

**PONTEFRACT & DISTRICT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

Founded 1957

(Affiliated to
The Council For British Archaeology, Group 4
and
The Yorkshire Archaeological Society)

***The Pontefract
Archaeological
Journal 1968***

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SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1967-8

by E. HOULDER

Once again I have to report on a year of varied activity which has seen important contributions made to our knowledge of the past. On closer examination, however, it is apparent that the activity and the contributions to knowledge have all come from the same people. This general apathy of the majority of members is something from which all societies suffer, but nevertheless it has caused the Committee some concern as it is a new problem to Pontefract.

Quite early in the year, the Committee felt that there should be some standardisation in the method of reporting and recording of chance finds and new sites. The Barnsley group of the Y.A.S. had developed a very efficient system using specially-printed index cards, and the Committee felt that these could not be improved upon. The Barnsley-type card was therefore taken as a model for our own. At the time of writing, several finds have already been reported using the cards which were issued to members at meetings.

After the last A.G.M. there were several requests for the Society to organise a series of training classes for new members and for those with little actual experience. Mr. C. V. Bellamy very kindly offered to hold a class on the Saint John's Priory site in August, and members were notified to that effect. The response was so meagre that the class had to be cancelled. Similarly an evening course had to be cancelled after two meetings because of the poor support. The same sort of apathy has spread to the formerly very active Junior group too, and some very interesting projects have had to be abandoned. Luckily, interest here seems to be reviving and the younger members can look forward to an interesting summer.

Quite early in the year (1967) members received a report about a quern and some sherds of Romano-British pot having been found at Wentbridge. Since then the site has been investigated by several members, principally Mr. C. Baines, and enough evidence was found to be a reasonable certainty of the existence of the remains of a Romano-British settlement there. It is hoped to be able to investigate this by excavation in the near future.

Another chance find, this time by demolition workers, enabled the Society to investigate an early-16th-Century house in Pontefract. The Society was informed by Mrs. M. Whitehead (a Society member and also Secretary of the Pontefract Local History Society) of interesting discoveries on the site of Bratley's chemist's shop. Arrangements were immediately made to photograph and remove various pieces of plaster-work. Members of the Wakefield Society also investigated the building.

The full report is printed in the Journal; and the preliminary report issued to members in July should be regarded as supplementing this.

The Annual Open Days in the Castle achieved a moderate success, and the outing to see the floodlighting of Fountains Abbey was very successful. Once more Mrs. Lodge arranged a good programme of lectures, and attendance at these has been excellent. Various members have as usual given lectures to local groups and kindred societies, the Secretary on one occasion travelling as far as Grimsby to address their Archaeological Society.

In closing I would like to thank our Chairman and the Committee for the excellent work done over the year.

ROMAN REMAINS RESEARCH GROUP

by C. J. BAINES

Earlier this year, the writer came across the upper stone of a Romano-British type quern in the garden of a Pontefract resident. Upon enquiry, it was found to have come from Wentbridge. The find spot (S.E.483179) suggested further investigation, and so, having obtained permission, the result was that the vicinity produced a worked flint and a small piece of Castor ware.

A further visit was made, when another piece of flint, an oyster shell, and a few small pieces of Romano-British coarse ware were found.

It seems that we may have here a site similar to the one at Drax. However, when the present crop has been lifted, a further investigation will be made.

A drawing of the quern was subsequently sent to the Cartwright Hall museum in Bradford. It was given the number 394 in their quern survey. Since then, its finder has presented it to the Castle Museum, Pontefract.

CONSTANTINIAN HOARD FROM CRIDLING STUBBS, KNOTTINGLEY

by ELIZABETH PIRIE (Leeds City Museum)

At the beginning of October 1967, a hoard of some 3,300 bronze coins of the fourth century A.D. was discovered on farm land at Cridling Stubbs. It had been buried in a storage jar of coarse gritty grey pottery.

Underlying the coins at the bottom of the pot was a quantity of creamy yellow powder which has yet to be analysed and identified.

Thirty-seven of the coins which were encrusted with this powder have been left as they are, without it being possible to identify and classify them.

Of the other coins — fourteen were struck before 324 A.D. A radiate issue of Tetricus I (270-75) is the earliest. Seven are of Licinius I and Licinius II (307-24), and six of Constantine I. The period 324-30 is represented by two coins only: one of Constantine I from Treveri (**Late Roman Bronze Coinage**, 1, 14), and one of Constantine II as Caesar, from Rome (**Late Roman Bronze Coinage**, 1, 509).

The bulk of the hoard is of coins struck between 330-348 A.D. From the years 330-35 there are the issues **Urbs Roma** (529 coins), **Constantinopolis** (484 coins) and **Gloria Exercitus** with two standards (841 coins).

Four coins of the later issues of **Constantinopolis** from Arelate, and two of Constantius II, **Securitas Reipub** from Rome, represent the period 335-37, together with 171 examples of the **Gloria Exercitus** with one standard. These are followed by 291 coins from the second series of **Gloria Exercitus**, one standard (337-41 A.D.), and 12 of **Virtus Auggun** for Constantius II. The memorial issues for Constantine I (quadriga - 3 coins), Helena (**Pax Publica** - 55 coins) and Theodora (**Pietas Romana** - 50 coins) belong to this same period.

From the final years 341-46 there are only two coins (one **Victoria Augg** of Constantius II from Siscia, and one **Pop Romanus** from Constantinople) apart from 750 examples of the **Victoriae Dd** issue; 100 of these were struck for Constantius II, and the rest for Constans.

Although all the coins mentioned above can be catalogued according to types mentioned in **Late Roman Bronze Coinage**, there has as yet been no opportunity to check how many of them may in fact be imitations struck from copies of official dies. Thirty-seven other coins (not included in the numbers quoted above) have been tentatively recognised as forgeries, not only because of their rough style, but because of their departure in some particular or other from the detail of accepted types.

Over two thousand of the coins come from the mint at Treveri. Numbers from Lugdunum and Arelate are high enough until 337 to suggest that Britain was officially receiving quantities of coin from those mints. After 337, dwindling numbers seem to indicate that regular official supplies had been discontinued. The proportion of coins from mints outside Gaul is small throughout.

There are 673 coins of the **Victoriae Dd** issue from Treveri (Constantius II: 64; Constans: 609). Although there are some gaps in the sequence of mint marks which need to be explained, it must be accepted that the coins were struck over a number of years, during which issues from

other sources, represented by the other 79 coins, would have circulated as far as Britain.

It must be suggested, therefore, that the date for deposition of the hoard should be placed as late as 345 or early in 346 A.D. — after rather than before the visit of Constans to Britain in 343, at which time he took steps to combat the raiders who threatened the province.

One hopes to offer in due course a full report on the discovery for publication in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

PONTEFRACT PRIORY EXCAVATIONS 1967

by C. V. BELLAMY, B.Sc., M.I.Biol.

In 1966 we established the outline of the east end of the second church as having five chapels against the eastern wall, the central one being projected about eight feet further east than the remainder.

We began 1967 excavations at the north-east corner of this building, and by a succession of trenches gradually traced westwards the course of the north wall of this. It lay just outside the corresponding wall of the third east end, and, indeed, the buttresses of the latter rested on the remains of the second east end.

The wall was traced back to its meeting with the external face of the "D"-shaped transept chapel, showing that it was later than the apsidal chapel, but earlier than the eastern wall of the sacristy.

We had now completed the study of the eastern arms of the successive developments of the priory church apart from a limited area within these boundaries. These remnants are now being dealt with.

Some doubts still remained about possible chambers to the north of the north transept. Work in the transept in earlier seasons had suggested a doorway through the north wall of the transept, and near its eastern end. It was now time to examine the area immediately north of this, and the excavations showed a further building running northwards in prolongation of the transept width, and with a door, protected by a porch, opening to the east.

The full extent of this latest building has not been ascertained, and more work will be done on it next season. In date, it is certainly early, though added after the transept itself was built. Its purpose may appear as we clear more of the floor area.

Limited excavations within the chancel area of the church immediately behind the altar of the third church, produced several burials in several

levels to a total depth of twelve feet, but no further structural features, and no hints of the identity of any of the people buried here.

There is more work to be done at the eastern end of the church, because earlier excavations suggested some kind of encircling wall running along the upper edge of the present banking, and continuing further to the east than we have so far ventured. A new attack may be made on this next season.

Mr. Nicholson and his helpers resumed the excavations at the southern end of the Dorter Range, where there were indications of further, possibly rather flimsy, buildings adjacent to the gable end of the main building.

Walling running towards the east in line with the gable suggested that the southernmost room of the building was wider than the rest of this range, but the construction trench for the major drain, associated with the late rere-dorter seen in 1966, cut right across the building, heading towards the stream.

The excavation was taken down to expose this drain, and removal of one of the capping stones gave opportunity to probe along it with drain rods. Unfortunately these found some firm obstruction about half-way to the river; so its final course still remains in doubt.

Other walling in this area was damaged by the modern sewer trench which also crosses this locality, but there was evidence of further light buildings.

A good deal more ground must be excavated in this part of the field before all the features can be interpreted.

The rich harvest of pot and glass, and the alembics and cucurbits of medieval distillation processes which dominated the 1966 dig, were all conspicuous by their absence this year, and it would seem that we have now moved away from the room where these chemical activities had taken place.

AN EARLY-SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BUILDING IN THE MARKET PLACE, PONTEFRACT

by P. BREARS (Assistant Curator, Curtis Museum, Alton)

Introduction

In June 1967 the premises of W. H. Smith's and Bratley's, Chemists, situated on the south-east side of the Market Place, Pontefract, were demolished for re-development. During this process many unexpected features were discovered and subsequently recorded, enabling the development of the site to be determined.

Many items recovered from the building may now be seen in the Castle Museum, Pontefract.

The Structure

Briefly, the structure demolished had three main phases of building or re-modelling, viz :

Phase 1 - Burbage House

The earliest standing structure on the site comprised a timber building of four bays with a jettied first-floor hall, 38 x 14 feet, standing parallel to the Market Place. Of the original frame only the main timbers remained in situ, as the studding had been removed and re-used to support a later lath-and-plaster facade. The majority of the re-used studding appeared to be c.2½" x 8", with V-grooves cut in its edges to take short laths on which to apply the daub. As no mortices for bressumers were cut into the main posts, it would appear that the studding ran direct from the jetty-beam to the wall-plate.

This method of construction remained common in this region of the West Riding until the third quarter of the sixteenth century at least (c.f. John Glover's House, Wakefield, 1566, or the various contemporary buildings in Bread Street in the same town). By comparison it would appear likely that this structure was erected between 1500 and 1550.

Phase 2 - Shop & House

About the middle of the seventeenth century the building was considerably enlarged and re-modelled. Probably the stone available from the demolition of the Castle in 1649 made this operation much cheaper and easier.

Firstly, the studding was stripped from the old framing, and re-positioned to take a plain lath-and-plaster facade. The lower sections of the central posts were also removed to make way for a central passage leading from the Market Place to the rear of the site. This passage had half-timbered walls rising from a stone ground-wall about three feet in height.

Cellars were then excavated beneath the north-eastern bay, and foundations laid for a large stone chimney stack and the rear extensions. These comprised two wings at right-angles to the old hall, with the central passage running between them (see page 10). As in the front section of the passage, the walls were of timber framing on a low ground-wall, and were pierced at first-floor level by three four-lighted windows with scratch-moulded wooden mullions and transoms, and wooden glazing bars to support the diamond-leaded window-lights. The other exterior walls of the

extensions were of ashlar, originally having stone-mullioned windows to light each room.

The internal features of the building executed at this time show that it was occupied by a prosperous merchant or craftsman — the front room to the north-east being his shop, the interior of which could easily be seen through the long squint cut through the side of the chimney into the workroom behind, thus enabling him to watch the shop while continuing his work.

In the hall above, which still retained its original dimensions, he was able to afford good quality oak wainscot to line his walls, and also to have the frieze above painted in rich designs of flowers, foliage, and pheasants — a rare feature in local houses of this size. The fireplace of this room he made particularly ornamental. The fire-surround was finely moulded, while the overmantel above was filled with a strapwork design in relief. This was built up of individually-cast components skilfully plastered into a complete design.

Phase 3

The house probably remained in its seventeenth-century condition until modernised again in the mid nineteenth century. Perhaps it was during this modernisation that the second floor was added, but as this had entirely disappeared before recording took place, it is only possible to say that it was constructed after the early eighteenth century, when the first-floor roof line is shown on the brickwork of the adjoining buildings.

During this period of alteration the hall was divided, and a fireplace built at the S.W. end, new sash windows were inserted in all the existing windows, the front ground-floor walls were removed to take new shop-fronts, and the rear half of the passage arched over to form a fourth room on the first floor. Steps and a window were also cut down from the rear to give better access to the cellar. A possible date for these changes was given by a newspaper used in the masking of the panelling and fireplace in the old first-floor hall. It was dated 1856. This date would also be stylistically acceptable for the shop-front and fittings of Mr. Bratley's shop.

From this time until demolition little was done to the building, with the exception of a partial reconstruction of the south western wing at the rear of W. H. Smith's, and the erection of new buildings abutting the rear walls.

Collections

Due to the generosity of Mr. Bratley, the owner of the building, the Society were able to acquire the majority of the interesting seventeenth-century pieces. These are now housed at the Castle Museum, and include :

Plaster Overmantel

This was dismantled by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Morris from the first-floor fireplace, and restored by Mr. H. Battye.

Painted Frieze

Removed from the northern end of the north-west wall of the front first-floor room. This section is probably unique in South Yorkshire, as the majority of the contemporary friezes are of cast plaster strap-work. The work is freely executed in red, black, and green water-bound paint on a white plaster ground, in a style resembling the contemporary "Jacobean" patterns of needlework.

Window Frame

The wooden window frame was removed by the author from the northern side of the seventeenth-century passage at first-floor level. Matching examples were also situated on the western and north-western passage walls at the same height.

Carved Woodwork

This was recovered from the N.E. end of the shop-front and was behind the 19th-century frontage. It was removed by Mr. D. Lodge.

Conclusion

In the early sixteenth century a timber-framed parallel-halled building was erected on the south-eastern side of the Market Place. C.16.. it was remodelled, some fine examples of local interior decoration being included. A new shop-front, second floor, etc. were added c.1856, from which time it served as a chemist's shop until demolition for re-development in June 1967.

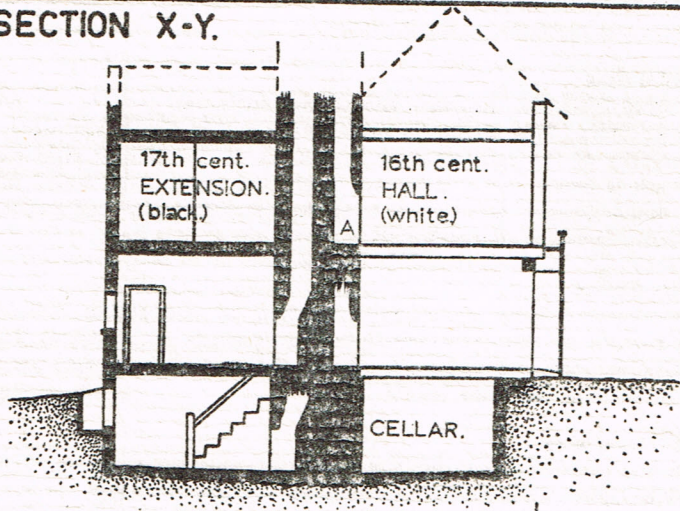
THE PAINTED FRIEZE FROM BRATLEY'S, PONTEFRACT

by H. BATTYE

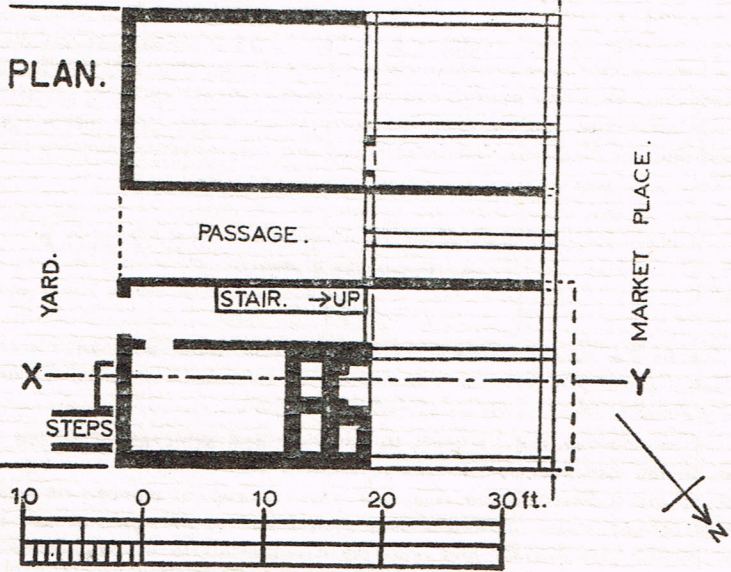
One of the unique features of the first-floor room was the painted frieze of birds and flowers. The decoration extended the length of one wall, and possibly had encircled the whole room.

Fresco painting had its roots in antiquity and achieved its zenith in the Italian Renaissance. There were three techniques: 1, Fresco; 2, Secco; and 3, Fresco-Secco. The first was a process of painting on fresh unset plaster, which allowed a deep penetration of the pigment making the plaster very durable and imparted a luminosity to the colours. The second method was to paint on dry plaster which could flake easily, and therefore served as a decoration. The final method was to paint on a freshly-slaked plaster using a mixture of limewater and sand.

SECTION X-Y.



PLAN.



The Pontefract painting was closely examined, and it is suggested that the second surface technique had been employed. Dry plaster worked like blotting paper and it drew the moisture into the dry medium. This necessitated a rapid painting technique and a clear concept of design. The confident and accomplished style of the artist was indicative of a secco painting of a very high order. Such transient paintings of this age, in a provincial building, are quite rare, and it is unfortunate that it could not have been preserved in its entirety. The medium, because of its speed and technique, therefore needed to be created by an accomplished painter who had considered the proportion and scale of the room. There is no doubt that the loss of this fresco was unfortunate, but a small section has been preserved by the Society.

The Jacobean Mantelpiece

The Elizabethan and Jacobean periods were regarded as the best for English plasterwork, of which there were two broad divisions; the older lime plasterwork, and the later plaster of Paris. Both methods required different methods of application, and produce varying results. Lime plaster had to be modelled in situ and in consequence was likely to create mistakes in relief, scale, and proportion. This uncertain nature of the medium displayed a charm that could only be produced on softly-modelled surfaces.

The overmantel at Bratley's shop incorporated many details of the two techniques of plasterwork, the harsher and sharper line of the plaster of Paris and subtlety of light and shade of the older technique. The lime plaster had been used, but the casting and pinning technique of the second method was also employed. The uneven and undulating workmanship of the period is often mistaken by contemporary observers as poor quality work. It must be remembered that the 19th-Century mechanical qualities were unknown to the Elizabethan and Jacobean workmen. The plaster was originally intended to hide the imperfections of bad joints, ribs and mitres, and not as pure ornamentation. Walls and ceilings bulged and curved due to the imperfections beneath the surface. Laths simply covered the imperfections, and the successive layers of plaster often emphasised the underlying faults. Materials were vigorously applied, and the guide was by eye and hand rather than the exactitude of rule and measure. The plaster was applied in a soft manageable form which created a softer modelling quite unlike the harsher flat cast work of the later periods. Fresh-slaked lime would have burnt the skin from the hands, and so lime was used that had been slaked for many years and so acquired a butter-like consistency. To retard the setting time, sand, size, hog's lard, blood, beer, juice of figs were all employed and also served to harden the medium. In order to make the plaster adhere to the wall or ceiling it was necessary to slam the mass onto laths, which often resulted in heavy areas which cracked the

surface and caused the walls to collapse. Fibrous casting was much lighter in weight and therefore eliminated many of the earlier difficulties. Techniques have never been fully established and varied from job to job, and therefore it can only be conjecture on my part, but there were certainly two techniques employed on this particular overmantel. Pinning was evident, and it can be established that some casting was done; also a certain amount of modelling. The two methods of technique and the Elizabethan strapwork and Jacobean cherubs suggest that the work was done at a transitional period and incorporated many aspects of both styles. The colour was applied later and was a dusky rose pink, highlighted by a deeper tone of the same hue. Flaking revealed an earlier green paint and a greenish-grey highlight. The difficulty of reconstruction has been delayed by missing pieces which were removed by another society, but it is hoped to complete the task early this year.

N.B.

The previous owners of Bratley's chemist's shop, as shown by the records kept in the prescription books, are Mr. W. C. Priestley, who acquired the business in 1850 and in 1869 sold it to the present Mr. Bratley's grandfather, and Mr. H. Priestley, who acquired the business in 1828. The following directory of tradespeople, merchants and bankers in the town in 1820 gives two chemists and druggists in the Market Place, John Brice and William Parkinson.

It would be interesting to know which, if either, owned the premises about which the previous two articles have been written. D.R.

TAKEN FROM
THE HISTORY DIRECTORY & GAZETTEER
 OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK
 by EDWARD BAINES, 1822

PONTEFRACT

The population of Pontefract, according to the returns of 1821, amounts to 4,447.

POST MISTRESS — Mary Hayward, Office, Finkle Street.

Places from whence Letter Bags are recd.	Miles from Pontefract	Postage	Hours of Arrival	Hours of Departure
London	175	11d.	½ p 6 evening	8 evening
Wakefield	9	4d.	7 morning	6 evening
Barnsley	14	6d.	ditto	ditto
Leeds	13	4d.	½ p 9 morning	½ btr. 4 afternoon

DIRECTORY

- Academies, Boarding & Day Schools**
Dagley Miss, (ladies' bdg.) Beastfair
Edwards M. A. (ladies') Corn Market
Martin, C.A (national) Micklegate
Tolston Nathan, (classical & commercial) Castle house
- Agents, General and Patricular**
Jackson Isabella, (East India C.)
Ropergate
Moorhouse Michael, (London
Genuine Tea Company) Salter
Row
Page Barbara, (East India
Company's Tea) Corn market
- Architects**
Hartley Bernard, Ropergate
- Attorneys**
Clough & Brook, Ropergate
Coleman James, Ropergate
Forrest William, Ropergate
Horner William, Market place
Mitton & Pearson, Ropergate
Smithson & Ramskell, Market Place
Whitaker William, Jun. Ropergate
Wood William, Corn market
- Auctioneers**
Carr Thomas, Church Lane
Dickinson James, Micklegate
Haigh George, Corn market
Wright Benjamin, Micklegate
- Bacon and Ham Factors**
Dawson Ann, Market place
White Michael, Middle row
- Bakers**
Bradbury John, Shoe market
Pease John, Middle row
Senior Joseph, Beast fair
Vaux Richard, Micklegate
- Banks**
Leatham, Tew, Trueman, Tew & Co.
Market Place, (on Jos, Denison
and Co.)
- Perfect & Co., Ropergate (on Sir
J. W. Lubbock, Bart & Co.)
- Basket & Skip Makers**
Bilbrough William, Beast fair
Fountain John, Tanshelf
Sadler Richard, Micklegate
Wrigglesworth Dobson, Ropergate
- Blacksmith and Farriers**
Hunt Joseph, Back Lane
Kay Michael, Salter Row
Mathers Thomas, Tanshelf
- Booksellers, Stationer & Binders**
Brown Sarah, (stationer) Market pl.
Fox John, (& printer) Market place.
Hunt William, (& printer) Market pl.
- Boot & Shoemakers**
Birkby Thomas, Northgate
Brown Ann, Shoe market
Brown George, Court house yard
Carter James, Salter row
Lacy Benjamin, Tanshelf
Lea Thomas, Market Place.
Makin Richard, Beast fair
Steel William, Beast fair
Stephenson William, Northgate
Thomlinson George, Beast fair
- Braziers and Tinsmiths**
Drew William, Market place.
England Joseph, near the Market pl.
Nunns Thomas, jun. Market place
Thompson Joseph, Beast fair
Wilson John, (tinman) Market place
- Bricklayers**
Boys Samuel, Baxtergate
Moody F. & W., Market Place
Moody John, Micklegate
Moxon Wm., (and maker) Baxtergate
- Butchers**
Burton William, Micklegate
Greenwood Francis, Market place
Lodge William, Micklegate
Malcolm Mark, Beast fair

Tasker Thomas, Micklegate
 White Michael, (Pork) Middle row
Butter Factors
 Dawson Ann, Market place
 Morley Joseph, (& bacon) Salter row
Cheesemongers
 Ashton John, Bridge
 Dawson Ann, Market place
 Nunns Thomas, Market place
 Wilson Joseph, Beast fair
Chemists and Druggists
 Brice Joh, Market place
 Parkinson William, Market place
 Ramsden John (druggist) Beast fair
Clock and Watch Makers
 Booth G. B., Wool market
 Booth James, Market place
 Farrer Benjamin, Beast fair
 Farrer Joshua, Beast fair
 Sheppard W. R., Micklegate
Confectioners
 Bradbury John, Shoe market
 Moore Sarah, Market place
 Senior Joseph, Beast fair
Coopers
 Bilbrough William, Beast fair
 Sadler Richard, Micklegate
 Worfolk George, Market place
Corn and Flour Dealers
 Barratt Thomas, Ropergate
 Beaumforth Thomas, Beast fair
 Colley Thomas, (flour) Micklegate
 Eyre Thomas, Corn market
 Gelder George, (flour) Market place
 Gelder William, Micklegate
 Moorhouse Michael, (flour) Salter
 row
 Pinder Joseph, Ropergate
 Walshaw Thomas, (flour) Salter
 Row
 Warwick Wm. (& malt) Micklegate
 Watson Thomas, (corn & malt) Low
 Bailey gate

Corn Millers
 Nodder John, St. Thomas Hill
 Nodder Thomas, near Bubwith House
 Nodder Thomas,
 near Bubwith House
 Pease William, Boreas Union mill
 Womack Richard, Corporation mill
Curriers and Leather Cutters
 Handley Joseph, Micklegate
 Poppleton Richard, Gillygate
 Robson James, Market place
 Winterburn Richard, Wool market
Fellmonger
 Purslove Thos. near the Old church
Fire and Life Insurance Offices
 County, F. G. Osburn, Ropergate
 Phoenix, Wm. Whitaker, Ropergate
 Sheffield, John Fox, Market place
Fishmonger
 Dawson Ann, Market place
Gardeners and Seedsmen
 Barratt Thomas, Ropergate
 Hunter Timothy, (seedsman) Bridge
 Knapton William, Baxter street
 Oxley Thomas and Scholey, (nursery
 & seedsmen) Beast fair
 Pollard Tempest, (seedsman)
 Micklegate
 Swallow Christopher, Micklegate
Glass, China, & Earthenware Dealers
 Auckland Geo. (earthenware)
 Micklegate
 Knowles Elizabeth, (earthenware)
 Shoe market
Glove and Breeches Makers
 Brook Matthew, Market place
 Riley Wm. (breeches) Market place
Grocers and Tea Dealers
 Dawson Matthew, Market place
 Dawson William, Market place
 Firth Thomas, Market place
 Gelder William, Micklegate
 Hunter Timothy, Bridge
 Johnson M. & E., Market place

Nunns Thomas, Market place
Shillito & Robson, Market place
Spivey John, Market place
Townend Sarah, Ropergate
Ullathorne Francis, Beast fair
Wigham James, Beast fair

Hair Dressers and Perfumers

Beaumont Richard, (dealer in
perfumery) Market place
Freeman George, Market place
Mountain John, Shoe market
Standidge Samuel, Bridge

Hat Manufacturers and Dealers

Addingley John, (manufacturer)
Market place
Atley George, (manufacturer) near
the Market place
Matthews Thos. (dealer) Market pl.
Sutcliff Thomas, (manufacturer)
Beast fair

Hotels, Inns, Taverns, etc.

Black-amoor's Head, John Robinson,
Corn market
Black Bull, Francis Senior, Low
Bailey gate
Blue Bell, John Atkinson, Ropergate
Butcher's Arms, Christopher
Shepherdson, Church Lane
Cropt Horse, Mary Taylor, Shoe
market
Cross Keys, Ann Haigh, Shoe market
Cross Swords, Joseph Spink, Salter
row
Crown and Anchor, George Denton,
Beast fair
Currier's Arms, John Grant, Shoe
market
Dolphin, Betty Brown, Micklegate
Fox, John Marshall, Low Bailey gate
Gardener's Arms, Geo. Brook, Court
House yard
Golden Ball, Jas. Rhodes, Micklegate
Green Dragon, William Wood, Corn
market

Grey Hound, Joseph Foster, top of
Corn market

Hope and Anchor, John Crossby,
North street

Horse Shoes, William Wheatley,
Shoe market

King's Arms, Thos. Barber, Shoe
market

Malt Shovel, Geo. Careter, Beast
fair

Nag's Head, Nathan Scholey,
Ropergate

New Elephant, John Harrison,
Market place

Old Castle, Rhd. Dunhill, Micklegate

Old Elephant, Wm. Gill, Salter's row

Pine Apple, John Cooper, Baxtergate

Red Lion Hotel, John Tute, Market
place

Robin Hood, Jacob Wright, Tanshelf

Royal Oak, Midgley Pease, Booths

Spangled Bull, John Lound, Finkle St.

Star, William Arton, (Posting and
Commercial Inn) Market place

Tanshelf Inn, Rich. Green, Tanshelf

Turk's Head, John Heseltine, Gillygt.

Wellington, Geo. Elliott, Micklegate

Wind Mill, John Charlesworth, Wool
market

Woodman Inn, Joseph Athorne,
Micklegate

Ironmongers

Thompson Joseph, Beast fair

Walton Thomas, Market place

Joiners, Cabinet Makers &

Carpenters

Athorne Joseph, Micklegate

Carr Henry, Church lane

Dickinson James, Micklegate

Foster Thomas, Micklegate

Haigh George, Corn market

Hartley Hugh, Tanshelf

Hesletine John, Gillygate

Marshall Thomas, Micklegate

Pease John, Ropergate

Pease Midgley, Booths
Wright Benjamin, Micklegate

Libraries

Fox John, Market place
Hunt Wm. (circulating) Market
place

Linen Drapers

Dibb John, Market place
Travis Thomas, Market place
Ullathorne Francis, Beast fair
Wood James, (and haberdasher)
Market place

Linen and Woollen Drapers

Holme James, Market place
Robinson James, Market place
Shertliff Edward, Market place
Smalley Robert, Market place
Watson Joseph, Market place

Liquorice Boilers and Dealers

Barratt Thomas, (boiler) Ropergate
Brown Jane, (dealer) Ropergate
Dunhill George, (boiler) Micklegate
Dunhill Thomas, (and merchant)
Micklegate
Osburn F. G. (& merchant)
Ropergate

Maltsters

Balmford Robert, Low Bailey gate
Barker Thomas, Castle hill
Bywater William, Beast fair
Cirlew Joseph, (dealer) Jubilee
place
Dunhill Geo. jun., Low bailey gate
Hurst Samuel, Micklegate
Hurst Samuel, Tanshelf
Hutchinson Matthew, North Street
Johnson Joseph, Micklegate

ETC.

COACHES

From the Red Lion Inn, John Tute,
Market place
The SHEFFIELD COACH arrives at
9, and proceeds to Scarbro' by

York, and returns at 5 in the
evening.

**A Hearse and Mourning Coach
kept.

From the Star Inn, William Arton
The ROYAL UNION from Wakefield
to Selby, every morning at 7.

***For further Account of Coaches,
see Ferrybridge.

LAND CARRIAGE

From the Black-a-Moor's Head

Thomas Kay from Selby, arr. on Sat.
10 mg. ret. 3 aft.

Ann Dawson to York, on Tu. Thu. &
Sat. at 10 mg. and ret. the following
day at 5 evening.

Wm. Dove from Belk's yard to Wake-
field, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at $\frac{1}{2}$
past 6 mg. and ret. at 7 in the evg.
to Selby on Mon. & Thu. arr. in time
for the Hull Steam Packets, and ret.
the same evening.

From the Cross Keys, Shoe Market
Isaac Brook from Methley, arr. on
Sat. at 12. ret. at 5 in the evening.

At the Currier's Arms, Shoe Market
Wm. Nottingham from Snaith, arr on
Sat. at 10, and ret. at 5.
Thomas Brayshaw from Beal, arr. on
Sat. at 10, ret. at 5.

From the Spangled Bull, Pig Market

John Lownd to the Bay Horse, Selby,
on Mon. and Thu. Arr. in time for
the Steam Packets, & ret. same evg.;
and to Wakefield on Mon. Wed. &
Fri. and ret. the same evg.

From the King's Arms

William Killingbeck arr. on Sat. at
11, and ret. at 3.

Samuel Stephenson from Wakefield,
every Sat. arr. at 10, ret. at 3.

James Patrick to Barnsley every
Sunday evening.

TEN YEARS
OF THE PONTEFRACT AND DISTRICT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

by E. HOULDER

1967 has marked the tenth full year of the Society's existence, and it is felt that the time is appropriate for the Society's achievements during those years to be summarised.

Perhaps the greatest achievement is one which cannot be seen or touched, but it is something which those of us who were members in the very early days can feel. It is the growing awareness of those in authority, and of the general public, that research into our past is necessary and important.

As a result of this awareness, and also partly as the cause of it, we can see, on looking back, the contributions which the Society has made towards a better understanding of the history of our district. The process has naturally gained momentum, and we find that the successes have become less widely spaced towards the end of the decade in question.

Without doubt, the publication of our transactions in "The Pontefract Archaeological Journal" is our most important contribution. It is well known that any form of excavation without publication is no better than vandalism, and we hope that no future investigator will have cause to blame the Society as we sometimes blame the antiquaries of the past for their paucity of written records and imprecise geographical locations.

So much for generalisations, now for some facts. For many years, the site of the Dominican Friary of Saint Richard was a matter for conjecture. During August, September and October of 1963 part of the Friary was excavated and the full report was published in the 1964 Journal. Much remains to be done, but the Society has at least defined the exact location of the Friary and examined the character of some of its buildings.

The Society has not neglected standing buildings, either, and has done much to preserve for posterity a record of present-day Pontefract. This has been done by photographing every street in the town centre, a task which is not yet finished. In addition, the Society always tries to have someone on hand when old buildings are demolished, the first of these surveys appearing in our 1960-61 Journal (The Baghill Site, by K. Stubbs). The latest appears in this issue of the Journal and is the result of co-operation with two other societies.

To some Pontefract people, the town's most important link with the past is the Castle. From the very first weeks of the Society's existence it has sought to carry out work in the Castle and the Museum. The most

spectacular results can be seen in the latter place, which the Society (with official help and encouragement) completely redecorated and renovated. Complete reports on the work in the Castle and the Museum were published in the Journal until 1965, when the work was completed.

Although primarily concerned with archaeology, the Society has attempted to encourage historical research. From time to time papers of mainly historical interest are published, the most important probably being the hitherto unpublished "Warrant for the Repair of Pontefract Castle" (transcribed by H. Batty) which appeared in the 1966 Journal. It is not generally known, but the Castle Museum possesses a small collection of ancient documents. When the members began work in the museum these papers were in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. Mr. W. Nicholson, a past President of the Society, took charge of them, and they were expertly treated at the Leeds City Museum.

Much field work has been done by our members, mainly concerning the Roman period. As a result several new sites have been discovered, and the whole concept of the Roman occupation of our district has been altered.

Although the Society as such has impact mainly at the local level, individual members have been able to do important work on a regional and even a national scale. Space is too limited to mention every dig which has benefited from the skill and experience of our members (and of course added to the skill and experience of those members!), but the following list may give non-members an idea of just how valued our services are in the world of archaeology.

Some of our members played a prominent part in the excavations at Scurff Hall, Drax; others worked on two excavations at Ilkley; and of course our members have done much work on the site of Saint John's Priory, Pontefract. Others have worked in places as far apart as Northumberland and the Scilly Isles. We have even had several members working on the recent re-excavation of the Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.

Of course the skill and experience of the people mentioned above did not just materialise; it was gained by hard work and the help of many people who cannot all be mentioned. If we have to single out any individuals for thanks we should mention Mr. and Mrs. K. Wilson, Mr. C. V. Bellamy and Mr. W. Nicholson. In addition, the whole Society is indebted to the members of the Committee past and present, and especially to my predecessor in office, Mr. K. Gardiner, who was Secretary during the Society's formative years, and to Miss D. Roberts, Chairman for the latter half of the decade. On behalf of the Society I would like to thank all these people and express the hope that the next ten years will be even more fruitful and rewarding.

Hon. Treasurer : MRS. D. ARUNDEL
"Kia Ora," Crest Drive, Carleton, Pontefract (Tel. 2698)

Hon. Secretary : MR. E. HOULDER
"Eroan," 27 Northfield Drive, Prail Lane, Pontefract (Tel. 2995)

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