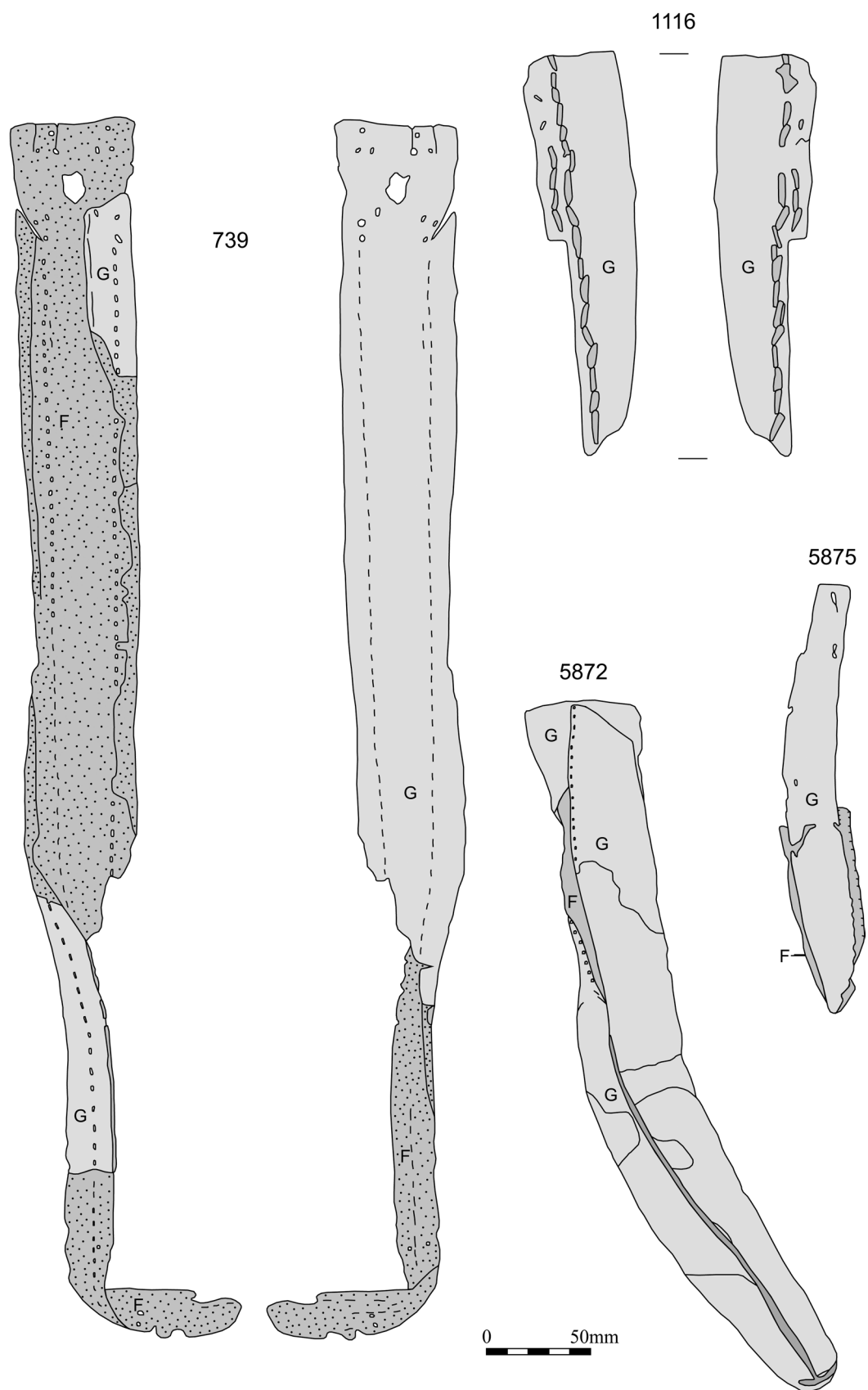
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
1116/A9889	3	VI	M6a	IIg–IIId
3718/A03–0160b	7	VI	B34, Courtyard	Va
3984/A03–0170a	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
5875/A03–0037a	7–10	VI–VII	Unstratified	u/s

Sheaths, decorated (Illus 155–156)

The 11 decorated sheaths were made out of a single piece of leather. In two examples (Cat Nos 1360/A8002 (Illus 156) and 5220/A03–0130 (Illus 156), the leather had been folded once and the edges sewn together with a grain to flesh seam. The rest had been folded twice and stitched up the centre of the reverse with a butted edge to grain seam. Four sheaths had a projecting upper part, to accommodate a wide haft: Cat Nos 1224/A8183 (Illus 155); 1360/A8002 (Illus 156); 3047/A8334 (Illus 155); and 5868/A03–0004a (Illus 155). The lower part of Cat No 1224/A8183 (Illus 155) had been folded twice, but the upper part only once. Holes for the attachment of the sheath to a belt or clothing or even to a larger sheath were noted on the reverse of six sheaths: Cat Nos 1224/A8183 (Illus 155); 3047/A8334 (Illus 155); 3869/A03–0070 (Illus 156); 5220/A03–0130 (Illus 156); 5770/A12573 (Illus 156); and 5868/A03–0004a (Illus 155). On three examples, these

holes had penetrated as far as the decorated front of the sheath: Cat Nos 3047/A8334, 5770/A12573 and 5868/A03–0004a. It has been noted that suspension holes are usually crude and often do not respect the decoration; they were probably made by the owner or user of the sheath (Cowgill et al 1987, 5).

Three methods of decoration were used: engraving, punching and stamping. Lines such as those marking out panels, hatching, chevrons, curvilinear designs, shield motifs and lozenges enclosing stamped patterns, were engraved with a blunt tool, most probably onto wet leather (LMMC, 185). One sheath, Cat No 1360/A8002 (Illus 156), had been punched with a hollow tool, to produce dots enclosed within diamonds. Three sheaths, Cat Nos 3869/A03–0070 (Illus 156), 5770/A12573 (Illus 156) and 5395/A3192 (Illus 156), have been stamped, most probably with a metal stamp (ibid). The first two sheaths were stamped with fleurs-de-lys,



Illus 154 *Plain sheaths.*

the third with a bird, possibly a hawk, sitting on a perch. None of the images are clear; this may be caused by wear to the sheath itself, but it is possible that the stamps were worn when used.

The decoration of the four sheaths with projecting upper parts has been divided into separate panels. The upper part of Cat No 1224/A8183 (Illus 155), for example, has a rectangular panel with three rows of two ovals or shields, while the lower panel has been filled with a simple curvilinear design. The reverse has been scored with irregular hatching. Similarly, the upper panel of Cat No 5868/A03–0004a (Illus 155) has been decorated with bands of diagonal hatching, while a rope pattern fills the lower part of the sheath. Bands of diagonal hatching also occur on the top part of the reverse; the lower part is undecorated. Alternating zones of diagonal lines have been engraved on the front of the projection of Cat No 3047/A8334 (Illus 155); the rest of the upper part of the sheath, including the reverse, has been divided into three panels, each filled with alternating diagonal lines. The panel at the front has small shields engraved between the diagonal lines. The front of the lower part of the sheath has been decorated with a simple curvilinear design, enclosed within a long thin panel bordered by dots. Shallow dots and stylised elongated S on the lower part of the fold of the sheath, as well as the upper panel referred to above, indicate that the sheath was decorated before it was folded. Cat No 1360/A8002 (Illus 156) has the same decoration, top and bottom, but divided into two separate panels. The decoration consists of neatly engraved diamonds, each enclosing a punched hole. The zones on either side of the diamonds contain panels with bands of four diagonal strokes. The fold has been decorated with chevrons, indicating that this sheath was also decorated before it was folded.

The sheaths without a projecting part use the same decorative motifs but are usually not divided into upper and lower panels. Cat No 570/A9120 (Illus 155) is decorated on both front and rear with bands of diagonal hatching, while Cat No 3875/A03–0118 (Illus 155) bears vertical zigzags, two on the front and one on the reverse. The small scrap of Cat No

3717/A03–0160a (Illus 155), which was probably part of a sheath, was engraved with a very rough lattice pattern. The fold and part of the front of Cat No 5220/A03–0130 (Illus 156) has been decorated with a star pattern of two interlocking ovals, possibly representing shields. The remaining area on the front has been filled with rectangles, alternately plain or containing vertical or horizontal strokes. Cat No 3869/A03–0070 (Illus 156) is more elaborately decorated, with a division into upper and lower panels. The upper panel is divided into three horizontal bands. The top one is filled with six spirals, the middle one is plain; the lowest band contains rectangles enclosing shields and debased lozenges that enclose fleurs-de-lys. The lower panel is decorated with opposing zigzags, forming lozenges that enclose worn and sometimes indistinct fleurs-de-lys.

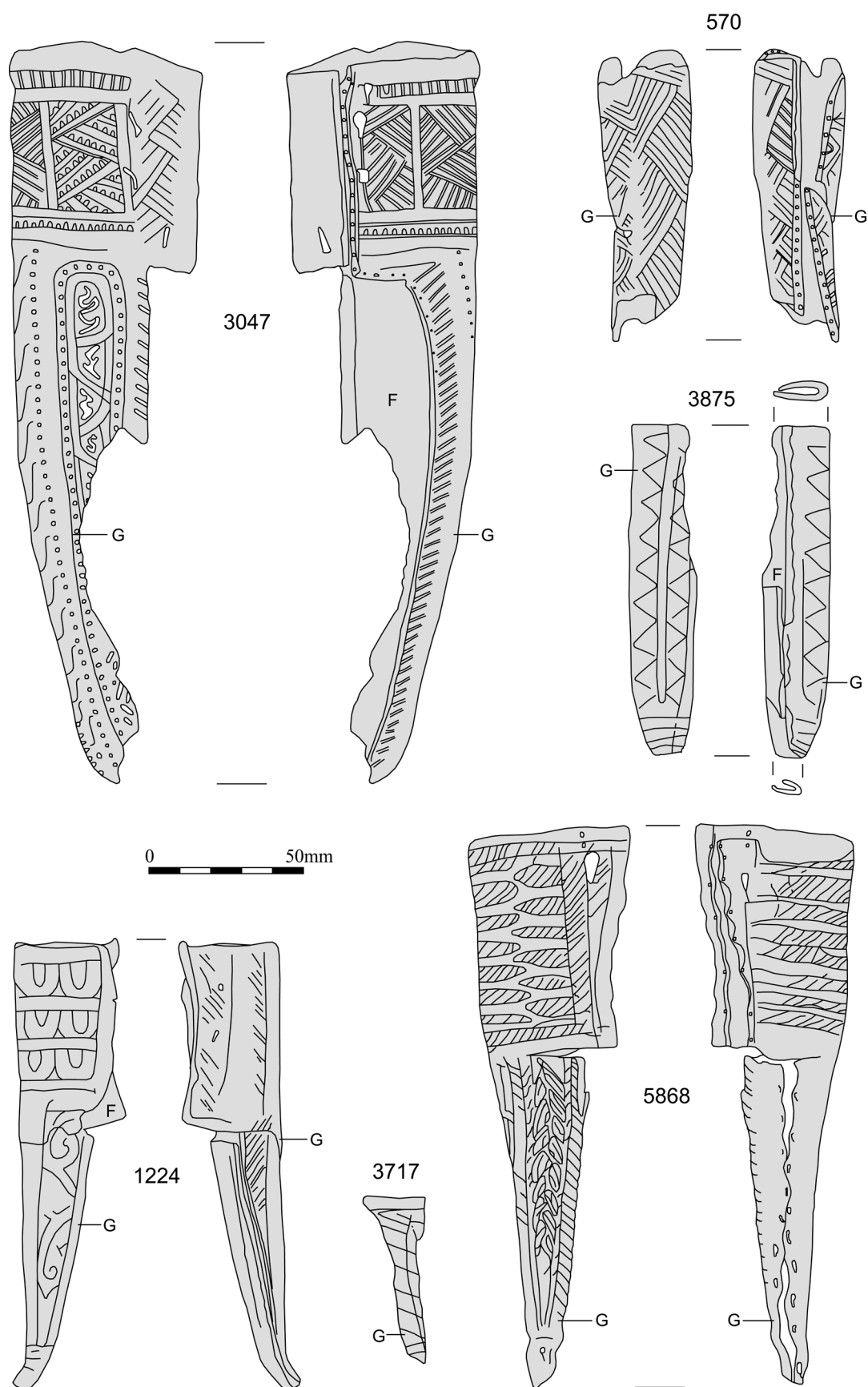
Cat Nos 5770/A12573 (Illus 156) and 5395/A3192 (Illus 156) have been stamped all over, the former with fleurs-de-lys, the latter with a bird, all enclosed within lozenges or diamonds (see above).

These sheaths ranged in date from the late 12th to the mid-14th century (Period II, 1, 9%; Period IV, 3, 27%; Period V, 5, 46%; Unstratified, 2, 18%). The earliest was Cat No 570/A9120, with diagonal hatching, from a late 12th-century context. Cat No 1224/A8183, with shields and curvilinear design belonged to the first half of the 13th century. Cat Nos 1360/A8002 and 3047/A8334, with lozenges, hatching, shields and curvilinear design, were found in layers dating to the second half of the 13th century. Cat Nos 5220/A03–0130, 3875/A03–0118, 3717/A03–0160a, 3869/A03–0070 and 5395/A3192 came from early to mid-14th-century contexts; their principal decorative motifs included shields, lozenges, spirals, fleurs-de-lys and birds. Cat Nos 5868/A03–0004a and 5770/A12573 were unstratified.

Sheaths with similar construction and decoration have been found in London, Coventry, York, King's Lynn, Oxford, Southampton and Waterford (Tatton-Brown 1975, 163–4; LMMC, 185–199; Cowgill et al 1987, 54; Chatwin 1934, 60; Richardson 1959, 102–5; Mould et al 2003, 3369–89; Goodfellow and Thornton 1972, 96–7; Clarke and Carter 1977,

Sheaths (decorated) (Illus 155–6).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
570/A9120	4	V	M10	IId–IIg
1224/A8183	4	V	MC120a	IIh–IVa
1360/A8002	4	V	MC143	IVaa
3047/A8334	3	VI	M1.4d	IVb,IVc
3717/A03–0160a	7	VI	B34, Courtyard	Va
3869/A03–0070	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3875/A03–0118	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
5220/A03–0130	7	VII	M8a, T7193	Va,Vaa
5395/A3192	4	VI	P1a	Vd
5770/A12573	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5868/A03–0004a	7–10	VI–VIII	Unstratified	u/s



Illus 155 Decorated sheaths.

364–6; Hassall 1976, 294–5; Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 296, 299; Hurley 1997, 736–42). Parallels also exist in Scandinavia, whither they appear to have been exported from England (Blomqvist 1938, 189–219, quoted in *LMMC*, 157, 189, 190). Diagonal hatching was frequently used on sheaths, particularly as background. Examples of all-over use of diagonal hatching have been found at the Hungate and Coppergate (10th–14th centuries) sites, York; Custom House site, London; and King's Lynn (Richardson 1959, 103–4, Fig 29, no 3 [13th–14th centuries]; Mould et al 2003, 3369–89; Tatton-Brown 1975, 162–3, Fig 29, no 116 [early–mid-14th century]; Clarke and Carter 1977, 364–6, Fig 169, no 92 [c1250–1350]). Short zigzags were commonly used to fill in the space on either side of a decorated panel but were less often employed on their own as major motifs. Two examples do survive, nevertheless, in the Museum of London, as well as from Coppergate, York (*LMMC*, 191–2, Fig 59, A2351 [15th century]; Cowgill et al 1987, 162, no 483 [unstratified]; Mould et al 2003, 3369–89). The simple curvilinear designs on Cat Nos 1224/A8183 and 3047/A8334 probably represent attempts at reproducing acanthus scroll. Debased acanthus scroll was often used to enclose motifs such as the imaginary beasts on sheath no 1 from the Hungate, York (Richardson 1959, 102–103, Fig 29 no 1). Two examples of extremely simple designs, similar to those on Cat Nos 1224/A8183 and 3047/A8334, occur on another sheath from the Hungate, dated to late 12th–13th centuries (Richardson 1959, 103–4, Fig 29, no 2) and on a sheath in the British Museum (No 1903.6.23.72), on a larger scale than on Cat No 1224/A8183. More elaborate curvilinear motifs include interlaced and plaited designs, such as the rope pattern mentioned above. Several examples of rope pattern have been found in London (late 12th century, early–mid-14th century); Hull and Gloucester (12th–early 13th centuries) (Cowgill et al 1987, 115–16, no 372, 132–4, nos 405 and 409; Tatton-Brown 1975, 162–3, Fig 29, no 113; British Museum, No 1903.6.23.71, 56.7.1; Watkin 1987, Fig 131, no 435; Watkin 1983).

The use of conventionalised heraldic devices such as shields, lozenges and fleurs-de-lys as decorative motifs on these sheaths does not imply that the owners were entitled to wear such emblems, but rather that they wished to imitate the nobility (Richardson 1959, 106). Sheaths with elaborate shields are known from Coventry and London (Chatwin 1934, 60, nos 1, 2, 4, 11, 12; *LMMC*, 190, Plate XL, A3664 [13th century?]). Simpler shield patterns more similar to those from this site have been found at Kirk Close, Perth (13th–14th centuries); Hull; King's Lynn (c1350–1500); Custom House site, London (early–mid-14th century) and the Barbican ditch, Oxford (13th–15th centuries) (Thomas 1987, 182; Watkin 1987, Fig 131, no 433; Clarke and Carter 1977, 364–5, Fig 169, nos 39 and 90; Tatton-Brown 1975, 162–3, Fig 29, no 110, no 115, small holder for a ?bottle; Hassall 1976, 295–6, Fig 25, nos 6, 8, part of belt?). Lozenges or diamonds were commonly used on sheaths to enclose punched or stamped

motifs, as demonstrated by examples from London (early–mid-14th century); Oxford (13th–15th century); Southampton (late 13th century); King's Lynn (c1250–1500); and Coventry (Tatton-Brown 1975, 163–4, Fig 30, 119; *LMMC*, 191, Plate XLII, no 1, British Museum no 1903.6.23.70; Hassall 1976, 294–5, no 1; Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, 296, 299, Fig 262, no 2157; Clarke and Carter 1977, 364–5, Fig 169, nos 89 and 91; Chatwin 1934, 60, nos 1, 2, 7, 11).

Cat No 1360/A8002, with lozenges enclosing dots, is almost identical to a sheath in the British Museum (No 1903.23.70); the latter is slightly larger, but the proportions of the sheath and the layout of its decoration are strikingly similar. The Museum of London possesses another parallel, larger again (M. IV 85 4650). The same form of decoration also survives on sheaths from Kirk Close, Perth (13th–14th centuries); London (early–mid-13th century); King's Lynn (c1250–1350); Newcastle (mid-13th century–mid-14th century) and Bristol Bridge, Bristol (13th–14th centuries) (Thomas 1987, 182, no 25; Cowgill et al 1987, 115–16, no 373, 156, no 465 [unstratified]; Dixon 1988, 102, Fig 42; Thomas forthcoming a). Fleurs-de-lys were very common decorative motifs; examples of them enclosed within lozenges survive from London (late 13th century–mid-14th century); Oxford (13th–15th centuries); Southampton (late 13th century); King's Lynn (c1250–1500); Bristol Bridge, Bristol; and Hull (*LMMC*, 191, Plate XLII, no 1–A3683; Tatton-Brown 1975, 162–3, Fig 29, nos 114 and 119; Cowgill et al 1987, nos 391 and 392; Hassall 1976, 294–5, Fig 25, no 1; Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, II, 296, Fig 262, no 2157; Clarke and Carter 1977, 364–5, Fig 169, no 89; Thomas forthcoming a; Watkin 1987, Fig 131). Cat No 3869/A03–0070, with its opposing zigzags enclosing fleurs-de-lys, is paralleled by two sheaths, from the Barbican Ditch, Oxford (13th–15th centuries) and the Custom House site, London (early–mid-14th century) (Hassall 1976, 294–5, Fig 25, no 1, on top front and lower back; Tatton-Brown 1975, 162–3, Fig 30, no 119, lower part).

Discussion

The parallels described above demonstrate that the decorated sheaths from this site were of a very common type. The main motifs (hatching, zigzags, curvilinear designs, shields, lozenges and fleurs-de-lys) were used frequently on leather, and especially on sheaths. The dating of the Perth High Street sheaths corresponds to that suggested by parallels, with all but one of the nine dated sheaths probably belonging to the 13th to mid 14th centuries. This group of 11 sheaths is perhaps best paralleled in decoration and date by those from the Custom House site, London. The decoration is very similar in both groups and not as elaborate as that on the majority of the sheaths in the Museum of London and the British Museum (personal observation). All 14 of the Custom House sheaths are of early to mid-14th-century date, while the High Street examples,

as discussed above, are mainly of 13th- to early 14th-century date.

The striking similarity between Cat No 1360/A8002 and the British Museum's No 1903.6.23.70 suggests that decorated sheaths might have been imported to Perth from London. This hypothesis is strengthened by Blomqvist's belief that the Lund sheaths were imports from London (Blomqvist 1938, in *LMC*, 187, 190). However, the motifs used, especially the diamonds and dots on Cat No 1360/A8002, were very common and were easily imitated. The crude nature of the attachment holes indicates that they were used locally. Therefore the possibility of their being made for export should be discounted.

Although, as discussed above, decorated knife sheaths occur regularly in medieval leather assemblages, they are not as common as footwear, and could accordingly be considered as an indicator of wealth and status. It is vital, on the other hand, to remember that the heraldic devices were used as imitative motifs, not as genuine symbols of nobility. As with the decorated uppers, engraved and stamped designs involved expertise and time, and thus would have made the finished product more expensive than an unadorned version.

Waste material: offcuts and scraps

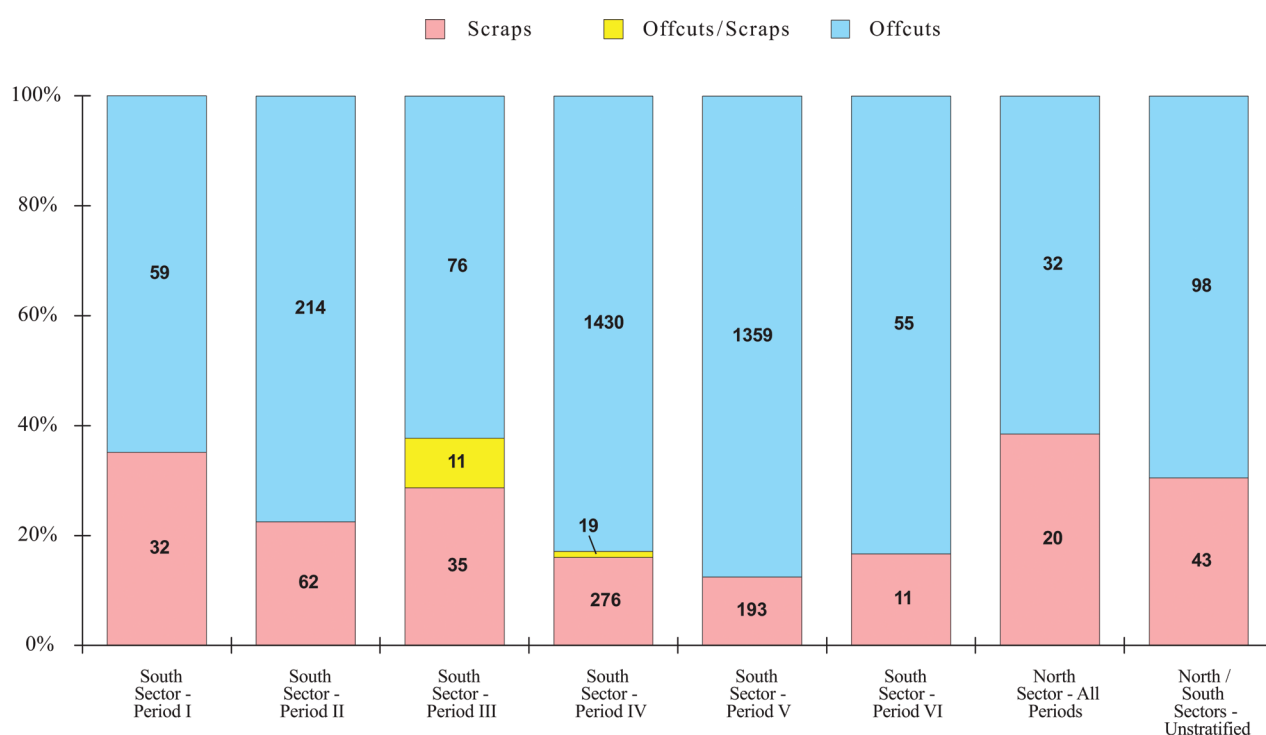
The waste material includes not only the cut fragments of soles and uppers referred to above but also offcuts and other scraps. At least 3323 offcuts and 700 scraps survive. There were also 30 fragments that could have been either offcuts or scraps. Offcuts have been defined

as having at least one cut edge, while scraps have no cut edges, only torn ones. The offcuts consist of triangles, short, thin strips, rectangles, ovals and trapeziums, as well as many irregular shapes. The offcuts and scraps include both unworn and worn leather.

Many of the more irregular offcuts and scraps are skin offcuts or edges of skins, ie the primary offcuts identified by van Driel-Murray (1985, 45–51). These show that the High Street leather-workers started with whole skins, which they first trimmed. Some offcuts have several parallel short slits; these are possibly identification marks, made when the skins were pegged out to dry, as for example Cat Nos 5878/A03–0040b (Illus 159) and 5019/A03–0209 (Illus 159) (Biddle 1990, 245–8, Fig 53b; Ayers and Murphy 1983, Fig 21, nos 1 and 2). One triangular offcut has two converging rows of shallow depressions (Cat No 421/A03.0015d (Illus 159); these may be tooth-marks, suggesting that the leather-worker used his mouth as an extra hand (I Carlisle pers comm).

The rectangular, triangular and trapezoidal shapes are secondary offcuts, from cutting out soles, uppers and other objects. The thick triangles, usually with curved edges, are still unworn and are particularly indicative of cutting out soles from new leather. The thin strips, both long and short, are trimmings; these include many tiny snippets. They represent a third stage in the cutting-out process. Other more worn offcuts are probably fragments of objects cut up for reuse. This includes some larger objects.

Following van Driel-Murray's discussion of the three principal types of offcut, primary, secondary and trimming, an attempt was made to identify these in the High Street assemblage. Unfortunately, most of the



Illus 157 Number and percentage of waste material categories arranged by period.

offcuts were not conserved and are therefore no longer available for study. Accordingly, only 285 could be examined.

The three types recognised by van Driel-Murray were all identified, as well as a fourth, offcuts resulting from reuse. Primary offcuts accounted for 29% of the sample (82). Thirty of these had loosely oversewn edges, perhaps to prevent the hides from splitting; four had several parallel slits, possibly identification marks. Another offcut had a large oval hole, which is probably a peg-hole (Cat No 5259/A03-0053). The greater proportion of the sample proved to be secondary offcuts (132 fragments; 46%). These included triangles (42), wide strips (26), oblongs (13), trapeziums (10), semi-circles (3) and one square. Of particular interest were two double triangles and one double trapezium. The triangles are almost certainly from either side of a sole, while the double trapezium is possibly the negative left behind by cutting-out a leg-flap or side-piece of an upper. At least 56 trimmings were recognised, as well as 15 offcuts cut from used leather.

Primary and secondary offcuts in this sample occurred in Periods I–V, trimmings in Periods I, IV and V and reuse offcuts in Periods IV and V. However, as this sample forms such a small part of the original assemblage, no significance should be placed on the proportions surviving from each Period. In the South Sector, the quantities of waste material increases with each medieval period, from 91 (2%) items in Period I to 276 (7%) in Period II, 122 (3%) in Period III, 1725 (42%) in Period IV, 1552 (39%) in Period V; 66 (2%) were either unstratified or from Period VI. This suggests that by 1250–1350, leather-working, especially shoe making and repairing, was a flourishing and growing trade.

Miscellaneous fragments

(Illus 158–164)

The leather also included over 100 miscellaneous fragments, about a third of which are too insubstantial to merit discussion. Most of these were from contexts dated 1250–1350 (Periods IV and V).

Four of the miscellaneous fragments have been decorated. The earliest, Cat No 481/A10503 (Illus 158), is a trapezoidal fragment with engraved slits and punched dots. It was recovered from a backland midden in Rig VI which had been laid down late in the 12th century. Cat No 2272/A03-0426b (Illus 158), a triangular piece decorated with punched circles 3mm in diameter, was recovered from a pit in Rig VII which probably dated from the third quarter of the 13th century. Cat No 2819/A03-0273c (Illus 158) has been folded to form a rectangular container, possibly a comb case, which was probably stitched together. It has been decorated with rows of slits and a simple curvilinear motif, marked by slits. It was found in a midden in Rig VIII which dated from the late 13th century. Cat No 5767/A6203 (Illus 158) is a square fragment with

engraved rectangles, one of which is marked by a band of impressed or stamped gilt decoration, consisting of repeated candelabra and a stylised floral motif. The leather has possibly been folded. It does not appear to have been glued to anything. It came from an unstratified context and could even be post-medieval.

Miscellaneous fragments: ?clothing

(Illus 158–164)

Thirty-nine fragments are probably parts of clothing. Several large pieces appear to belong to jerkins, as, for example, Cat No 2883/A9361 (Illus 160), which has a row of 17 lace holes, as well as stitching for darts. Cat Nos 3961–3964/A03-0142b–e (Illus 163) are probably from the back of a jerkin, while Cat No 1827/A03-0376b (Illus 161) is possibly a rear shoulder piece. Cat No 194/A13004c (Illus 164) is a long strip, with a v-shape cut out of it, which might mark the side of a garment. Parallel rows of stitching are common on some of these fragments, for instance, Cat Nos 1431/A6187f (Illus 164), 2274/A03-0411a (Illus 162), 2535/A03-0409b (Illus 161) and 3888/A03-0125c (Illus 160).

Paired stitch holes and signs of gathering are another characteristic, as on Cat Nos 1897/A03-0357m and 2307/A03-0279d (Illus 160). Some smaller fragments, which are mainly triangular or trapezoidal in shape, are probably inserts or gussets, as, for example Cat Nos 91/A8688c (Illus 159), 1805/A03-0367b (Illus 159), 1826/A03-0376a (Illus 161) and 3510/A03-0220 (Illus 159). Another triangular insert, Cat No 2769/A03-0113e (Illus 161), has a small rectangle of dense grain to flesh stitching, which was probably used to attach a strap or buckle.

Cat Nos 3569–3572/A7688e–h consist of four joining pieces, linked by thongs, one of which ends in a toggle (Illus 159). These bear a striking similarity to the thongs and toggles found on Upper Type K. However, the fourth piece, beneath the thongs, which would be part of the vamp/vamp throat if this were part of a shoe, is too insubstantial and has too many stitched edges. Four other fragments, Cat Nos 1568–1571/A03-0423a–d (Cat Nos 1568 and 1569, Illus 160; Cat No 1570, Illus 163), have been folded and stitched to form substantial hems, while Cat No 26/A10499 (Illus 158) appears to be part of an elaborate, decorative binding.

The majority (31; 80%) of these fragments of clothing came from Period IV (the second half of the 13th century) and Period V (the first half of the 14th century). Six fragments were found in MC130 and Pit 7402 (MC126), five in M1.5b and four in M1.4e. The concentration of these items in Period IV and the earliest phases of Period V (during the second half of the 13th century and early 14th century), combined with the increased evidence for cobbling during these Periods, suggests that by then clothing fragments may have been stored for reuse. Perhaps significantly 15 (48%) of these clothing fragments came from just one property, Rig VII, with another five in M1.5b when Rigs VI and VII seem to have been combined.

Miscellaneous fragments (overall) (Illus 158–64).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
26/A10499	1	VI	MC006, T3852	Ib
91/A8688c	1/2	V	B10, South Room–Occupation (2b)	Icc
184/A7598	2	VI	M14b(b)	Ie
194/A13004c	2	VI	M14b(b)	Ie
195/A13004d	2	VI	M14b(b)	Ie
254/A7801b	2	V	M14b(a), Pit 3686	Id
335/A12301	3	VI	MC054a, Pit 5267, MW5265	(IIa)IIb
350/A6772j	2	VI	MC061	IIb
351/A6772k	2	VI	MC061	IIb
480/A10502	3	VI	M1.1d	IIId,IIe
481/A10503	3	VI	M1.1d	IIId,IIe
485/A10504a	3	VI	M1.1a	IIId,IIe
486/A10504b	3	VI	M1.1a	IIId,IIe
490/A10797	3	VI	MC085, WW5208	IIId,IIe
559/A9552a	3	V	B23, Construction	IIb–IIff
560/A9552b	3	V	B23, Construction	IIb–IIff
727/A11643b	4	V	M10, Pit 4554	IIId–IIlg
728/A11643c	4	V	M10, Pit 4554	IIId–IIlg
803/A10775b	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
828/A12279	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648, MW5166	<IIg(IIh)
830/A8105	4	V, VI	M11	IIh
867/A8634b	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
881/A8666c	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
905/A9366	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
958/A8813b	4	V	MC116	IIe–IIlc
969/A11252g	4	V	MC116	IIe–IIlc
1009/A8008	4	VI	M1.4a(a)	IIla–IIlc
1086/A03–0278a	9	VII	B19 (Phase 2b), North Room–Floor (2b)	IIlc
1214/A9104	3	V	M6b	IIg–IIId
1228/A8687a	4	V	MC120a	IIh–IVa
1430/A6187e	4	V	MC156	IVaa
1431/A6187f	4	V	MC156	IVaa
1443/A8692a	4	V	MC158a, Pit 2228	IVaa
1507/A03–0410b	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1508/A03–0410c	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1568/A03–0423a	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1569/A03–0423b	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1570/A03–0425c	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1571/A03–0425d	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1572/A03–0423e	7	VII	MC130	<IIlc–IVaa
1639/A8537	3	VI	B2, Floor/Foundation (1)	IVa,IVaa
1692/A5124	3	V	B3 (South), Pit 2529	IVa,IVaa
1805/A03–0367b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1826/A03–0376a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1827/A03–0376b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1882/A03–0353e	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1883/A03–0353f	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1884/A03–0353g	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1897/A03–0357m	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1992/A03–0362b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2113/A03–0377b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2272/A03–0426b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2274/A03–0411a	7	VII	MC146, Pit 7339	<IVb
2307/A03–0279d	7	VI	M1.4f	IVc

(continued)

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
2534/A03-0409a	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2535/A03-0409b	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2543/A03-0375b	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2544/A03-0375c	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2684/A03-0202e	9	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2), Pit 9301	IVaa,IVb
2695/A03-0182b	9	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2), Pit 9301	IVaa,IVb
2700/A03-0292a	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2), MF 7307	IVaa,IVb
2701/A03-0292b	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2), MF 7307	IVaa,IVb
2702/A03-0292c	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2), MF 7307	IVaa,IVb
2703/A03-0292d	7	VII	B18 (Phase 1/2), MF 7307	IVaa,IVb
2724/A03-0383	7	VII	B18 (Phases 2a & 2b), T7385	IVb
2769/A03-0113e	9	VII	B18 (Phase 2b), North Room, Hall & Hall South–Occupation (10)	IVb
2819/A03-0273c	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
2820/A03-0273d	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
2821/A03-0273e	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
2883/A9361	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb,IVc
2996/A10777	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb,IVc
3120/A8694	3	VI	M1.4d, Pit 2566	IVb,IVc
3166/A3452	2	V	M1.4g, Pit 2800	IVb,IVc
3221/A6228c	3	V, VI	M1.4c	IIIa–IVcc
3360/A03-0241a	7	VII	M9a	IVc,IVcc
3403/A04-0079b	9	VII	M9a	IVc,IVcc
3510/A03-0220	10	VIII	M9b(b), PW6166	IVc,IVcc
3569/A7688e	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3570/A7688f	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3571/A7688g	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3572/A7688h	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3585/A7795b	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3586/A7795c	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3884/A03-0121c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3888/A03-0125c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3927/A03-0136c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3928/A03-0136d	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3929/A03-0136e	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3961/A03-0142b	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3962/A03-0142c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3963/A03-0142d	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3964/A03-0142e	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
4014/A03-0165b	7	VII	P8.4	Va
4015/A03-0165c	7	VII	P8.4	Va
4151/A04-0088c	9	VII	P8.4	Va
4220/A6234b	2	V	B1(a), Construction–Levelling	IVcc,Va
4223/A6074b	3	V	B1(a), T2477	IVcc,Va
4250/A4491a	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
4251/A4491b	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
4252/A4491c	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
4254/A6410b	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
4256/A4909	2	V	B1(b), Demolition, Tumble	Va
4496/A4289d	3	V, VI	M1.5a	Va,Vaa(VI)
4820/A6237f	3	V, VI	M1.5a	Va,Vaa
4845/A03-0175r	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa
4884/A03-0114a	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa
4885/A03-0114b	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa
4938/A03-0162kk	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa
4980/A03-0174t	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa
4981/A03-0174u	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa
4982/A03-0174v	7	VII	M8a	Va,Vaa

(continued)

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
5362/A5894g	4	VI	M3b	Vd
5621/A1229a	2	VI	M4c	Vd,Vdd
5762/A9914	2	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5767/A6203	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5788/A0800j	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5823/A03-0080	7/9	VII	Modern, T7014, D7014	VI
5870/A03-0007	7-10	VI-VIII	Unstratified	u/s
5873/A03-0028	7-10	VI-VIII	Unstratified	u/s
South/North Sectors				
5985/L2766a	—	—	Unstratified	u/s
5986/L2766b	—	—	Unstratified	u/s

Miscellaneous fragments: decorated (Illus 158).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
481/A10503	3	VI	M1.1d	IId,Ile
2272/A03-0426b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2819/A03-0273c	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
5767/A6203	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s

Possible clothing from Kirk Close, Perth included two pieces with L- or T-shaped loops, as well as two matching facings; another fragment had two parallel rows of tunnel stitching (13th–14th centuries; Thomas 1987, 184–5, 189–90). Fragments of a jacket were found at Leicester, but these had buttonholes with stitched edges (14th century; Allin 1981a, 165–7). Examples from Exeter included part of a jacket with an armhole facing and a triangular gusset (Friendship-Taylor 1984, 331–3, Fig 187, 60, 61, 65). A jacket sleeve from York had a concave shaping at one end, while an elaborate binding had slots for three rows of thonging (Tweddle 1986, 255–6, 265, Fig 117, no 859, Fig 118, no 862).

Miscellaneous fragments: ?containers

Seven fragments are probably parts of purses or containers of some form. Cat Nos 485/A10504a and 486/A10504b (Illus 158), for example, have been folded and stitched, one forming a small, square case or wallet, the other a simple rectangular sheath. Cat No 5762/A9914 (Illus 159), on the other hand, resembles an oddly shaped sole; it is possibly the base of a container, whose walls were attached by a butted edge–flesh seam. Cat No 5788/A0800j (Illus 159) may be part of a similar item. Cat No 350/A6772j (Illus 159) appears to have been a purse. Cat Nos 350/A6772j, 485/A10504a, 486/A10504b and 828/A12279 all came from deposits that had been laid down in Rig VI during Period II, the second half of the 12th century. Two others (Cat Nos 5762/A9914 and 5788/A0800j) were recovered from unstratified contexts. Cat No 2819/A03-0273c was recovered from a midden, M9b(a), that had been deposited in the backland area of Rig VIII late in the 13th century.

Cases similar to Cat Nos 485/A10504a, 486/A10504b and 2819/A03-0273c, were found at Novgorod (Brisbane 1992, 181–3, Fig V, 8, nos 1–3; mostly 13th–14th centuries). Simple purses formed out of a folded piece of leather are known from London (12th–early 14th centuries); Bayham Abbey, Sussex (late 15th–early 16th centuries) and Lübeck (late 12th–mid-13th centuries) (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 342–57; Jones and Thornton 1983, 124–5, Fig 55, 26, 27; Groenman-van Waateringe and Guiran 1978, Fig 71, 1 and 2).

Miscellaneous fragments: oval (Illus 158)

Three oval fragments, Cat Nos 803/A10755b (Illus 158), 2724/A03-0383 (Illus 158) and 2996/A10777, with each narrow end rolled to form a tab, have been slashed horizontally. One was from Period II, the others came from Period IV. Other examples are known from Parliament Street and Coppergate, York (c10th century–1300); Newcastle (mid-13th–14th centuries); Chapel Lane Staith, Hull (mid–late 14th century); Dublin (late 12th century); Waterford (early 13th century) and Haithabu (Tweddle 1986, 254, Fig 117, no 885; Mould et al 2003, 3409–10; Dixon 1988, 103, Fig 36, no 280; Jackson 1979; Ard Mhúsaen na H-Eireann 1973, 188–E 71.15193; O'Rourke 1997, 726, 730, Fig 18.9.13; Groenman-van Waateringe 1984, Taf 28).

Their function is unknown. The slashing might not be decorative, but to allow the fragment to stretch. It has been suggested that these objects might be that part of a slingshot that holds the stone or metal bullet (I Carlisle pers comm). Another possibility is that they are tongues of shoes; however, none of the High Street uppers appear to have had suitable stitching to attach such uppers.

Miscellaneous fragments: ?clothing (Illus 158–64).

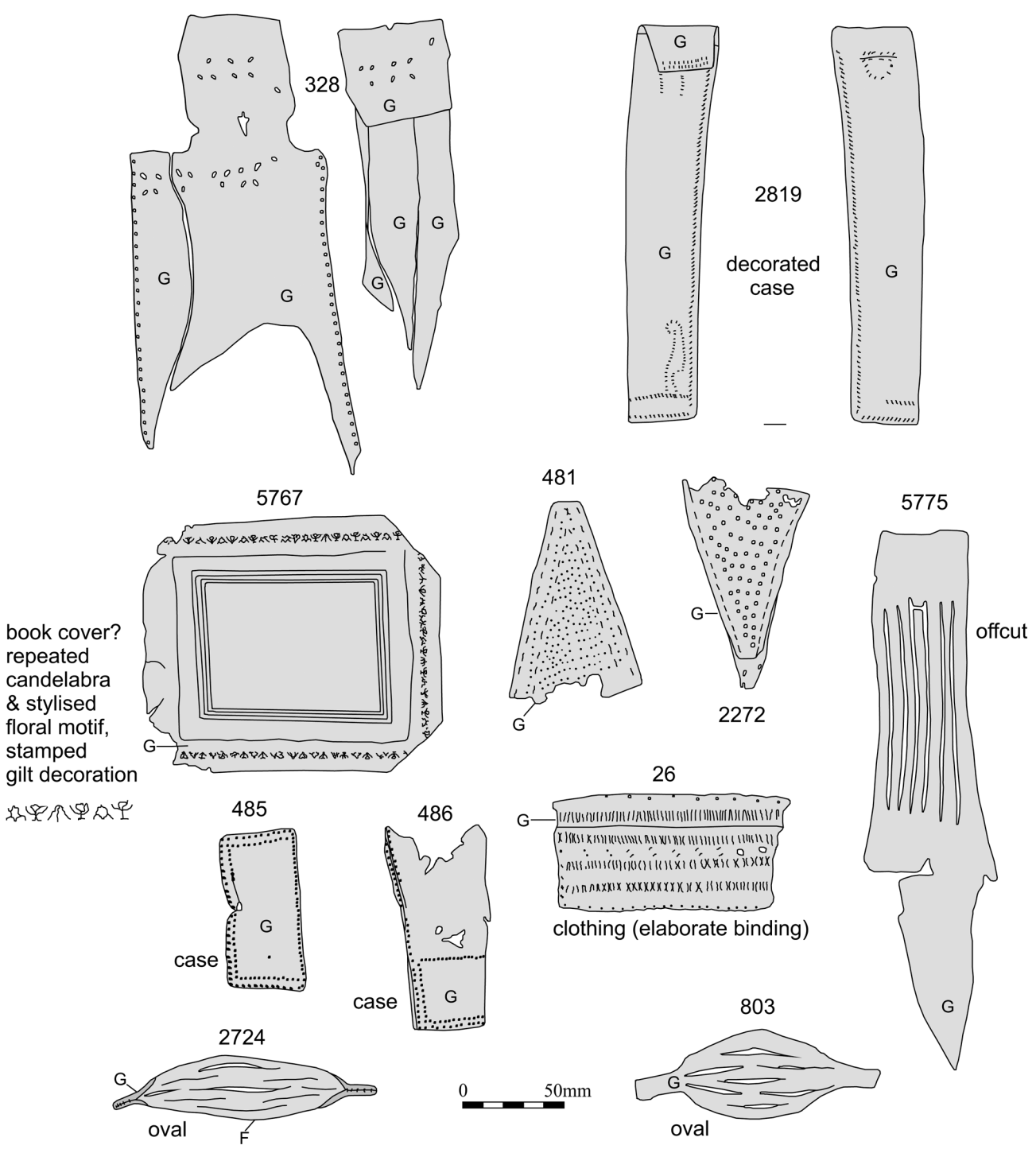
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
26/A10499	1	VI	MC006, T3852	Ib
91/A8688c	1/2	V	B10, South Room–Occupation (2b)	Icc
194/A13004c	2	VI	M14b(b)	Ie
254/A7801b	2	V	M14b(a), Pit 3686	Id
351/A6772k	2	VI	MC061	IIb
905/A9366	3	VI	M1.3	IIi
958/A8813b	4	V	MC116	IIe–IIIc
1009/A8008	4	VI	M1.4a(a)	IIIa–IIIc
1430/A6187e	4	V	MC156	IVaa
1431/A6187f	4	V	MC156	IVaa
1507/A03–0410b	7	VII	MC130	<IIIc–IVaa
1508/A03–0410c	7	VII	MC130	<IIIc–IVaa
1568/A03–0423a	7	VII	MC130	<IIIc–IVaa
1569/A03–0423b	7	VII	MC130	<IIIc–IVaa
1570/A03–0425c	7	VII	MC130	<IIIc–IVaa
1571/A03–0425d	7	VII	MC130	<IIIc–IVaa
1805/A03–0367b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1826/A03–0376a	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1827/A03–0376b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1882/A03–0353e	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1883/A03–0353f	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
1897/A03–0357m	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa,IVb
2274/A03–0411a	7	VII	MC146, Pit 7339	<IVb
2307/A03–0279d	7	VI	M1.4f	IVc
2535/A03–0409b	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2769/A03–0113e	9	VII	B18 (Phase 2b), North Room, Hall & Hall South–Occupation (10)	IVb
2821/A03–0273e	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
2883/A9361	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb,IVc
3510/A03–0220	10	VIII	M9b(b), PW6166	IVc,IVcc
3569/A7688e	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3570/A7688f	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3571/A7688g	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3572/A7688h	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3888/A03–0125c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3961/A03–0142b	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3962/A03–0142c	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3963/A03–0142d	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
3964/A03–0142e	7	VI, VII	M1.5b	Vaa
5362/A5894g	4	VI	M3b	Vd

Miscellaneous fragments: ?containers (Illus 158–9).

<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
350/A6772j	2	VI	MC061	IIb
485/A10504a	3	VI	M1.1a	IIId,IIe
486/A10504b	3	VI	M1.1a	IIId,IIe
828/A12279	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648, MW5166	<IIg(IIh)
2819/A03–0273c	10	VIII	M9b(a)	IVc
5762/A9914	2	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s
5788/A0800j	3/4	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s

Miscellaneous fragments: oval (Illus 158).

Cat/Accession	Area	Rig	Feature	Phase
South Sector				
803/A10775b	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648	<IIg(IIh)
2724/A03-0383	7	VII	B18 (Phases 2a & 2b), T7385	IVb
2996/A10777	3	V	MC155, Pit 2691	IVb,IVc



Illus 158 Miscellaneous fragments.

Miscellaneous fragments: edges loosely oversewn (Illus 164)

Eleven pieces have one or more edges loosely oversewn; similar fragments were found at Kirk Close, Perth (Thomas 1987, 183). Their function is not understood; they are possibly primary offcuts (see Waste material).

Leather fragments with metalwork attached (Illus 159)

Of the 15 fragments of leatherwork that had metalwork attached, 12 are classified as miscellaneous fragments

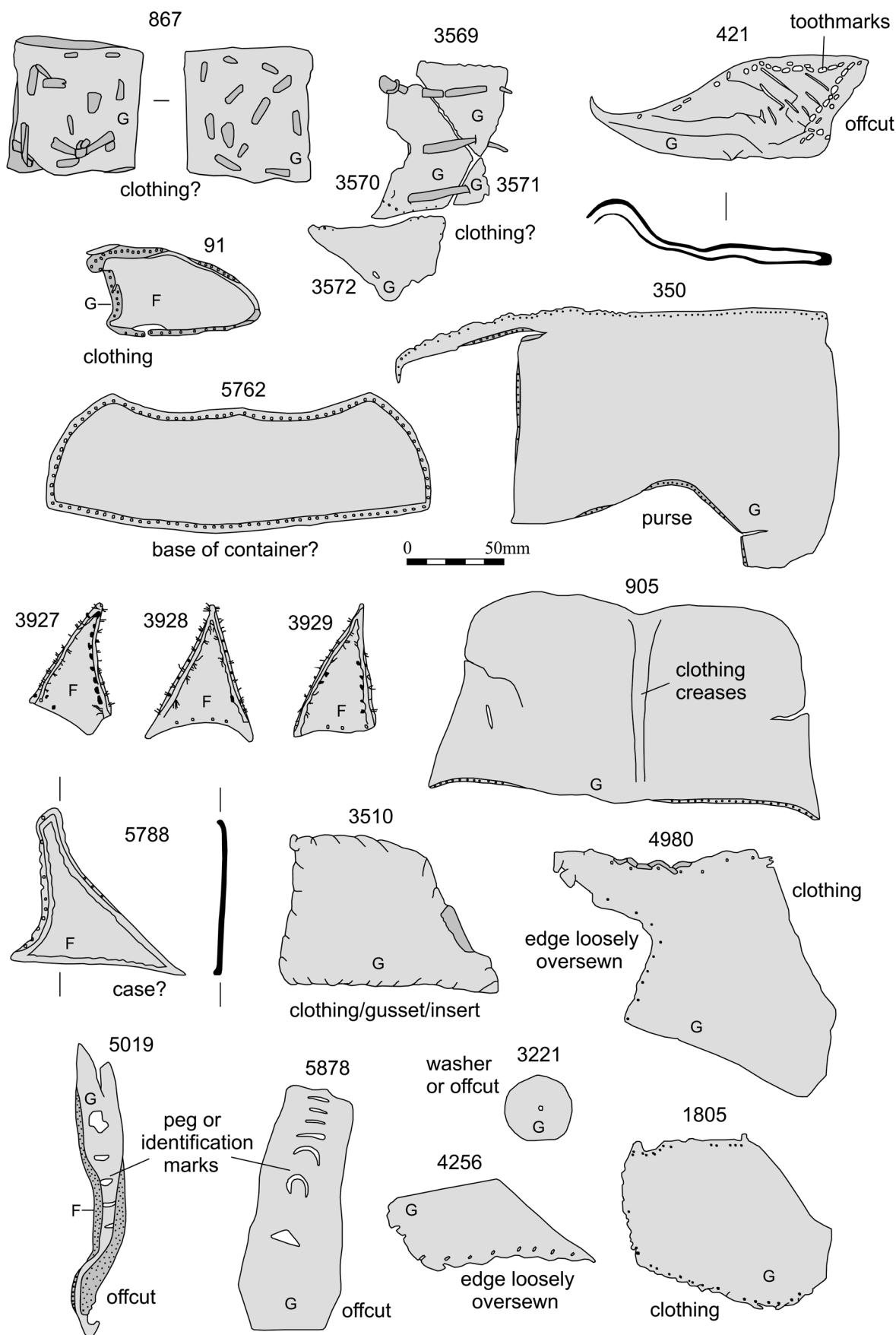
(see also Fascicule 2, The metalwork). Three pieces have bronze rivets. Cat No 1692/A5124 is an irregular strip that has been folded once, with grain surfaces exposed on both sides. Fragments of seven rivets survive in situ, as well as the holes for another 28. Cat No 1228/A8687a (Illus 164) is a rectangular fragment with two short edges folded and fastened by short rivets or nails. Cat No 1214/A9104 is a strip of leather perforated by two parallel rows of holes for 71 rivets, 23 of which survive. The rivets have heads of gold or copper on a lead base, while the shafts are of iron. Two straps from Mill Street, Perth, had iron rivets with domed heads, while impressions of rivets were found on 12 fragments from 45–75 Gallowgate, Aberdeen (Thomas and Walsh 1995; Thomas 2001a, 251).

Miscellaneous fragments: edges loosely oversewn (Illus 164).

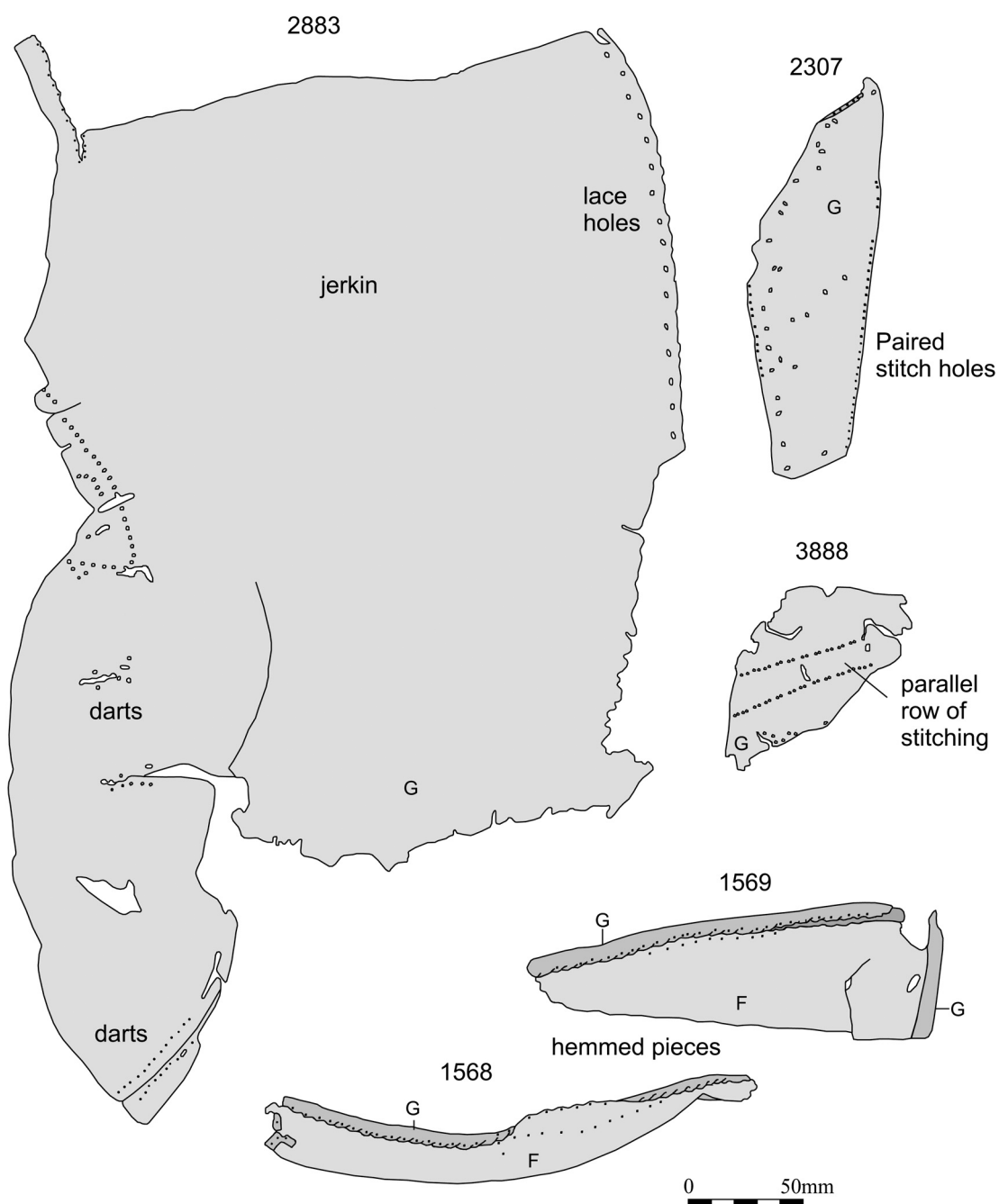
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector				
728/A11643c	4	V	M10, Pit 4554	IId–IIg
1992/A03–0362b	7	VII	MC126, Pit 7402	IVaa, IVb
2543/A03–0375b	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
2544/A03–0375c	7	VII	P8.2b	IVb
3585/A7795b	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
3586/A7795c	3	VI	M1.4e	IVcc(Va)(VI)
4223/A6074b	3	V	B1(a), T2477	IVcc, Va
4256/A4909	2	V	B1(b), Demolition, Tumble	Va
4820/A6237f	3	V, VI	M1.5a	Va, Vaa
4980/A03–0174t	7	VII	M8a	Va, Vaa

Leather fragments with metalwork attached (Illus 159).

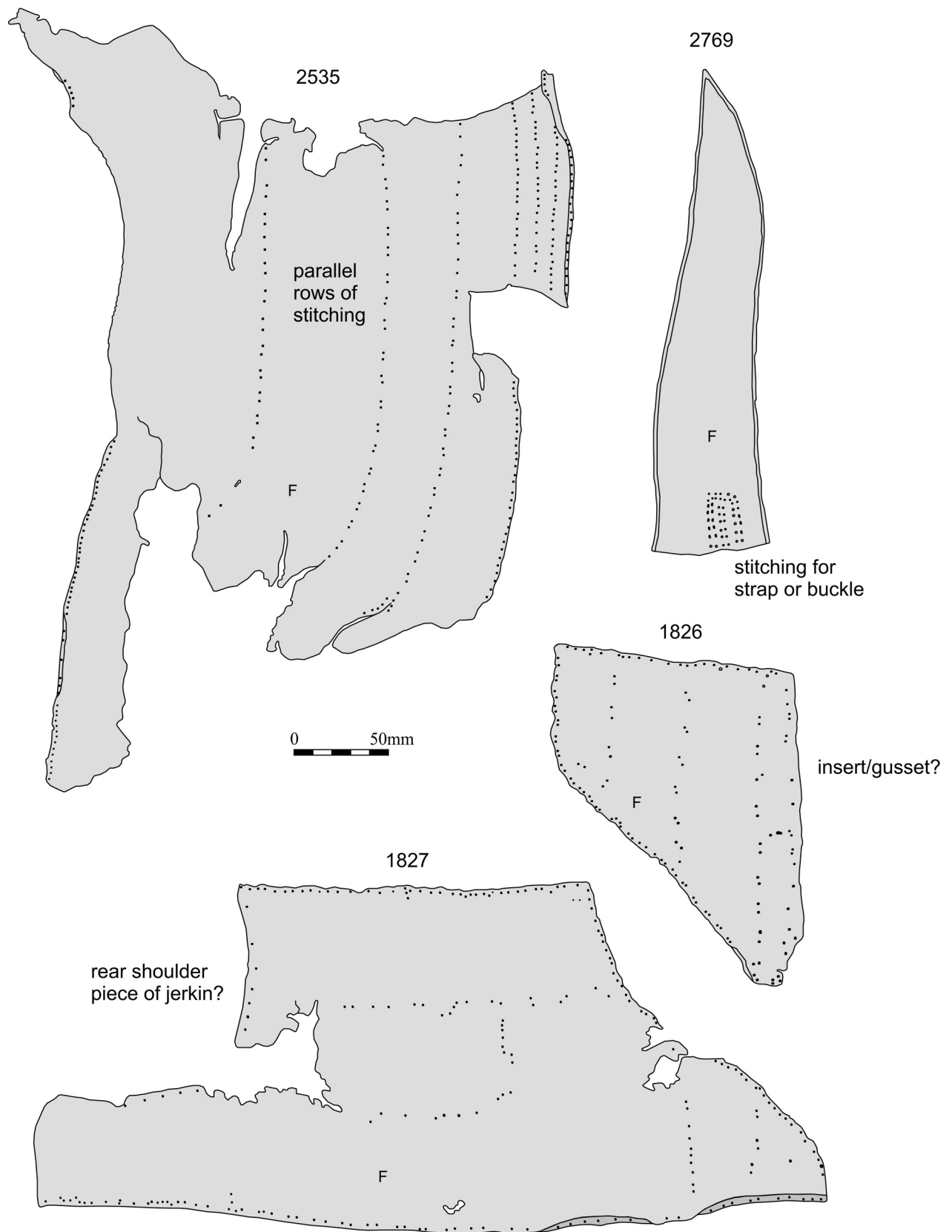
<i>Cat/Accession</i>	<i>Leather type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rig</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Phase</i>
South Sector					
153/A12312b	Strap/belt (folded twice)	3	VI	MC037a, Pit 5157	Ia–Ie
342/A6772b	Strap (single thickness)	2	VI	MC061	I Ib
828/A12279	Miscellaneous fragment	3	VI	M1.2, Pit 2648, MW5166	<IIg(IIh)
830/A8105	Miscellaneous fragment	4	V, VI	M11	IIh
1086/A03–0278a	Miscellaneous fragment	9	VII	B19 (Phase 2b), North Room–Floor (2b)	IIIc
1214/A9104	Miscellaneous fragment	3	V	M6b	IIg–IIId
1228/A8687a	Miscellaneous fragment	4	V	MC120a	IIh–IVa
1692/A5124	Miscellaneous fragment	3	V	B3 (South), Pit 2529	IVa, IVaa
2554/A04–0430	Strap (single thickness)	9	VII	P8.2b	IVb
3403/A04–0079b	Miscellaneous fragment	8	VII	M9a	IVc, IVcc
4151/A04–0088	Miscellaneous fragment	9	VII	P8.4	Va
4252/A4491c	Miscellaneous fragment	2	V	B1(b), Demolition	Va
5032/A03–0212m	Upper, rand	7	VII	M8a	Va, Vaa
5749/A5898i	Toggle	2	V, VI	Unstratified	u/s



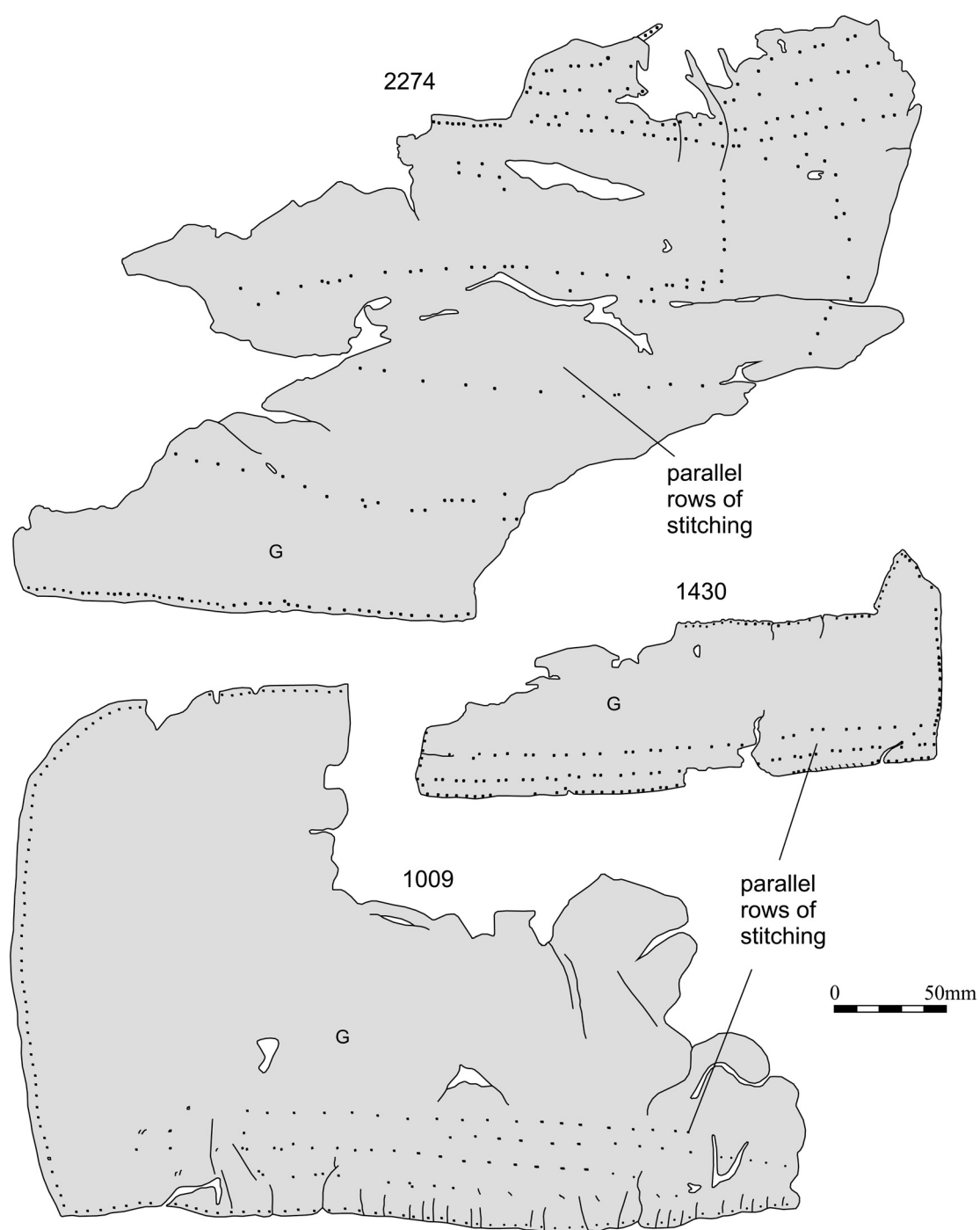
Illus 159 Miscellaneous fragments.



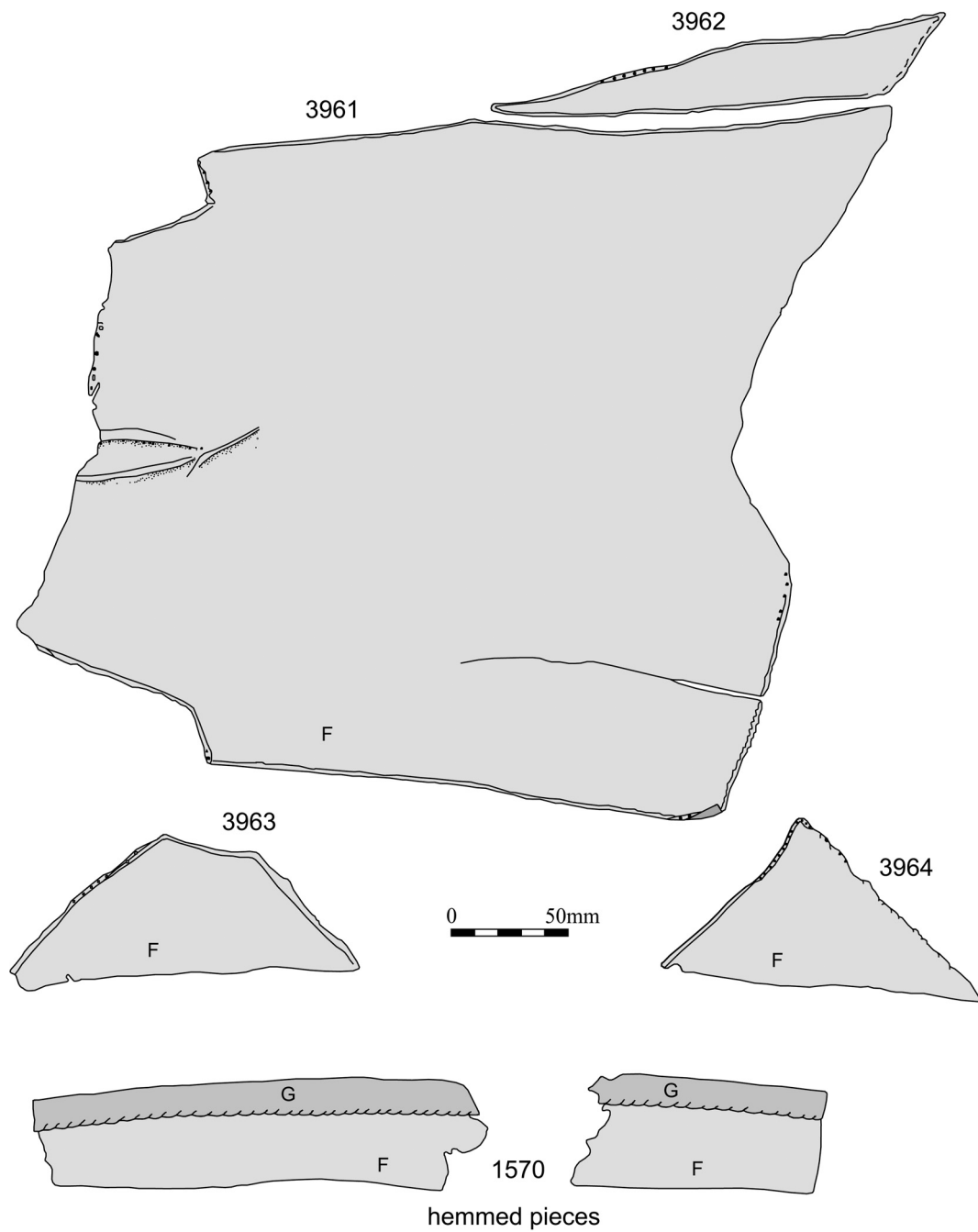
Illus 160 Miscellaneous fragments: ?clothing.



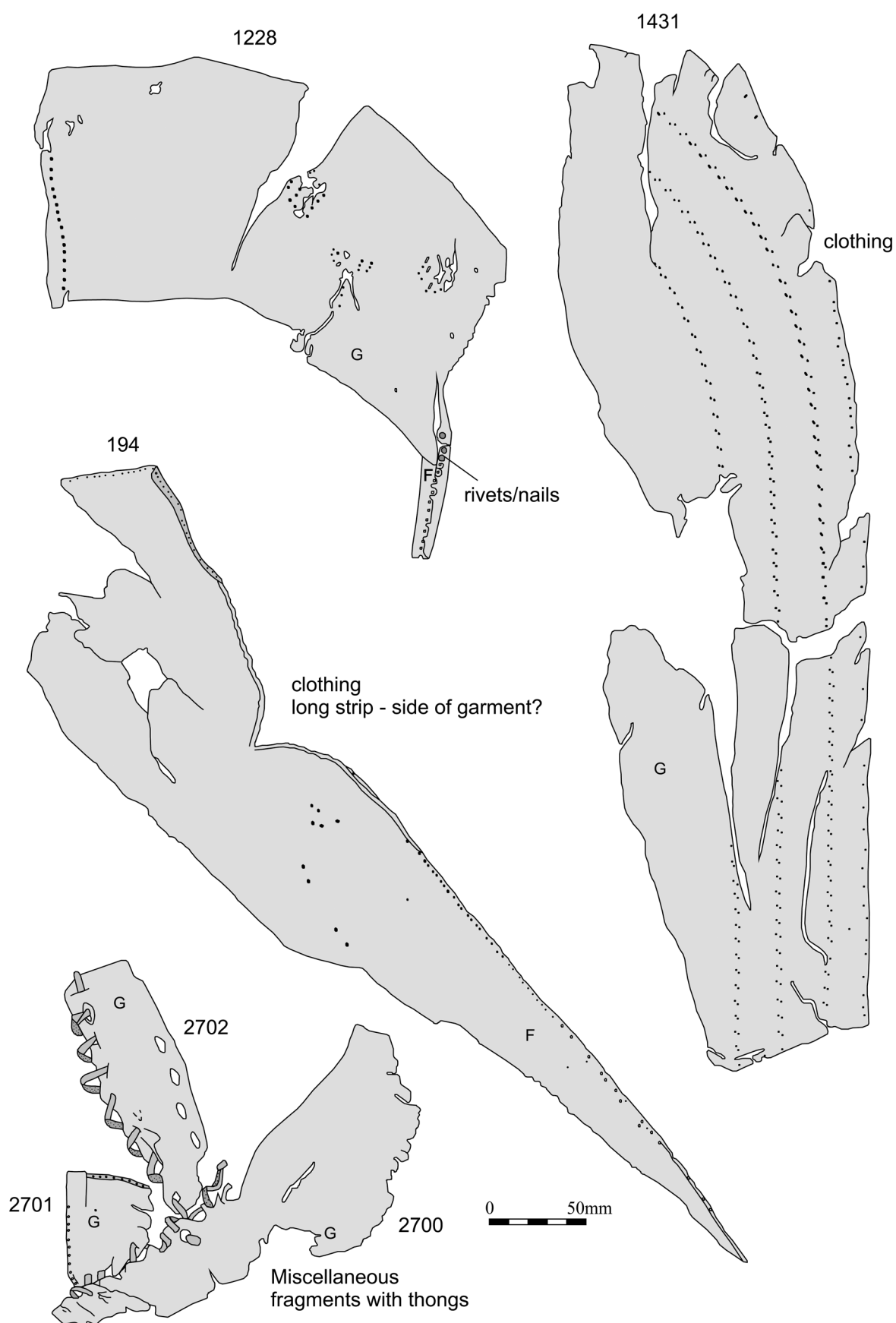
Illus 161 *Miscellaneous fragments: ?clothing.*



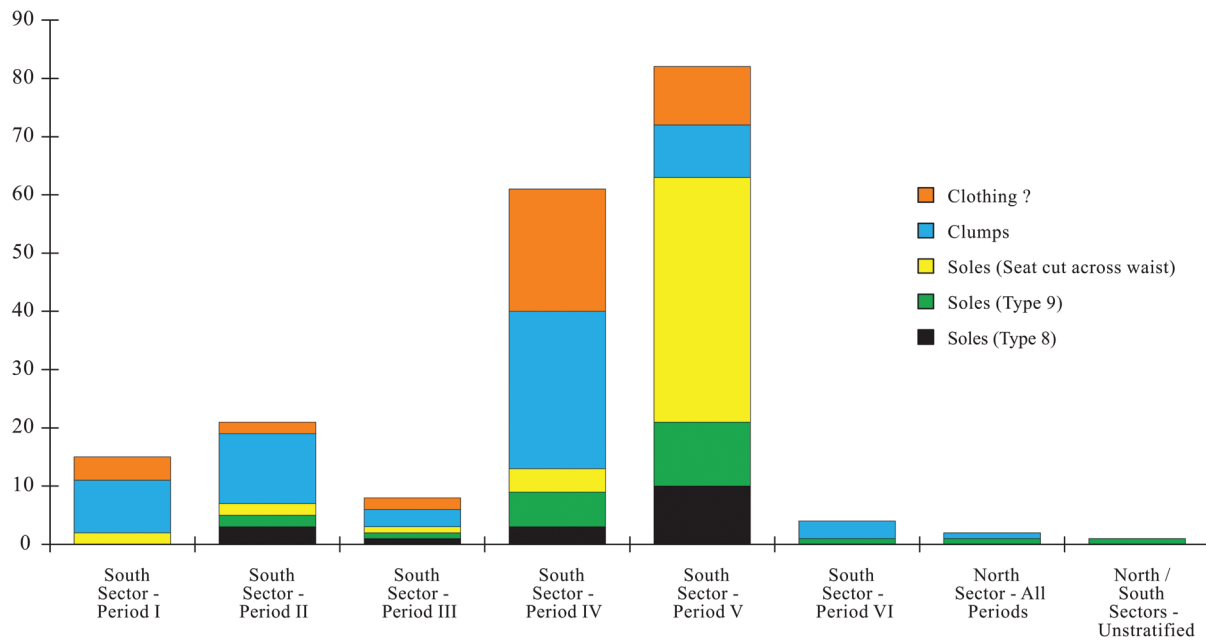
Illus 162 *Miscellaneous fragments: ?clothing.*



Illus 163 *Miscellaneous fragments: ?clothing.*

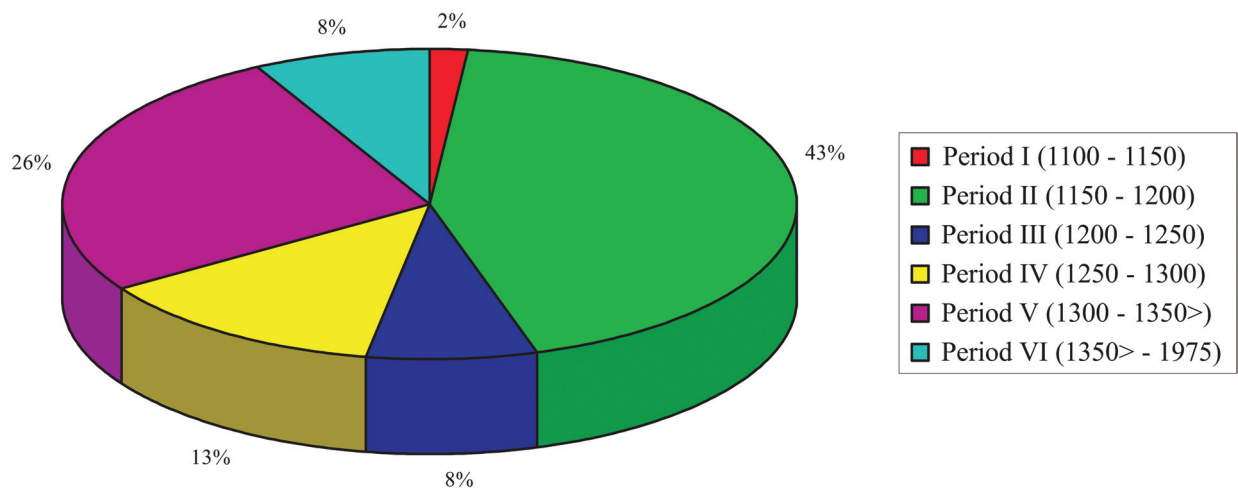


Illus 164 *Miscellaneous fragments.*



Illus 165 Reusable material.

PERTH HIGH STREET		KIRK CLOSE		PERTH HIGH STREET		KIRK CLOSE	
APPROX DATE	PERIOD/PHASE LEATHER TYPE STRAT- GRAPHIC	1400 ↓	V	APPROX DATE	PERIOD/PHASE LEATHER TYPE STRAT- GRAPHIC	1400 ↓	V
		—	IV			—	IV
		—	III			—	III
		—	II			—	II
		1200	I			1200	I
1300	E	UPPER TYPE	SOLE TYPE	1300	E	UPPER TYPE	SOLE TYPE
1250	D lva - lVcc			1250	D lva - lVcc		
1200	C llc - lVa			1200	C llc - lVa		
1150	B llb - llc			1150	B llb - llc		
1100	A o - llb			1100	A o - llb		



Illus 167 Percentage of 'wool' yarns arranged by South Sector period.



Illus 168 Shoemakers' candelabra and detail (right). (Perth Museum and Art Gallery)

Per

The Bond by the Magistrates and Town Councils of
 Perth to the Shoemaker calling of Perth was for
 the sum of Two thousand five hundred merks 10s.
 money & dated the ^{Day of}
 bearing date from martinsmas 1743 & payable
 against martinsmas 1744, ^{at four shillings per cent} which Bond being duly
 signed by the Magistrates & Town Councils of Perth
 was, as is usual, put up in the Trades Chest
 which lies in the Deacons House And upon the
 17th of Feb, last an Accident fire happening
 the Deacons house & furniture together with of
 Charles Chest & all their valuable writings were
 quite burnt & consumed this from

To Mr. George Miller. Yours &
 Town Clerk of Perth David Allison
 It since of turning Bailie Gray paid up a great sum
 of money from mart 1743 to mart 1744 so that the
 Bond must bear date from mart 1744

Illus 169 Letter to George Miller, Town Clerk of Perth, dated 1745, about the fire in Deacon's house and the destruction of 'the Trades Chest'. (Perth and Kinross Council Archive, AK Bell Library, B59/29/84)

[p 298 / blank]