

SOME MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM NORTH BUCKS

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DURING 1964, a municipal refuse dump was constructed in the Saffron Gardens area of Bletchley, near the site of the medieval earthworks between the canal and the River Ouzel. During the course of the work, some rescue excavations were carried out by Mr. R. Griffiths, and in addition to some Belgic features, various pits and ditches producing medieval pottery were discovered (Fig. 2). Of these, Ditch F and Feature J produced medieval material stratified above Belgic, while the other features were purely medieval. It seems reasonable to assume that these features may be in some way connected with the medieval earthworks. The purpose of this paper is to describe the medieval pottery from this site together with some of the related shell-gritted wares from north Bucks and Aylesbury.

SAFFRON GARDENS

About three quarters of the total number of sherds from this site are of a rather harsh sandy ware, mainly greyish in colour but sometimes pink depending on the conditions under which it was fired. The sherds are from cooking pots with flat, clearly angled bases. Some rims are squared and everted in the 13th century way (Fig. 3, 1, 2, 6-8). There are 3 rims of this type from Ditch 3; 2 from Ditch A; 1 from Ditch E and 1 from Ditch F. There are also rims that are upright or simply angled from the body of the pot (Fig. 3, 3-5, 9). These are from Ditch B and Ditch F, while there is 1 simply angled rim decorated with finger pressing from Ditch E. There is only one glazed sherd from the site, of good quality buff ware with horizontal combing and a single spot of green glaze.

About a quarter of the sherds are shell-gritted and they can be divided into three main groups.

The first consists of St. Neots ware. This has been definitively described by J. G. Hurst¹ and typical sherds can be readily distinguished from other types of shell-gritted ware by the greyish purple colour, the soapy surface and the high proportion of fine shell-filling that gives a somewhat flaky appearance to breaks in the fabric. The second group comes from the kilns connected with the deserted medieval village of Olney Hyde.² The pottery as represented by the plentiful surface finds from the site, has shell-gritted fabric and is usually orange/buff in colour. It may be possible to distinguish two types of fabric, one with considerably less shell-gritting than the other. The surface is rather variable,

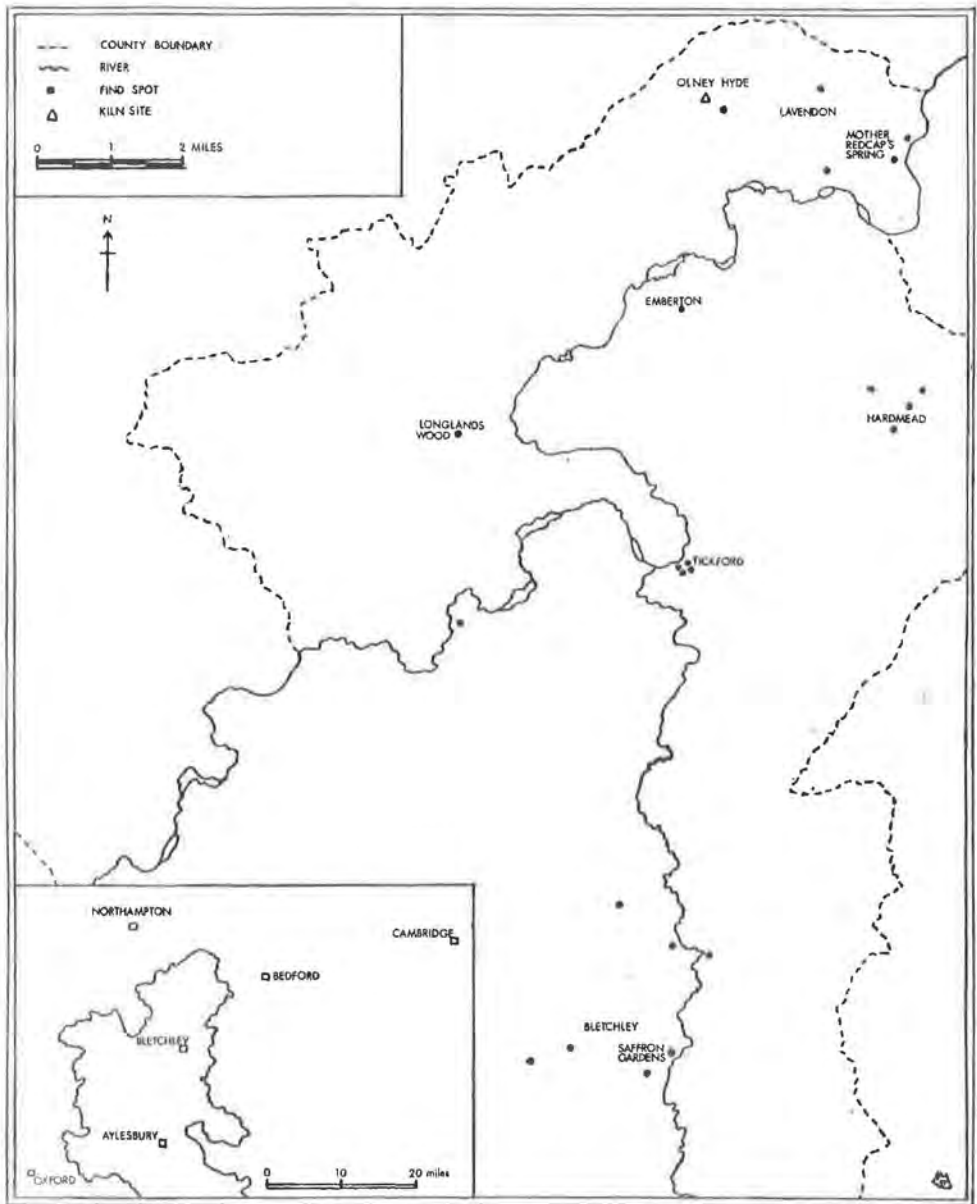


Fig. 1. Medieval pottery from north Bucks; sites producing shell-gritted ware.

but tends to be smooth, even soapy, though a good percentage of corky sherds also occur. Glazed sherds are found extremely rarely. Both jugs and cooking pots were made. Jug handles are typically of the strap type and have the edges turned over on to the upper surface. They are usually marked with punctures. The cooking pot rims tend to be squared and everted but rolled and clubbed rims are also typical, sometimes with an almost undercut appearance. The third group consists of sherds that cannot so far be assigned to any particular ware, though a good proportion of them may eventually turn out to have been made at Olney Hyde. There follows a schedule of the shell-gritted pottery from Saffron Gardens.

DITCH A

- 1 body sherd perhaps of St. Neots ware; reddish fabric with soapy surface.
- 1 strap handle of Olney Hyde ware.
- 1 club-shaped rim of Olney Hyde ware; buff fabric (Fig. 3, 10).
- 1 upright rim of Olney Hyde ware; smooth reddish fabric with sparse grits.
- 2 rather coarse grey body sherds and 1 coarse, grey, corky base sherd.

DITCH B

- 1 upright, large-diameter rim of St. Neots ware; greyish fabric with finger-pressed decoration on top of rim.
- 1 spout; well made, rather hard fabric, greyish buff in colour and rather sparsely shell-gritted; joined by strap handle to simple everted rim of vessel; roughly circular section; spout and body of vessel decorated with random incised markings (Fig. 3, 12).
- 1 upright rim of Olney Hyde ware; smooth buff fabric.
- 1 slightly clubbed, everted rim sherd; buff fabric; probably Olney Hyde (Fig. 3, 11).
- 2 flat-base sherds; buff coloured fabric; probably Olney Hyde.
- 1 body sherd with reddish soapy surface.

DITCH C

- 2 simple upright bowl rims; probably St. Neots ware.
- 1 simple upright bowl rim; probably St. Neots ware; angled profile to body of pot; purple soapy fabric (Fig. 3, 15).
- 1 similar but larger rim; horizontal ridge at angle; fabric reddish on inside of vessel (Fig. 3, 14).
- 1 body sherd of similar ware with horizontal ridge.
- 1 jug rim with clubbed profile and large strap handle with over-turned finger marked edges; smooth orange/buff fabric; Olney Hyde ware (Fig. 3, 13).
- 2 fragmentary jug rims of Olney Hyde ware.
- 1 upright rim of Olney Hyde ware; buff fabric.
- 3 flat-base sherds; Olney Hyde ware; two of them sharply angled to the body of the pot.
- 1 heavy, coarse, flat-base sherd; orange fabric; Olney Hyde ware.
- 1 body sherd; Olney Hyde ware; buff fabric; applied strip decoration.
- 3 flat-base sherds.

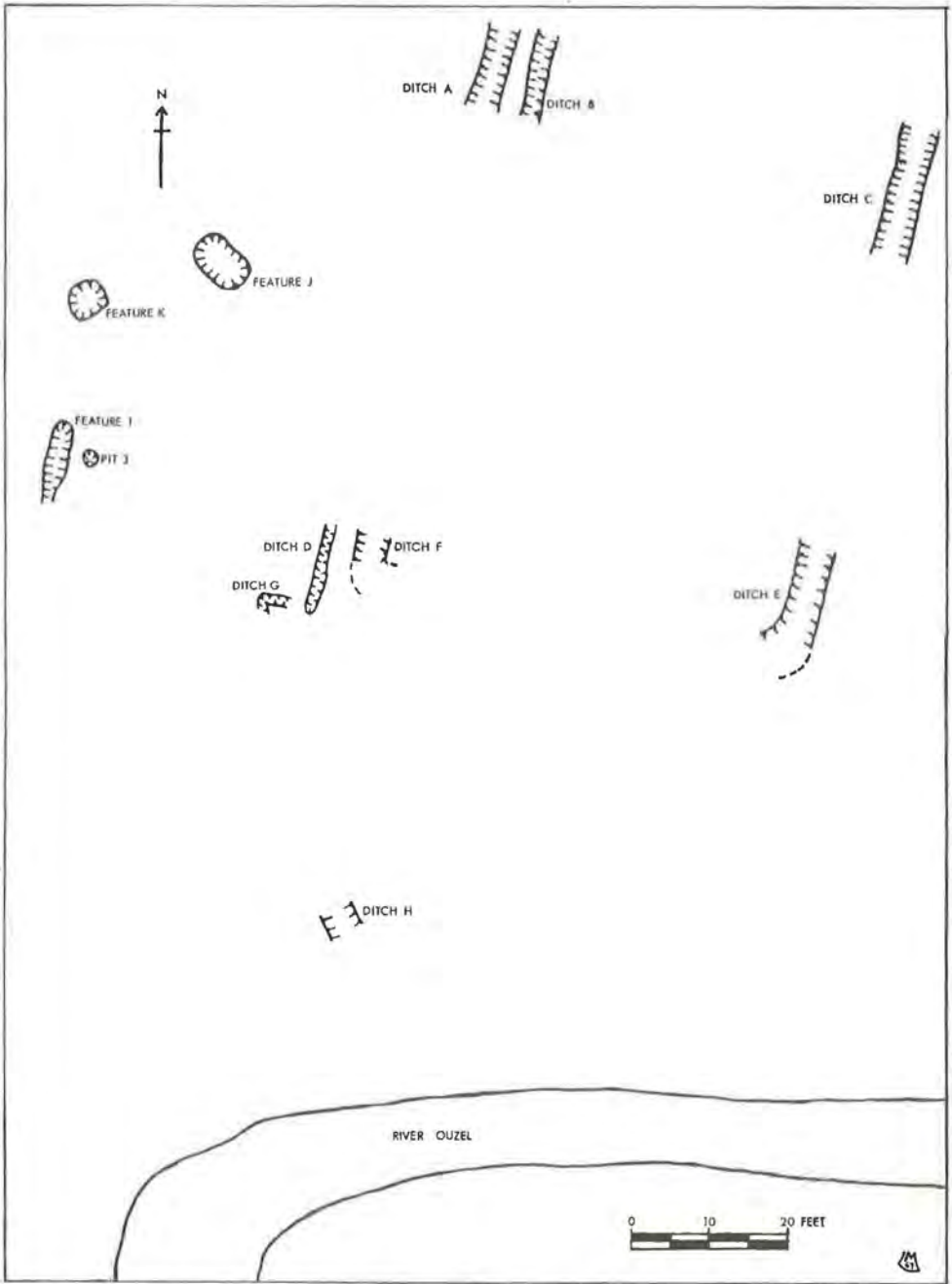


Fig. 2. Saffron Gardens: Plan of medieval features. (Based on plan drawn by Mr. R. Griffiths.)

2 rim sherds, upright, folded over, large diameter, purple/red fabric with soapy surface.

2 squared everted rims; 2 very coarse rolled everted rims; 1 upright rim.

DITCH E

1 body sherd with horizontal ridge (c.f. Fig. 3, 14); St. Neots ware; purple/buff fabric.

1 heavy T-shaped rim; St. Neots ware; large diameter; greyish buff fabric (Fig. 3, 16).

1 everted, folded-over rim; thin buff fabric; probably Olney Hyde ware.

1 thin buff body sherd; Olney Hyde ware.

1 heavy club-shaped rim; smooth reddish fabric.

1 rather coarse-base sherd; reddish fabric.

1 base and one body sherd of rather corky fabric.

DITCH F

1 simple rolled everted rim sherd of Olney Hyde ware.

DITCH H

1 heavy strap handle with puncture markings; orange fabric with rather soapy surface; Olney Hyde ware (Fig. 3, 17).

FEATURE J

1 upright, T-shaped rim; grey flaky fabric with soapy surface; St. Neots ware (Fig. 3, 19).

1 inturned T-shaped rim; purplish/black fabric with soapy surface; St. Neots ware.

1 rather heavy inturned rim of large diameter, finger-pressed decoration on outside; blackish/buff fabric; St. Neots ware (Fig. 3, 18).

2 body sherds with shelly greyish fabric with soapy surface. St. Neots ware.

PIT 3

2 rims of St. Neots ware (Fig. 3, 22, 25).

1 simple everted rim; smooth greyish/purple fabric; St. Neots ware (Fig. 3, 24).

1 squared everted rim; greyish corky fabric (Fig. 3, 21).

1 everted rim of similar fabric; bulging profile; finger-pressed decoration on top of rim (Fig. 3, 23).

UNSTRATIFIED

1 heavy T-shaped rim from large vessel; greyish fabric with corky surface; St. Neots ware (Fig. 3, 20).

1 simple everted rim from fairly small cooking pot; grey/purple shell-filled fabric; probably St. Neots ware.

1 everted rim; rather flaky grey fabric; probably St. Neots ware.

1 upright, folded rim; orange/buff rather corky fabric; probably Olney Hyde ware.

3 body sherds and 2 fragmentary upright rim sherds; smooth pinkish/grey fabric; Olney Hyde ware.

2 body sherds of rather sparsely gritted orange/buff ware.

TABLE OF SHERDS FROM SAFFRON GARDENS

(Probable identifications are included in the Olney Hyde and St. Neots columns.)

Group	Sandy ware	Shell-gritted are				TOTAL
		Olney Hyde	St. Neots	Other	Total	
Ditch A/1	20	3	1	3	7	27
Ditch B	19	4	1	2	7	26
Ditch C	96	9	5	10	24	120
Ditch E	9	2	2	4	8	17
Ditch F/1	6	1	—	—	1	7
Ditch G	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ditch H	—	1	—	—	1	1
Feature J	3	—	5	—	5	8
Pit 3	—	—	3	2	5	5
Unstratified	3	6	2	3	11	14
TOTAL	157	26	19	24	69	226

LONGLANDS WOOD, GAYHURST. (70.62)

All the pottery from this site was found on the surface. 11 of the sherds are of sandy, typically 13th century ware. Of the 68 shell-gritted sherds, there is one flat-base sherd, a jug rim and a body sherd with applied strip decoration, a rolled everted cooking pot rim, diameter 9 in. and 1 slightly everted cooking pot rim, diameter 8 in. In addition there are 2 more or less squared everted cooking pot rims (Fig. 4, 1, 2). The fabric of these shell-gritted sherds is smooth and reddish in colour.

LAVENDON (71.62)

The sherds from Lavendon were found in 1959 when a ditch was being dug at the side of the road. There are 222 sherds in all and they appear to form an homogenous group. The fabric is well made on a fast wheel. It is shell filled and has a smooth surface and a characteristic bright orange colour. It is very similar to Olney Hyde ware although it contains a rather higher proportion of shell than is usual in Olney Hyde sherds, and in fact the site where it was found is no more than a mile distant from the Olney Hyde kilns. Of the 64 rim sherds, 17 are upright (Fig. 4, 5, 6) and of these, 16 have diameters between 16 in. and 18 in.; one of them has finger-pressed decoration. 7 rims are squared everted

(Fig. 4, 3, 7, 10, 11); 30 rolled everted (Fig. 4, 4); 1 is undercut (Fig. 4, 9) and 1 is simple everted (Fig. 4, 12). 2 of these (Fig. 4, 7, 8) are decorated with finger pressing on the rim. Their diameters vary between 8 in. and 15 in. There are 29 flat-base sherds and 3 strap handles, two of which have puncture markings.

MOTHER REDCAP'S SPRING, COLD BRAYFIELD (68.62)

A group of 59 sherds and 1 tile fragment was found on the surface at this site. With the exception of 1 sandy sherd, all the sherds are shell-gritted and are very similar to the sherds from Lavendon. The rim diameters vary between 10 in and 17 in. 10 rims are of the rolled everted Olney Hyde type; 1 is upright (Fig. 4, 17) and one is squared everted with applied strip decoration. There are also 4 body sherds with applied strip decoration. The other rims are more or less squared everted with a tendency to club shape (Fig. 4, 11-16). There are 10 flat base sherds and 2 strap handles of the Olney Hyde type with puncture markings.

TICKFORD (24-32.64)

During gravel working in the area between Tickford Abbey, the River Ouse and the Chichely Brook various pits or ditches were discovered cut into the gravel below the topsoil. These produced medieval pottery and some was also found scattered in the topsoil and on the surface. The sherds include both sandy and shell-gritted ware. Taken as a whole, the shell-gritted ware is well made, wheel-turned, reddish in colour and consists of sherds from cooking pots, most of which have a diameter greater than 10 in. There are 6 sherds of St. Neots ware and 1 of Olney Hyde ware.

DITCH J

Total No. of sherds, 18. 2 of these are 13th century sandy sherds (Fig. 5, 18) 1 of which is glazed, and 16 are shell-gritted. These include 5 upright (Fig. 4, 20, 22), 1 squared everted and 1 rolled everted rims whose diameters vary between 9 in. and 18 in. There is 1 small cooking pot rim, simple, slightly squared everted, diameter 7 in. (Fig. 4, 19).

DITCH J 1

Total No. of sherds, 175 and 1 tile fragment. There are 16 sandy sherds and the remainder are shell-gritted, probably not coming from more than 3 pots. There are 7 rolled everted rim sherds, diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Fig. 4, 21, 24) and 12 flat base sherds.

DITCH J 2

Total number of sherds, 36. 19 of these are sandy and 19 are shell-gritted, with 3 rolled everted rim sherds from the same pot, diameter 10 in.

DITCH D 3

Total No. of sherds, 63. These are all shell-gritted and probably come from not more than 2 pots, one of which is a cooking pot with simple everted rim diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Fig. 5, 1). The other rim is decorated with finger pressing.

DITCH K 1

1 sandy ware rim sherd from a small cooking pot with finger-pressed decoration on top of the rim; rim diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Fig. 4, 23).

UNSTRATIFIED

Total No. of sherds, 58, and 1 tile fragment. 26 sherds are 13th century sandy ware and include 2 glazed body sherds; 1 flanged rim; 1 upright rim; 1 squared everted rim; 3 flat-base sherds and 1 strap handle with stab markings. There are 32 shell-gritted sherds. They include 2 upright rims of St. Neots ware, diameters $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 17 in. (Fig. 5, 5, 6); 2 inturned rims of St. Neots ware, diameter $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 15 in.; 2 probable St. Neots ware rims from cooking pots, 1 of which is squared everted diameter 10 in. (Fig. 5, 2) and the other, diameter 8 in. is decorated with finger pressing (c.f. Fig. 4, 23) and a strap handle of Olney Hyde ware (Fig. 5, 3).

HARDMEAD (139.64, 12-16.65)

These sherds were discovered at various times on the surface in the general area of the deserted medieval village of Hardmead and on the site of the manor house.

SITE OF MANOR HOUSE

5 post-medieval sherds and 3 sherds of sandy 13th century ware including 1 "pie-crust" base.

SURFACE OF MOAT

10 medieval sherds of which 3 are 14th-15th century date, and 3 are 13th century sandy sherds. The remaining sherds are shell-gritted and include 1 upright folded rim of greyish fabric, perhaps St. Neots ware (Fig. 5, 7); 1 jug rim and 1 large strap handle.

SURFACE FINDS IN GENERAL D.M.V. AREA

Total No. of medieval sherds, 77. 17 of these are sandy 13th-14th century sherds and include 1 typical undercut rim from Brill. The shell-gritted sherds include 5 rim sherds of St. Neots ware. 3 of these are upright (Fig. 5, 9, 10, 12) and 1 slightly inturned (Fig. 5, 14), while there is 1 fragmentary inturned rim (c.f. Fig. 3, 19). The fabric is greyish/purple in colour and smooth. The remaining sherds are similar to those from Lavendon and include 2 simple everted rims (Fig. 5, 11, 13).

EMBERTON (5.64)

A single roughly made spout was found in the garden of a house in Emberton on the left-hand side of the Olney road near the entrance to the gravel pit there. It is included here as being medieval shell-gritted ware, though it bears no resemblance to the wares already discussed. The spout (Fig. 5, 20) is made from an oblong piece of clay that has been wrapped over to form a more or less cylindrical shape. A heavy grooved handle with a squarish cross-section is continuous with the top of the spout and would have attached it to the rim of

the vessel. The fabric is buff to purple in colour and contains a small amount of shell-gritting. The surface is rather corky. The spout and handle are decorated with impressions made by a sharp-ended implement, those on the handle being arranged in lines and those on the spout being scattered in irregular groups. The spout is roughly D-shaped in section. It is much cruder in appearance than any other shell-gritted sherds so far found in north Bucks.

WALTON ROAD, AYLESBURY (55.63)

This site was excavated early in this century and the results published by A. H. Cocks.⁴ It was thought at that time to be an underground hut site, but what in fact was discovered was either one pit or more than one intersecting pits. It is not now possible to tell which of the pottery can be considered to have formed an associated group or groups. There are 11 post-medieval sherds from the site; 13 glazed 13th-century sherds and 6 sandy unglazed sherds including 2 strap handles; 3 flat bases and the complete profile of a small bowl with a sagging base and a very small diameter rim. An interesting feature of the site is the presence of 5 sherds from the same tripod pitcher. There are 86 shell-gritted sherds. The fabric tends to be rather sparsely gritted and lumpy with a smooth, almost burnished-looking surface, which is not, however, soapy. The sherds include 4 body sherds with applied finger-pressed strips; 9 upright rims, 7 of which are from shallow dishes, and 3 of these have finger-pressed marks round the edge (Fig. 5, 17); 12 simple everted rims; 1 jug rim; 13 flat-base sherds and 4 strap handles. There is one rather heavy rim, illustrated by Cocks, of reddish fabric decorated with applied, finger-pressed strips and incised wavy horizontal lines, and one cooking pot rim with a small curved lug or handle attached to the rim which may well have come from a spouted vessel (Fig. 5, 18). There is also one inturned rim with finger-pressed decoration; 1 typical inturned rim of St. Neots ware (Fig. 5, 16) and 1 simple everted rim from a cooking pot that may also be St. Neots ware (Fig. 5, 15).

WALTON STREET, AYLESBURY (37.64)

This is a small collection of sherds found during building works, and includes 8 sherds of sandy 13th-century ware. Of the 3 shell-gritted sherds, 1 is a body sherd with applied finger-pressed strip decoration; 1 is an upright rim and 1 is a typical inturned rim of St. Neots ware (Fig. 5, 19).

DENNIS'S, AYLESBURY (79.63)

This group of sherds came from a well discovered before the war at the back of Dennis's shop. There are 13 sandy sherds including 1 squared everted rim sherd; 1 large base sherd with finger-pressing and 1 glazed sherd. The shell-gritted sherds include 1 body sherd with faint incised parallel lines; 1 sagging base; 1 strap handle and 2 large rim and handle sherds from jugs. One of these is the thin well-made, reddish, shell-filled fabric, probably St. Neots ware or closely related to it (Fig. 6, 3), and the other is rather similar but the grits are sparser and it is greyish in colour (Fig. 6, 1). Also from the well, there are two sherds from a cooking pot of Thetford ware of hard, sandy, grey fabric, heavily decorated with applied strips and incised lines (Fig. 6, 2).

DISCUSSION

The two most frequently occurring types of St. Neots ware in north Bucks are upright bowl rims and inturned bowl rims from vessels of large diameter. Among the Saffron Gardens material, Fig. 3, 18, 20, 22 and 25, can be paralleled from Tebbutt's excavations at St. Neots,⁵ though 18, 22 and 25 are less shelly than Tebbutt's examples; Fig. 3, Nos. 16 and 24 can be compared closely with sherds from Paxton and Fig. 3, 19 can be paralleled in fabric if not exactly in form by a shard from Barton Moat.⁶ Fig. 3, 15 is comparable to a sherd from the earliest levels at Faxton⁷ which have been dated by the first half of the 12th century. It will be seen from the sites described above that although St. Neots ware occurs fairly consistently in the north half of the county, it does not occur very frequently, and even Aylesbury has produced nothing like the quantity of St. Neots ware found at Oxford.⁸ If it was in fact being made locally, it would appear to have been made in rather small quantities and it might be more reasonable to assume that it was imported from outside the area.⁹ All the St. Neots ware so far known from Bucks has been described in this paper. The spout from Saffron Gardens is presumably from a version of the eastern spouted pitcher made in a local ware. The ware itself is interesting, being harder and with a lower proportion of shell than most of the local shell-gritted sherds. Spouted pitchers are not found in St. Neots ware. The handled rim sherd from Walton Road, Aylesbury, may have come from a similar vessel. The spout from Emberton is very different, being much cruder both in fabric and technique, although in form it appears to be a version of the same type from a much larger vessel. It has not yet been paralleled, though it should presumably belong to an early date. The shallow dish sherds with upright rims from Walton Road are very similar in shape to sherds in a sandy fabric from a site at Emberton.¹⁰ These were associated with a sherd of developed Stamford ware dating from the 13th century.¹¹

The fabric of Olney Hyde ware is in some ways similar to St. Neots ware having usually a good proportion of soft shell grits and a smooth surface. However, the rim forms, typically squared or rolled everted, and the vessel types are 13th century. Rims of both these types, identical with rims from Olney Hyde and Lavendon, occur at Faxton with developed Stamford ware in levels dated to the second half of the 13th century. It may also be noted here that at Faxton, rims with finger-pressed decoration occur in levels dated to the first half of the 13th century together with Stamford ware characterised by orange/light green glaze and vessels with tubular spouts. Most of the coarse pottery from Faxton was made at the Lyveden kilns and is in general similar to Olney Hyde ware although the latter is more like St. Neots ware and shows less variation in fabric type. In fact, Olney Hyde ware fits very well into the development of wares related to St. Neots ware in the 13th century.¹² With regard to sandy wares in north Bucks, they do not appear to occur in quantity much further north than Bletchley, and while no definite sequence has so far been worked out, it may be assumed that they developed through the 13th century from the simple rim forms found at Saffron Gardens (Fig. 3, 3-5, 9) to types represented by the very angular, squared everted and flanged rims made in a very harsh fabric that were produced by the kilns at Jack Ironcaps Lane,

Great Brickhill.¹³

North Bucks is outside the main range of East Anglian types of pottery, only one sherd of Stamford ware and two sherds from the same pot of Thetford ware being recorded from the county so far. The relative scarcity of St. Neots

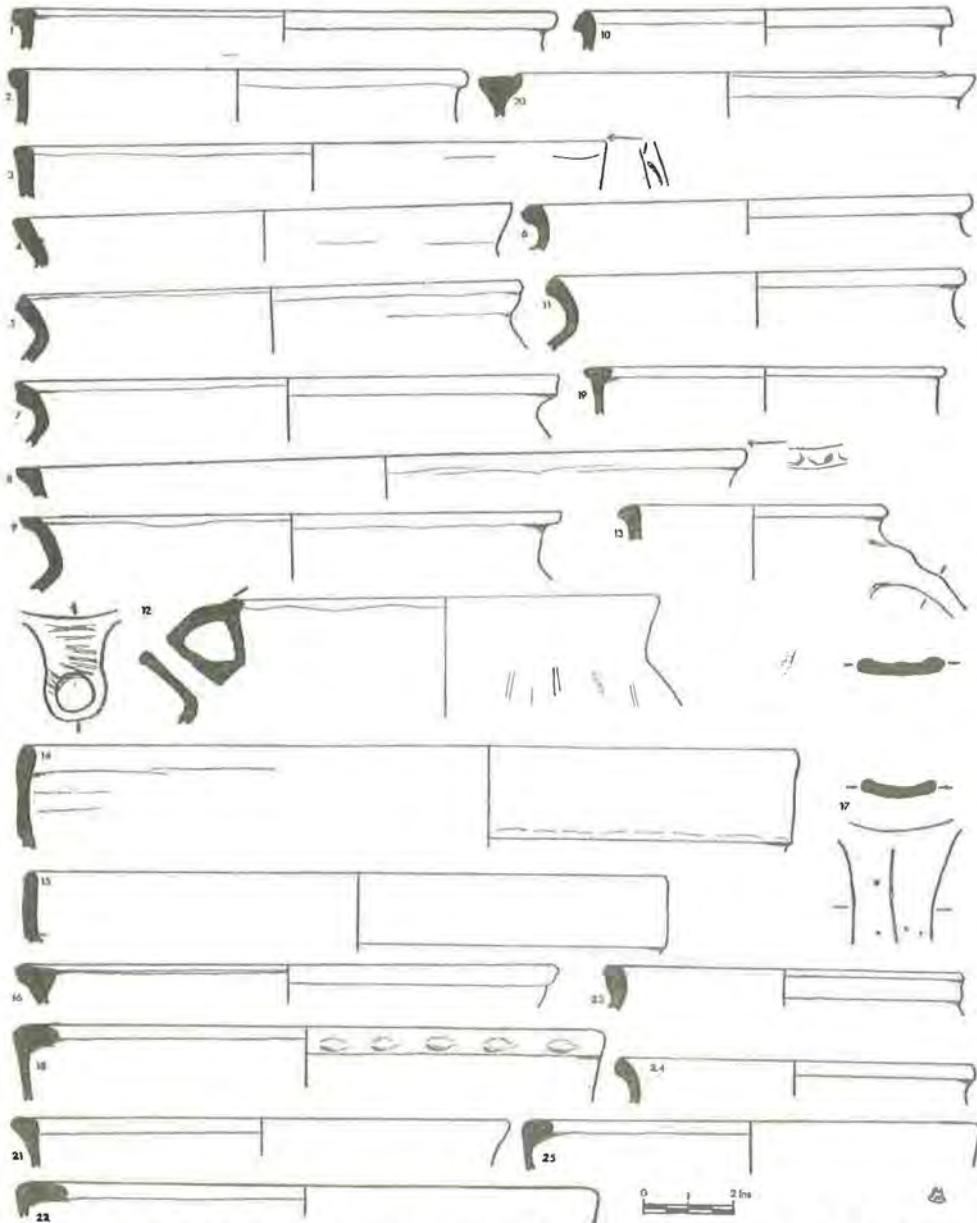


Fig. 3. Pottery from Saffron Gardens: Ditch A, Nos. 1, 2, 10; Ditch B, Nos. 3-5, 11, 12; Ditch C, Nos. 6, 13-15; Ditch E, Nos. 7, 8, 16; Ditch F, No. 9; Ditch H, No. 17; Feature J, Nos. 18, 19; Pit 3, Nos. 21-25; Unstratified, No. 20.

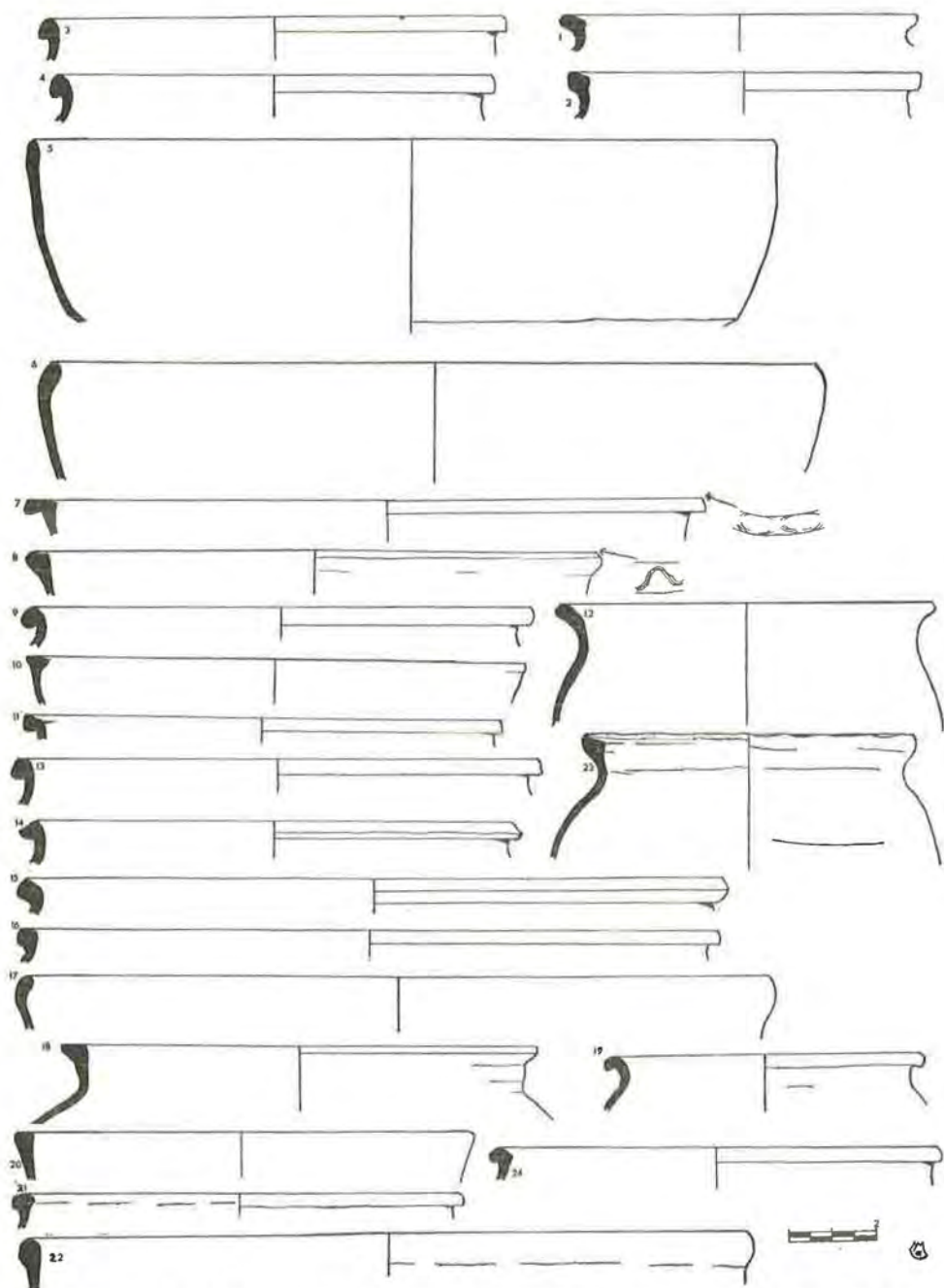


Fig. 4. Longlands Wood, Nos. 1, 2; Lavendon, Nos. 3-12; Mother Redcaps' Spring, Nos. 13, 17; Tickford: Ditch J, Nos. 18-20, 22; Ditch J 1, Nos. 21, 24; Ditch K, No. 23.

ware has already been noted. Sites in the Aylesbury area and as far south as High Wycombe have produced sherds of tripod pitcher ware that have presumably "spread" from the Oxford region and there is a 14th-century jug from Aylesbury of a type made in London in imitation of imported French ware.¹⁴

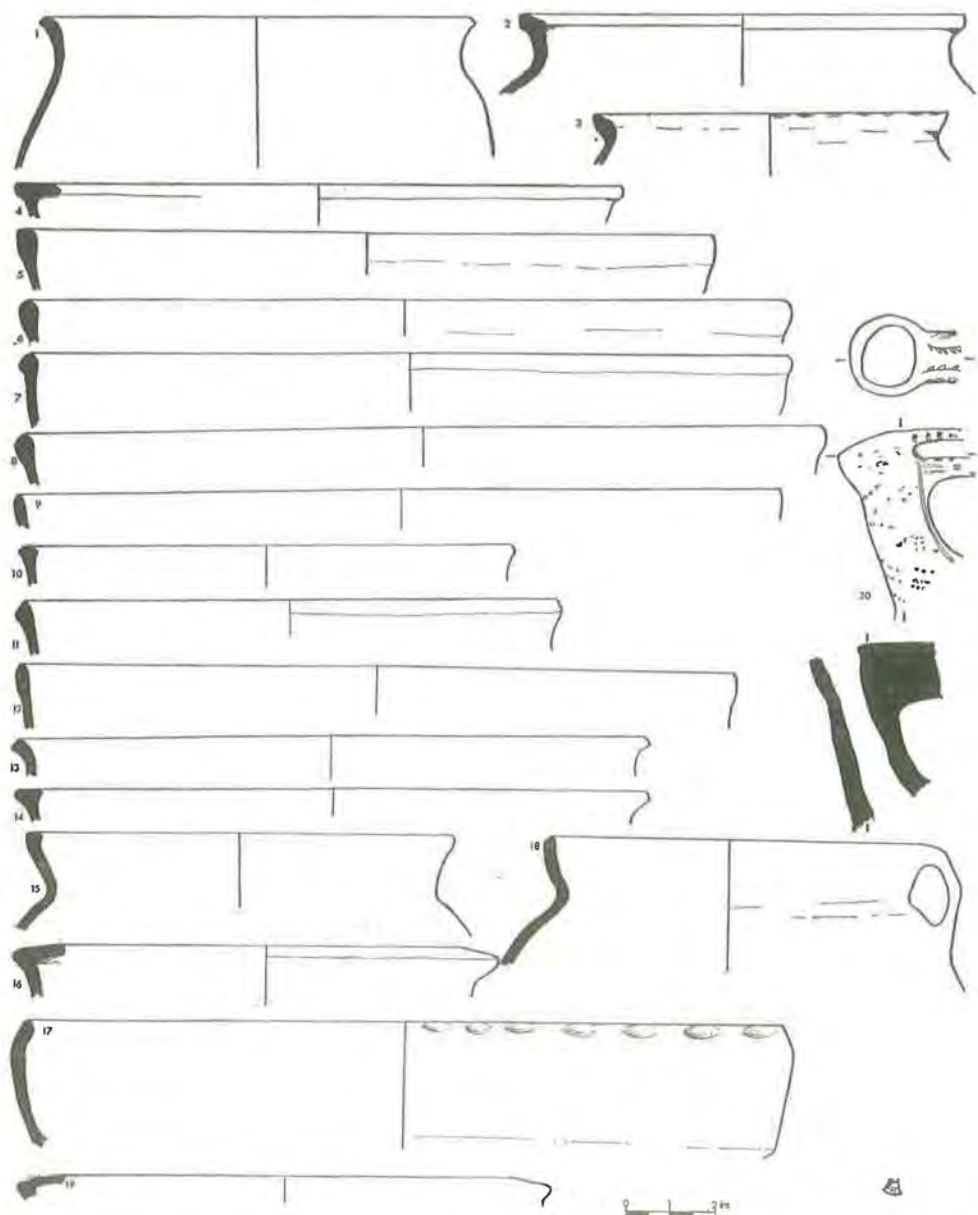


Fig. 5. Tickford: Ditch J 3, No. 1; Unstratified, Nos. 2-6; Hardmead, Nos. 7-14; Walton Road, Aylesbury, Nos. 15-18; Walton Street, Aylesbury, No. 19; Emberton, No. 20.

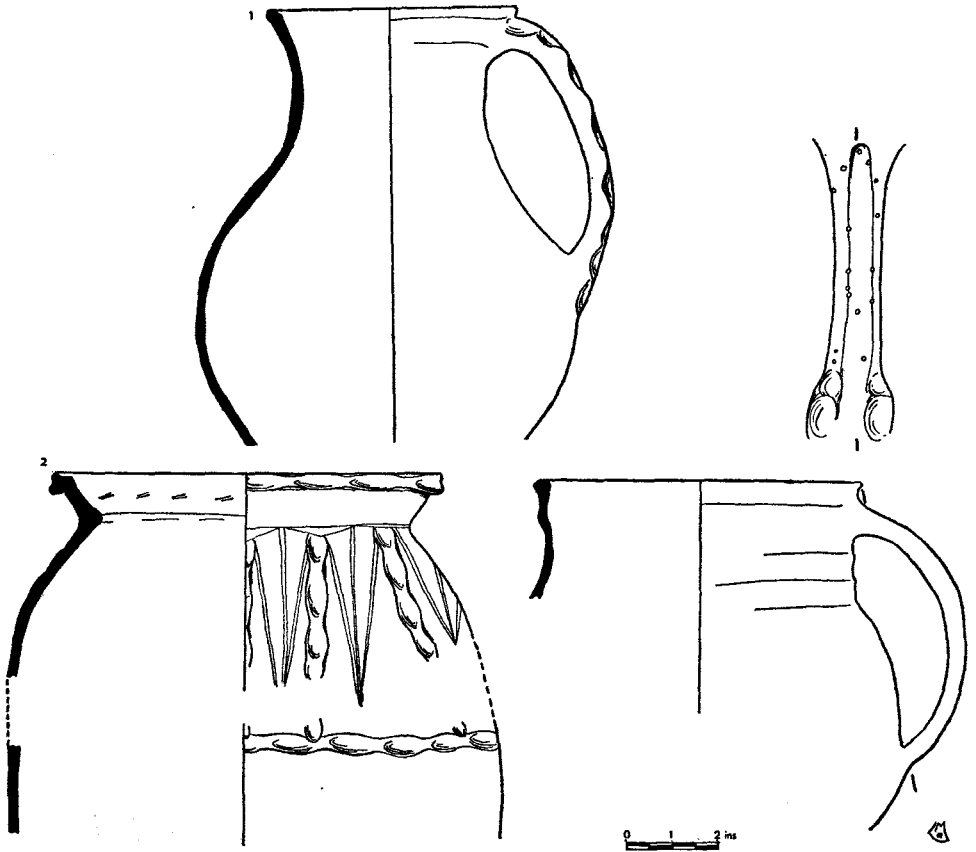


Fig. 6. Dennis's Aylesbury, Nos. 1-3.

Therefore, while the shell-gritted wares from north Bucks conform to the general pattern of medieval pottery found in Bedfordshire-Northants-Oxford, north Bucks pottery is very local in character and the more sophisticated glazed wares, represented in Northants by Stamford ware and further south and west in Bucks by tripod pitcher ware and later by Brill ware, are so far strikingly absent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My thanks are due to Mr. L. Butler, Mr. P. Child of Northampton Museum, Miss M. Cra'ster of the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mr. C. N. Gowing of the Bucks County Museum, Mr. R. Griffiths and Mr. J. G. Hurst, for their interest and assistance.

¹ Hurst, *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, vol. XLIX, 1956, pp. 43–70.

² The Olney Hyde deserted medieval village and kiln site is to be excavated for the Ministry of Works by P. Mayes, starting in September, 1967. The surface finds from the site are in the Bucks County Museum.

³ The material from Longlands Wood, Lavendon, Mother Redcap's Spring, Tickford, Hardmead, Emberton, and Dennis's, Walton Road and Walton Street, Aylesbury, is in the Bucks County Museum. The museum accession numbers are quoted after the names of the sites.

⁴ A. H. Cocks, *Rec. Bucks.*, vol. IX, 1909, p. 282.

⁵ Material from St. Neots, Paxton and Barton Moat is in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

⁶ F. G. Walker, *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, vol. VII, 1928, pp. 296–313. Barton Moat produces a late 12th–13th century version of St. Neots ware.

⁷ I am indebted to Mr. Laurence Butler for information about the pottery from the D.M.V. site of Faxton, near Old, Northants. For the sequence at Faxton, v. D.M.V. Research Group, 14th *Annual Report*, 1966, pp. 21, 22.

⁸ c.f. Logic Lane Report, Fabian Radcliffe O.P., *Oxoniensia*, vol. XXVI/XXVII, 1961/2, pp. 33–64, and Clarendon Hotel Report, M. Jope, *Oxoniensia*, vol. XXIII, 1958.

⁹ J. G. Hurst, *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, vol. LI, 1958, pp. 60–61.

¹⁰ Bucks. County Museum, L.27. The sherds and the remains of a medieval wharf were discovered during commercial gravel digging.

¹¹ J. G. Hurst, *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, vol. LI, 1958, p. 41.

¹² Clarendon Hotel Report, p. 45.

¹³ Surface finds from the site are in the Bucks. County Museum.

¹⁴ c.f. *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, 1940, p. 224, plate LXIII, 1.

APPENDIX

Since this paper was written, some further finds of St. Neots ware have been made in North Bucks. The following details have been very kindly supplied by Mr. Dennis Mynard. Finds nos. 1-8 have been identified by Mr. Mynard and nos. 9-11 by their finder Mr. R. Griffiths. Most of the finds are in the Bucks County Museums.

1. *13, St. George's Road, Bletchley.*

A cooking pot rim found by R. Griffiths, May, 1965.

2. *Bow Brickhill*

Sherds found during excavations in 1967 by H. Pengelly of Bletchley on the moated site at Caldecotte.

3. *Cold Brayfield*

Sherds found by W. Britnell in April 1967 on the ploughed surface of the deserted medieval village.

4. *Lavendon*

Sherds from a socketed bowl found by W. Britnell in March 1967 in ploughsoil in a field to the north of the church.

5. *Stantonbury*

A few sherds found by D. Mynard in April 1966 when the deserted medieval village was destroyed by gravel working.

6. *Stoke Hammond*

An inturned rim sherd from a bowl found by D. Mynard and R. Griffiths in December 1966 in ploughsoil in a field to the north of the church.

7. *Walton*

Sherds found by R. Griffiths in May 1967 on the ploughed surface of the shrunken medieval village.

8. *Warrington*

Developed St. Neots sherds from a straight sided bowl and jug sherds found by D. Mynard and R. Griffiths in a roadside ditch in January, 1967.

9. *Bletchley*

Developed St. Neots sherds found in 1965.

10. *24, Stoke Road, Bletchley*

Developed St. Neots sherds found in April 1967, from two parallel ditches in the garden.

11. *78, Buckingham Road, Bletchley*

A developed St. Neots ware sherd found in the garden, May, 1966.

12. *Stoke Hammond*

Sherds found in March, 1967 in footings of an extension to the cow sheds at Mount Pleasant Farm.

These find spots are marked on Fig. 1. In addition to these, a sherd of developed Stamford ware has been found on the surface of Hardmead deserted medieval village 1 (N.G.R. SP938480), and a handle sherd of pinkish shell gritted ware decorated with stamps has been found in Castle Road, Lavendon.