

THE MOUNT, PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

F. H. PAVRY and G. M. KNOCKER*

PART I—HISTORICAL

BY F. H. PAVRY

PRINCES RISBOROUGH has been traditionally associated with the Black Prince (1330-76), but so far there has been little evidence generally available to confirm this association.

However, in 1951 the author made a study of published transcripts from the *Register of Edward the Black Prince*, and found there no less than fifty-two entries between the years 1346 and 1365 referring to the Prince's Manor at Risborough. These entries are reproduced as Appendix AI, by kind permission of the Master of the Rolls, Public Record Office. A facsimile of fol. 116, 1357, appears at Plate I.

It is apparent from the *Register* that the Black Prince's Manor included a stud farm of considerable importance.

It was reasonable to suppose that the Manor was within the moated site west of the church, known as the *Mount*, and this supposition was supported

* The thanks of the writers of this joint paper are due to the following: the late Mr. T. East, then owner of the Mount, who not only gave permission for the dig but co-operated most cordially throughout it; Mrs. Vaughan, of the Manor, for much local lore and for affording opportunities for local contacts; Mrs. Elizabeth Eames and Mr. J. S. Gardner, for visits and much expert advice on the subject of tiles; the Editor, Mr. E. Clive Rouse, for his co-operation in collecting data of Penn tiles; Mr. T. A. Hume, Honorary Curator of the County Museum, Aylesbury, for a visit and much co-operation; Miss Robin Austin, of the same Museum, for reporting on horseshoes found on the site; Dr. F. Y. Henderson, Director of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princess Risborough, for reporting on wood samples; Mr. A. N. Kennard, Chief Assistant to the Master of the Armouries, Tower of London, for advice on the dagger and arrow-heads; Mr. Errol White, Keeper of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), for reporting on geological specimens; also Miss Judith King, Miss P. Lawford and Mr. G. Wilkins, of the same Museum, for their work in identifying the animal and bird bones and the shell; Mrs Margaret Kaines-Thomas (Margaret Wood) and Mr. P. A. Faulkner, of the Ministry of Works, for much expert advice on medieval domestic architecture and for kindly reading through the draft; Mr. J. G. Hurst and Mr. G. C. Dunning, of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, for identifying the pottery; The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, for permission to reproduce extracts from the Black Prince's *Register* and *Pipe Roll* 17 Ed. II; the Director-General of Ordnance Survey for permission to reproduce part of the local 25-in. Ordnance Map; Mr. L. F. Salzman and the Clarendon Press, Oxford, for permission to use extracts from *Building in England*; the Editor of *The Archaeological Journal* for permission to use extracts from Miss Margaret Wood's paper on "Thirteenth-century Domestic Architecture"; the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to reproduce Lyson's sketch (plate x); and finally, the following who formed the labour force for all or part of the time: Messrs. E. A. Wright, M. Tucker, R. Fisher, E. H. Landon, B. E. Ruck, H. P. Hogan and H. W. Wilkinson and Masters J. Bailey (11), D. Bailey (12) and P. Price (12).

by numerous signs of medieval occupation from surface finds in allotment gardens in the *Mount*, including pottery, tiles, a key and an arrow-head. But it was not until a small-scale rescue dig was carried out by the Ministry of Works in the autumn of 1955 that the site of the medieval Manor was almost certainly established. The report on this excavation is given below in Part II.

An interesting connection between the *Register* and the excavations in 1955 is to be found in relation to fol. 262 of 28th June, 1363, which records payments to one John Bassett for repairs to the great chamber (*la grande chambre*) inside the moat and the great stable (*le grand estable*) outside the moat.

It is believed that the excavations of 1955 may have revealed the former. The site of the latter remains to be found, but it is noteworthy that an air photograph of Princes Risborough shows, and examination of the ground confirms, that a wide, shallow depression or ditch lies in an angled loop between the western corner of the Mount and the moat in the watercress beds on the northern outskirts of the town, adjacent to the present Manor Farm. This feature has been added to a reproduction of the 25-in. map (Buckinghamshire, Sheet XXXVII. 7) which is shown at Fig. 1 by kind permission of the Director-General of Ordnance Survey. It may well be that this ditch enclosed the stable and grazing of the Prince's stud.

The history of Princes Risborough is dealt with in detail in G. Lipscomb's *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham* (London, 1847), Vol. 2, pp. 426-40,¹ and here it would seem appropriate to give only a few references to the more important Lords of the Manor before and after the time of the Black Prince. But before proceeding to these, it is necessary to quote two paragraphs of particular relevance to the Manor:

Page 427. "Near the west side of the churchyard are several trenches and banks, called the Mount, anciently enclosed with a moat, and supposed to have been the site of the Palace of Edward the Black Prince, but by Mr. Wise called a Saxon camp.

"The site and contiguous lands, having been granted to the Hampdens in the reign of Elizabeth, descended, with the rest of the estates of that family, until, at the decease of John, last Viscount Hampden, it came into the possession of George Robert Hobart-Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire, who caused the decayed mansion, which had been long in a neglected condition, to be taken down; and it is believed that no vestige now remains of the Palace of the Black Prince, nor of the habitation in which the Canons of Notley had a temporary abode, when supplying ecclesiastical duties here.

"Tradition assigns the name of Princes Risborough to the connection between the town and Palace here with that renowned hero."

Page 434. "Brook House on the north-western part of the town was, during many years, the property of the family of Penton of Hampshire. Queen Elizabeth called upon Mr. Penton when Her Majesty visited Hampden in one of her Buckinghamshire Progresses; but certainly not in the present building, which must be of more modern date.² The house in which Mr. Penton then resided was an old mansion, of which some remains were recently standing close to the churchyard. It had long fallen to decay, but had once been dis-

tinguished with rude caryatides, supporting its projecting windows; and there was therein, a curious *niche*, immemorially called Queen Elizabeth's *oven*."

George Robert Hobart-Hampden succeeded to the title in 1816, and so it seems reasonably certain that a building of some importance had recently been standing at the Mount about one hundred years ago, at the time when Lipscomb was writing his history of the County.³ It is surprising that no illustration of the building was apparently available to Lipscomb, and that there is no known illustration of it available to this day, e.g., in the possession of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The following extracts from Lipscomb's *History* indicate the extent of the royal interest in the Manor.

The Manor was part of the royal demesnes at the Domesday Survey and "Risberg had been a town of the Earl Harold". The Lordship of Risborough was given by Henry III to his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall. It continued to be held by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, till his death in 1300, when it again reverted to the Crown and was settled in dower on Queen Margaret. [There appears to have been a stud farm at Princes Risborough in the reign of Edward II as testified by the stud account under the name of Brother John de Redmere during the years 1318-24. (Pipe Roll 17, Ed. II.) A note, kindly prepared by Mr. A. J. Taylor, F.S.A., is given at Appendix AII. Like Appendix AI, it is reproduced by kind permission of the Master of the Rolls, Public Record Office.] In 1330 John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, had a grant of the Honour of Berkhamstead and the Manor of Risborough. In 1343 the following entry occurs in the Calendar of Close Rolls.⁴ "The Manor of Risborough, Co. Buckingham, . . . which the King granted to Edward, Prince of Wales, to hold under a certain form." In 1550 the Manor was settled by Edward VI on Princess Elizabeth. In 1558 Queen Elizabeth I granted to Francis Pigot the demesnes of the Manor of Princes Risborough. In 1619 James I granted the Manor to Prince Charles.

In conclusion, the relevant entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names* is quoted.

"*Risborough, Monks and Princes*, Buckinghamshire, *þæm easteran Hrisanbyrge* 903 BCS 603, *Risenbeorgas* 1004 Wills, *Riseberge* DB, *Monks Ryseberge* 1290 ADiii, *Pryns Rysburgh* 1433 Pat. 'Hills covered with brush wood.' First element OE *hrisen* adj. . . . Monks R. belonged to Christchurch, Canterbury. Princes R. was held by the Black Prince."

PART II—THE EXCAVATIONS

BY G. M. KNOCKER

THE SITE

DIRECTLY south-west of the churchyard of the parish church of St. Mary, which is not precisely orientated, lies the roughly rectangular earthwork known as the Mount (Fig. 1). It measures about 280 by 240 by 220 by 280 ft. The remains of a bank run round the south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western

sides, with a narrow and probably recent ditch along the south-western and the remains of a moat along the north-western sides.

In the Department of MSS. at the British Museum is an extremely rough and undated, pencilled sketch (Add. MS 9460, f. 125) by Samuel Lysons, Esq., and probably of the very late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, marked "Princes Risborough Black Prince's Palace". It is obviously a pace-measured plan of the Mount. It shows an entrance, no longer visible except as a slight depression, through the bank into the churchyard and marks "drawbridge" against the present entrance. He has correctly observed the lack of a "vallum" along the south-west side and notes, also correctly, "ditch deep here" along the north-western side. The space now occupied by the new graveyard he notes as a "pleasant situation". His cardinal points arrow, however, shows that he has failed to observe that the church lies north-east and south-west. He gives no hint of any ruins within the Mount. The sketch is reproduced as Plate X by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

The present writer was told by a resident at the adjacent village of Horsenden that local tradition had always said that the Black Prince's Palace was made of wood and set upon a mound within the earthwork. There is no trace of a mound or motte inside the earthwork as it exists today, but its name may be evidence of an early mound.

In 1944 a drainage trench was dug half-way across the interior of the Mount, roughly parallel and close to the south-western side. The work was watched by Mrs. Audrey Williams, F.S.A. She found a layer of broken tiles and chalk and flint footings. (See Fig. 2.) One of the workmen on this job remembers the footings of a wall about where marked on Fig. 2, but the present writer was unable to locate it.

The above notes constitute about all that was known of the Mount before the present excavations were carried out. As a matter of interest, its position, contiguous to the parish churchyard, is to a certain extent paralleled by the church and church farm at Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire. There, the church farm is surrounded by a moat which separates the farm garth from the churchyard, the latter itself being enclosed by an earth bank formed by extensions of two sides of the church farm moat bank.

THE PRESENT EXCAVATIONS

In the early part of 1955, the owner, the late Mr. T. East, informed the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Works, that he contemplated building within the Mount, which is scheduled as an Ancient Monument, and accordingly a rescue operation was arranged from 21st August to 21st October in advance of development.

It was not a promising site upon which to start. Most of the south-western third was occupied by a much overgrown, disused orchard; the centre third was taken up by a cinder car park, with a long brick storage shed running along one side and a smaller shed along the other; the remaining third was given over to allotment gardens.

Taking local advice of the discovery of pottery in the relatively clear area in the southern corner, the writer ran trial trenches there and immediately

discovered wall footings. These were opened up and the buildings shown on Figs. 2 and 3 were discovered.

These consisted of two blocks of buildings adjacent to each other but not necessarily strictly contemporary, as follows:

(1) A block of rooms (Rooms I, II, IIa, III, IVa, IVb, V, Va, and ?Vb) set domino-fashion near the southern corner of the earthwork. Large quantities of decorated tile, found in some of these rooms, appeared to show that they were living-rooms and they will be called the Solar Block.⁵

(2) A Long Range (VII, VIIa, VIII) extending in a north-westerly direction from the Solar Block with a projecting wing (Room VI) projecting to the north-east at the junction with the latter. The Range measured 80 ft. by 15 ft. and was divided into at least two sections, one of which contained an off-central hearth. No decorated tile was found in those parts of it which were opened up, but a number of roof and plain paving tiles were found.

Examination of Fig. 3 shows that these two groups of buildings were apparently not built as a single entity. The south-western wall of the Long Range (Wall R) was considerably thicker than any other and did not line up with the corresponding walls of the Solar Block. While Wall W, or rather the line of it, for only a shadowy indication remained, formed a wall common to the Long Range and Solar Block, Wall R appeared to butt against it, indicating either that the Long Range was a later addition or that its original south-east gable was pulled down when the Solar Block was built.

At the opposite end of the Long Range, Wall R appeared to project beyond the north-west gable and to form a curtain wall along this side of the Mount not protected by a bank or moat. It is possible that Wall R also originally extended south-eastward as far as the north-eastern boundary of the Mount, following roughly the line of the south-eastern walls of the Solar Block and the slight slope marked by hachuring on Fig. 2.

Trial trenches at many other places within the earthwork (Fig. 2) revealed no walls other than a fragment near the putative entrance to the churchyard. Evidence was, however, found of extensive cobbled floorings, showing that much of the interior was a cobbled yard. Near the present entrance gate in the south-east bank was such a cobbled patch with a limestone block which may have been a mounting block (Plate IX). The little pottery, however, which came from that area was mainly eighteenth-century ware. It is understood from local sources that a building with a tiled floor may exist below the allotments in the northern corner of the Mount.

Before describing the excavations in detail, some general observations on the nature of the soil and certain constructional features may be of value.

NATURE OF THE SOIL

Over most of the area (Figs. 4 and 5) the lower sub-soil at about 3 ft. below modern ground-level was sterile, dark clayey loam. Above, lay a bank of lighter clayey loam about 1 ft. thick, charged with scattered chalk fragments and relics. On top of that at a depth of between 1 ft. and 1 ft. 6 in. was a scatter of broken tile, both floor and, to a lesser extent, roofing. This layer, which occurred almost everywhere and which has been called the tile layer, must

represent the level of the accumulated fallen walling and debris at the time of the main destruction of the Manor. Overall was about 1 ft. of top-soil.

CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES

In the preparation of this part of this paper the writer has received much help from Mrs. Margaret Kaines-Thomas (Dr. Margaret Wood, M.A., D.Lit., F.S.A.) and from Mr. P. A. Faulkner, A.R.I.B.A., of the Ministry of Works.

WALLS

The walls of the Solar Block, as found, were nowhere more than 1 ft. high, rarely more than one course remaining. They were made of dry-set flint or chalk and were between 1 ft. 6 in. and 1 ft. thick. Walls M and K (Fig. 3) were equipped with offsets and, judging by these, it is estimated that the walls were set in shallow foundation trenches, no more than 6 in. deep, of which no trace could be seen in the section.

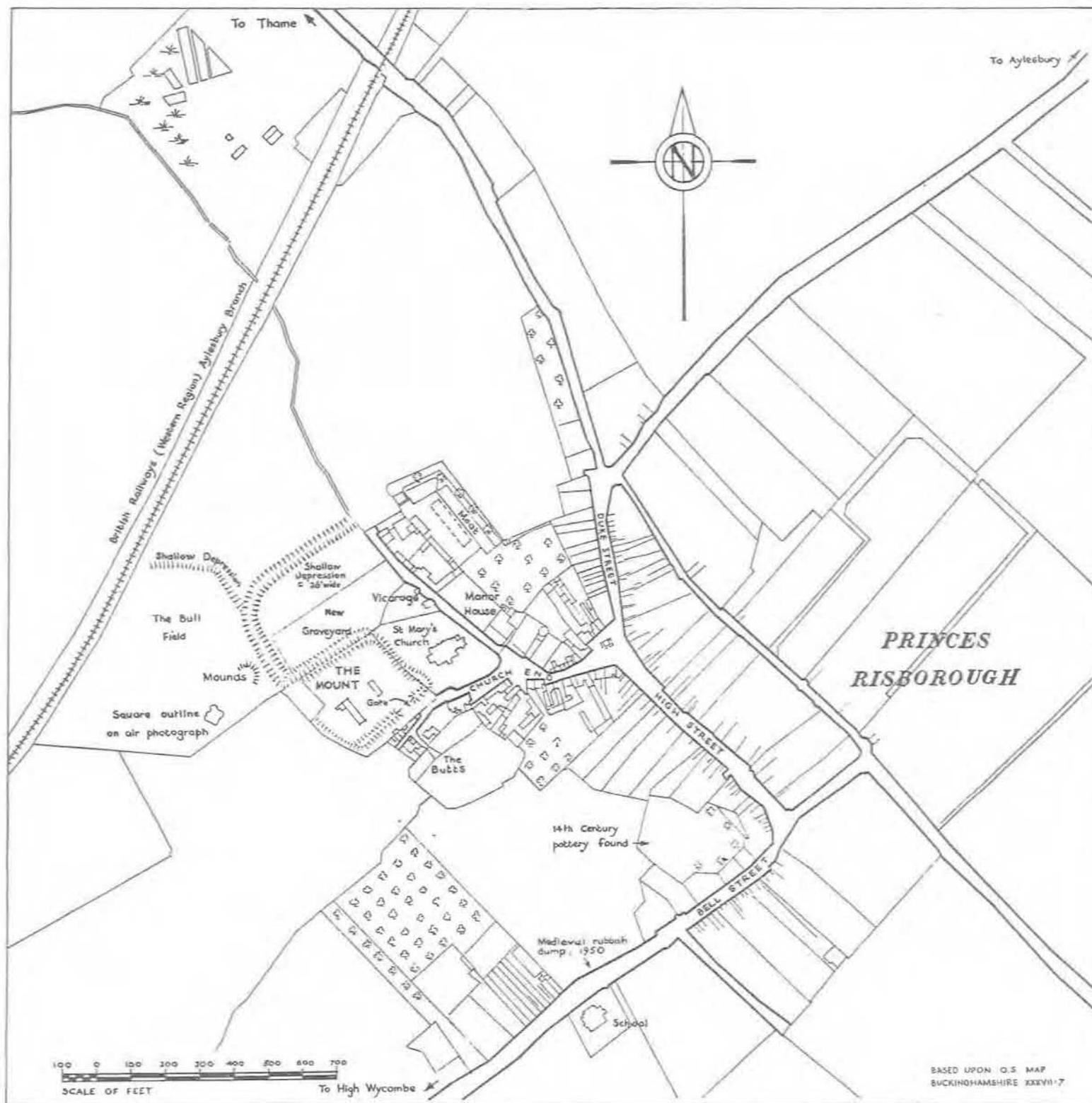
Such a light construction makes it almost certain that the upper part of the walls was correspondingly light. There was no indication of a timber and wattle-and-daub construction and it is considered most probable that the main walls were built of the local chalk mud charged with chopped straw, known in these parts as *witchert*. This form of wall construction can be seen in many nearby villages, as at Haddenham⁶ (see Plate III). The walls of the Long Range were similar to those of the Solar Block, except that Wall R was 3 ft. wide and that Wall S, beyond its junction with Wall Z, was of limestone instead of flint. Room VI, on the other hand, may have had walls constructed mainly of flint. Plate VIII shows that Wall U, at least, was solidly built and the great quantity of flint rubble found both inside and outside Room VI indicated that the stonework of its walls rose to some height.

FLOORS

As already mentioned, large numbers of decorated paving tiles were found in the Solar Block. These tiles, which are described at Appendix B, were certainly made at the Commercial Kiln at Penn, which is thought to have been in production throughout the fourteenth century.⁷ A plot of the tiles found shows that Rooms I, IIa and III probably had tiled floors and possibly also Rooms II and VI. There was a complete lack of decorated tiles in the Long Range, although a certain number of plain, brown-glazed tiles were found there. Hardly enough, however, were found to justify a belief that the Long Range was paved throughout. With the possible exceptions of the south-eastern part of Room I, the area round the hearth in Room VII and in Test Trench 2, no evidence was found of the actual flooring upon which the tiles had been laid.

ROOFS

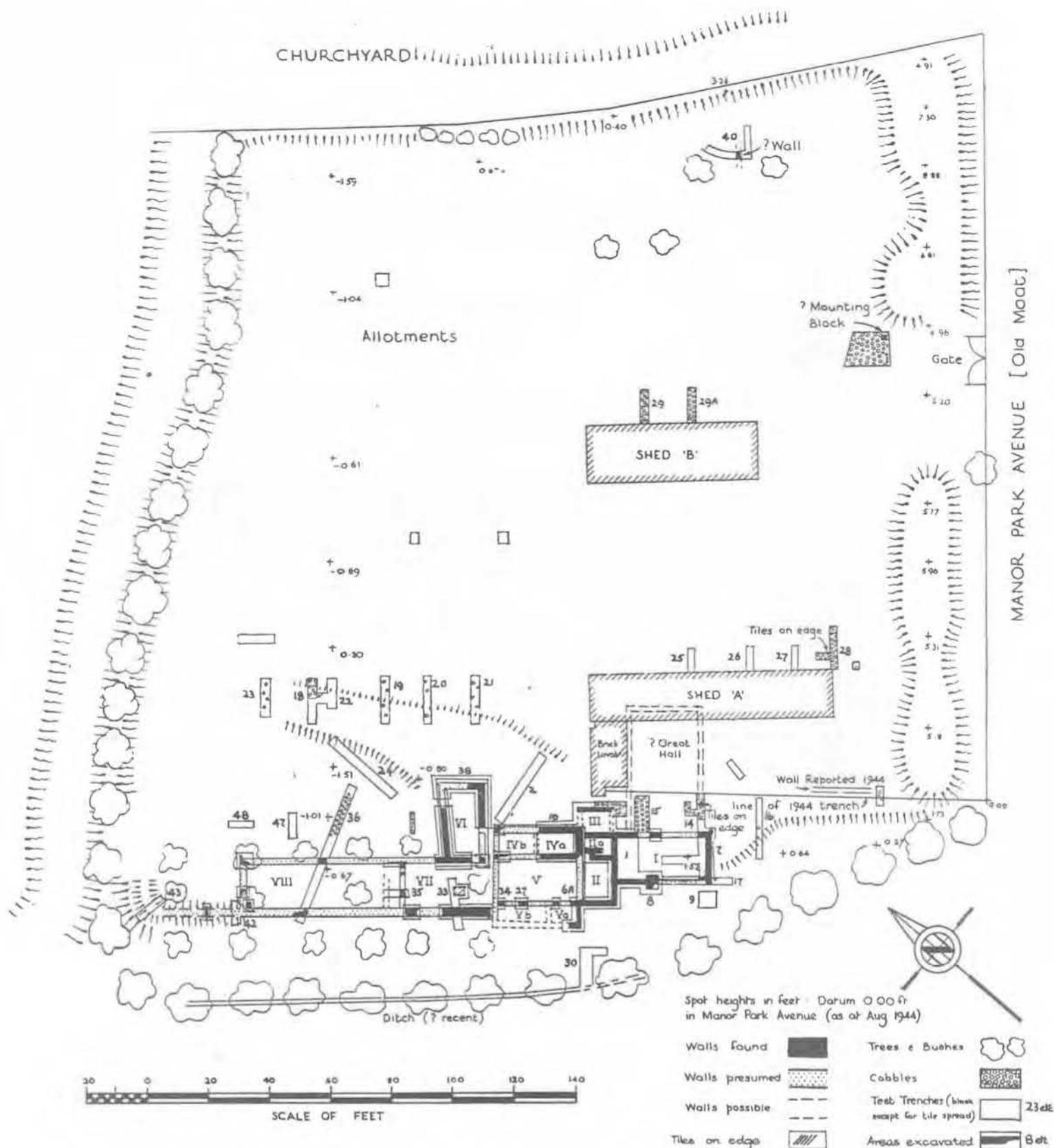
Mrs. Kaines-Thomas, commenting upon the lightness of the wall construction, remarked that the buildings were probably roofed with thatch. This may have been so in some places; nevertheless, a number of roof tiles were found scattered throughout the various rooms, although nowhere in the numbers that



THE MOUNT, PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

FIG. 1.

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THE MOUNT, PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
 BASED ON A PLAN BY MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN & WILLOWS, 25 MOORGATE, E.C. 2

FIG. 2.

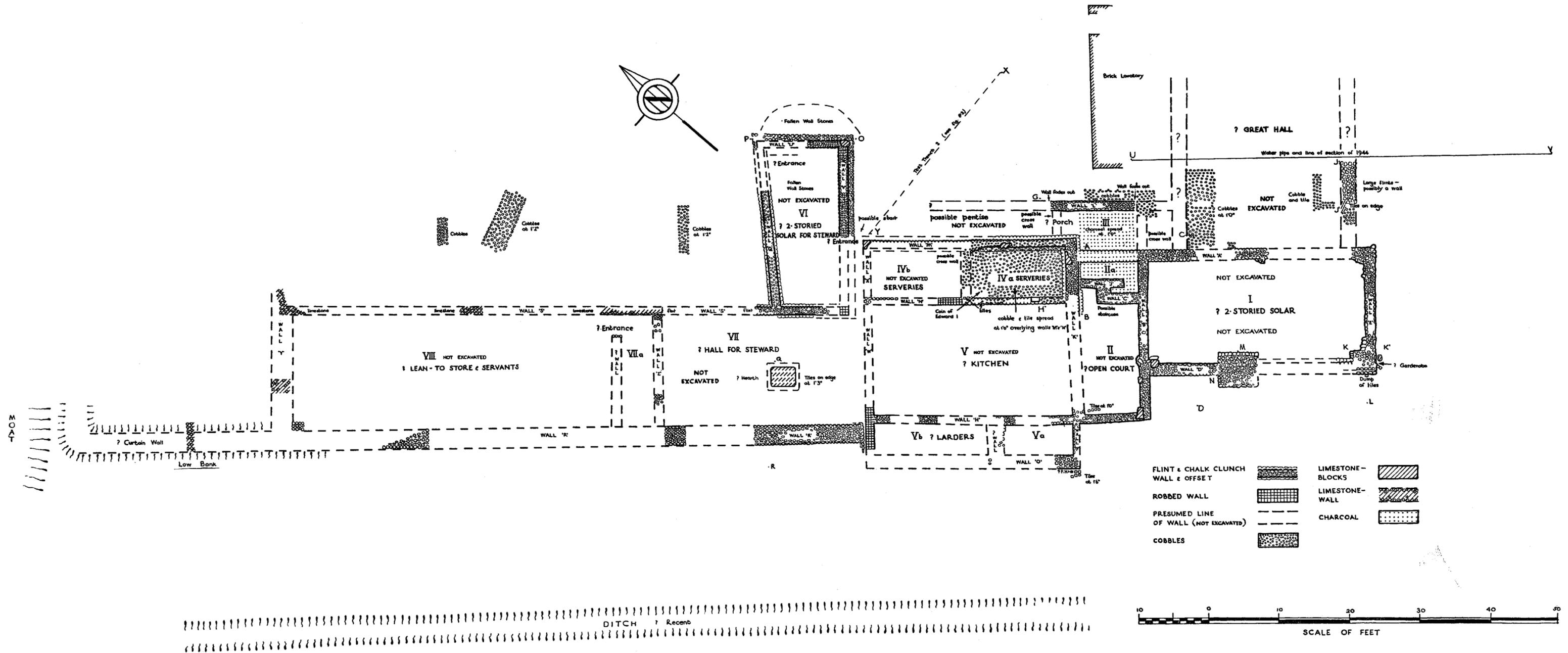


FIG. 3.

THE MOUNT, PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

would have been found had tiled roofs collapsed and been allowed to lie. Possibly only the eaves and perhaps the gutters were tiled. Salzman⁸ draws attention to the constant need for repair of medieval roofs in general. This was borne out at Princes Risborough by the discovery of a number of roof tiles bearing traces of mortar, having no doubt been used for patching, as is indeed the modern practice. He points out, however, that the lowest layers and sometimes all layers in a tiled roof were pointed or rendered with mortar.⁹ Some of the roof tiles at the Mount were glazed. (See Appendix B.) It is probable that Room VIII in the Long Range had a penthouse roof. There were no indications that it was aisled nor of the method of construction of its gable ends.

DATING EVIDENCE

The only positive dating evidence was afforded by a worn Bristol penny of Edward I, struck 1280/1, which could have been lost around 1300. It was found at or just below the base of the cobbled floor footings in Room IVa.

The pottery ranged from a few sherds of thirteenth-century or earlier ware in the extreme west corner of the earthwork to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century stoneware near the present entrance gate. The bulk of it, however, fell within the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The large quantities of decorated paving tiles, found mostly in the Solar Block, were products of the Penn kilns during the fourteenth century. These tiles and the bulk of the pottery were found in a layer which occurred just below the top-soil over the whole site. It has been called the tile layer, but it might with equal truth have been called the destruction layer, for it seemed to march with the destruction of the medieval manor.

In general, it may be said that the Mount started its existence in the thirteenth century, perhaps in the reign of Henry III. The pottery and tiles complement the extensive literary evidence of heavy occupation during the fourteenth century, while the accumulation of fourteenth- and fourteenth/fifteenth-century pottery and tiles in the tile layer point to the destruction, or at least the substantial alteration, of the Manor at the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries. Pottery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, two early sixteenth-century jettons, as well as literary sources, give evidence of occupation of the site during the late medieval and Tudor periods, although it is hard to imagine that caryatides, however rude, graced the buildings whose remains are under examination or that "Queen Elizabeth's Oven" was to be found there (see Part I). It is clear, however, that there was occupation of some part of the Mount as late as the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, and it may well be that further buildings await discovery beneath the allotment gardens.

The present excavations did not succeed in establishing a satisfactory pottery sequence. During the long period of activity within the earthwork there can be no doubt that extensive robbing of most of the serviceable tiles and stonework took place. This, coupled with recent horticulture and orchard planting, must be held to account for the virtual lack of clearly-defined floor levels and for the diversely-dated pottery found in the tile layer.

THE EXCAVATIONS IN DETAIL

NOTE: On Figs. 4 and 5 the occurrence of pottery in the various rooms has been indicated by conventional symbols, representing dating of the various sherds. Where possible, they have been placed on the sections where the sherds were found, but in some instances, where sections have not been drawn, symbols have been transposed.

THE SOLAR BLOCK (Fig. 3 and Plate II)

Room I

Room I, at the south-eastern end of the Solar Block, had inside measurements of 31 by 14 ft. The walls were of dry-set flint and chalk clunch about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, with no offsets. Wall A was of very light construction and gave the appearance of being an interior wall.

Near the middle of the south-western wall, Wall D, was a great raft of flint foundations measuring 6 by 5 ft. These foundations extended to a depth of 5 ft. below modern ground-level, the lower 2 ft. being in grey clay sub-soil and the upper 2 ft. being bedded in sand. 3 ft. from the top two plain tiles were mortared into the flints (Fig. 4.2). They can only have been the foundations of a large chimney, similar to the chimney base at Little Chesterford, Essex.¹⁰ The southern corner of the room appeared to have been strengthened by an interior buttress, Walls D and E having been widened into a rectangle at their junction. Sections across the room are shown in Figs. 4.1 and 4.3. Fig. 4.1 (C-D), across the north-western portion, shows Wall A and Wall D, the latter set just above dark clayey loam, sterile except for animal bones. Above that, inside the room, is a layer of light clayey loam scattered with chalk, which contained no pottery and upon which rests the tile layer containing pottery. South-west of Wall D a confusion of flint and chalk rests upon the sterile clayey loam. Fig. 4.3 across the extreme south-eastern edge of this room shows the lightly constructed Wall A and the interior buttress in the south-east corner of Wall D. Between these walls the lowest filling is light clayey loam with a little chalk. This layer, which slopes upward outside Wall D, is cut into, just inside Wall D, the filling above it consisting of the light chalky loam similar to that shown in Fig. 4.2 and containing tile but no pottery. Near the top of this layer a thin pencil-line of chalk extends into the room for a distance of some 5 ft. from Wall A. Above this is the usual tile layer containing pottery. The interpretation of this section is not easy. The cut into the lowest layer represents either early occupation or later disturbance and the tiles betoken human activity. The pencil-line of chalk may represent the remains of a floor marching with Wall A, or it may represent nothing except the mud from the boots of people engaged in robbing a tiled floor.

Great quantities of tile came from Room I, both decorated and plain being found in numbers wherever the ground was opened up. South-west of the junction of Walls D and E (see Fig. 4.3) there was a dump of many decorated tiles, some being upside down, at a depth of only 9 in. below ground-level. These must have been collected and dumped there at some later date, for they were well above the tile layer. North-east of the eastern corner of the room was a cobble spread at about 1 ft. In these cobbles a number of roofing

tiles set on edge may have been part of a small hearth. (Fig. 4.3, J'.) A number of tiles in the tile layer above the cobbles, north-east of this hearth, may have been part of a disturbed floor, for they were set upon heavy footings of flint and chalk clunch, which, as discussed later, may have been wall footings. It is evident from the level of the hearth and adjacent footings relative to Wall A, and the tile layer in Room I, that the activity north-east of the room represents a later period of reconstruction.

Room I had every appearance of having been the lower floor of a Solar, divided from the Great Hall, of which no trace was found, by the light Wall A. The chimney breast in Wall D was large enough to take fireplaces on the ground floor and in an upper room, the principal chamber, to which a stair above Room IIa perhaps led. The thickening of the junction of Walls D and E could indicate a garderobe in the upper storey at this point. It is the traditional position for it.

Pottery included a sprinkling from outside the walls of the room, of the thirteenth-fourteenth century, but the bulk of it was late fourteenth and fifteenth with a few fifteenth/sixteenth- and sixteenth- century sherds.

Small finds included a fine quillon dagger, of mid-fourteenth-century date, from the top of the tile layer (Fig. 12.1), an iron arrow-head from above the chimney footings (Fig. 12.4), an iron door-hasps, an iron nail and staple (Fig. 13.9) from below the tile layer, part of an ivory double-sided comb from Wall A (Fig. 11.7). From the cobble spread north-east of Wall A came the curious find of a large cowrie shell. Three jettons were found; a semi-official French jetton of the second half of the fourteenth century from above the chimney footings in Wall D (Fig. 11.2); an early sixteenth-century Nuremburg jetton of Hans Schultes, much worn and counter-marked with three pellets, from below the tile layer; and another early sixteenth-century Nuremburg jetton, also of Hans Schultes (Fig. 11.3), from outside Wall E, and found near the dagger at the top of the tile layer. A small fragment of woven textile came from Test Trench 15, north-east of Wall A in the tile layer (Plate XI).

Rooms III, IIa and II (Fig. 3)

These rooms lay athwart the north-west end of Room I, with Room III at the north-east end.

Room III. The extension of Wall A and Wall L formed two walls for this room, giving a width of 6 ft. Both ends of Wall L were in the air and the other two walls could not be found. They were perhaps disturbed when the modern brick lavatory was built, so that the length of the room could not be estimated. It is possible that Wall L extended for some distance to the north-west, though not apparently as far as point Y, for no traces were found in Test Trench 2. Room III may have formed part of a pentise running along the north-east side of Rooms IVa and IVb.

Room IIa, which lay adjacent to Room III, was a small lobby, 8 ft. by 4 ft., bounded by Walls B, A and K, which last had a double offset, and by two stub walls on the south-west, Walls J and C (Plate II). This arrangement conforms to the theory that Room III was a pentise and Room IIa the foundations of an internal staircase leading to an upper storey of Room I.

The sub-soil of Rooms III and IIa was clayey loam upon which was a 6-in. spread of mortar at a depth of 1 ft. below ground-level. Above the mortar was a 3-in band of burnt twigs, identified as beech. Overall was a layer of broken decorated floor tiles and some roofing tiles. In one place the tiles were stacked one upon the other (Plate IV). All the decorated tiles in this pile were of one pattern, P.86, and some showed signs of wear. Two plain yellow tiles and one plain brown tile were included. The burnt twig and tile layers oversailed the footings of the wall dividing Rooms III and IIa (extension of Wall A) but not Walls J or C, which must therefore have been standing higher than those of Wall A when these deposits were laid down. This strengthens the view that Room III was a pentise with the extension of Wall A merely a sleeper wall below the ground. These features are shown in Fig. 4.4. A spread of plain tile, but not laid as a floor, oversailed the stub wall, Wall C, adjacent to Wall J.

Room II, which lay south-west of Room IIa, was only exposed along Walls B and H, at whose junction was found a large dressed limestone block. It is possible that it was originally an open court.

Pottery from Room III included a few sherds of fifteenth- or sixteenth-century pottery in the tile layer. A small iron key (Fig. 13.2) was found at a depth of 1 ft., associated with the stacked tiles mentioned above. This key is similar to those found with the massed burials from the Battle of Visby, 1361.¹⁵

Rooms IVa, IVb and V

Set lengthwise across the north-western side of Rooms IIa and II was another series of rooms, comprising two narrow rooms, IVa and IVb, set end to end and a wide room, Room V.

Of these only *Room IVa* was fully excavated. It was bounded on the south-east and north-east by Walls K and M, both of which had offsets, their junction being marked by a dressed limestone¹⁶ block (Plates II and V). In the south-west, a narrow wall, Wall N, separated the room from Room V. Two dressed limestone blocks in this wall are shown in Plate VI. Their purpose is unknown. The fourth wall of Room IVa is problematical, but it is thought, from faint indications in Walls M and N, that it may have existed 13 ft. north-west of Wall K. This would give a size for Room IVa of 13 by 7 ft.

There appeared to be two occupation levels in Room IVa, the lower at about 2 ft. and the upper, a spread of cobbles and broken tile, at about 1 ft. This spread of cobbles appeared to be floor footings and oversailed the remains of walls M and N, indicating a later enlargement of Room IVa perhaps extending as far north-east as the line of Wall L (Fig. 5.1). Scattered tiles were found in the filling between these two levels.

Room IVb. Only the edge of Wall M and the north-western ends of Walls M and N were exposed in this room, giving it a probable length of 13 ft., with a total length for Rooms IVa and IVb of 26 ft.

The little pottery found in these rooms was mainly early to mid-fourteenth century, with a stray sherd of late fourteenth-fifteenth-century ware.

From below the cobbled floor came some plain brown-glazed floor tiles and from just below the top-soil in Room IVa, two fragments of decorated tile.

An important small find was the only coin found during the excavation, the Bristol penny of Edward I, minted at Bristol in 1280/1 (Fig. 11.1). It was found just below or in the base of the cobbled footings in Room IVa, 12 ft. north-west of Wall K, and showed signs of wear and clipping. It could have been lost down to say 1300. Taken with the pottery, most of which came from the base of or just below the cobbled footings, the coin suggests a date for the upper occupation level of this room of not earlier than mid-fourteenth century. From the top-soil above the cobbles came two iron hooks (Fig. 13, 7-8) and a trident-shaped iron object (Fig. 12.5), probably a sort of curry-comb.

Rooms V, Va and Vb

Room V. This room lay alongside Rooms IVa and IVb. It was not excavated, so it cannot be stated whether it was subdivided or not. Assuming it to be one room, it would measure 27 by 16 ft. Wall W, its north-western wall, was entirely robbed, its line being shown by soil markings across the ends of Walls N and H. These were distinct enough to make it apparent that Wall W extended south-westwards beyond the line of Wall H. This feature is referred to presently.

Room Va. Wall K continued across its junction with Wall H, as Wall P, a wall only 1 ft. wide, for a distance of 4 ft. 6 in., where it joined Wall O, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, running parallel to Wall H and forming three sides of a room which has been called Room Va. 9 ft. 6 in. north-west of Wall P were the shadowy vestiges of a possible fourth wall.

Room Vb. As already remarked, Wall W continued south-east across the line of Wall H and it is possible that it may have joined Wall O, forming a pair of rooms, matching Rooms IVa and IVb on the opposite side of Room V.

The possibility has been considered that Room V formed with Rooms IVa and IVb and Rooms Va and Vb the main aisled hall. Although its overall interior measurements, 29 ft. wide by 28 ft. long, make it almost square, its width compares closely enough with the two Essex fourteenth-century aisled halls, Fyfield Hall (30 ft. by 39 ft.) and Lampetts, in the same parish (25 ft. by 35 ft.),¹³ and with the only remaining wooden thirteenth-century aisled hall, Little Chesterford, Essex (28 ft. by 37 ft.).¹⁴

On balance, however, it is thought that this block of buildings is altogether too small for the hall of a manor belonging to the Black Prince. It is suggested that Room V may have been a kitchen flanked in its aisles by larders and serveries, with Room II forming the usual open court, perhaps roofed later, between the kitchen and the solar.

South-west of the junction of Walls P and O a number of paving tiles were found at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in., with a possible post-hole close to Wall O.

Test Trench 2 (Figs. 3 and 5.2)

Before leaving the Solar Range, mention must be made of a test trench, T.T.2, 29 ft. long, which was dug early in the proceedings, bisecting the angle between Room VI and Rooms IVb and IVa. Natural sterile clay was reached at 3 ft. 6 in. Above this was a band of dark clayey loam, with a sprinkling of

charcoal at the western end. This band was 9 in. thick at the western and 1 ft. 6 in. thick at the eastern end. Above it and following its slope was a 2-in. band of light clay, which was certainly an occupation level of some sort, though not necessarily a floor.

Between this band and the top-soil was light clayey loam and chalk, there being more chalk in the western half, nearest the medieval buildings.

The usual tile layer lay at about 1 ft. and there were a number of tiles, including roofing tiles, between the top-soil and the narrow chalk band at the western end, debris no doubt from the collapsed buildings, whose wicker walls were probably responsible for the high percentage of chalk in the sub-soil in that part of the trench.

From below the "floor" came body sherds of thirteenth-century pottery. The remaining pottery was found in the layer between the "floor" and the tile layer. It included an early fourteenth-century cooking pot. From the area at the western end came an early fourteenth-century biconal sherd, a late medieval brown-glazed handle and part of an eighteenth-century glass bottle rim.

A knife with a bone handle was also found at a depth of 2 ft. between the tile layer and the "floor" (Fig. 12.6).

It will be recalled that, in dealing with Room III, it was noted that both ends of Wall L were in the air. The fact that no trace of it was found in T.T.2 shows that it did not extend as far north-west as that.

THE LONG RANGE (Fig. 3)

This consisted of a building measuring internally some 82 ft. by 15 ft., divided into at least two rooms. The south-western wall, Wall R, was of stout construction, being 3 ft. wide, but without offsets and made of flint and chalk clunch. It probably acted as a curtain wall to this apparently unditched side of the Mount and seemed to extend beyond the end of the Long Range, possibly following the perimeter round to the north-east. It may originally also have extended south-eastward as far as the boundary of the Mount.

As already noted, the south-eastern end of the wall appeared to make a butt joint against the robbed Wall W. The inner wall, Wall S, was only 1 ft. 3 in. wide but was equipped, at least in its south-eastern portion, with a double offset. As far as Wall Z it was made of flint; beyond that of limestone. This may indicate either more than one period of construction or that, in this stretch, it was a light wall to carry a penthouse roof. The north-western gable wall of the Long Range, as far as could be judged by the little that remained of Wall Y, was 3 ft. wide and composed of limestone. Wall Y appeared to continue north-east beyond the line of Wall S, but this may have been only fallen debris. Time unfortunately did not allow an extended excavation of this corner.

Room VII

The remains of a flint cross wall, Wall Z, 28 ft. north-west of Wall W, converted this portion of the Long Range into a room, Room VII. Slightly off centre was a patch of roofing tiles set on edge and let into the ground, measuring 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

The remains of a plain brown tiled floor around it showed that Room VII had been tiled. (See Fig. 5.3.) The tiles on edge are shown in Plate VII. It can only be supposed that they were a hearth, but it is remarkable that they showed no signs of sooting or of heat. It seems probable, therefore, that they formed a hard standing for some kind of brazier or fire-basket, rather than a hearth upon which logs were burnt.

With a view to a future re-examination, this hearth was not dismantled, but a similar, smaller area of tiles on edge in Test Trench 28, near the corner of the modern shed (Shed "A"), was examined. The tiles were found to be broken standard roof tiles set on their edges, in places more than one row deep and mortared in with flint and bits of bone. In all, there were three such hearths, none of which showed any signs of fire.

Centrally-placed hearths appear to have continued in use up till Tudor times or later, the smoke escaping from a louvre in the roof.¹⁵ This feature has not been shown in the reconstruction sketch at Fig. 6 owing to insufficient knowledge of the form of louvres.

Salzman mentions the use of tiles in connection with hearths, 300 "hurth-tigel" being bought for a fireplace at Porchester in 1397.¹⁶ The importance of the fire is shown by the occasional use of the word "fire-house" as equivalent to the hall.¹⁷ Mrs. Kaines-Thomas (M. Wood) mentions the use of a brazier or fire-dogs at Penshurst.¹⁸

No doubt Room VII was connected by a door to Room VI.

Pottery from Room VII included a sherd in thirteenth-fourteenth-century Brill ware (Fig. 7.4) from just below the top-soil near the junction of Walls R and W and a sherd, from near the same place at a depth of 2 ft., of the late fourteenth century. A bronze double-sided buckle with an iron tongue came from above the butt end of Wall R in the top-soil (Fig. 11.6).

REMAINDER OF THE LONG RANGE

5 ft. north-west of Wall Z there appeared to be traces of another cross-wall with doorway at its north-eastern end, but this could not be confirmed. Along the rest of the Long Range the walls were exposed in several places. As noted above, Wall S, beyond Wall Z, was composed of limestone (of the local lower or grey chalk). Orchard trees and undergrowth prevented the interior of this part of the Long Range from being excavated and it is not possible to say whether there were any more cross-walls. Little pottery was found and all the tiles found were plain, brown-glazed, paving tiles and some mortared roof tiles. Wall R continued beyond the north-west gable of the Long Range, and appeared to follow the perimeter bank round to the north-east. An iron ox-shoe was found in the line of Wall R (Fig. 12.7). A test trench (T.T.43), dug across the extreme corner, outside the line of Wall R, produced, at a depth of 2 ft., two body sherds and a rim in harsh, iron-grey, gritty ware of the thirteenth century or earlier (Fig 7.1).

Room VI

This room formed a wing to the Long Range, projecting north-east from the junction of the latter with the Solar Block. It was irregular in shape, being

22 ft. long, 8 ft. 3 in. wide at its south-western and 10 ft. 6 in. wide at its north-eastern end. At its western corner, Walls S and Q were bonded together. The latter was 1 ft. 6 in. wide, exclusive of its double offset. The other two, Walls U and V, were well made of dry-set flint, 1 ft. wide with 1-ft. wide footings. A rounded and dressed corner-stone stood at their junction. Plate VIII shows this stone and the two walls. As noted earlier, the mass of fallen flint around Room VI gave reason to believe that these walls were stone-built to a greater height than others.

There may have been an entrance at the north-western end of Wall U, which appeared to stop suddenly. Part of an iron hinge plate from this gap lent colour to this view (Fig. 13.6). Fig. 5.4 shows the elevation of Wall U.

As may be seen in Fig. 3, Walls M and N did not appear to abut Wall V but to leave a passage just over 2 ft. wide between it and the presumed Wall X across the end of Room IVb. There may have been an entrance in Wall V opposite the end of Wall M, as no trace of its continuance immediately south-west could be found, although its junction with Wall S was discernible.

Considerable quantities of pottery came from Room VI and nearby. It ranged from the thirteenth-fourteenth to the fourteenth-fifteenth centuries and came mostly from the wall debris. Two fifteenth-century sherds were also found.

A few fragments of decorated tile were found in the top-soil or just below it as well as a fragment of glazed roof tile. A fine bronze strap-end buckle with decorated head and plate, which has been dated to the fifteenth century, was found in the north-eastern part of Room VI just below the top-soil (Fig. 11.4).

Many animal bones were found in Room VI. These and bones from elsewhere are listed in Appendix C.

There is a similarity in proportion and layout between the Long Range and Room VI and the Great Hall and Southern Wing of the Bishop's Palace, St. David's, Pembrokeshire, which date from between 1327 and 1350.¹⁹

CONSIDERATION OF THE LONG RANGE AND ROOM VI

It has been suggested that Room VI may have been a two-storied solar, perhaps for the steward, with Room VII acting as a hall to accompany the solar. The apparent gap between Wall V and Wall X may have been for an outside stair leading to the upper storey of Room VI, although it is exceedingly narrow. Room VIII could have been a store and servant's quarters.

OUTSIDE THE MAIN BUILDINGS

Fig. 2 shows the test trenches and holes dug elsewhere within the Mount. They revealed no other buildings, except a short length of wall near the churchyard bank. They showed, however, that much of the interior of the Mount was cobbled. Allotments in the northern corner of the site prevented an examination of that area.

Pottery from the trenches north-east of the Long Range and along Shed "A" ranged from the late thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The small hearth in the cobbled patch by the corner of the shed has already been men-

SECTION' ALONG B-A (Across Room II A)

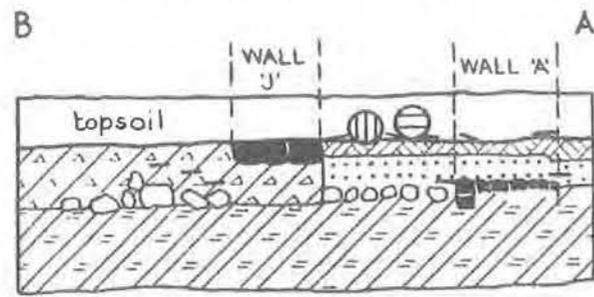


FIG. 4.4.

SECTION ALONG C-D (Across Room I, N.W. of chimney)

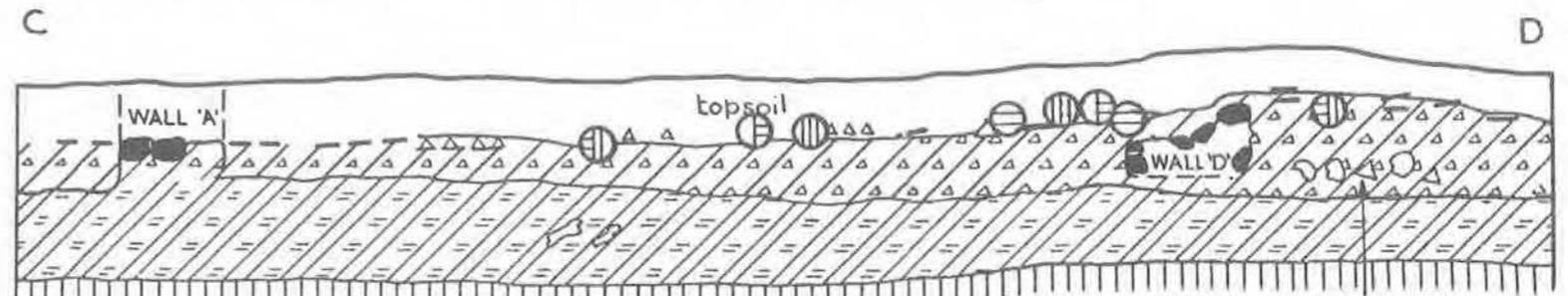


FIG. 4.1.

SECTION ALONG L-K' & K'-J'-J (Across S.E. end of Room I)

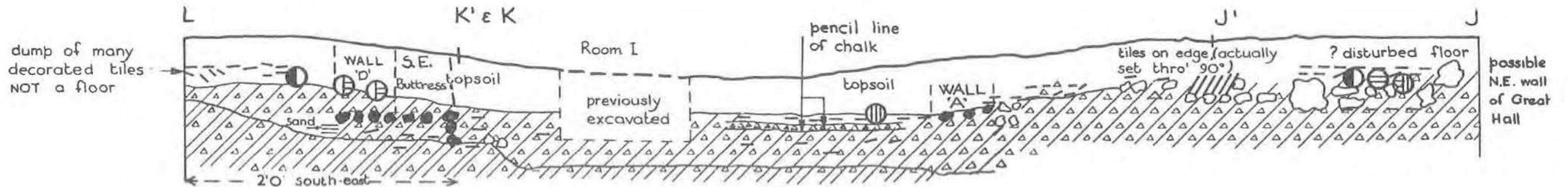


FIG. 4.3.

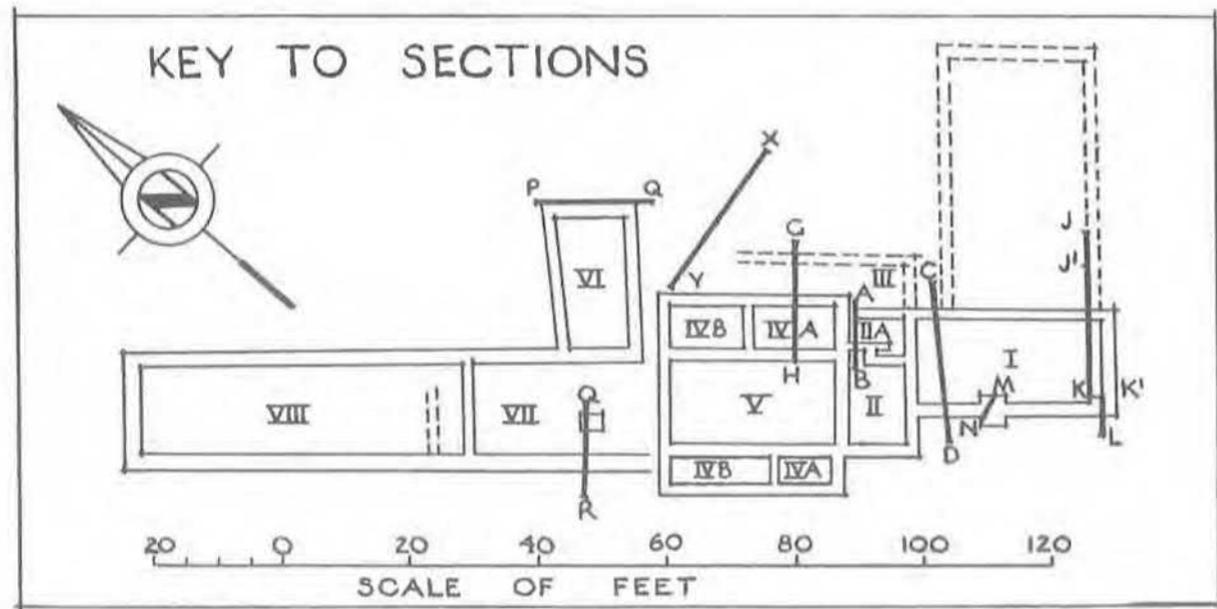


FIG. 4.

SECTION ALONG N-M (Across chimney base, Room I)

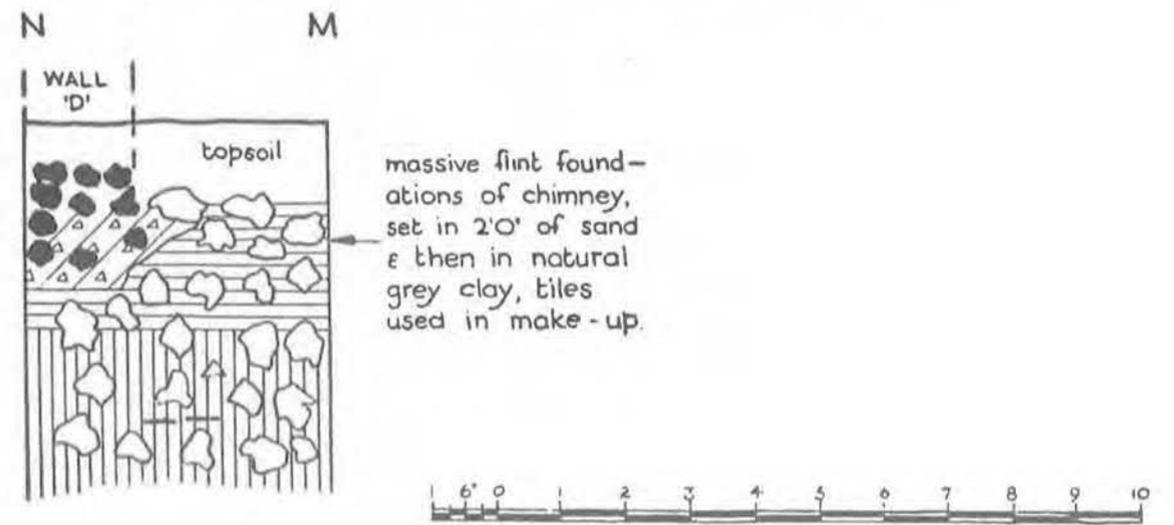


FIG. 4.2.

SECTION ALONG X-Y (Test Trench 2)

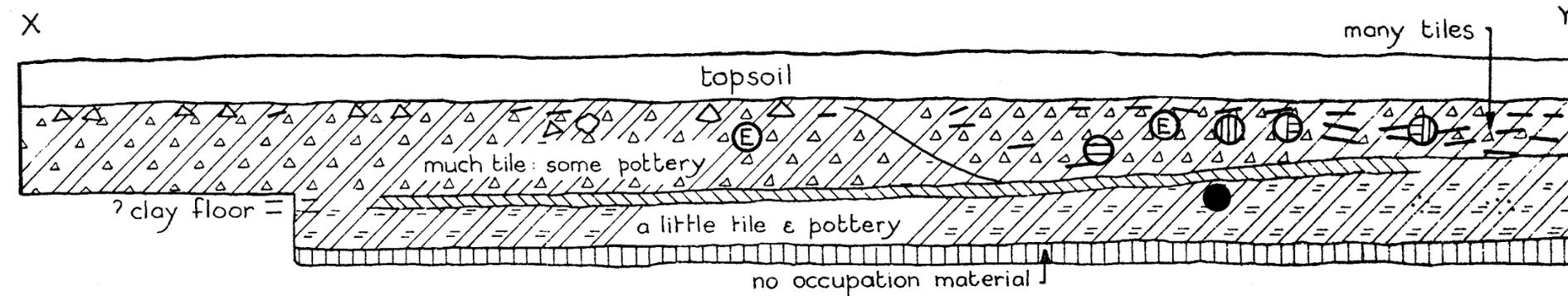


FIG. 5.2.

SECTION ALONG O-P (N.E. wall of Room VI)

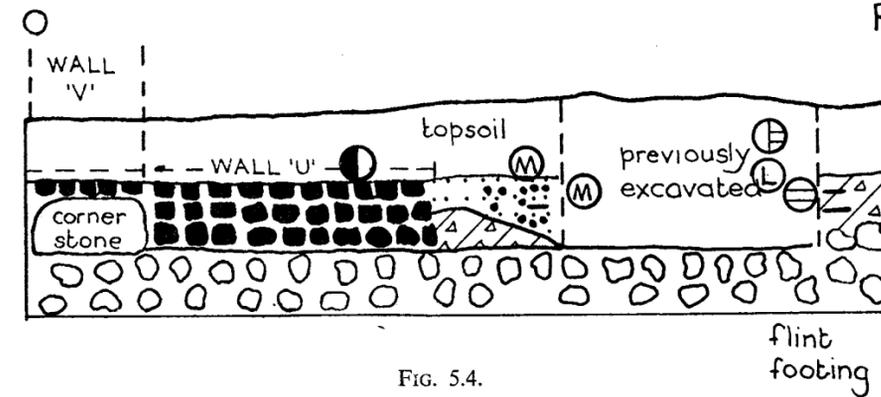


FIG. 5.4.

SECTION ALONG H-G (Across Room IVA)

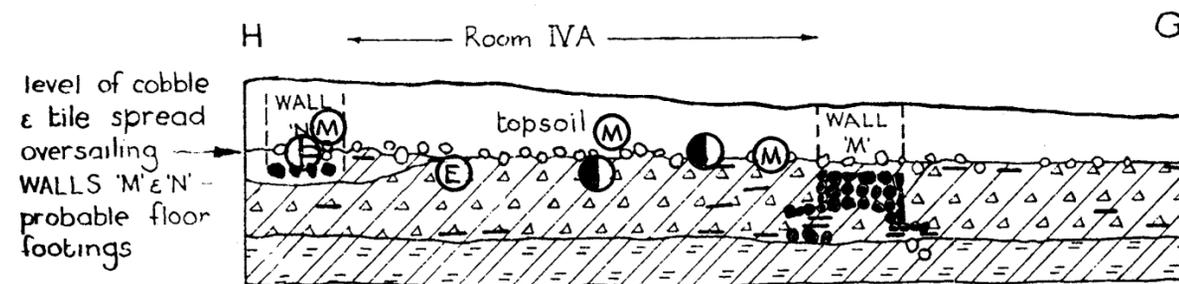


FIG. 5.1.

SECTION ALONG R-Q (Across S.E. half of Room VII)

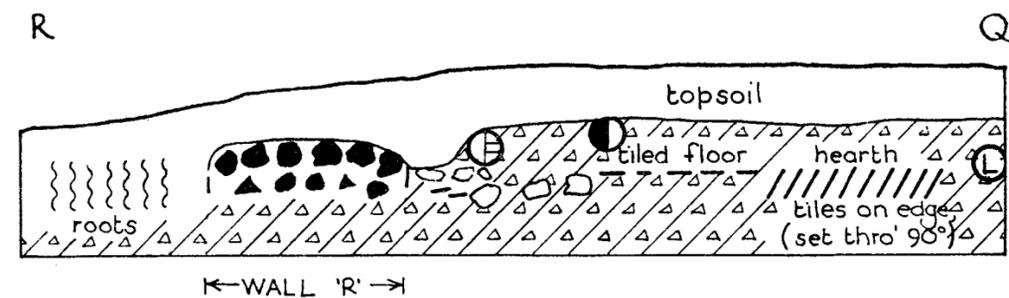


FIG. 5.3.

POTTERY KEY

- 13th. Century
- ◐ 13th-14th ..
- ⊕ Early 14th. ..
- ⊙ Mid 14th. ..
- ⊖ Late 14th. ..
- ⊕ 14th-15th ..
- ⊖ 15th. ..
- ⊕ 15th-16th ..
- ⊖ 16th. ..

light clayey loam scattered with chalk

light clayey loam with less chalk

darker clayey loam

natural dark clay

band of light clay

layer of burnt twigs

wall stones, flint and chalk

sand

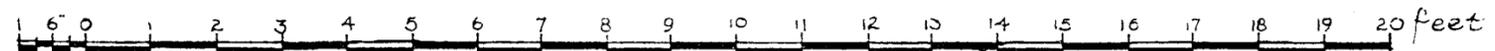
mortar

chalk

flint

tiles

charcoal



tioned. Part of a fourteenth-fifteenth-century fish-dish came from this area. Most of the tiles, other than roofing tiles, were plain, brown-glazed paving tiles.

Small finds included two iron keys (Fig. 13.3-4), the latter being a fifteenth-century type, and an iron horse-shoe of post-1550 date and probably of the nineteenth century.

Just north-west of the present entrance into the Mount, an area some 12 ft. square was excavated (Fig. 2). Cobbles were exposed at 1 ft. 6 in. with a stone which may have been a mounting block. A curb of four squared stones set in an arc was also found set in the cobbles; its purpose is unknown. The pottery from this area was mostly Nottingham stoneware of the eighteenth century. No medieval sherds and only one decorated and one plain brown tile were found. The male portion of a barrel padlock (Fig. 13.5) came from the cobbled level. Plate IX shows cobbles and mounting block.

Two test trenches (T.T.40) were dug opposite the depression in the bank dividing the churchyard from the Mount. This depression appeared to be farther to the north-east than the gap shown in Lysons' sketch (Plate X). Traces of a flint wall, 1 ft. wide, together with a few roofing tiles were found. A fine arrow-head (Fig. 12.3) was found just below the top-soil. It is a fourteenth-fifteenth-century type.

SUMMARY OF MAIN BUILDINGS

The excavations revealed a group of buildings which could be classified as follows:

Prince's Quarters

(a) *Solar*, probably two-storied, with fireplace and garderobe (Room I), entrance porch and pentise (Room III), and stair block (Room IIa).

(b) *Kitchen* (Room V), probably of wooden construction upon low walls, serveries (Rooms IVa and IVb) and larders (Rooms Va and Vb) with an open court (Room II). Its central position would serve both the Solar and the Long Range.

(c) *Great Hall*. This building was not found, but it should have lain north-east of the Solar. It may have measured about 30 ft. by 50 ft. and it is possible that its north-east gable lay beneath the modern Shed "A". The possible wall footings on the line J-J' may have been part of its south-eastern wall and the possible wall shown on Fig. 3 part of its north-western wall. The light construction of Wall A suggests an interior rather than an exterior wall. On the other hand, excavation between Shed "A" and Room I appeared to indicate a cobbled area, suggesting the outside rather than the inside of a building. It may well be, however, that the Great Hall was demolished at some later period and the cobble spread laid down on its site. This view is to some extent strengthened by the cobble spread, which, as already mentioned, oversailed the footings of Walls M and N and indicated an alteration in the construction of Room IVa.

Stewards' and Retainers' Quarters

(d) *Stewards' Solar*, probably two-storied (Room VI) with outside staircase.

(e) *Stewards' Hall* with central hearth (Room VII). It is possible that the

flint construction of this part of Wall S may indicate a ridged roof over Room VII.

(f) *Store and Retainers' Quarters* probably with a penthouse roof (Room VIII).

A tentative reconstruction drawing and plan of the Manor during the period of the Black Prince's ownership has been kindly prepared by Mr. P. A. Faulkner and is given at Fig. 6.

¹ See also *V.C.H. Bucks*, II, 260-65.

² Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, the present occupant of Brook House, now called the Manor House, has kindly drawn attention to Mr. A. Oswald's article on this building in *Country Life*, Vol. LXIV, for 2nd September, 1933.

³ It should, however, be noted that no buildings within the Mount appear in Lysons' sketch of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, reproduced as Plate x.

⁴ *Calendar of Close Rolls*, Vol. for 1343/46, p. 432.

⁵ "The 'solar' or *great chamber* was a private bed-sitting room of the lord and lady, in days when an individual bedroom was exceptional, except in a bay or 'Oriel' and the servants slept in the hall." Dr. Margaret Wood (Mrs. Kaines-Thomas), M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., *Thirteenth-century Domestic Architecture in England*, *Arch. Jour. CV. Supplement*, f.n. 7 on p. 104.

⁶ "There are many well-built houses in this village (Haddenham), some of stone, some of brick, but many of an inferior description constructed (as are likewise many of the fences of the gardens) with a kind of marl dug here, near the surface, and called *White Earth*. These walls are usually covered with thatch and are very durable; but probably have a very unfavourable influence on the health of the inhabitant." Lipscomb, *op. cit.*, 202.

⁷ See Appendix B.

⁸ L. F. Salzman, *Building in England down to 1540* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1952), pp. 230 and 234.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 233.

¹⁰ M. E. Wood, *op. cit.*, p. 19 and Fig. 6.

¹¹ Bengt Thordeman, Ph.D., *Armour from the Battle of Visby* (Upsala, 1939), II, Fig. 148, 1-3.

¹² Impure glauconitic limestone, probably of Lower Cretaceous or even Jurassic; native to the region.

¹³ J. T. Smith, *The Medieval Aisled Halls and their Derivatives*, *Arch. Jour.*, CXII, 76-94.

¹⁴ Margaret Wood, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-21.

¹⁵ M. E. Wood, *op. cit.*, p. 124; *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, Vol. II, pp. 39-40; L. F. Salzman, *op. cit.*, pp. 97-98.

¹⁶ Salzman, *op. cit.*, p. 99.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 97.

¹⁸ M. Wood, *op. cit.*, p. 124.

¹⁹ *The Bishop's Palace, St. David's, Pembrokeshire*; Ministry of Works Official Guide (1955), pp. 15-17 and plan at end.

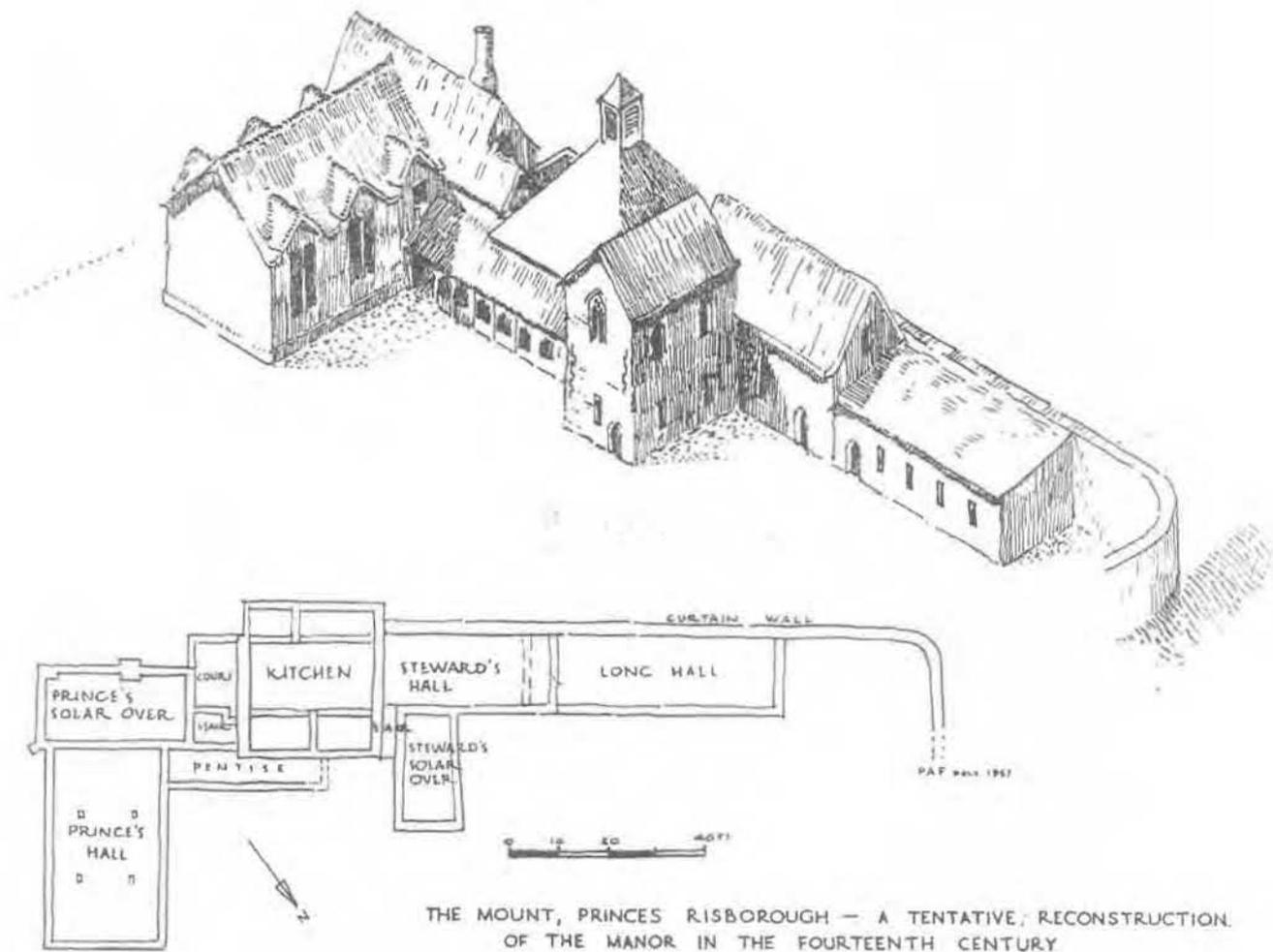


FIG. 6.

POTTERY

Not a great deal of pottery was found, but enough to show that, while it ranged from the thirteenth century or earlier to the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, the bulk of it, as was to be expected, fell within the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Unfortunately, very few sherds were closely enough stratified to use them to date the various rooms, the great majority being found, associated with tile, in the tile layer. Here again the pottery was very mixed, due, no doubt, to activities of various kinds over a long period of years. Pottery symbols indicating the dating of the various sherds have been inserted in the sections at Figs. 4 and 5. It will be seen that most of the pottery in the tile layer is of fourteenth- or fourteenth-fifteenth-century date, leading to the assumption that the buildings were dismantled around the end of the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. Below is a schedule of the majority of the sherds. The numbers in brackets after each entry are the pottery find reference numbers. Figure references are given for those sherds which have been drawn. Test trench numbers are shown in Fig. 2.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY OR EARLIER

Extreme west corner of earthwork

- (1) Cooking-pot in harsh, iron-grey, gritty ware with off-white core. (Fig. 7.1) and two coarse, black body sherds, charged with grit. Found at 2 ft. in T.T.43, just outside the curtain wall in grey chalky loam. (69)

North-east of Long Range

- (2) Two body sherds in hard, off-white, sandy ware with pale, yellowish-buff glaze, on a rubbed surface; smears of dark chocolate slip. Late thirteenth century. Found in T.T.21 in old humus below top-soil. (43)

Test Trench 2

- (3) Three body sherds in red, sandy ware, associated with red, unglazed tile. Thirteenth century. From below the clay floor at 2 ft. 9 in. (5)

THIRTEENTH-FOURTEENTH CENTURY

North-east of Room I

- (4) Handle-socket from a bowl, in red, sandy ware. On cobbles. (Fig. 7.2) (28)

South-west of Room I

- (5) Body sherd in close, off-white, sandy Brill ware; lustrous green, mottled olive-green glaze outside, decorated with the tail of an applied spiral with a terminal rectangle stamped with small rectangles. From base of top-soil at 1 ft. (Fig. 7.3) (9). Compare similar decoration, except that the spiral is painted in red clay, on a fragment of a tall, bulbous jug dated to the thirteenth century from Carfax, Oxford. E. M. Jope *Some recent finds of medieval pottery; Oxoniensia*, VII (1942), Fig. 17.8. Compare also thirteenth-century jug from the Jewry Wall, Leicester—G. C. Dunning, *Medieval pottery from the Jewry Wall, Leicester* in Miss K. M. Kenyon's *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester* (Oxford, 1948), 239.40. Fig. 71.

Room IVa

- (6) Strap-handle in pinkish, sandy Brill ware, grey at the fracture; sparse olive-green glaze in blobs outside and more continuously inside. From tile and cobble spread. (Fig. 7.5) (27)

Room VII

- (7) Body sherd in pink, sandy Brill ware; sparse green glaze and vertical band of rectangular rouletting. From below top-soil in light chalky mould at junction of Walls R and W (Fig. 7.4) (70). Compare late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century jug with rouletted applied strips in a diamond network, from Cherry Hinton, Cambs. J. G. Hurst and C. I. Fell, *Medieval walls at Cherry Hinton: Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, XLVI, 27, 28, Fig. 1a.

Room VI

- (8) Cooking-pot in brick-red, sandy ware with grey core. On Wall U, associated with P.86 tile. Late thirteenth-fourteenth century. (Fig. 7.6) (60)

FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Early Fourteenth Century

Room IVa

- (9) Rim sherd, everted and thickened, of a cooking-pot, 6½ in. in diameter, in dirty grey paste, with lustrous dark green glaze, mottled lighter green. In or just below cobble spread. (49)

Test Trench 2

- (10) Biconal body sherd of a jug in fine, pale-grey paste with sparse pale-green glaze, mottled olive-green and orange; decorated with vertical applied strip running up upper half of body. Between clay "floor" and tile layer at west end of trench, 2 ft. below ground level. (4). Compare E. M. Jope, *Medieval pottery from Whittington Court Roman Villa: Proc. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.*, 71, 71, and Fig. 10, 48-49.
- (11) Cooking-pot in brick-red, sandy ware with flat-topped, flanged rim; from centre of trench below tile layer at 1 ft. 4 in. (Fig. 7.7) (3)

Sometime during Fourteenth Century

Room I

- (12) Handle and several body sherds in close, flower-pot-red ware with the following tiles: P.86, 9; P.103, 4; P.174, 3. In tile layer near Wall D. (6).

Room IVa

- (13) Bowl in harsh, pink ware with grey core, brown outside; unglazed, wavy rim-edge. In or just below tile and cobble spread, with plain, brown-glazed paving tiles. (Fig. 7.9) (51). Associated with Bristol penny of Edward I (Fig. 11.1).

Room IVb

- (14) Base of a bowl, slightly recessed, in grey ware with lustrous greenish-brown glaze on both sides. From above Wall N, at its junction with line of Wall W, (76).

East of Room VI

- (15) Sagging base of large cooking-pot in very hard and well-fired, pale pink ware; trace of colourless glaze. In fallen debris of wall U outside Room VI (Fig. 7.10) (64).

Room VI

- (16) Body sherd in pinkish, sandy ware; lustrous brown glaze with darker spots; multiple wavy comb-scrawl. At base of top-soil in clayey loam associated with buckle at Fig. 11.4 (Fig. 7.11) (58).
- (17) Fragment of a footed base, in pink, sandy ware. Below top-soil in light clayey loam. (75).

North-east of Long Range

- (18) Three body sherds in smooth, pinkish ware with lustrous brown glaze; body sherd in grey, sandy ware with brownish-green glaze; body sherd of a jug with base of handle in off-white ware with lustrous green glaze on both sides, but mottled brown inside. From T.T.22, below the tile layer at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. (42) with plain, brown glazed paving tiles.
- (19) Base of jug in harsh, biscuit-coloured sandy ware with patches of dark green glaze, mottled darker, on inside only. From T.T.36, just below top-soil. (Fig. 7.12) (57).
- (20) Cooking-pot in fine, close, pinkish sandy ware. From T.T.22, below the tile layer in light clayey loam. (Fig. 7.8) (42).

Late Fourteenth Century

Room I

- (21) Bowl in harsh, pink sandy ware. From tile layer at north-west end of room, associated with tiles P.84, 1, P.86, 8, P.103, 6 and with sixteenth-century or later bowl at 48 below. (Fig. 7.16) (1).

Room VI

- (22) Cooking-pot in red, gritty ware, with blob of dark brown glaze on shoulder. From collapsed walling inside room. (Fig. 7.14) (74).
- (23) Cooking-pot in pinkish-buff, gritty ware, apparently unglazed. Same place as 22. (Fig. 7.15) (74).
- (24) Body sherd in red, gritty ware, with dark, creamy-buff slip outside. Same place as 22. (74).

Room VII

- (25) Base of an open bowl in pinkish paste, with pale, olive-green glaze, on inside only. At junction of walls R and W in grey chalky-clay at 2 ft. (54).

North-east of Long Range

- (26) Jug in fine, close paste, pinkish outside, putty-coloured inside; rather patchy olive-green glaze, dotted with darker green, on upper part of body but not on rim. From T.T.23, in cobbles at base of tile layer with roof and plain brown paving tiles. (Fig. 7.13) (41).

FOURTEENTH-FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Room I

- (27) Handled cooking-pot in red, sandy ware with grey core. In tile layer near Wall D. (Fig. 7.18) (6). Compare tripod cooking-pot from London, *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, Fig. 74.
- (28) Cooking-pot in bright red, gritty ware. Above Wall D at depth of 1 ft. (Fig. 7.20) (16).
- (29) Jug in warm, mushroom-coloured, gritty ware with white paint on neck. Same place as 28. Associated with tiles P.86,7; P.103,6; L.B. 15,1; plain brown 1; plain yellow 1. (Fig. 7.21) (16).

Room IVa

- (30) Basal angle of open bowl, perhaps with pedestal base, in brownish, sandy ware with finger impressions. From below cobble spread with glazed roof tiles. (48).

Room VII

- (31) Base of pot in pink, sandy ware, chocolate-brown outside; brownish glaze on base and basal angle, with specks of green. In top-soil above continuation line of Wall H with tiles P.74,2; P.84,1; P.86,2. (55).

Room VI

- (32) Flat base in hard, gritty, red ware with dark brown glaze inside, and corrugated body sherd of pot or jar, 1 ft. in diameter, in red, gritty ware. From top-soil above Wall V (65).

North-east of Long Range

- (33) Body sherd of large pot in dark, reddish, sandy ware. T.T.18, at depth of 1 ft. 6 in. on cobbles. (33).
- (34) Handle and part of the rim of a fish-dish, in dark red, sandy ware, with grey core. T.T.20, in dark soil below tile layer (Fig. 7.19). (40).
- (35) Deeply thumb-pressed, sagging base of large cooking-pot in close, smooth, pale-buff ware together with two body sherds from same pot, spattered with greenish glaze. T.T.36, in top-soil. (Fig. 7.17). (71).
- (36) Handled jug in grey, sandy ware, with dark, greenish-brown glaze; impressions of a square-ended tool down centre of handle. T.T.24 in tile layer. (Fig. 8.3) (44).

FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Room I

- (37) Cooking-pot in smooth, close-textured, red ware, sooted outside, sparse brown glaze inside and on rim. Near Wall D in tile layer. (Fig. 8.1) (6).
- (38) Bowl with narrow flat-topped rim with external groove, in red, sandy ware, reddish-brown glaze inside. Near Wall D in tile layer (6).

North-east of Room I (Around J-J', Fig. 4.3)

- (39) Bowl in harsh, red ware with dark core and splashes of reddish-brown glaze inside. In disturbed floor footings. (Fig. 8.2) (25).

Room III

- (40) Body sherd in close, pink ware with harsh, brownish-green glaze spotted with dark brown. Top-soil, associated with tiles P.46,2; P.86,9; P.103,5; P.174,1. (8).

Room VI

- (41) Two body sherds in off-white ware with lustrous, bright green glaze. Just below top-soil, above Wall U. Associated with fragments of P.86 tile and of a glazed roof tile. (66).

Test Trench 2

- (42) Cooking-pot in pinkish-buff, micaceous ware. Between tile layer and clay floor near centre of trench at depth of 1 ft. 4 in. (3).

North-east of Long Range

- (43) Rim of large jar with stub of broad strap handle, in red, sandy ware, unglazed. T.T.24, from tile layer and found in association with fourteenth-fifteenth-century jug at 36 above. (44).

FIFTEENTH-SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Room I

- (44) Pipkin base sherd with stump of tripod foot in close, pinkish-red ware with finger impressions at angle; yellow-brown glaze inside. From tile layer, associated with tiles P.46,1; P.84,2; P.86,15; P.103,14; plain brown glazed, 1. (12).

South-west of Room I

- (45) Bowl in hard, red, gritty ware with sparse brick-red glaze below rim, inside only. In tile layer. (Fig. 8.4) (24).

Test Trench 2

- (46) Jug handle in buff, sandy ware, with slight traces of colourless glaze. From west end of trench at depth of 2 ft. 3 in., between tile layer and clay floor (4).

North-east of Room I (See Fig. 4.3)

- (47) Bowl with flanged rim, in harsh, gritty, red ware with dark core; splashes of reddish, brown glaze inside. Above footings around J-J'. Associated with tiles L.B.15,1; P.174,1; plain brown glazed, 2. Late in period. (25).

SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Room I

- (48) Rim of flanged bowl in red, sandy ware, with dark green glaze outside. From tile layer at north-west end of room, associated with late fourteenth-century bowl at 21 above. Possibly later than sixteenth century (1).
- (49) Open bowl with flanged rim in fine, close, pink ware with light-brown glaze inside. Tile layer. (11).

Room III

- (50) Large, open flanged bowl in flaky, red ware with dark brown glaze on outside. Top-soil. (Fig. 8.5) (15).

Test Trench 2

- (51) Handle in pinkish-brown ware with lustrous, deep-brown glazes in patches. At west end of trench between tile layer and clay floor at a depth of 2 ft. (4).

North-east gable of Long Range

- (52) Bowl with corrugations below rim, in flower-pot, red ware with bright, red-brown glaze inside. From depth of about 1 ft. (73).

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

From cobbled yard near entrance gate to Mount

- (53) Body sherds of Nottingham stone-ware. Above cobbles at depth of about 2 ft. 9 in. (37 and 38).

FIG. 7.

POTTERY

Thirteenth Century or earlier

1. Cooking-pot in harsh, iron-grey, gritty ware, with off-white core (69). T.T.43, extreme north-west corner of earthwork.

Thirteenth-Fourteenth Centuries

2. Handle-socket from bowl in red, sandy ware (28). North-east of Room I on cobbles.
3. Body sherd, in close, off-white, sandy Brill ware, lustrous green, mottled olive-green glaze outside; decorated with the tail of an applied spiral with a terminal rectangle stamped with small rectangles. South-west of Room I at base of top-soil (9). See Pottery Schedule, item 5, for comparisons.
4. Body sherd in pink, sandy Brill ware, with sparse green glaze; vertical band of rectangular rouletting (70). Room VII, from below top-soil at junction of Walls W and R. For comparisons see Pottery Schedule, item 7.
5. Strap-handle in pinkish, sandy Brill ware, grey at fracture; sparse olive-green glaze in blobs outside and more continuously inside (27). Room IVa from tile and cobble spread.
6. Cooking-pot in brick-red, sandy ware with grey core (60). Room VI at about 1 ft., associated with P.86 tile. Late in period.

Early Fourteenth Century

7. Cooking-pot in brick-red, sandy ware (3). T.T.2, at 1 ft. 4 in. in centre of trench.

During Fourteenth Century

8. Cooking-pot in fine, close, pinkish sandy ware (42). T.T.22, north-east of Long Range below tile layer.
9. Bowl in harsh, pink ware with grey core, brown outside; unglazed; wavy rim-edge (51). Room IVa in or just below tile and cobble spread, with plain brown paving tiles. Associated with Bristol penny of Edward I. (Fig. 11.1).
10. Sagging base of large cooking-pot in very hard and well-fired, pale pink ware; trace of colourless glaze (64). East of Room VI in fallen debris of Wall U.
11. Body sherd in pinkish, sandy ware; lustrous brown glaze, with darker spots; multiple wavy comb-scrawl (58). Room VI, at base of top-soil, associated with buckle at Fig. 11.4.

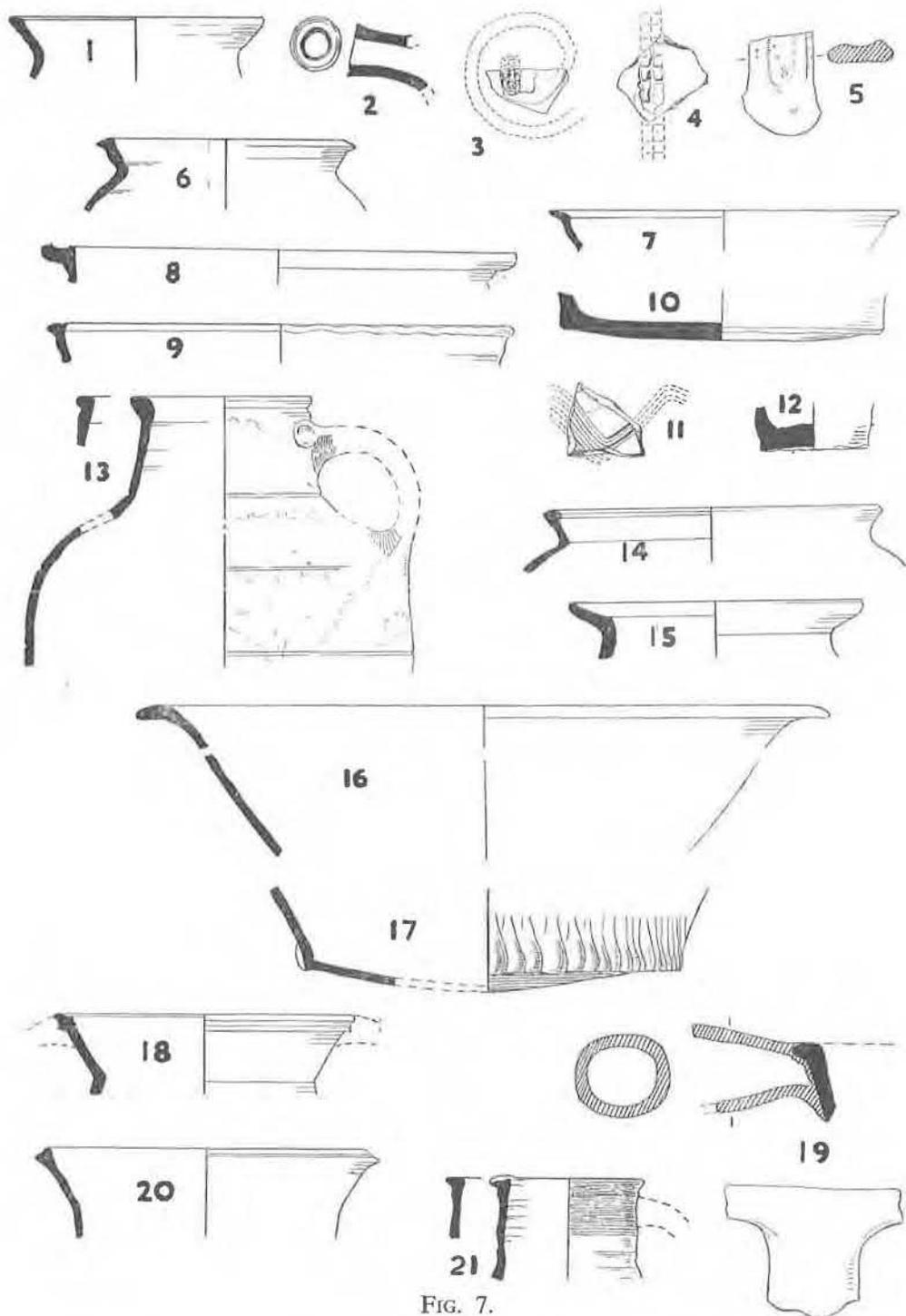


FIG. 7.

Pottery.

1: Thirteenth century. 2-6: Thirteenth-fourteenth century. 7: Early fourteenth century. 8-12: During fourteenth century. 13-16: Late fourteenth century. 17-21: Fourteenth-fifteenth century. (4, 11, 1/2: remainder, 1/4.)

12. Base of jug in harsh, biscuit-coloured, sandy ware, with patches of dark-green glaze, mottled darker, on inside only; no trace of glaze outside (57). T.T.36, north-east of Long Range, just below top-soil.

Late Fourteenth Century

13. Jug in fine, close paste, pinkish outside, putty-coloured inside, rather patchy olive-green glaze, dotted with darker green on upper part of body, but not on rim (41). T.T.23, north-east of Long Range, in cobbles at base of tile layer, with roof and plain brown paving tiles.
14. Cooking-pot, in red, gritty ware with blob of dark brown glaze on shoulder (74). Room VI from collapsed walling at north-east end, inside room.
15. Cooking-pot in pinkish-buff, gritty ware; apparently unglazed (74). Room VI with 14.
16. Bowl in harsh, pink, sandy ware (1), Room I in tile layer associated with tiles P.84, P.86, P.103.

Fourteenth-Fifteenth Centuries

17. Deeply thumb-pressed, sagging base of large cooking pot, in close, smooth, pale-buff ware (71). North-east of Long Range in top-soil in T.T.36.
18. Handled cooking-pot in red, sandy ware with grey core (6). Room I in tile layer near Wall D. Compare tripod cooking-pot from London. *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, Fig. 74.
19. Handle and part of rim of a fish-dish, in dark red, sandy ware with grey core (40). T.T.20, north-east of Long Range at 2 ft. in dark soil below tile layer.
20. Cooking-pot in bright red, gritty ware (16) from above Wall D in Room I at 1 ft.
21. Jug in warm, mushroom-coloured, gritty ware with white paint on neck (16). From same place at 20, associated with tiles P.86, P.103, L.B.15 and one plain brown and one plain yellow.

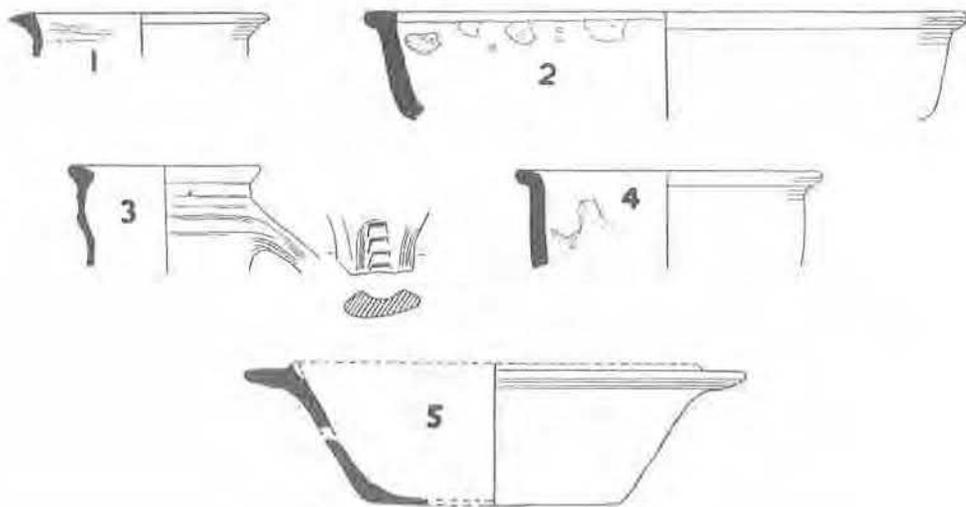
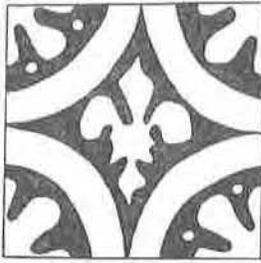


FIG. 8.
Pottery.

3: Fourteenth-fifteenth century. 1-2: Fifteenth century. 4: Late fifteenth-sixteenth century. 5: Sixteenth century. (All 1/4.)



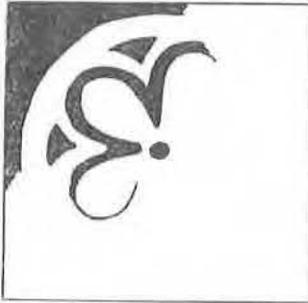
P46A



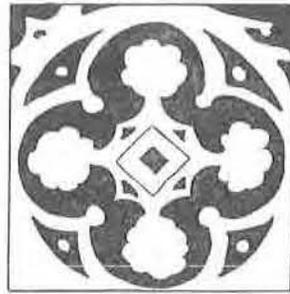
P48



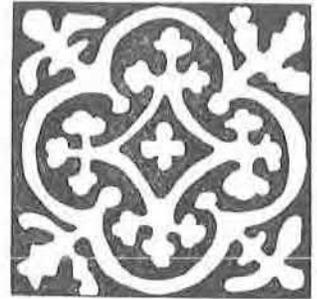
P74A



P74B



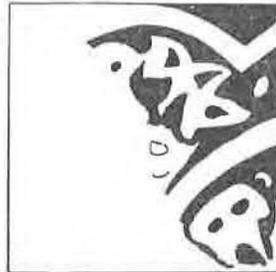
P84



P86



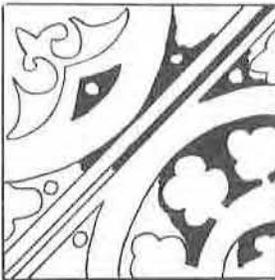
P103



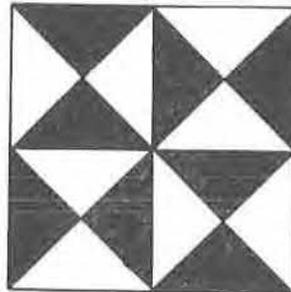
P109A



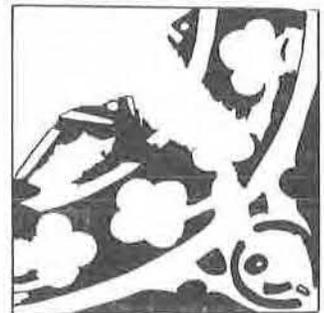
P109B



P147



P174



LB15

FIG. 9.
Floor tiles (1/3).

FIG. 8
POTTERY

Fourteenth-Fifteenth Centuries (Continued)

3. Jug in grey, sandy ware with dark, greenish-brown glaze and broad strap-handle, down the centre of which are the impressions of a square-ended tool (44). T.T.24 in tile layer. Compare similar decorative motif on late thirteenth-century strap-handles from the east ditch, Caerphilly Castle, South Wales. To be published in *Arch. Camb.*

Fifteenth Century

1. Cooking-pot in smooth, close-textured, red ware, sooted outside, with sparse brown glaze inside and on rim (6). Room I, in tile layer near Wall D.
2. Bowl in harsh, red ware with dark core and splashes of reddish-brown glaze inside (25). North-east of Room I in disturbed floor footings

Late Fifteenth-Sixteenth Century

4. Bowl in hard, red, gritty ware with sparse, brick-red glaze below rim, inside only (24). South-west of Room I in tile layer.

Sixteenth Century

5. Open, flanged bowl in flaky, red ware with dark brown glaze on outside (15). Room III in top-soil.

FIG. 9
TILES

- P.46A Variant of Hohler's P.46, the corner designs being different.
- P.48 Standard Hohler.
- P.74A Variant of Hohler's P.74, the trefoil in the corner being different.
- P.74B Variant of Hohler's P.74, with no design in No. 1 corner at least.
- P.84 Standard Hohler, but this specimen shows the design in No. 2 corner, omitted by Hohler.
- P.86 Standard Hohler.
- P.103 Standard Hohler.
- P.109A Variant of Hohler's P.109, there being no dot in No. 2 corner and the eye-sockets lack eye-balls.
- P.109B Variant of Hohler's P.109, the mane being different and the eye-sockets lack eye-balls.
- P.147 Presumably standard Hohler.
- P.174 "Gyronny of Sixteen" design, not mentioned in Hohler but given the next P. number on the strength of a design having been found at Penn in 1939. See *London Museum Catalogue*, Fig. 80.55.
- L.B.15 Standard Hohler.

FIG. 10
RIDGE TILES

- R.T.1-3 Unglazed from test trenches near churchyard bank.
- R.T.4 Brown glazed from Room VI.

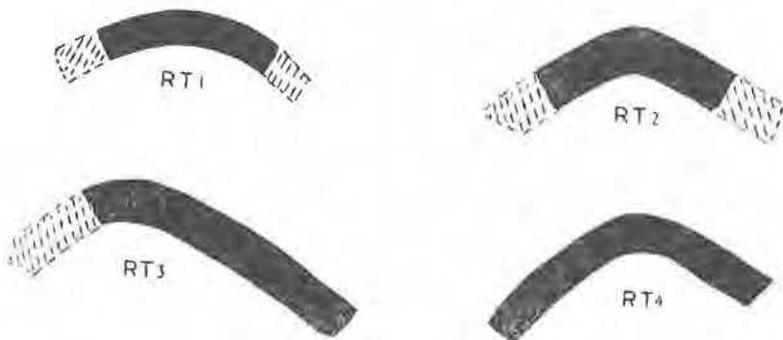


FIG. 10.
Roof tiles (1/3).

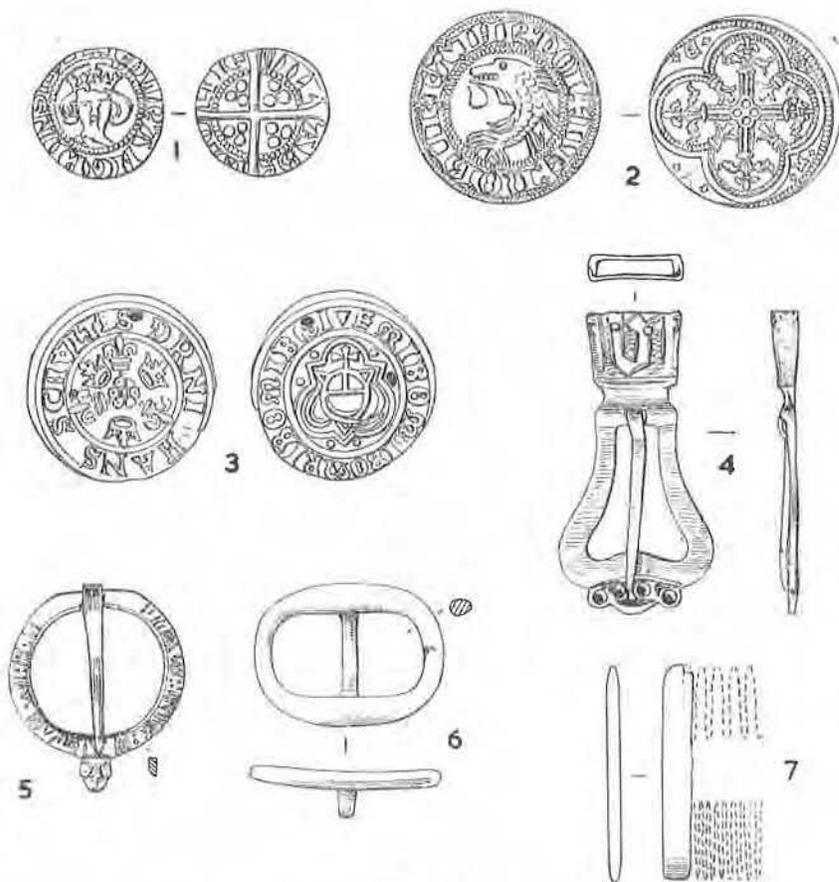


FIG. 11.

1: Edward I Bristol penny. 2: Semi-official French jetton, second half fourteenth century. 3: Nuremberg jetton, early sixteenth century. 4: Bronze strap-end buckle. 5: Bronze ring-brooch. 6: Brass oval buckle. 7: End section of ivory comb. (1-3, 1/1: remainder, 1/2).

SMALL FINDS

Figures in brackets refer to small find reference numbers.

FIG. 11

1. Silver penny of Edward I, Bristol mint, Group III (c), struck 1280/1. (20) Room IVa, just below or in the base of cobbled footings, 12 ft. west of Wall K. Associated pottery (51) (Fig. 7.9). The coin has a rather plated appearance and shows signs of some wear and clipping. Could have been lost up to 1300.
2. Semi-official French jetton (Paris-Bourges group); dolphin with inscription + LE † NOBLE † ET † IAR † POI + (le noble et ?fier poisson), instead of AVE MARIA; floreate cross within a quatrefoil, the letters A-V-E-M in spandrel's segments. Should be second half fourteenth century (11). Room I above chimney footings. Compare F. P. Barnard, *The Casting Counters and the Counting Board*, French jettons No. 16, Pl. VII.
3. Nuremberg jetton; rosette within three crowns and three lis and inscription HANS SCHULTES DRNI; orb and cross (Reichsapfel) within a trilobe; garbled marginal inscription: pierced in two places for suspension; early sixteenth century (18). Outside Wall E, at top of tile layer.
4. Bronze strap-end buckle, with voluted decoration at end of bow. The baseplate to which the strap was attached has two rivet holes and bears the lower part of a black letter "b" incised upon it, the rest of the field, between a pair of marginal lines, being hatched with zig-zags. Both sides show traces of silver plating. (46). Room VI, north-east corner, just below top-soil. Associated with pottery at Fig. 7.11. Compare similar but more elaborately decorated strap-ends (i) from Broken Wharf, Thames Street, London, *L.M.M. Med. Cat.*, Fig. 85.1, tentatively dated to 1390-1410; (ii) Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire, *Archaeologia*, 83, 122, Fig. 11, dated fifteenth century.
5. Brass ring-brooch with conventionalised beast's head on a lobe on the opposite side to the tongue attachment. The border bears a number of scratches and incisions in place of an inscription. (55) Unassociated find from a drainage trench south-east of the Mount. A medieval type of about thirteenth-fourteenth century. Compare the remains of an almost identical brooch, also unassociated, in the British Museum (not on display) from the Pollexfen Collection (70, 4-2, 773).
6. Brass double-buckle, which had the remains of an iron tongue. The brass contains a fair amount of lead with traces of white metal (54). Room VII at butt-end of Wall R, at 2 ft. Associated pottery, (54). Late or post-medieval.
7. End section of a double-sided ivory comb (27). Room 1, on Wall A. Compare *L.M.M. Cat.*, 291, and Pl. LXXXVIII.I.

FIG. 12

1. Iron quillon-dagger. The blade is single edged and hollow-ground, with a ridged back. The quillons are flat and lobed, one having a nick in its edge, which may be fortuitous. (17) Room I in top-soil. Quillons of this type are most unusual on a dagger, which from the shape of its blade has an early sixteenth-century appearance. On the other hand, *L.M.M. Cat.* Fig. 8.1 shows a dagger with apparently similar quillons, from an effigy at Chalgrave, Beds., dated 1380-90 and the quillons are very closely matched on a number of fourteenth-century swords. Compare A. D. Hoffmeyer. *Middelalderns Tveæggede Sværd* (Copenhagen, 1954) (i) Pl. XIX (a) c. 1350-1400, and (c) c. 1368-69; (ii) Pl. XX (d) c. 1350, and (f) c. 1400; (iii) Pl. XXIII (f), c. 1300. In the last example,

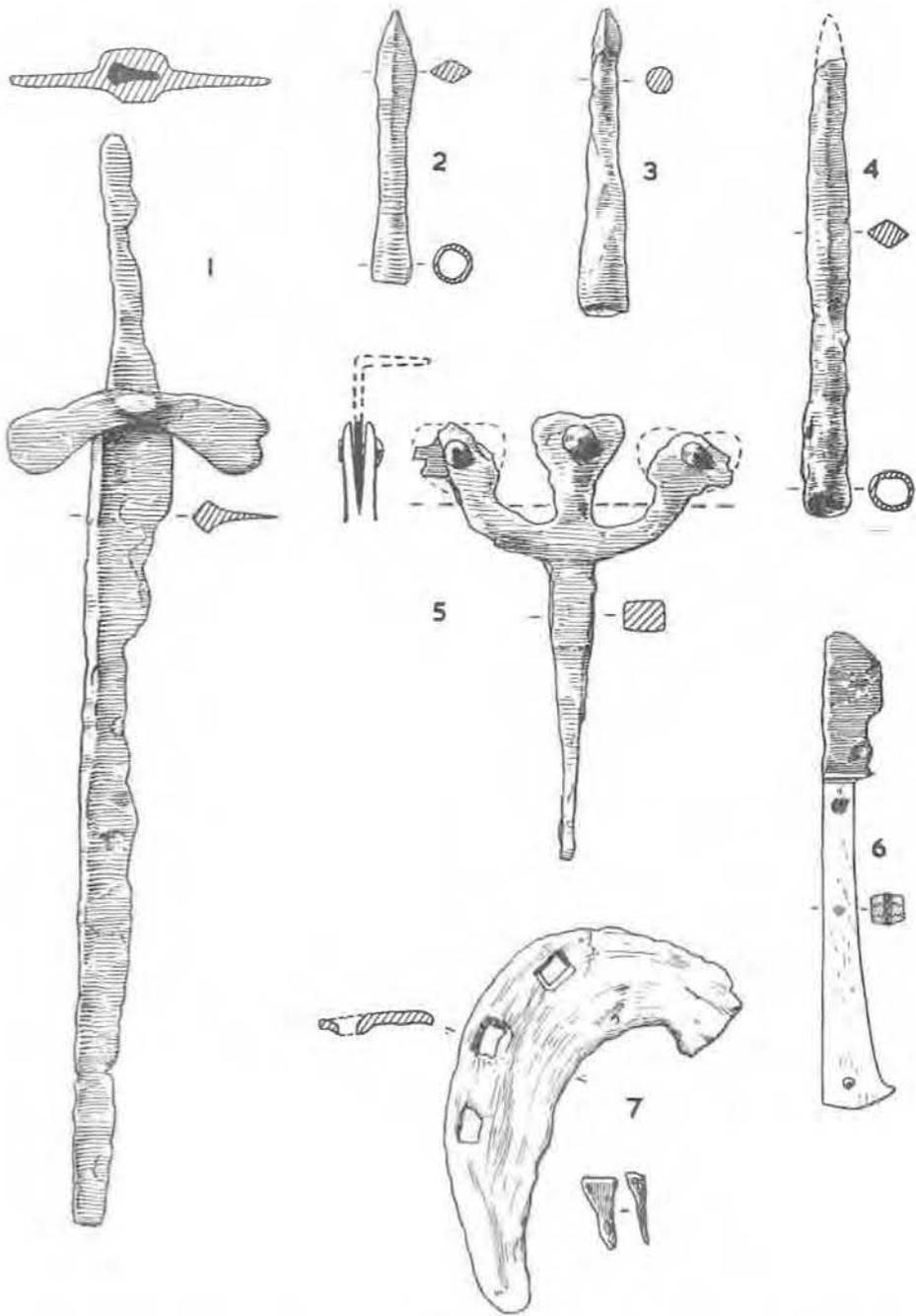


FIG. 12.

1: Iron quillon dagger. 2-4: Iron arrowheads. 5: Trident-shaped iron object with tang, probably a curry comb. 6: Bone-handled knife. 7: Iron ox shoe and nails.
(All 1/2).

6. Le 22. d'aprel l'ame de Gilbe de Cressy gentes de nos foies de Cheltingham & come Guillelmus
celuy forces nos avons fait eschier les anciens portails & autres edifices touchantes nre manoir
de Wyke & queles choses est de William haugene de Wyke & de Wyke & de nre come de nre de
manoir & queles choses de nre que les appoumentes & since d'uns luy de poye & fessant venir
a nre camp illegh de nre omnes en nre omnes & d'uns manoir des since & nre
mandans & en cas & le de William ne rogne. auts des de nre & les quatre vices de nre
d'uns d'uns & d'uns d'uns de toute la demande & nre forces d'uns luy de nre nom & haugene
& jehes a nre force & prier & les quatre vices de nre d'uns d'uns. Et nulle defesse nre
pas de de nre & alle nre la force jehes nre d'uns. Et nre de nre nre nre
d'uns. Nre de a l'unde le nre camp de nre. Ten le xxxij.
& d'uns de nre & l'unde nre

Wm. de Wyke
haugene

PLATE I. Facsimile of Register of the Black Prince, fol. 116, A.D. 1357. (By permission of the Master of the Rolls.)

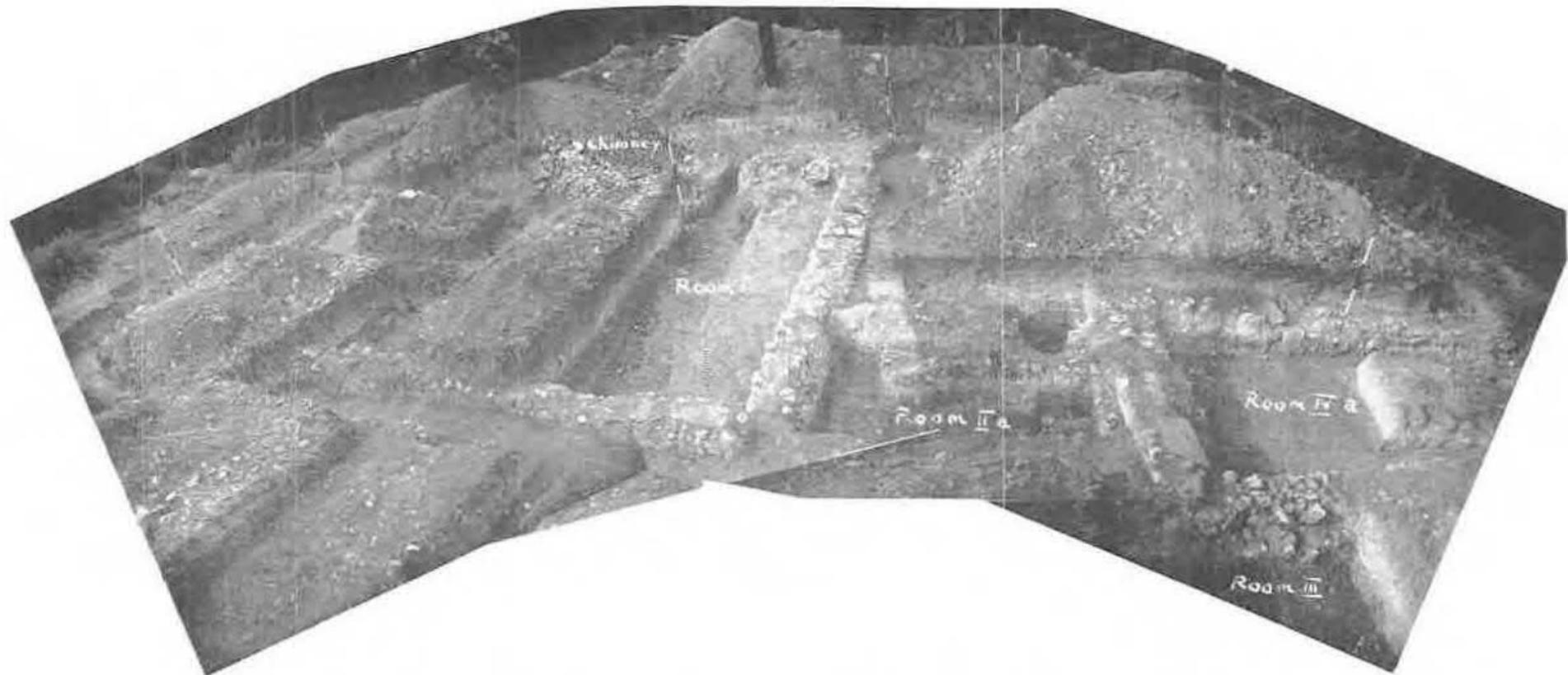


PLATE II. General view of the excavation from roof of the brick laboratory, looking south-west.



PLATE III. "Witchert." A barn wall at Old Place Farm, Monk's Risborough; witchert walls upon a flint base.



PLATE IV. Tiles set one on top of another. Between Walls L and M in Room III.



PLATE V. Dressed limestone block at junction of Walls M and K. Note offset to Wall M.



PLATE VI. Dressed limestone blocks in Wall N, Room IVa.



PLATE VII. Hearth in Room VII, looking south-west and showing Wall R.



PLATE VIII. Junction of Walls U and V in Room VI, looking south-west along Wall V and showing limestone corner-blocks.



PLATE IX. Cobbles and possible mounting block, near present entrance to the Mount, looking east.

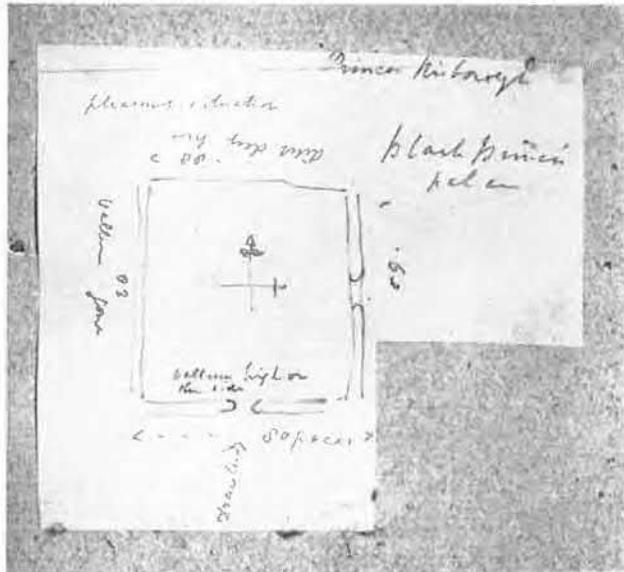


PLATE X. Samuel Lyson's sketch plan of the Mount. B.N. Add. M.S. 9460. f. 125. (By permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

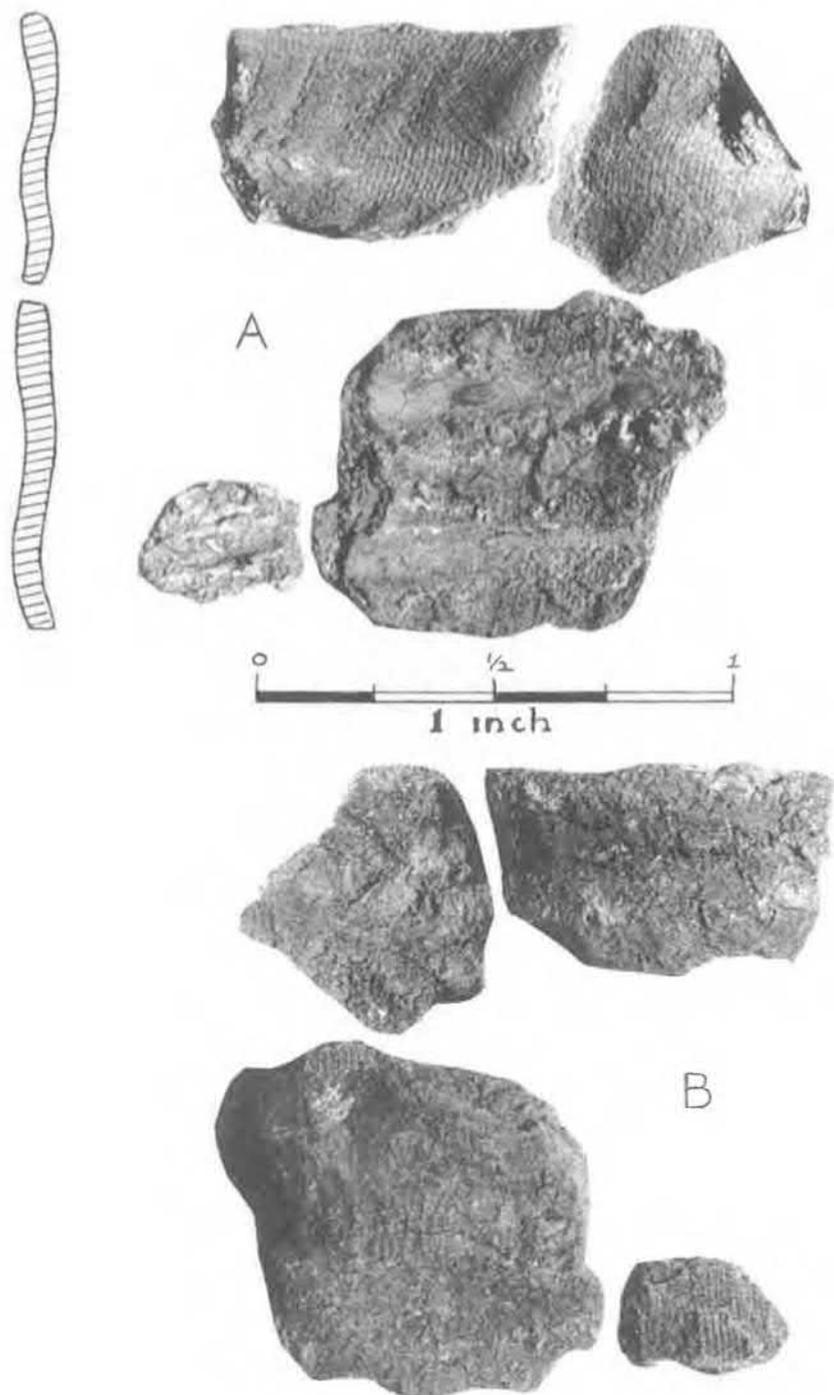


PLATE XI. Fragments of a roll of woven cotton material from Test Trench 15 north-east of Hut 1 in Tile Layer (26).

an English sword, the flat quillons are almost identical with those of the Princes Risborough dagger, but longer and pierced, one lobe being also nicked. It is thus probable that a mid-fourteenth-century date may be assigned to the dagger.

2. Iron arrowhead (50). Unstratified from allotments near the north side of the Mount. *L.M.M. Cat.*, Fig. 17.22. Compare also B. Thordeman, *Armour from the Battle of Wisby, 1361*, I (Uppsala, 1939), Fig. 134, where the majority of the arrow heads are of this shape. Compare also a similar arrowhead from Helmsley Castle, Yorks.
3. Iron arrowhead of pyramidal shape (48). North side of the Mount, near depression in churchyard bank. A fourteenth-fifteenth-century type which ran on into the sixteenth century. There are a number of similarly-shaped cross-bow bolt-heads, in the Tower of London, found on the site of the Siege of Rhodes, 1523.
4. Iron war arrowhead of "bodkin" type (9). Room I above chimney footings. A fourteenth-fifteenth-century type.
5. Iron object with tang and three-pronged head, each prong being flattened at its end. One of these is bipartite and there is little doubt that the other two were similarly split. Part of an iron plate remains in the split of one prong, all of which have iron pins or rivets passing through them (12). Room IVb in top-soil. The object is most probably a variation of a form of curry-comb found in a number of thirteenth-sixteenth-century sites on the Continent. It would have had an iron plate, secured by rivets passing through the ends of the prongs, bent over at right angles and having the outer edge scalloped or serrated. The tang would have been housed in a wooden handle. Sigurd Grieg, *Mittelalderske Byfund fra Bergen og Oslo*, (Oslo 1933) 333, Fig. 302, illustrates a curry-comb (*strigl*) found in Oslo and quotes other examples from the churchyard of St. Peter's, Bergen; Ragnhildholmen Castle in Balhusen, (1259-early fourteenth century); Lilleborg; Bornholm (destroyed 1259); and Aronas (about 1300). Others have been found at Borringholm, Denmark (demolished 1410); in France in fifteenth-sixteenth-century associations; and in Germany from the fifteenth century. An illustration in *Mittelalterliche Hausbuch* shows a groom using such a comb. (Essenwein. *Kulturhistorischer Bilderatlas*. Tafel C.1.) It should be noted that the examples mentioned by Grieg differ from that from Princes Risborough in that, in the former, a U-shaped plate is attached to the ends of the prongs, providing two scraping edges. Occasionally two prongs are found instead of the more usual three. Compare also a curry-comb (*étrille*) with U-shaped plate with serrated edges attached to a two-pronged handle with a split socket from the Lac de Paladru, Isère, France, an early medieval site (Ernest Chantre, *Les Palafites ou Constructions Lacustres du Lac de Paladru* (Chambery, 1871), Pl. V. I.
6. Bone-handled knife with three iron rivets (2) Test Trench 2, below the tile layer. Compare Pitt-Rivers, *King John's House, Tollard, Wilts.* (1891), 16 and Pl. XVIII.8.
7. Iron ox-shoe and two nails (47). Extension of Wall R, near the south-west corner of the Mount. Compare Pitt-Rivers, *op. cit.*, 18, and Pl. XX, 15-16, 19.

FIG. 13

1. Iron key (51). Unstratified, from the Mount, *L.M.M. Cat.*, Fig. 42, VIIB. A fifteenth-century type.
2. Iron key. X-ray examination shows remains of non-ferrous plating on all sur-

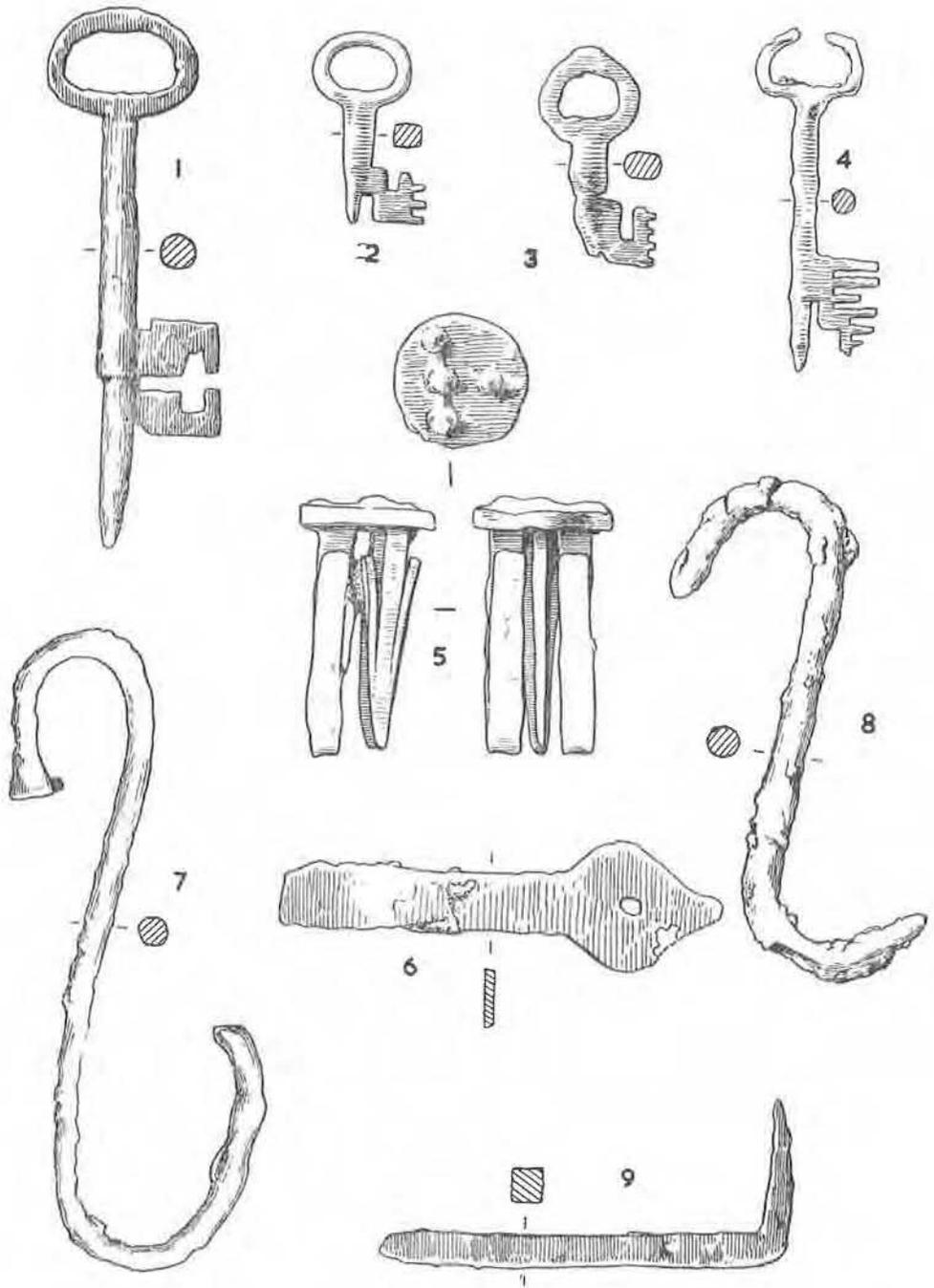


FIG. 13.

1-4: Iron keys. 5: Male portion of barrel-padlock. 6: Iron door-plate. 7 and 8: Iron hooks. 9: Iron staple. (All 1/2).

- faces, perhaps tin or silver (13). Room III at 1 ft. Associated with P.86 tiles. *L.M.M. Cat.*, Fig. 42, IV. Compare keys from the Battle of Visby, 1361, B. Thordeman, *op. cit.*, Fig. 148, 1-3, and a key from Helmsley Castle, Yorks.
3. Iron key (32). Cobbled area north-east of Long Range in T.T.21, at 18 in. in old humus. *L.M.M. Cat.*, Fig. 42, IV.
 4. Iron key (31). North-east of Long Range in T.T.19, above cobbles. *L.M.M. Cat.*, Fig. 42, VIIA.
 5. Male portion of barrel-padlock, with the springs brazed to base, perhaps with spelter (29). On cobbles near the present entrance gate to the Mount. Compare similar padlock from Lydney Castle, Glos. (first half of twelfth century), *Antiq. Journ.*, XI, 251, and Pl. XXXV.2.
 6. Iron hinge plate (53). Room VI, near gap in Wall U in chalky loam above footings.
 - 7 and 8. Iron pot-hooks (37). Room IVA in top-soil. Compare similar hooks from Castle Acre, Norfolk and Denbigh Castle, Denbighshire.
 9. Iron staple (19). Room I at 3 ft. below tile layer.
- The pottery, tiles and small finds have been deposited in the Museum at Aylesbury by permission of the present owner of the Mount, Mr. D. East.

Plate XI. Fragments of woven vegetable fabric from T.T.15, north-east of Room I in the tile layer (26).

They are evidently part of a roll or bandage. Its thickness is about 0.1 in. and at the thickest part there are seven layers of material superimposed. It was apparently wrapped round some cylindrical object about 1.3 in. in diameter, with a corrugated surface. Near the ? upper edge of this object there were also diagonal corrugations. The two upper fragments of material almost fit together; the large lower portion does not fit, but the two give a width for the roll of 1.3 in. plus. On the plate, A shows the inner, B the outer surface. Miss E. Crowfoot has kindly reported on the weave as follows: thread S-spun one system, Z the other. Plain weave, Count c. 26 x 26 x 24 x 24 cm. taken over 5 mm. The material has kindly been examined and identified by Dr. J. L. Stoves, Ph.D. He states that the specimen contains the characteristics of cotton. It is certainly a vegetable product and not animal.

APPENDIX AI

REGISTER OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE

All references to Risborough

Extracted from the Public Record Office transcripts of the *Register* published by H.M.S.O. (The extracts were made in date order from each of the four volumes of the *Register*.)

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| 1346.
Folio 1(c).
July 15.
Westminster. | Order to the prince's yeoman, Thomas Gerveys, collector of moneys arising from the greenwax and keeper of the prince's escheats and forfeitures in the honors of Walyngford and St. Walery, to certify the prince why and how the lands late of Simon Blount in Risbergh were taken into his hand. |
| 1346.
Folio 10.
Aug. 24.
Westminster. | Appointment, during pleasure, of John de Alveton to be steward of the prince's manors of Watlyngton and Risbergh; and repeal of any previous appointment to that office. |

1346. Order to Thomas Huberd, lieutenant of the steward of Walingford, Folio 23. or John de Anesty, to deliver by indenture to John de Alveton, Nov. 3. whom the prince has appointed keeper and steward of the manors at Westminster. Wattlington and Risbergh, all the rolls, memoranda and evidences of the courts there which they have in their keeping.
1347. Order to William Bynorth, bailiff of Byflete, to deliver such of the Folio 47. prince's mares at Byflete and Whisshele as are fit for foaling this Mar. 12. season to John de Geytford, keeper of the prince's stud at Risbergh, Westminster. and to lend him grooms to drive the mares to Risbergh Park; also to receive from him five young mares to be kept in the place where the other mares were.
1347. Acquittance for 301. sterling received by the prince in his chamber Folio 62. by the hands of Sir Peter de Gildesburgh from William Honyot, April 18. bailiff of Risshbergh, in respect of the farm of that town for the Westminster. term of the Annunciation last (Latin).
1347. Order to Sir Peter de Lacy, the prince's clerk and general receiver, Folio 100. to pay to John Chyvele, Thomas Werdale, John Atte Boure and Aug. 8. Richard Atte Denne, grooms in charge of the prince's stallions, Westminster. mares and foals at Risbergh, Beckelee and elsewhere, their wages to wit, 1½d. a day each as long as they shall remain in charge, together with the arrears thereof.
1347. Order to Richard de Bekensfeld, the prince's servant and keeper of Folio 106. his stud at Rysbergh,—on information that the abbot of Nottele, Aug. 29. parson of the church at Risbergh, ought to have tithe of the prince's Westminster. foals in the park there,—to deliver to the abbot his said tithe by advice of John de Alveton, the prince's steward there, if there are sufficient foals of this year for the purpose.
1347. Order to John Dabernoun, the prince's yeoman and keeper of his Folio 106. fees of the duchy of Cornewaille,—as John Malet son and heir of Aug. 30. Sir Robert Malet, who was a minor in the prince's ward, is deceased, Westminster. and by reason of his nonage the manor of Qwynton (Quainton), Co. Buckingham, was and is in the prince's hand, and the prince has heard that the nearest heirs are three sisters who are dwelling in the county of Devenshire, and that some persons are going about to make a bargain with them for the sale of the manor, which is a convenient one for the prince, being near his manor of Risbergh,—to speak with the said sisters and others concerned, and tell them that the prince is nearer for having the purchase of the manor than any other, in case it is for sale, either in exchange for other lands held by him in the county of Devenshire, or for money. The manor is worth 601. yearly.
1347. Order to the reeve of the manor of Risbergh to deliver by indenture Folio 107. to William Bynorth, bailiff of the manor of Byflet, 81. out of the Aug. 30. issues and profits of the manor at Risbergh; as the prince has to Westminster. new-make a kitchen at his manor at Byflet, and divers other repairs must be done there, for which the issues of the manor do not suffice.

1359.
Folio 192.
July 11.
London.
- Order to Master John de Brunham, the prince's clerk and chamberlain at Cestre,—inasmuch as the prince for certain reasons has reserved to himself the whole sum which is due to him from his bachelor, Sir John de Hyde, in respect of issues and profits of eyres of the forests of Cheshire on account of Sir John's lands in the said forests,—to supersede until further order the demand for the said sum or part thereof which he is making against Sir John in the prince's name, and to release any distress taken for payment thereof. Order, also, to pay Sir John 20*l.* in part payment of his fee for the war; as the prince has ordered his clerk, Sir Peter de Lacy, to make that payment, and Sir Peter has made an assignment for Sir John to receive the same from the Chamberlain, as more fully appears by the acquittance made thereon by Sir Peter to the chamberlain. By command of Sir J. de Wengefeld on the annexed letter. Annexed:—Sir John,—be pleased to know that Sir John de Hide came to us at our manor at Risebergh and sought us to do him a favour in respect of part of his fine, and excuse him his first payment; otherwise he could not go in our service or make ready to pass beyond sea. So we would wish you to excuse him his first payment, and also pardon him such a proportion of his fine as you shall think best, so that he may not be able to excuse himself from setting out with us on that account.
Given under our signet at the said manor.
1361.
Folio 228d.
Sept. 2.
Risborough.
- Bond by Henry de Salbury to the prince in 150*l.* sterling, to be paid at the prince's wardrobe in London at the quinzaine of All Saints next.
1351.
Folio 4.
March 11.
London.
- Order to Nicholas Pynnok and Thomas de Hokkele, auditors of the accounts of the Prince's ministers, to audit the account of Thomas de Pydynton, the prince's yeoman and keeper of the stud at Risebergh, and to allow him on the said account 12*d.* a day for his wages since his appointment as keeper, not counting the days during which he has lodged in the prince's household or been out of the prince's service.
1351.
Folio 9.
May 18.
London.
- Order to Sir Baldwin Botetourt, the prince's bachelor and master of his great horses, or his lieutenant, to deliver to Richard de Bekensfeld, keeper of the prince's mares and stud at Risebergh, the horses in his keeping which are most suitable for being this season's stallions, except Grisel Kyng, Grisel Tankarvill and Morel de Salesbirs.
1351.
Folio 21.
Nov. 20.
London.
- Order to all the prince's stewards, keepers of fees, their lieutenants, and others,—in pursuance of a finding by the prince's council, after examination of charters produced by the abbot and convent of Nuttele, that the abbot and convent hold all their land called Spene in the prince's manor of Risebergh of the gift and grant of Richard de Spene, and by confirmation of Henry, his son, and William de Rodewill, in frankalmoin, quit of homages, reliefs, suits of court, and all other exactions and demands, except a yearly rent due from the said land, and that they also hold of the grant and confirmation of Walter Giffard, earl of Bukyngham, the church of Risebergh and

the tithes of the demesnes and all other appurtenances, together with the wood called "Lulleslede", quit and free of all exactions and secular services,—to refrain henceforth from demanding suit or other services for the said lands and tithe, unless perchance the abbot and convent hold something else of the prince which is not comprised in the said charters.

1352.
Folio 36.

Be it remembered that on 1 June, at Biflete, Henry de Blakebourn, clerk, granted to the prince all his estate in the manor of Saundreton, co. Buckingham, which he has by lease from William, son and heir of Alexander de Saundreton for seven years. Whereupon a letter was written to John de Alveton, lieutenant of the steward and constable of Walyngford, ordering him to charge William Onyot, reeve of the manor of Risbergh, and John de Moreslee, with the keeping of the manor of Saundreton, provided they answer to the prince for the issues thereof.

1352.
Folio 45.

These are the moneys which were delivered in the prince's chamber during the whole time that W. de Northwell was keeper of his wardrobe prior to 31st January, 24 Edward III; and thereof he prays a warrant.

..... on 22 June by the hands of William de Seint Omer at Risbergh, 6s.8d.

.....

1353.
Folio 53.
May 6.
London.

Order to John de Alveton, the prince's steward of Risebergh,—on the information that it has been found of record that the prince's tenants of Risebergh ought and used to contribute with others of the country to the tenths and fifteenths granted to the king, and that for default of payment thereof they are now put to 20s. of issues, which sum will soon be greatly increased if they do not pay, and the sheriff of Buckingham is being greatly impeached by the court on the supposition that it is through his default that the moneys are not yet levied,—to go quickly to the said town and inform himself of the reason for such non payment, and if he finds that the tenants ought and used to contribute, to make them do so. If they have any evidence proving that they ought not to pay, then he is to cause them to come to court next term and shew cause why they should be discharged.

1354.
Folio 67.
Mar. 10.
London.

Order to Gilbert de Crosseby, the prince's yeoman and keeper of the fees,—on information that he has seized for the prince's use all the goods in Risbergh late of Walter le Hakkere as forfeit because of a felony committed by Walter, the said goods being appraised at 22s.4d.,—to remove the prince's hand therefrom entirely, and deliver them to Joan late the wife of Walter, to whom the prince has given them as an act of charity.

1354.
Folio 67d.
Mar 13.
London.

Order to Richard de Bekensfeld, the father, keeper of the prince's stud and mares at Risbergh, to deliver to Sir John de Beauchamp, or to his representative bearing this letter as a gift from the prince, the best mare in the park of Risbergh at his choice, except the prince's grey mare there.
By command of the prince himself.

1354.
Folio 74d.
Dec. 29.
London.
- Order to all the prince's auditors of accounts to allow to William Onyot, reeve of Risbergh, on his account, 18s. which he has paid by advice of some of the prince's council to Agnes Frisel and Thomas, her son, for a certain plot of land which the prince has enclosed in his park of Risbergh, giving them in exchange another plot of land which once belonged to Laurence Serjaunt, on the condition that the said Thomas and his heirs be for ever charged with the payment of 18d. yearly of the rent to Sir John Neyrnuyt and his heirs, of whom the latter plot is held. Order also to discharge the said Richard (sic) Onyot on his account for the years 26, 27 and 28 Edward III, and all reeves of the manor in future, of the rent of 13½d. which used to be paid to the prince for a tenement lately belonging to Richard Loteman, the prince's bond tenant of Risbergh, as the prince has had the said tenement enclosed in the park there.
1354.
Folio 74d.
Dec. 30.
London.
- Order to Sir William de Northwell to make the following payments for things taken for the prince's use in 26 Edward III and expended in the prince's household at Risbergh, after verifying that the sums are really due, to wit, Agnes de Appelton 9s.4d. for 61 gallons of ale, to Rose Hervy 9s.5½d. for 80 gallons of ale, to Isabel Sotevyl 6s.11d. for 45 gallons of ale, and to John Dayly of Risbergh 17d. for underwood as fuel for the fires. By command of the prince himself.
1355.
Folio 98d.
Nov. 6.
Westminster.
- Order to John de Alveton, the prince's yeoman and steward of the lands of the prince's chamber, to enquire at the next court held by him at the manor of Risbergh what trespasses William de Toureseye (Towersey), William de Wotton and John Keys have committed against the prince and his ministers of the said manor, how much damage to the prince and his ministers is involved therein, what amends ought to be taken therefor, and what amends the trespassers offer; as they have submitted themselves to the prince's grace touching the said trespasses (whereof a writ of trespass has been sued out against them in the prince's name), and the prince having accepted their submission, wishes to be fully certified of the matter.
1356.
Folio 105d.
Feb. 17.
London.
- Order by advice of the prince's council to John de Alveton, the prince's yeoman and steward of the manor of Risbergh, to allow William de Autrif (Hautrive in margin), to have respite of his homage until the prince's return to England.
By testimony of the bishop of Wyncestre at the suit of Thomas de Tochwik.
1356.
Folio 106.
Mar. 15.
London.
- Order to John de Alveton, the prince's yeoman and lieutenant of Sir Bartholomew de Burgherssh, the prince's bachelor and steward and farmer of Walyngford, to provide the reasonable costs of food and drink of the men of the country whenever they are put to the trouble of appearing before him in connexion with the enquiry which he and others have been appointed by the king to make touching certain misdemeanors committed against the prince by his burgesses of Walyngford, and others in the counties of Oxford and Berks. The said Sir Bartholomew shall have due allowance of such costs in his

farm. Order also to appoint Thomas de Cornewaille, lieutenant of Sir William de Stratton, bailiff of the honor of Walyngford, to make executions in the town of Risebergh, as the prince's bailiff, by king's writ and by precept of the justices, whenever any such precept is sent to him.

By testimony of the bishop of Wyncestre.

1356.
Folio 109d.
Oct. 15.
London.

Order to John de Alveton, steward of the prince's manor of Risebergh, not to impeach the abbot and convent of Nottele in contravention of the prince's letter of 20 November, 25 Edward III.

By testimony of the bishop of Wyncestre.

1357.
Folio 116.
Feb. 13.
London.
(see Pl. I)

Order to Gilbert de Crosseby, keeper of the prince's fees of Walyngford and St. Wallery,—inasmuch as it has been found by a search of the ancient rentals and other evidences relating to the prince's manor of Risebergh that William Hauteve of Risbergh holds 4 virgates of land of the prince, as of the said manor, by the service of 1 lb of pepper and by doing suit to the prince's court there every three weeks,—to supersede altogether the demand which is being made against William for homage and relief, and for payment of the said 4 virgates, and to release any distress already taken from him on that account, provided he holds no lands of the prince except the 4 virgates. By testimony of the bishop of Wyncestre, by petition endorsed.

1358.
Folio 146.
July 5.
London.

Grant to Richard de Leomynstre of the order of Friars Preachers, who travelled with the prince to the war in Gascony, of 20l. yearly for life out of the issues of the manor of Risbergh, co. Buckingham, by equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter. By command of the prince himself and advice of Sir John de Wengefeld.

Order to the reeve of the said manor to pay Richard that annuity.

Folio 146d.

Grant to Richard Savage, of the order of Augustinian Friars, for his necessities during his sojourn with the prince, of 20 marks yearly out of the issues of the manor of Risbergh, co. Buckingham, as above.

By command of the prince and advice of the said Sir John.

Order in pursuance to the reeve of the said manor.

1358.
Folio 154.
Dec. 11.
London.

Order also to make allowance to Richard (de Bekensfeld) for the foals which he has reasonably delivered to the parson of Risebergh as tithe, and for the wages of himself and the necessary grooms in charge of the stud.

By advice of Sir John de Wengefeld made to the chancellor.

1359.
Folio 185d.
Oct. 27.
Sandwich.

Order, also, to provide hay, oats, shoes and litter until further order for two destriers which Sir Baldwin Bottetourt has lent to the prince to be stallions at Risbergh and Cippenham (in Burnham, Bucks.), and to pay to a groom who keeps them 3d a day for wages of himself and his page.

1360.
Folio 195d.
June 17.
London.
- Grant to Richard de Leomynstre of the order of Friars Preachers, who travelled with the prince during the war in Gascony, and to whom the prince by letter patent granted 20*l.* yearly for the term of his (the prince's) life out of the issues of the manor Risebergh, co. Buckingham, by equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter, that he shall have the said annuity for the term of his own life on the above conditions.
Order to the reeve of the said manor for the time being to pay him accordingly.
By command of the prince, on the information of Wengefeld.
1360.
Folio 196d.
July 13.
London.
- Order to the reeve of the prince's manor at Risbergh—notwithstanding that Friar Richard Sauvage, to whom the prince, out of affection for his person, granted an annuity of 20 marks to be received out of the issues of the manor of Risbergh so long as he should sojourn with the prince, is dead,—to make full payment of the arrears of the said annuity for last Michaelmas and Easter terms to Friar Thomas Leche, who was Richard's companion, towards payment of Richard's debts.
By command of the prince, on the information of Sir J. de Wengefeld.
1361.
Folio 212d.
May 4.
London.
- Grant for life to the prince's bachelor, Sir Walter Pavely, for past and future good service, of an annuity of 100 marks by equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas, to wit, 40 marks out of the issues and profits of the prince's manor of Risbergh, and 60 marks out of the issues and profits of the prince's castle and lordship of Kermerdyn by hands of the chamberlain (of South Wales).
By command of the prince, on the information of Sir J. de Wengefeld.
1361.
Folio 213d.
June 22.
Byefleet.
- Grant for life to John de Dyghton, yeoman of the prince's buttery, for past and future good service, of the keeping of the prince's park of Risebergh, with 2*d.* a day for his wages. By command of the prince, on the information of Wengefeld. Order to the reeve of Risebergh to pay such wages.
1361.
Folio 216d.
Sept. 7.
Waltham.
- Order to Thomas Gerveis, steward of the prince's manor of Risebergh,—in pursuance of a grant by the prince to his servant, James (blank) of the tenement which Thomas Pirye held of the prince in bondage within the said manor, so that he do the services and customs due to the prince therefor,—to cause James to be put in possession of the tenement, provided always that he find security to maintain at his own costs the houses which are at present thereon. The said security, as well as these letters patent, are to be entered on the court rolls of the manor.
By command of the prince himself.
1361.
Folio 219.
Oct. 23.
Kennington.
- Order to the reeve of the Prince's manor of Risbergh to pay 40 marks yearly out of the issues of the manor to the prince's bachelor, Sir Walter de Pavely, in accordance with the prince's letters patent in his favour (folio 212d).

The like order to the chamberlain of South Wales to pay Sir Walter 60 marks out of the issues of his bailiwick.
By command of the prince.

1362.
Folio 227d.
Feb. 8.
Kennington.
Order by advice of the prince's council, to the prince's yeoman, William de Seint Omer, and William Binorth, bailiff of Biffete, to collect and gather together as much of the wood blown down by the last storm in the prince's lordship in those parts as is fit for timber, and also as much as is suitable for the paling of the park there, and keep the two lots safely and separately until the prince has need of them, and to make "talwode" and "faget" of the remainder, and put it in safe keeping for the expenses of the prince's household during his sojourns there, making an indenture between them touching the costs incurred.
The like to John de Dighton, parker of Risbergh, and William Onyot, reeve there, touching the wood blown down in that lordship.

1362.
Folio 239.
May 23.
Order to the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh to allow John de Dyghton, the prince's parker of Risbergh, to sell and make his profit of all the wood which has fallen in the said park (except the great ash), if the value thereof does not exceed 4l. By advice of Delves.

1362.
Folio 243d.
July 18.
Kennington.
On the same day John de Newenton, parker of Berkhamsted, was ordered to allow the bishop of Wircestre and master John de Stretelee to take two bucks of grease in the said park and convey them whither they will.
A like order to John de Dyghton, parker of Risbergh.

1363.
Folio 254.
Feb. 1.
London.
Order to the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh to provide the expenses of the prince's stud there out of the issues of the said manor until further order, making an indenture of such expenses with the keeper of the stud.
By command of the prince and advice of his Council.

1363.
Folio 256d.
Mar. 20.
London.
Order to the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh, as before, to pay the prince's bachelor, Sir Walter Pavely, the annuity of 40 marks which the prince has granted him for life out of the issues of the said manor, as well as the existing arrears of the said annuity.
By letter of the signet.

1363.
Folio 262.
June 28.
London.
Order to the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh to pay to the prince's servant, John Basset, whom the prince has appointed to be keeper of his stud at Risbergh, 2d. a day for his wages and 13s.4d. a year for his robe; and to purvey hay, oats and litter for the coming year for a stallion and eight mares which are to stay there; and to repair the great chamber inside the moat and the great stable outside the moat by view and testimony of William Onyot; and to deliver to the said John a bushel of oats daily for the stallion during the next fortnight and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel thereafter; and to provide horse-shoes for the stallion and such halters and headstalls as are necessary. By advice of Delves, Lacy, and Sir William de Spridlyngton.

1363.
Folio 266d.
Nov. 13.
London.
- Order to the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh to cause hay, litter and oats to be purveyed for the expense of the prince's stud there, and to make livery thereof for the said stud in such manner as he shall think fit and as has heretofore been the custom.
- Order, also, to pay William Spirk, keeper of the said stud 1½d a day for his wages until further order, making an indenture with him touching the expenses so incurred and the moneys so paid.
- Order to Sir Peter de Lacy, the prince's clerk and receiver-general, to deliver by indenture from time to time to John Basset, keeper of the prince's stud, such bridles, headstalls, housings, surcingles, hobbles, shackles and other things as are necessary for the young horses as they are withdrawn from the stud.
1363.
Folio 267d.
Dec. 3.
London.
- Order to the auditors of the account of Sir Peter de Lacy, the prince's clerk and receiver-general, to cause due allowance to be made to Sir Peter, on his account, of 24,581l. 11s. 11½d. which he has delivered and paid to divers persons by order of the prince himself and by advice and assent of the prince's council in England, as more fully appears by the enclosed schedule.
- By advice of Sir R. Destafford and Sir J. de Delves.
- Enclosed:—Firstly to Master John de Harewell, constable of Burdeux; 17,476l. 10s. 8d. Also to Sir Hugh de Berton: 7,000l. Also To John Basset, keeper of one of the prince's destriers, for the expenses of himself and the destrier in going from Exeter to Risebergh during 12 days; he received the money on 3 July, 37 Edward III; 12s. 4d.
1364.
Folio 273.
April 16.
London.
- Notification to Henry Aillewyn, the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh, that the prince has set apart a grey courser, which he is sending by the bearer, William Spirk, to cover the mares at Risbergh; and order to provide hay, oats, litter, shoeing and all other things necessary for the said courser, until further order, and to pay William (in addition to his regular wages) 1d. a day for the expenses of a page to help him at this season.
1364.
Folio 274d.
July 2.
London.
- Order to the auditors of the account of Nicholas de Westerdale, the prince's yeoman and keeper of the fees, to allow to the said Nicholas on his account, 10l. 10s. which by the prince's order he paid for a black stallion to cover the prince's mares at Risbergh and Biflete.
1364.
Folio 275.
July 12.
London.
- Order to the reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh to purvey and buy as much hay as shall be necessary for the prince's stallions and mares there during this coming year, and oats for the said stallions as often as it shall be profitable for the prince, delivering to them half-a-bushel every night. Order, also, to pay William Spirk, keeper of the prince's stud there, from 12 May last until this date, 1½d. a day which he has paid to a certain Robert de Ware for helping him and labouring with him about the said stud; and to pay the said William henceforth until further order 1d. a day for the wages of a page whom he must needs have for keeping the stallions, in addition to the 1½d. a day which he receives from the prince at present as wages.

1364.
Folio 276.
July 31.
London.
- Grant for life to the prince's yeoman, John de la Hay, for past and future good service, of an annuity of 20l. to be received by equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter out of the issues, profits and emoluments of the prince's manor of Risbergh, in addition to the annuity of 20l. previously granted to him by the prince, which is to remain in force.
Order to the reeve of the said manor to pay the annuity accordingly.
By letter of the privy seal of Gascony, signed with *Homout Ich Dene*.
1364.
Folio 279.
Feb. 1.
London.
- Order to Henry Aillwyn, reeve of the prince's manor of Risbergh, to cause the garret over the gate of the prince's park there to be demolished and pulled down, as it is reported to be very weak and ruinous, and with the timber and other materials thereof to have a lodge made near the said gate at the prince's cost by advice and ordinance of the prince's yeoman, William de Seint Omer.
He is also to cause the ditches round the manor to be flushed, and to sell as dearly as possible all the large fish that can be caught there, keeping the small fish for stocking the ditches. On the same day the prince, of his grace and for a fine of 10 marks, granted by letters patent to Thomas son of Geoffrey Onyot, bondman of the manor of Risbergh, that he should be free and of free estate, and that he should not be impeached of neifty by the prince or his heirs.
1365.
Folio 283.
April 2.
London.
- On the same day a commission was made out for John Alissaundre to be steward of Berkhamsted and the manors of Wockyng, Biflete, Risbergh and Gaddesden (and to do, etc.). And Robert de Eleford, steward of Berkhamsted, was ordered to deliver to him the rolls, memoranda, and all other evidences relating to his office.
(Repeated in Folio 258d.)
1365.
Folio 286.
June 19.
London.
- Commitment and grant for life to the prince's servant, John Cotelyn, for past and future good service, of the keeping of the prince's park of Risbergh, with 2d. a day for his wages.
By letter from Gascony, signed *Depar Homout, Ich Dene*.
1365.
Folio 286d.
July 1.
London.
- Order to John Alissaundre, the prince's steward of Risbergh,—on representations by John atte Northden of Hugendon, the younger, that Walter Busket and John Busket, his bondmen belonging to his tenement in Hugendon, withdrew out of his lordship quite 13 years ago, and are staying in the prince's lordship of Risbergh and refuse to submit to his justice or attend to his service,—to have the truth of the matter examined at the next court to be held there, and to certify the prince's council at London of his action and finding in the matter at the month of Michaelmas next.
By advice of Sir J. de Delves.

APPENDIX AII

NOTES ON THE PIPE ROLL OF 17 EDWARD II

The Pipe Roll of 17 Edward II (Public Record Office, E372/169) contains the account of Brother John of Redmere, Keeper of the King's manor of Risborough, for the year ending Michaelmas 1324.

The *Receipts* total £90 17s. 6½d. The principal items are £13 12s. 11½d. from rents of free tenants, £39 7s. 6d. from rents of customary tenants and £26 12s. 11½d. from the farm of demesne lands. Sales of livestock account for £4 2s. 4d., pleas of courts for £4 6s. 5d. and fines of lands for £2 7s. 6¾d. There is no revenue from pasture in the park, it being stated that the park has been depastured because of the establishment of the king's stud there.

Manorial *Expenses* amount to a modest £5 0s. 8d. and comprise only five items, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
To the reeve and a man for keeping the outer wood ...		9	3
Propping and repair of park hedges		19	3
Parkers' wages @ 2d. per day	3	10	8
Covering the porch of the stable with two cartloads of straw thatch		1	6
Cost of hay for feeding the deer during winter		10	0

All but one penny of the balance of £85 16s. 10¾d. is credited to the stud account for the six years 1318-24, the details of which cannot be conveniently given owing to the Risborough particulars being intermingled with those of other royal studs at Windsor, Writtle, Woodstock, Langley, Odiham and elsewhere.

APPENDIX B

TILES

As already noted, a considerable number of tiles, both decorated and plain and including a number of roof tiles, some of which were glazed, were found scattered about the site, mainly in what has been called the tile layer, just below top-soil, and which was probably the destruction layer of the Manor.

Decorated paving tiles were mainly confined to the Solar Block, being found in quantity in and around Rooms I, IIa, III, with a scattering about Room VI. Elsewhere a quantity of tea-pot brown, glazed paving tiles were found in and to the north-east of the Long Range, as well as mixed in with the decorated tiles in the Solar Block. Decorated tiles were quite absent from those areas of the Long Range which were excavated.

The tiles which made up the hearth in Room VII in the Long Range and the smaller hearth near the eastern corners of Room I and of the modern shed, Shed A, were re-used roof tiles set in mortar.

There is no doubt that the majority of the tiles came from the Commercial Kiln at Penn in the same county as Princes Risborough. This kiln is believed to have flourished throughout the fourteenth century.²⁰ Its tiles have been described and illustrated in detail by Christopher Hohler.²¹

Paving Tiles

Decorated Tiles

The following designs were found at the Mount. (See Fig. 9.)

(a) *Similar to Hohler's designs*

P.48; P.84, the Mount specimen enabling a blank corner in Hohler's design

to be completed; P.86; P.88 or 89, probably the former but only a fragment was found (not illustrated); P.103; P.147, presumably, but only two damaged fragments were found; L.B15, fragments of three tiles of this Little Brickhill pattern were found. These and possibly gyronny tile, P.174, were the only non-Penn tiles found.

(b) *Variants of Hohler's designs*

P.46A, the corner designs being different; P.74A, the trefoil in the corner being different; P.74B, there being no design in No. 1 corner at least; P.109A, there being no dot in No. 2 corner and the eye sockets lacking eyeballs; P.109B, the mane being different and the eye sockets lacking eyeballs.

(c) *Design not mentioned by Hohler*

The "Gyronny of Sixteen" design has been given the next P. number, P.174, on the strength of an example having been found at Penn in 1939. The design is shown in the *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, Fig. 80, 55.

The tiles were all "block printed" in red and off-white, the glazing varying considerably. One tile of the P.74 series was stained green but this was probably fortuitous. It is likely that standard Hohler designs, whose variants are figured, were included amongst the many fragments of patterned tiles.

The tiles, which were slightly larger at the top than at the bottom, varied somewhat in size and thickness. The following are some of the sizes, lower side measurements being given in brackets and all measurements being in inches: 4.2 (3.9) × 1; 4.25 (4) × 0.312; 4.5 (4.25) × 0.8; 4.75 (4.5) × 0.8; 4.8 (4.5) × 0.8; 4.9 (4.1) × 0.8.

Plain Tiles

Plain tiles were found glazed tea-pot brown, or orange-yellow,²² or unglazed. Sizes were similar to the decorated tiles.

Roof Tiles²³

A considerable number of roof tiles were found in various parts of the site, showing that some roofs at least were tiled. They were for the most part flat and unglazed. Measurements of two examples were as follows: 7 × 11.25 × 0.75; 6.8 × 11 × 0.5.²⁴ These tiles had ½-in. holes near each upper corner, one inch below the upper edge to take the wooden fixing pegs. They appeared to have a "right" and a "wrong" side; the former were wiped smoother than the latter, the lines made by the wiping cloth being clearly visible. Many roof tiles bore traces of mortar.

A number of undoubted roof tiles were found glazed tea-pot brown. Examples were found pierced like the plain ones and one tile, unfortunately incomplete, appeared to have a seven-tenths of an inch hole placed centrally below the upper edge. It was only 6 in. long as compared with the more usual 11 in. and was probably 5 in. wide.

It is possible that some roof tiles had been re-used as floor tiles; unglazed ones were certainly used in the make-up of hearths. But it is abundantly clear that the glazed specimens had been intended for roofing purposes, whatever their subsequent fate.

Mr. D. J. Carpenter-Turner, Surveyor to the Chapter, Winchester Cathedral, has kindly written as follows upon the subject of roof tiles. "Glazed roofing tiles are fairly common hereabouts, particularly ridge tiles. Dating is difficult but tiles were standardised in the reign of Queen Anne" [but see footnote (24)—Author] "at the current size 6½ × 10½. Therefore anything larger can presumably be dated earlier, but no doubt the present size was already popular before that date. There

are some considerable areas of the deanery roof with tiles about $8 \times 15 \times \frac{3}{4}$ thick (from memory) and a great many of these show signs of having been glazed and from close quarters they show principally tea-pot brown and green. The serrated ridge tiles mostly show tea-pot brown glaze and are reputed to be medieval and I see no reason why these and the large plain tiles on the deanery should not be pre-Reformation.

"Two or three years ago, a roofing contractor introduced some old standard size tiles to repair a roof and a considerable number of these were glazed black. I never discovered where they came from . . . tiles were often laid in mortar to keep out the wind, called 'torching', and it was usually applied from the underside of the roof after the tiles were in position. Tile cappings to walls were always laid in mortar."

From the debris of a room at Clarendon Palace, paved with ordinary thirteenth-century floor tiles, came a number of fragments of glazed roof tiles.²⁵

Many of the brown glazed tiles found at the Mount were badly warped. That this was not unusual is shown by an agreement of 1488 by John Goldray of Caversham to supply twenty-four thousand tiles . . . "no crokyd tyle, crop tyle nor grounde tyle" each to be $11 \times 7 \times \frac{3}{4}$.²⁶

Ridge Tiles

Several examples of ridge tiles were found, profiles of four of which are shown in Fig. 10. If they can be taken as meaning anything, they seem to indicate fairly flat-pitched roofs. One was brown-glazed, the others unglazed.

According to Salzman²⁶ ridge tiles appeared under various names as, "crestes and hupe till" in 1365; also "riggetyle" or "rigtighell".

Hearth Tiles

Mention has already been made of the re-use of roof tiles in the three hearths found in the Mount. Salzman deals with hearths and fireplaces at some length.²⁷

A type-series collection and various duplicates of the tiles found during the excavations have been lodged in the County Museum, Aylesbury. The distribution within the Mount of the various types is given in the table which follows.

²⁰ J. G. Jenkins, *History of the Parish of Penn* (St. Catherine Press, 1935), 53, 55 and 56.

At Shene in 1385 mention is made of a thousand "tiles called pennetyl, painted, used for paving". Salzman, *op. cit.*, 146. This is unlikely to mean "pantile" which was a curved tile.

²¹ *Medieval Paving Tiles of Buckinghamshire (Records of Buckinghamshire, XIV, Part I, 1-49, and Part II, 99-132 (1941 and 42))*. A short paper by Messrs. E. Clive Rouse and J. D. Broadbent. *Further discoveries in connection with the fourteenth-century paving and roof tile Kilns at Penn* appeared in the same journal, Vol. XV, Part 5 (1951-2), 315-18.

²² Yellow tiles occurred at Westminster in 1278. Salzman, *op. cit.*, 146.

²³ Roof tiles were sometimes referred to in building accounts as "thaktyl" or more often "flat (plane) tiles". *Ibid.*, 229.

²⁴ Lack of uniformity in size was remedied in 1477 by an Act which laid down that the standard size for roof tiles should be $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ and at least $\frac{3}{4}$ thick. Salzman, *op. cit.*, 230.

²⁵ Information supplied by Mrs. E. S. Eames.

²⁶ Salzman, *op. cit.*, 231.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 97-102.

DISTRIBUTION OF TILES WITHIN THE MOUNT

Locality	P.46 P.46A	P.48	P.74 P.74A	P.74B	P.84	P.86	P.88 P.89	P.103	P.109A P.109B	P.147	P.174	L.B.15	Plain Brown Glaze	Plain Yellow Glaze	Plain Un- glazed	Roof Tiles	Ridge Tiles	Remarks
Room I	19*	1	10	—	16*	80	1	85*	7*	—	4	2	10*	4*	1	Yes	—	*Of these 14, 8, 30, 47, 3 and 4 respectively came from dump near corner of Walls D and E
South-west of Room I	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	
North-east of Room I	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	Yes†	—	†In hearth
South-east of Room I	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Rooms IIa and III	2	—	—	—	—	20‡	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	3‡	—	Yes‡	—	‡Ten P.86 and three plain yellow stacked in Room III. See Plate IV.
Room IVa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes§	—	—	—	—	§Below floor
Room IVb	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	
Room VI and around Room VIII	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	One glazed
North-east of Long Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	Yes	Yes¶	—	¶Many in hearth
North-west of North-west Gable of Long Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes	—	
By church-yard bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	
Near east corner of Shed A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes**	—	**In hearth
Unstratified in the Mount	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**In possession of F. H. Pavry
Totals	23	1	12	1	17	122	1	99	7	2	6	4	13+	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	

APPENDIX C

ANIMAL BONES

Most of the bones, except those of the badger and fallow deer, are from common domestic animals.

The thanks of the writers are due to Miss J. E. King, Miss P. Lawford and Mr. G. Wilkins, all of the British Museum (Natural History), who identified the animal bones, bird bones and the shell respectively.

North-east of the Long Hall

Ox

Two incomplete metatarsals.

Horse

Incomplete lower jaw.

Pig

Molar.

Fallow Deer

Metatarsal.

Two incomplete tibiae.

Two fragments of lower jaw.

From gap in Wall U, Room VI

Ox

Proximal end metacarpal.

Tibia fragment.

Two scapula fragments.

Angle of lower jaw.

Sheep or Goat

Three incomplete radii.

Two incomplete tibiae.

Distal end metapodial.

Humerus fragment.

Fallow Deer

Incomplete shed antler.

Metatarsal.

Hut IVa

Pig

Two lower canines.

Bones from around Wall E, Room I at 3 ft.

Sheep or Goat

Anterior end lower jaw.

Bird

Femur and tarsometatarsus of domestic fowl.

Gallus gallus, about as large as modern breeds.

From various points in Room I

Ox

Two molars.

Two proximal phalanges.

Two proximal ends of metatarsals.

Distal end metacarpal.

Radius fragment.

Sheep or Goat

Incomplete lower jaw.

Ulna.

Two pelvis fragments.
Two incomplete metacarpals.
Metatarsal of young animal.
Incomplete tibia.
Two phalanges.

Pig

Left side lower jaw of very young animal.
Upper jaw fragment.
Lower canine.

Equid

Humerus of small equid about the size of a Shetland pony or donkey, but indistinguishable from either.

Fallow Deer

Four distal ends humeri.
Three incomplete metatarsals.
Distal end radius.

Dog

Humerus.
Distal end tibia.

Badger

Humerus.

Mollusca

Oyster shells.
Land snail (*Helix aspersa*).

Bird

Parts of two humeri and proximal end of femur, probably of domestic fowl.
Proximal end of tarsometatarsus of goose, probably domestic goose *Anser anser*.

Churchyard bank area

Ox

Incisor.

Cowie Shell from North-east of Room I, top-soil
Cypraea tigris—normal headquarters, Red Sea.