



Fig. 3: man riding a horse with an empty flour-bag across his saddle. The horse wears a halter, but no bit. British Museum Add. MS 42130 "Luttrell Psalter" f158.

Men and women rode when they wished to travel and apparently in the 14th century the only people who travelled in wagons were the women of the court. Immense quantities of goods, however, were carried around the country in a variety of heavy and light carts and wagons²⁶. Records²⁷ and depictions show that the carts were normally pulled by horses rather than by oxen. Much of the carriage of goods was done by packhorses. These were useful where roads were not good enough for carts or wagons; they came into their own especially during winter and in upland areas. They were used in

25. D. Attwater & R. Attwater (trans) *The book concerning Piers Plowman* (1957) 58.
 26. J. F. Willard 'Inland transportation in England during the fourteenth century' *Speculum* 1 (1926) 361-374.
 27. *Op cit* fn 8.

particular by the sumpters or travelling salesmen of the middle ages. The goods on which tolls were levied on Kingston bridge in 1449 include horse-loads of malt and sea-fish, and id on pack-horse wares, as well as tolls on cartloads of a variety of products²⁸.

The illustrations in the Luttrell Psalter and elsewhere²⁹ show that horses normally wore a bit when ridden, but that when they were harnessed to wagons and carts, or when they were being used as packhorses (Fig. 2) they more commonly wore a form of halter. One illustration shows a horse, no doubt the farmer's packhorse, being ridden with no bit. It is apparently being ridden to the mill with an empty sack (Fig. 3).

The Kingston horse with evidence of bit wear may well have been a riding horse. From their generally small size and absence of bit wear, it may be that the remainder were draught animals.

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28. A. McCormack *Kingston market place*. Archive teaching unit 3. Item 4: Letters patent of Henry VI, February 1448/9. Kingston Borough Muniment Room A1/14 (1977).
 29. For example J. J. Juesserand (trans L. T. Smith) *English wayfaring life in the middle ages* (1889).

Excavations and post-excavation work

City of London. Enquiries to Museum of London Archaeology Service, Number One, London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA (071-972 9111).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Mrs Muriel Shaw, 28 Lismore Road, South Croydon, CR2 7QA (081-688 2720).

Greater London (except north-east and south-east London), by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Number One, London Wall., London EC2Y 5EA (071-972 9111).

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, London SE18 1JT (081-855 3240).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. Processing of material from Fulham Palace. Tuesdays, 7.45 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham

Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 86 Clancarty Road, SW6 (071-731 4498).

Kingston, by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. Rescue sites in the town centre. Enquiries to Kingston Heritage Centre, Fairfield Road, Kingston (081-546 5386).

North-east London, by Passmore Edwards Museum. Enquiries to Pat Wilkinson, Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, E15 4LW (081-534 4545).

Surrey, by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to Rob Poulton, Archaeological Unit Manager, Planning Department, Pelham Lodge, Kingston, Surrey (081-541 9457).

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