

FROM THE TEMPLARS TO THE TENEMENT: A MEDIEVAL AND POST- MEDIEVAL SITE AT 18 SHORE ROAD, E9

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SUMMARY

The excavation revealed three walls of an early 14th-century building, the north end of which was constructed over a stream or ditch and contained a drain; this channel was backfilled in the mid 14th century following modifications to the structure, which was probably demolished in the late 16th century. Two phases of ditch were later cut across the levelled site. The documentary evidence suggests that in the 14th–15th centuries the building formed a part of Grovehouse, the Hackney estate of the Shoreditch family. In 1517 this passed to the Savoy hospital, and in 1553 to St. Thomas' Hospital. The history of the site and tenants of Shoreditch Place from 1572–c.1800 are also discussed.

INTRODUCTION

In August 1978 the Inner London Archaeological Unit (now part of the Museum of London, Department of Greater London Archaeology) was contacted by the owner of 18 Shore Road, E9 (TQ351840) about a wall he had uncovered whilst digging a fish-pond in his back garden. On investigation the wall appeared to be of medieval date, and because the site lies near that of the 16th-century house of Shoreditch Place (Figs 1–3), it was decided to mount a small excavation in order to establish the nature of the building associated with the wall (site code SHR78). This took place between August and October 1978 under the direction of Irene Schwab. An area of c.38.17 sq.m was excavated in two adjacent trenches (Areas 1 and 2), within which three sides of a medieval stone building were exposed (Fig. 4). It was not possible to extend the excavation further to the south because of trees within the garden and the factory next door. The site archive and finds will be housed in the Museum of London.

THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE by LYN BLACKMORE

Little has been written about the history of Shoreditch Place, and there has been much confusion between the sites and names of Shoreditch Place, Shore Place, Jane Shore's (supposed) house, and Shore House, and the roads Shore Place and Shore Road. The name Shore Road derives not from Jane Shore (mistress of Edward IV), but from the mansion of Shoreditch Place. The property is not referred to by this name until c.1553, but until the late 15th century it was probably held by the Shoreditch family, who had extensive lands in Hackney. The family name is variously quoted as Sordig, Sordich, Soresditch, Shoredych, and Shorediche (Ellis 1798, 87–94). The place-name of Shoreditch is thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon 'Sordig', possibly a ditch dug by 'Sceofr' or 'Scorre' to drain the local marshes, but Mare Street, near Shore Road, probably owes its name to a boundary between two parishes rather than to stagnant water (Gover *et al* 1942, 107). In the following,

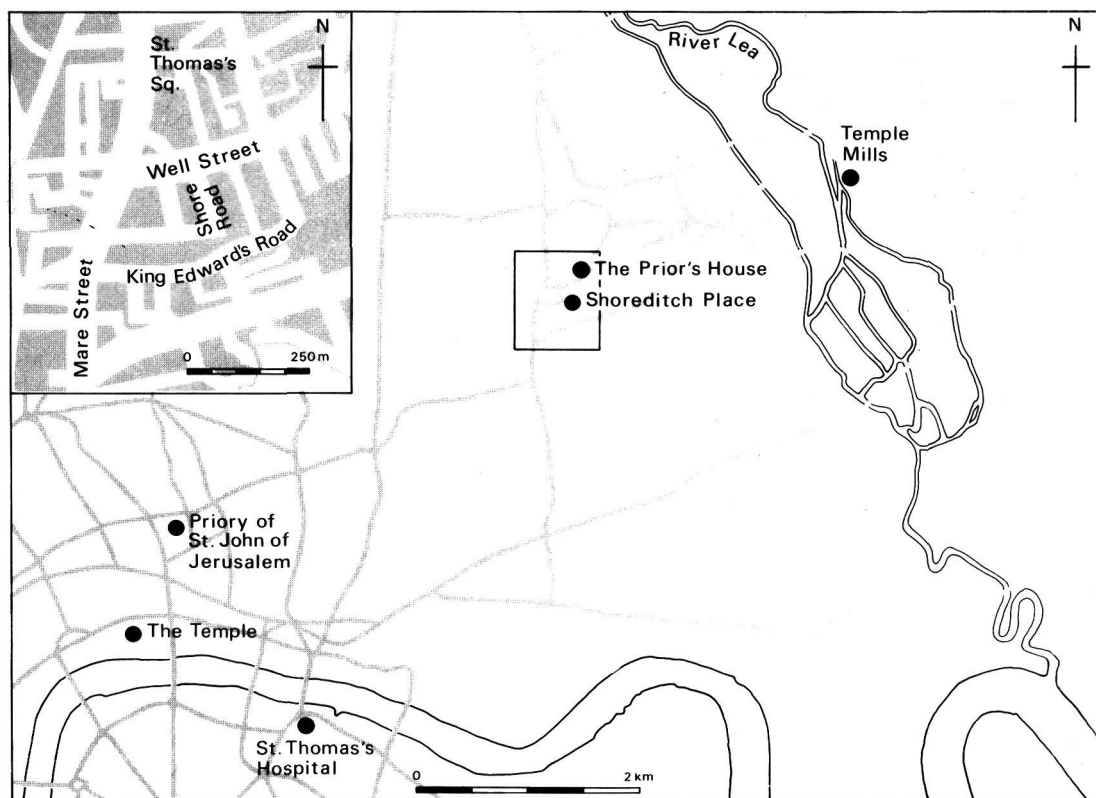


Fig. 1. Shore Road. The location of places mentioned in the text. Inset, the location of the site in Hackney.

references commencing H1/ST or L/ are all in the Greater London Record Office; those commencing HAD are in Hackney Archives Department. The original spelling of the family name and place names has been retained.

The site of Shoreditch Place lies in the manor and parish of Hackney, Ossulstone Hundred. In the 12th–13th centuries this was held by the Knights Templar, whose order was founded in England in the early 12th century (Chew 1969, 194). The estate included six acres which Alice de la Grave relinquished in 1230–31 to Brother Robert of Saunford, Master of the Knights of the Temple, for half a silver mark (Cotton MSS Nero E vi Fol.63). Following the suppression of the Knights Templar in London (1308–12), the estate passed to the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St John of Jerusalem, although in the 1331 Inquisition of

their Hackney property only the water-mills at Temple Mills are identifiable (Cotton MSS Nero E vi Fol.64a, b; Lysons 1811, Vol. 2, pt.3 297). The Templars' House, which stood near Hackney Church, has no known connection with that order (Robinson 1842, 77–81; contra Clarke 1894, 113, 182), but the building in Well Street known variously as the 'Priory', Pilgrim's House or St. John's Palace, may as Clarke (1894, 113; 182–3) suggests, have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers. On scant evidence, some writers have taken the Prior's Mansion to be the property referred to in 1350 as 'Beaulieu', and/or Beaulieu to be the site of Shoreditch Place (Stow 1633, 474; Strype 1720, Bk.4, 53; Appendix, 123; Clarke 1893, 11, 25; Robinson 1842, 83), although neither the archives of St. John's Clerkenwell, nor the many deeds relating to the estate of the Shoreditch family (H1/ST/E65; E67, dating to 1324–1478; HAD M283, dating to 1332–1517), contain any other reference to Beaulieu; the latter, moreover, apparently make

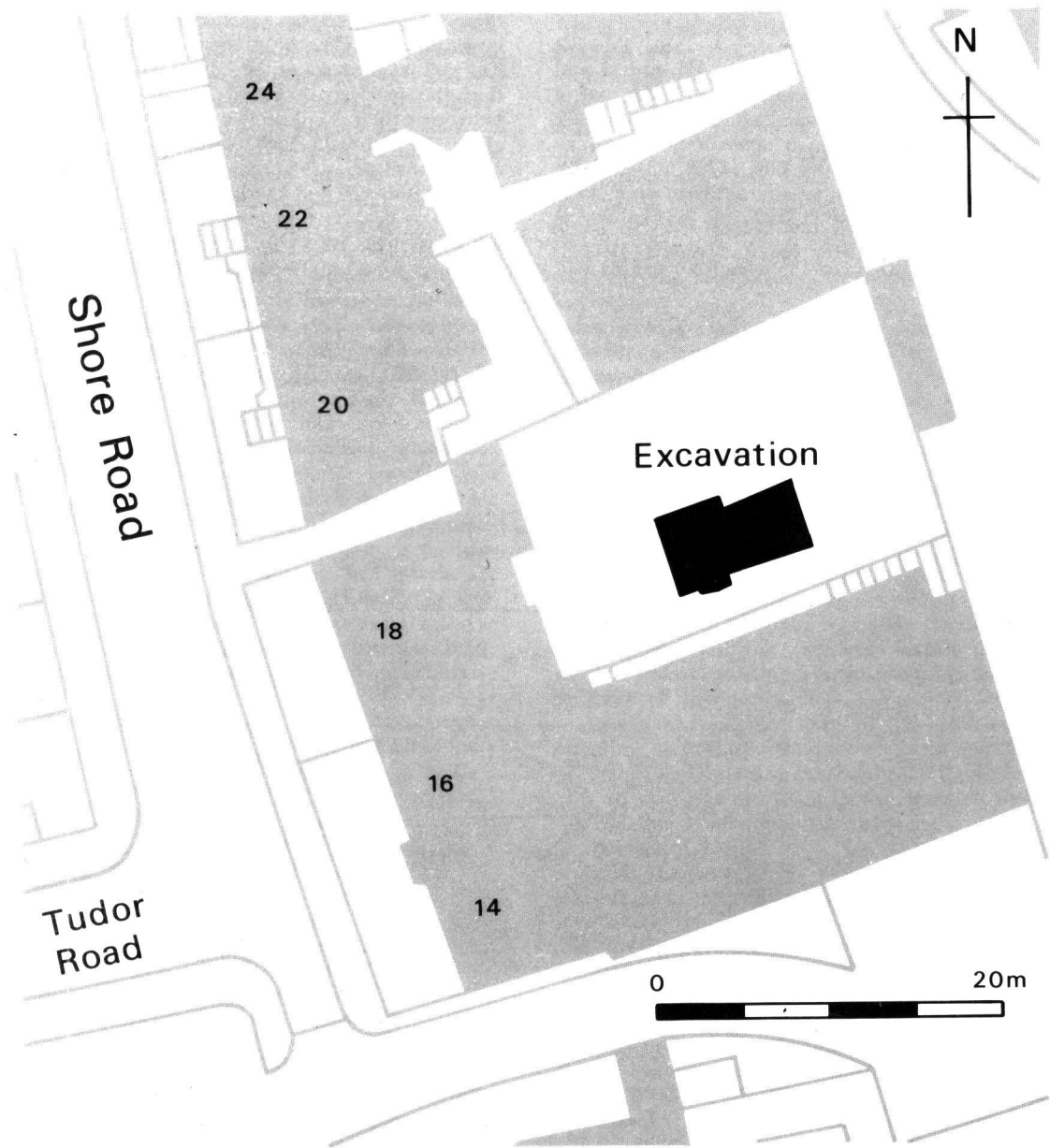


Fig. 2. Shore Road: The location of the site in Shore Road.

no reference to the Knights after 1353. This more detailed examination of the documentary evidence does, however, support a close connection between the Knights, the Shoreditch family, the message De La Grave, which a deed of 1324 shows was

near, and to the west of, Well Street (L/11/1/5), Grovehouse and the later property known as Shoreditch Place.

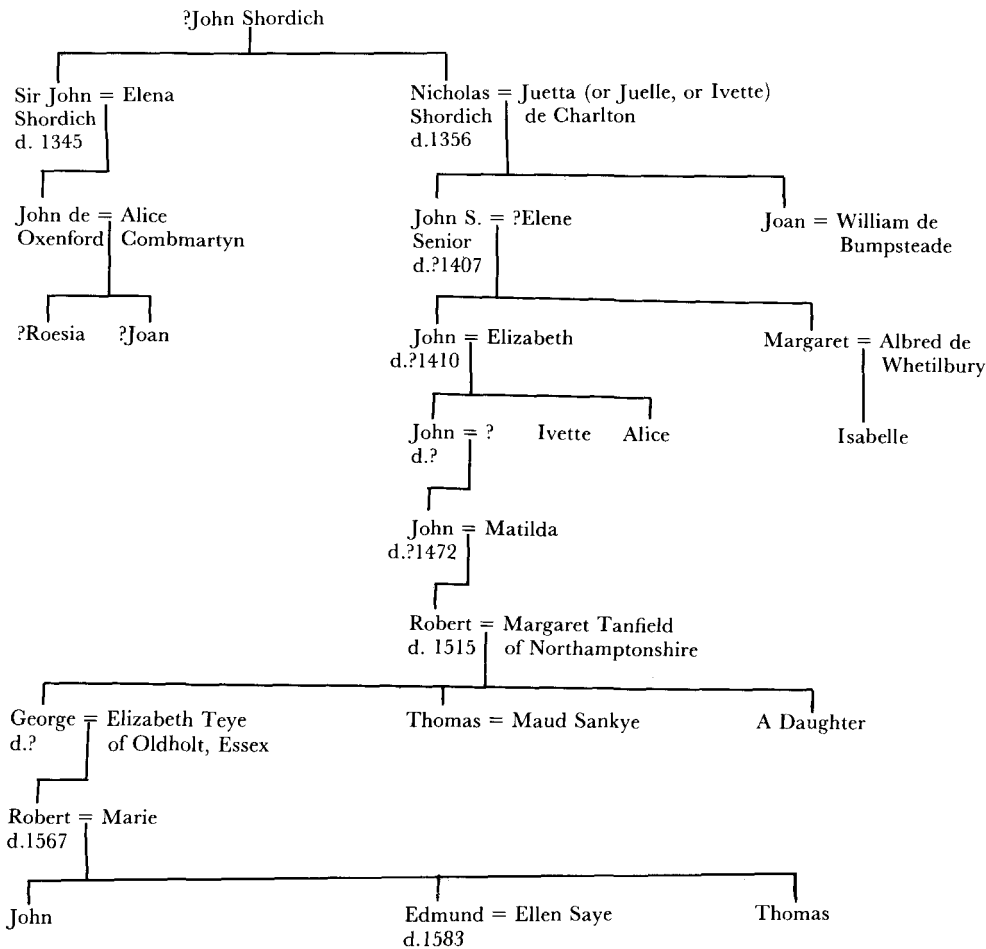
Sir John Shoreditch is thought to have been educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, since his

name occurs amongst its early benefactors. He was chief clerk of the common bench under Edward II, and served as ambassador to Edward II and Edward III. He was knighted in 1333–34, and in 1336 was appointed second Baron of the Exchequer (Ellis 1798, 87–94). Due to inconsistencies between the family tree given by Ellis (1798, 93) and the documentary sources, an alternative version of the line of descent to c.1600 (as far as it is known) is given in Table 1.

During the 1320s and 1330s Sir John and his wife

Elena acquired various plots of land in Hackney, including, in 1324, the messuage De La Grave. The following account, although patchy, shows that the property changed hands many times between c.1320–50. The first reference is a quit-claim of 1319 (L11/1/8), when John de Bodele relinquished the capital messuage De La Grave to John de Borewell and Matilda his wife; part of the estate was held by John, the younger son of John De La Grave. In 1320, however, following the death of John de Borewell, John de Bodeleye

Table 1. The Shoreditch family tree, based on Ellis (1798) and documentary evidence.



NB. In Ellis George (1798) is single and sans issue; this does not agree with documentary sources which indicate that he was the father of Robert.

granted the capital messuage De La Grave to William le Taillour and his wife Margaret (L11/1/7), keeping a messuage for the widowed Matilda. On June 10th 1324 (Trinity Sunday) Matilda and her new husband Richard de Norton granted the messuage De La Grave to John de Shordich and his wife Elene (L11/1/13), who then encoffed it to Thomas de Haselsschawe, Canon of Wells Cathedral, together with all the fruits and crops (L11/1/22). On July 8th 1324, however, the estate was granted back to them (L/11/1/14; 26). In 1326 and 1327 respectively, William le Taillour and Margaret, and John de Bodele relinquished their claims to the messuage De La Grave, which John Shordiche and Elene had acquired from Richard de Norton and Matilda (L/11/1/26; 10). In 1338, John de Oxenford, son of Lady Elena de Shordich, relinquished the messuage called 'le Grofhous' and all its appurtenances, which had been feoffed to him by Sir John de Shordich and Elene, to his uncle, Nicholas de Shordich and his cousin John (H1/ST/E67/1/115). The relationship of John de Oxenford to Sir John is unclear, but if he is the one referred to in the Calendar for the Close Rolls for 1341 (15 Ed. III, pt.1, 171, 224, 227, 230), then he also had connections with the Knights, for in that year various grants were made to him and his family by their Prior, Philip of Thame.

Sir John was closely associated with Westminster Abbey, and on May 1st 1338, he and Elena gave to the Convent of St. Peter some houses in the City of London. In return, the abbot and convent would provide chaplains to celebrate divine service and pray daily for him and his wife, in the church of St. Peter, Westminster (Cal. Pat. Rolls 12 Ed. III, pt.2, 83-4; W.A.M. Lib Nig. Quat., ff.109b-110; Westlake 1923, 398). In the same year Sir John de Sordich, together with Elena and Nicholas his brother, granted lands in Hackney to William de Corstone (or Crostone), his chaplain (Weever 1631, 427, from Cotton MSS). This has been taken by some as the earliest reference to the house in Shore Road (Maitland 1756, Vol. 2, 1366; Ellis 1798, 90; Anon, HAD M698; Robinson 1842, 84). In 1345 Sir John was smothered by four of his servants in his house at Cholve, near Ware, Herts., and William de Bumpsteade, husband of Joan, the daughter of Nicholas Shoreditch and Juetta, was hanged for his part in the crime (Cal. Close Rolls 19 Ed. III, 626). Sir John was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the tomb of Dryden (Ellis 1798, 89), so the inscribed stone memorial to John Shoreditch in Hackney Church (Strype 1720, Appendix 123) must have been to another member of the family. In the same church was a brass memorial (Weever

1631, 537) dated 1339, to one Jone Curteys, daughter of . . . Shordiche, but she does not figure on the family tree by Ellis.

On 9th October 1345, a messuage 'de la Grave' together with all its land and appurtenances, was relinquished by Willelmus le Taillour to Nicholas Shoreditch. This was witnessed by John de Bannebur (Banbury), who held various plots of land adjacent to those of Sir John (noted in numerous deeds of 1324-1335), and Nicholas Shoreditch (H1/ST/E67/119, dated 1346). In 1331 he also witnessed the Inquisition of the Knights' property in Hackney.

Early in July 1349 Nicholas de Shordych and John Blaunch were granted by the Prior of St John of Jerusalem (Brother Philip of Thame) the lease of a capital mansion and other lands known as Beaulieu, formerly the property of John de Bannebury, for a rent of 6s 8d to be paid four times a year (Cotton MSS, Nero E.vi, Fol.63b, translated in HAD D/F/TYS 70/4 T84). The date of this grant has been wrongly quoted by Lysons, Ellis, Robinson and Clark as 1352. The property comprised a building (placea edificata), 'measuring four perches and six feet long on the north side, and five perches and nine feet wide on the east side, together with the walls surrounding it; and another place measuring five perches long, by two perches and three feet wide on the north side and one perch and six feet wide on the south side, extending up to the bank on the east, and our land (ie. belonging to the Knights) on the west, together with all that adjacent place called Beaulieu with appurtenances in Hackney which belonged to John de Bannebury'.

On August 24th 1349, Nicholas de Shordych, together with John Blanche, vintner, had to give over lands (four messuages and 24 acres which they held in Hackney, Stepney and Shoreditch) to the Prior and convent of St. Mary without Bishopsgate; John de Bannebury also had to give over 28 acres (Cal. Pat. Rolls 23 Ed. III, 362-3). Whether this included Beaulieu is not known, but in 1353 Nicholas de Shorediche was able to grant an eleven year lease (H1/ST/E67/135) to Robert de Chilewell, Canon of St. Paul's, of all his land and tenements called Le Grofhous, in Hakenay, for an annual rent of 20 marks sterling, and paying accustomed services, vis. to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England 42 shillings, to Sarra de Veer 6s 3d, doing repairs. Excepted to Nicholas were the steward's hall, rooms next to the hall, the kitchen and stable. Soon after this Nicholas moved to the manor of Ickenham, Middlesex, left to him in 1348 by his father-in-law Thomas Charlton (Cal. Close Rolls 22 Ed. III, pt.2, 596), which from then

on was held by the family until c.1812. Nicholas Shoreditch died c.1356. The earliest surviving family memorial in the local church is a brass of 1584 to Edmonde Shorediche and his wife Ellen, which refers proudly to his ancestors who held the manor before him (Cameron 1979, 142–7; Fig. 3).

The estate in Hackney, however, including lands at Temple Mills (HAD M283) remained in the Shoreditch family until 1491. In 1375, John Shoredyche Senior granted all his land in Ickenham and Hackney to six persons (including Walter Cotton) in commission for his heirs (HAD M283). In 1422 Walter Cotton granted the Manor of Ickenham, lands in Southall, and Grove Hous in Hackney, to John, the grandson of John Shordych senior, and his heirs (H1/ST/E65/141). The estate passed from John to his son John, and thence to Robert, who in 1478 granted lands in Hackney to his son George and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Margaret Teye of Oldholt, Essex (H1/ST/E67/125). In 1488, however, after numerous transactions between the Shordych and Teye families (H1/ST/E67/124; /128; /120; /131; /132), the Grovehous estate was leased/mortgaged to William Teye for nine years, the rent being a red rose for the first eight years (if asked), and 11 marks for the 9th year (H1/ST/E67/129). On 11th February 1491 Robert Shordych relinquished all claim to Grovehous to Henry and John Teye (HAD M283), and on 5th May 1491 George Shordyche sold all his lands and tenements in Middlesex to William Teye for 13s 4d (H1/ST/E67/123). The Hackney estate still included land near Temple Mills, for in 1512 the Court heard that Temple Mills Bridge, or Marsh St. Bridge in Hackney Marsh was very ruinous, and that William Teye ought to repair it, being proprietor of a pasture called Wallis, formerly belonging to George Shoreditch (Cotton MSS Nero E vi Fol.64). In 1513 the estate was conveyed by William Teye of Colchester to the executors of Henry VII; the reference to Grovehous lists one messuage, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 3 acres of wood and 20 acres of meadow (H1/ST/E67/1/82). In 1517 the estate was given to the Savoy Hospital (founded by Henry VII c.1508).

Between 1517 and 1553 little is known of the estate. Legend has it that Jane Shore, mistress to Edward IV, lived in Shoreditch Place (or the predecessor of it) in later life (Strype 1720, 123; Lysons 1811, 300), dying in poverty in c.1527 or 1533–34 (HAD M698), but there is no proof of it, and it was not until the 17th century that her name was associated with that property.

At the Dissolution, most of the Hackney estate of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem passed to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who

retained possession of it until his death in 1537 (Lysons 1811, 297). At this point it reverted to the Crown, and became known as the Kingshold manor, so called in order to distinguish it from the Lordshold manor. Following the death of Henry VIII in 1547 the Kingshold manor passed through various hands until it was acquired in 1698 by Francis Tyssen, who had purchased the Lordshold manor in 1697; these names are now reflected in those of the local council estates.

The Savoy estate in Hackney, however, never became a part of the Kingshold manor, but was retained by the hospital until 1553, when the hospitals of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle were incorporated by Edward VI and granted to the City of London. The Savoy and its lands were also granted by the King to the City of London in order to provide an income for St Thomas' Hospital in Southwark, this being the least endowed of the three new Royal Hospitals. The charter of 26th June 1553, of which there is a copy in the Foundation Book of St. Thomas' Hospital refers to 'all our lordship and manor called Shoreditch Place, otherwise called Ingliroweholde, with all its rights, members, liberties and appurtenances in Hackney and elsewhere in our county of Middlesex, to the said late hospital (the Savoy) formerly belonging. . . ' (H1/ST/E14); the annual rent then was £3–5s–9d. In the Latin manuscript (*ibid*, 3) the place-name 'Inglerowehold' has been amended at a later date to read Ingliroweholde, as in the English version (*ibid*, 21, 49). Elsewhere, however, the place-names are translated as 'Shodices Place' and 'Inglerowhold' (Cal. Pat. Rolls 7 Ed.VI, Part 13, 283–4), while Parsons (1932, 145–6) quotes Ingilrow-Hold. It is here suggested that the place-name may be a corruption of 'in the holding of Grovhous'. In 1560 the only thoroughfare in the manor referred to in the minutes of the Court of Aldermen held on Nov. 4th was that of Well Street (*ibid*, 217). The history of St Thomas' Hospital has been traced by Parsons (1932, 1934, 1936), Graves (1947) and McInnes (1963).

From the Savoy estate St. Thomas' acquired much landed property, which was subsequently let to various tenants (see Table 2). A survey of the estate of Shoreditch Place was apparently made in 1560 (H1/ST/E103/1), but the first mention of the manor in the Hackney rentals is not until 1572; in later years the property is often not named, but it may be identified from its position at the head of all the entries for Hackney. Stow, writing in 1598 (Vol. 2, 76) refers to Shoreditch Place as the 'Kinges mannor' but there is no known association with the crown at this time. In 1608, when the lease for Shoreditch Place was up for renewal,

James I attempted to persuade the hospital governors to grant it to a courtier, Henry Halfheid. However, as with two previous attempts to procure other hospital properties for Halfheid, the sum offered was rejected, being too low (Cal. S. P. Dom. Vol. 31, March 18th; Vol.32, May 23rd; Parsons 1934, 11), and the lease was given to John Crosse (timber excepted).

From 1612, when the manor house was held by William Crosse, there are numerous documents referring to the property in the archives of St Thomas' (H1/ST/E103/1-10; H1/ST/E67/ various), including a terrier by Bowen dated August 1628, and entitled 'a platt of all the lands apperteyning unto Shoreditch Place, lying in ye parish of Hackney, within ye countie of Middlesex, belonging unto ye Hospitall of St. Thomas in Southwark' (H1/ST/E114/2, poor condition). These suggest that, if this was the site of either Grovehouse or 'Beaulieu', any original buildings had disappeared, or were incorporated by Crosse in

a brick-built rectangular house with five projecting bays, surmounted by battlements, the central bay housing the doorway (see Pl. 1). Behind this was a square garden divided by paths into four square beds, with orchards to the north; opposite were a pond and a small cottage (to the north and south of the present Tudor Road respectively). The total estate at this time (1628) was c.121 acres; the annual rents totalled £118.0.0 (H1/ST/E103-2; -3). The property was again surveyed in 1631 (H1/ST/E103-4).

From 1634 to 1658 the house was held by the Bayley family, and in 1647 John Bayley erected brick walls around the houses, out-houses and gardens, and carried out other necessary repairs to the mansion and outhouses (H1/ST/E57). In 1645 a cottage near the house was let to one Thomas Daynty, citizen and stationer. During the Barrett tenancy, when the house was sub-let to a Captain Boulo, the property suffered during storms in 1656, 1657. 1661, which caused brick walls, tiling, the

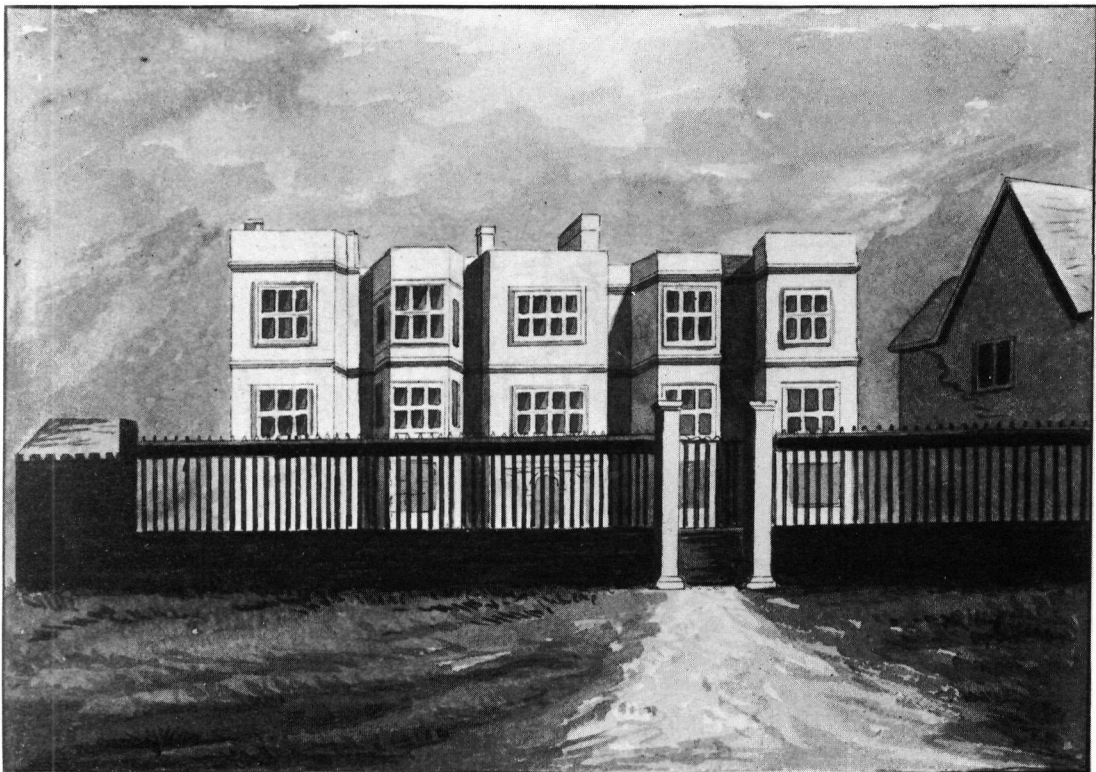


Plate 1. Shore Place in 1736 (artist unknown); the windows on the ground floor appear to be boarded over, suggesting that the painting was made between two tenancies (Copyright © Hackney Archives Dept).

battlements, and elm trees to be blown down (H1/ST/E103-5). In 1667-8 Barrett sold his new 21 year lease to Sir Thomas Player (Chamberlain), who in 1670 was granted permission to extract brickearth to make bricks to build a house and barn to replace 'the present decayed house standing by the bowling green part of Shoreditch Place', on condition that the holes were filled in and levelled; for this and other works Sir Thomas had his lease extended by nine years at the same rate (H1/ST/E57). Following the death of Sir Thomas in 1672 the house passed to his son, Sir Thomas and his wife Dame Joyce, who died in 1685 and 1686 respectively. All the Players were buried in Hackney churchyard. In 1687-88 the lease was taken over by Thomas Cooke, who developed the gardens to include greenhouses, a coney warren, a pond or moat, and fishponds fed by waterpipes (Hamilton 1809, 186; Thomas 1832, 199-200).

In 1696-97 the estate passed to Elizabeth Cooke, who sub-let much of it undertenants, including one John Forman, who had bought a lease granted to a Mr Baxter by Sir Thomas Player. In this year,

in response to Forman's claim to a right of renewal of his lease, the Hospital Governors made several surveys of the estate, which revealed how much Player and Cooke had improved the property at the hospital's expense. The resulting document (H1/ST/E57), which also mentions several handsome new houses built by Mr Tryon 'next our lands neere our mannor house' decided that while 'the residence of the farm being the manor house called Shoreditch Place at about 29 acres and some perches of land adjoining it are fitt to be lett in one lease for 21 years', it would benefit the hospital more to let the rest of estate as a number of separate, smaller farms. The rental for 1696-97 accordingly lists both Elizabeth Cooke and Margaret Cooke, who leased 'the manor house called Shoreditch Place in Hackney and two little houses near it and c.33 acres of land for 21 years from Lady Day'. One of these little houses is shown in an undated watercolour (Pl. 2) of Shore Place by C. Bigot (HAD WP/4465). This painting is of interest in that it shows a section of free-standing wall between the cottage and the yard with an opening, possibly



Plate 2. Cottages in Shore Place, by C. Bigot (undated), showing part of a possibly earlier wall between the building and the pond in the foreground (Copyright © Hackney Archives Dept).

part of a window, in it. This is clearly older than the cottage, and has a later outbuilding constructed against it.

Margaret Cooke, however, continued to sublet the main house, and apparently failed to maintain it. By 1715–16 Shore House, as it was known to Dudley Ryder, was sub-let to a number of lodgers (Matthews 1939, 48, 50, 116), and on 25th January 1719 the house, then occupied without lease by one Jonathon Emerton, was described by the Hospital Sub-committee as old and out of repair (H1/ST/E103–9). After Mrs Cooke's lease had expired in 1720, various sub-tenants were invited to stay on

the estate, and Emerton was granted a lease of one year from Lady Day 1720 of Shore House, gardens, barn, stables, and some land for £28. Two new pumps were to be put down by the Hospital.

In the same year, when Strype (Appendix, 123) refers to the house as Shore Place, an application was made by John Hudson and Joseph Parsons to build houses on Bowling Green House and farm and likewise on Shore House, barn and stables (H1/ST/E57). This was presumably unsuccessful, for a summary of the rental in 1724 (*ibid*) shows that Emerton was still in occupation, although the main rentals show that much of the estate was unlet

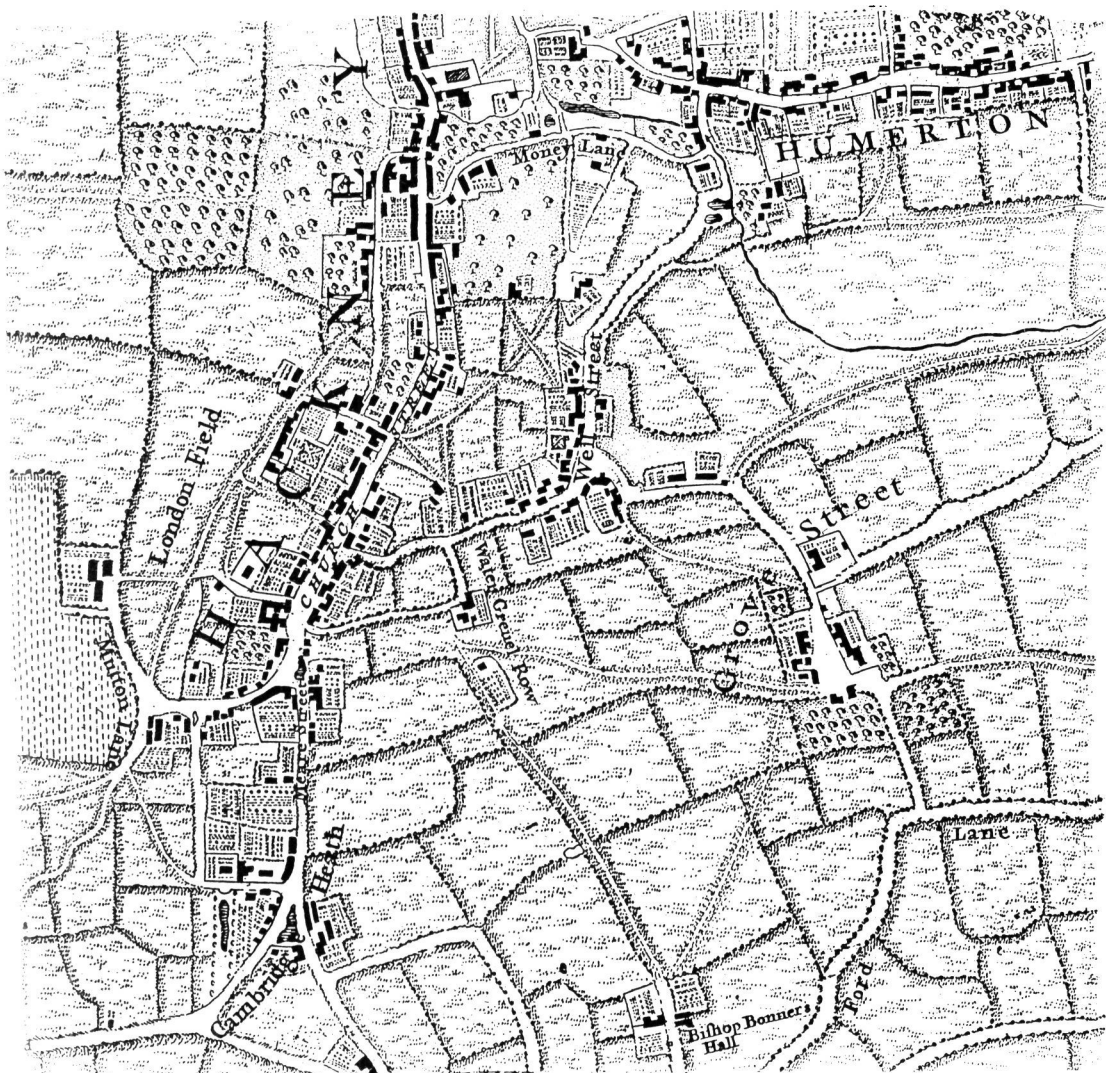


Fig. 3. Shore Road: Hackney in 1745, from Roque.

between 1721 and 1725, when Benjamin Barlow, carpenter, took over Shore House (from 1731 called Shorehouse). The property continued to deteriorate during this period, and by 1724 the decline was such that the Hospital Sub-committee for Hackney referred to the area as Water Gruel Row (H1/ST/E57); this name also appears on Roque's map of 1745 (Fig. 3).

A pen-and-wash drawing of 1736 by an unknown artist (Pl. 1), entitled 'Shore Place' (HAD WP 1005) shows a drab building, without the battlements, and apparently unoccupied. If so, it was made between the tenancies of Barlow and Nehemiah Ring (or King), who held the lease from 1736 until c.1768 (H1/ST/E103–10). During this tenancy the house changed considerably with the addition of a new wing at the north end of the facade (Pl. 3), recorded in 1740 in a survey of the property by Samuel Robinson (V and A Museum, E4703–1923). The original building, which measured 66 feet north-south by 44 east-west, with a lean-to shed at the north-west corner, was described as 'an ancient durable building of brick-

work build with abutments in which are windows and doors, ornamented of late years on the window-frames and doorcases with plaster in imitation of stonework'. Adjoining the north end of the main house was a bricked house, measuring 33 feet north-south and 18 feet east-west. To the south-west of the main house was an L-shaped barn (described as 'decayed') and ?cottage, with a stable between the two. Roque's map of 1745 (Fig. 3), although schematic, shows a similar layout, but depicts the main house as an L-shaped building with a wing at the south-west end of the facade. In 1748 one of the cottages adjoining the house was sublet, with garden, to Augustine Russell; from 1753 it was let to Lewis Davis, and by 1767 to Gedaliah Gatfield (HAD P/J/CW/62). The rental of 1763–99 is missing, but the Church rates for 1766 list R. Lawson, late King (*ibid*).

In 1768 Shoreditch Place (or Shore House), with two adjacent tenements and land was leased for 51 years to Thomas Flight, carpenter, on the understanding that he would within seven years construct five or six new brick tenements costing £6000

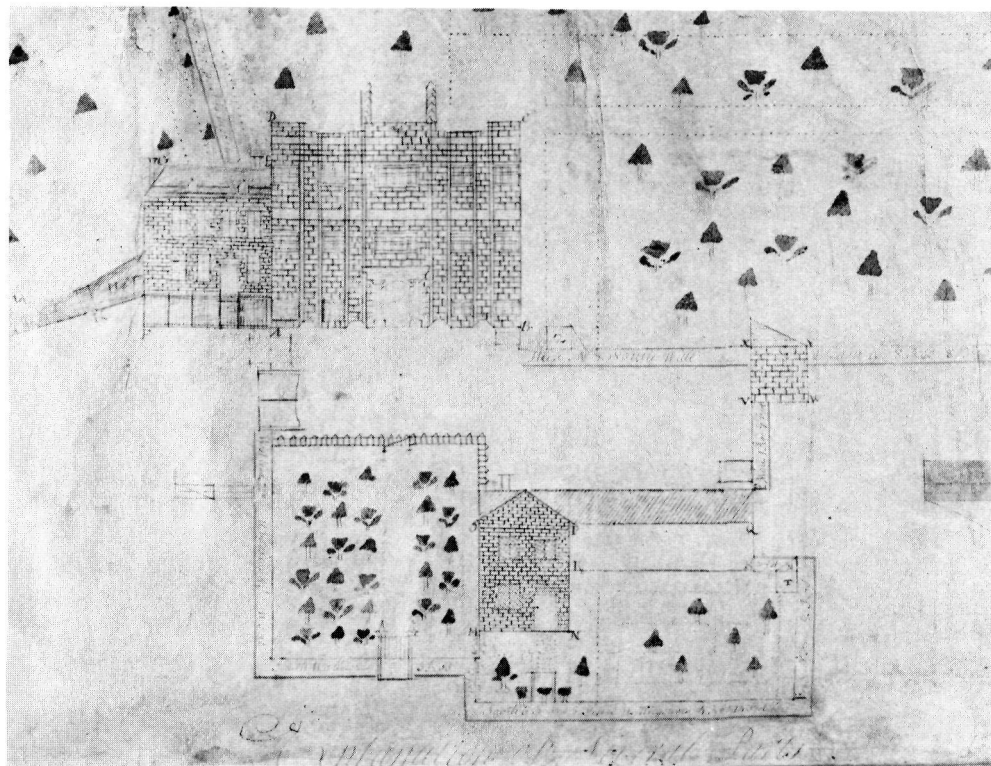


Plate 3. A survey of Shore House by Samuel Robinson, 1740, showing the barn, cottage and other outbuildings (Copyright © Victoria and Albert Museum).

(H1/ST/E65/34/8) on suitable plots within the estate. It is not known when the original house was demolished, but this was probably *c.*1769. A reference in 1770 to a tenement and garden adjacent to Shoreditch House, and ground formerly part of Shore House garden (H1/ST/38/34) leased by Flight to Gatfield, suggest that it may by then have been replaced by a new house. A late 18th-century map (V and A Museum E4532-1923) shows the new Shore House with an L-shaped building opposite it at the corner of Tryon Place; Shore Place continued south towards Bethnal Green. In 1798 four messuages (formerly three tenements and a shop) and ground in Shore Place were let by Flight to Thomas Hamilton, trimming maker of St. James

St., Picadilly (H1/ST/E67/40/5); these are probably the same as the new rectangular property and smaller house to the south shown in a map of 1808 (H1/ST/E114/4). During the 19th century more of the neighbourhood was developed, and between 1855 and the census of 1861 the name of Shore Place was changed to Shore Road. Much of the area, however, remained in use as brickfields and market gardens until 1929 when council estates were built in the present Shore Place. With the conversion of the earlier buildings to factories, these make it hard now to appreciate Maitland's description (1756, 1366) of the site of Shoreditch Place as 'one of the greatest remains of antiquity' in the parish.

Table 2. References to Hackney and to Shoreditch Place 1560-1872, from the records of St. Thomas' Hospital and Hackney Archives Department.

1560	Land in Hackney	1720/1	Estate, late Margaret Cooke, partly let to sub-tenants including Jonathon Emerton
1565-68	Richard Skallyon and John Smith: land in Hackney		Hospital rentals note estate not yet all let
1568	Richard Skallion: land in Hackney	1721/2 - 1725/6	
1571	no entry in the account		
1572 - 1575	John Warde manor of Shoredyech Place, Hackney	1726/7 - 1730/1	Benjamin Barlow: Shore House, gardens, stables and land for a peppercorn for the first year and afterwards £28 per annum
1575 - 1592/3	John Smyth: Shoreditch Place		
1592 - 1607/8	Bartholomew Smyth		
1600	John Key of Shoreditch Place buried at St. John at Hackney	1730/1 - 1734/5	Benjamin Barlow: Shorehouse
1602	Maria ?? born in barn at Shoreditch Place	1735/6	Nehemiah Ring (or King): Shore House, garden, outbuildings.
1608/9 - 1609/10	John Crosse,	1741	Ring: Shore House
1610/1 - 1623/4	William Crosse	1742/3 - 1747/8	Ring (from 1742 property is not named)
1624/5 - 1633/4	Widow Crosse: Shoreditch Place		
1634/5 - 1636/7	Mrs Bayley (Shoreditch Place not named)	1748/9 - 1752/3	Ring, sub-letting to Augustine Russell
1637/8 - 1642/3	John Baly (or Bayle)	1753/4 - 1754/5	Ring, Russell, Lewis Davis
1644/5 - 1647/8	Thomas Bayle: cottage sub-let to Thomas Daynty	1755/6 - 1760/1	Ring, and Davis
1647/8 - 1657/8	John Baly (or Bayly) house sub-let to Capt. Boulo	1766	Ring(?), Lawson (late Ring) and Davis
1657/8 - 1658/9	William Barrett	1767	Ring(?), Lawson and Gatfield (late Davis)
1659/60 - 1667/8	Elizabeth Barrett widow	1768	Thomas Flight: Shoreditch Place/Shore House; part leased to Gedaliah Gatfield, haberdasher.
1667/8 - 1672	Sir Thomas Player senior and Lady Rebecca	<i>c.</i> 1769	Flight erects new tenements costing £6000
1672 - 1686	Sir Thomas Player (d.1685) and Dame Joyce	1770	G. Gatfield: tenement and garden next to Shore House and ground formerly part of Shore House garden with stables and part of field.
1687/8 to 1696/7	Thomas Cooke, executor to Lady Player.		Flight and Thomas Hamilton, trimming maker, who held three former tenements and shop as four messuages
1696/7	Elizabeth Cooke		
1697	Margaret Cooke: manor house of Shoreditch Place and two little houses near it	1798	
1697/9 - 1698/9	Elizabeth Cooke		
1698/9 - 1718/9	Margaret Cooke	1847	J Pulman in Shore House
1715-6	Shore House sub-let	1872	C Blackith in 18 Shore Road
1719	Jonathon Emerton: Shore House (without lease) from Mrs Cooke		

THE EXCAVATION

by IRENE SCHWAB and LYN BLACKMORE

In the following, orientation is based on site north (perpendicular to wall F24, which is due north-east of magnetic north).

The surface of the 'natural' brickearth lay at *c.*14.50m OD. Approximately 0.40m beneath the brickearth, a layer of sand was exposed in the base of the Phase 1 ditch (see below), the top of the sand being at 14.16m OD.

The lower limit of excavation comprised a hard orange clay (58) in the area to the west of the building, and a reddish-brown clay (68) with chalk trodden into the surface inside the building (see Phase 2). Layer 68 was cut by the ditch and was partly overlain by the ditch fill (76). Layers 58 and 68 together produced three sherds of 13th–14th century pottery which had been trampled in to them.

PHASE 1

The ditch (Fig. 4, Pl. 4).

The earliest feature on the site was a ditch or stream (F81, F105, hereafter referred to as a ditch) with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base, which ran over a distance of 8.56m from

south-east to north-west across the site, cutting into the natural brickearth to a depth of 0.70m. Neither end of the ditch was found, and there was no significant gradient: at the east end it was 1.87m wide and the base lay at 13.87m OD; at the west end the ditch was 2.42m wide, with the base at 13.80m OD.

The first deposits in the ditch were patches of sandy clay against the ditch sides: greenish grey on the north side (80), brownish-orange on the south (70), which were interleaved with a mixed clay deposit up to 0.45m deep in the bottom of the ditch. To the east of the Phase 2 building this comprised a layer of grey-brown silty clay with flecks of mortar, chalk and tile (106); to the north of wall F24 was a yellow-flecked light grey clay (101); to the west was a clean grey clay with some iron pan (73) containing fragments of charcoal (unidentifiable) and seeds of elder (*Sambucus*); this extended inside the building, where it was sealed by a green-brown clay deposit (76). This phase is dated to *c.*1310–1330 by a Kingston-ware skillet or meat pan, the lower half of a Mill Green ware conical jug (*c.*1300), fragments of early Surrey–Hants border ware and other sherds of medieval pottery dating mainly to the late 13th–early 14th century (Fig. 12, Nos 1–7). A small amount of animal bone was also recovered.

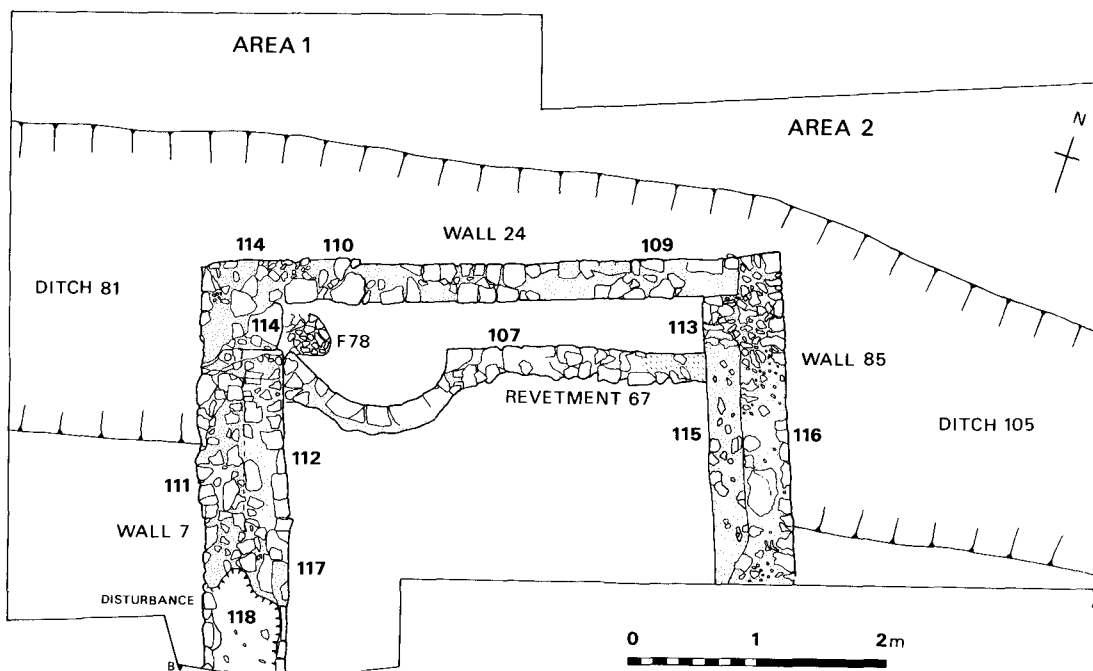


Fig. 4. Shore Road: General plan of the excavations.

PHASE 2

The building (Fig. 4, Pl. 4).

Extending into the partially filled ditch and sealing deposits (73), (76), (101) and (106) were three stone walls of a structure measuring 3.85m east-west (wall F24) by at least 3.24m north-south (walls F7/112, F85/115). All three walls were *c.*0.30m wide and there were gaps 0.30m wide between wall F24 and the northern ends of walls F7/112 and F85/115; the inner edge of the ditch was revetted (F67) so as to form a channel through the northern end of the building. The outer walls were presumably bonded together at a higher level, but all evidence for their relationship and the height of the apertures between them was destroyed in the post-medieval period, when the Phase 6 ditches (F21, F37) damaged the northern ends of walls F7 and F85, and robbed wall F24 to 14.70–14.78m OD. Walls F7 and F85 survived to a maximum height of 0.80–0.85 (*c.*15.10m OD); both had sunk slightly where they overlay the ditch. The walls were variously constructed of chalk, flint and ragstone with some greensand, brick and tile, and

display a sequence of rebuilding and modification which is supported by the results of the mortar analyses (see below).

The north-south walls F7 and F85 (Figs 4, 6, 7, Pls 4, 8).

Wall F7/112 was built predominantly of chalk, but at the base of the inner face at the southern end of the trench were two courses of large ashlar blocks, the lowest course being squared and faced ($390 \times 170\text{mm}$ and $390 \times 140\text{mm}$), the second more irregular. At the northern end some tiles were laid horizontally above the first course of chalk. The inner face of the wall was rendered with a hard buff mortar containing flecks of chalk, which survived as a strip *c.*0.45m high (to *c.*14.85m OD) for only the northernmost 1.34m, with uneven edges where the wall had later been rebuilt. The fill of the wall contained lumps of ragstone and tile, bonded with a buff mortar with flecks of chalk. The upper part of the wall was largely refaced internally with brick (F117), probably in Phase 4.

Wall F85/115 was well built of chalk blocks with



Plate 4. The site, after excavation, looking west.

some flint, tile and ragstone, which were bonded with a very sandy creamy-buff mortar with chalk inclusions, similar to that in Wall F24/110. The inner face, which was very even and vertical, was rendered with a hard off-white mortar similar to that on Wall F7/112, and also similar to the mortar bonding the Phase 3 outer skin of Wall F7/111 (see below). This rendering survived more or less completely for the exposed 1.77m (as with wall F7, the Phase 3 blocking was not rendered).

The east–west wall F24 (Figs 4, 9, 10; Pls 4–8).

The most complex construction was wall F24, which was apparently built in stages (F109 to the east, F110 to the west), and appears to have a blocked opening at the western end. It is not possible to assign the different features of the wall to phases, although different builds are confirmed by the mortar analyses. The line of the wall was defined by a large block of dressed ragstone (370 × 330 × 180mm) at the outer east corner, a

large greensand block (290 × 150mm) at the outer west corner in line with the northern end of Wall F7/112, and a large chalk block (290 × 180mm) on the inside, to the east of the possible opening. The outer corners of both F109 and F110 were squared up with numerous courses of tile, although F110 was later rebuilt with F114 (see below).

The eastern part of wall F24/109 was 2.75m long. The lowest 0.26m of the wall was neatly constructed of irregular blocks of flint, ragstone, chalk and greensand, above which were six to eight courses of roof-tile, neatly laid on the inner face, but rather haphazardly on the outer face. The tiles were overlain for the entire 2.75m by a second band of chalk, rag and flints, over which were one to three more tile courses. This wall was bonded with a buff coarse sandy mortar with quartz pebble inclusions similar to that in F24/110, but darker than that in F85/115.

The slightly thicker western section of wall F24/110 was 1.07m long. This abutted F24/109 cleanly on the inner face, but the join was less obvious on the outer face, which comprised a single course of



Plate 5. Area 1, looking south, showing walls F7 and F24, and the revetment F67, and the tile dump (10).

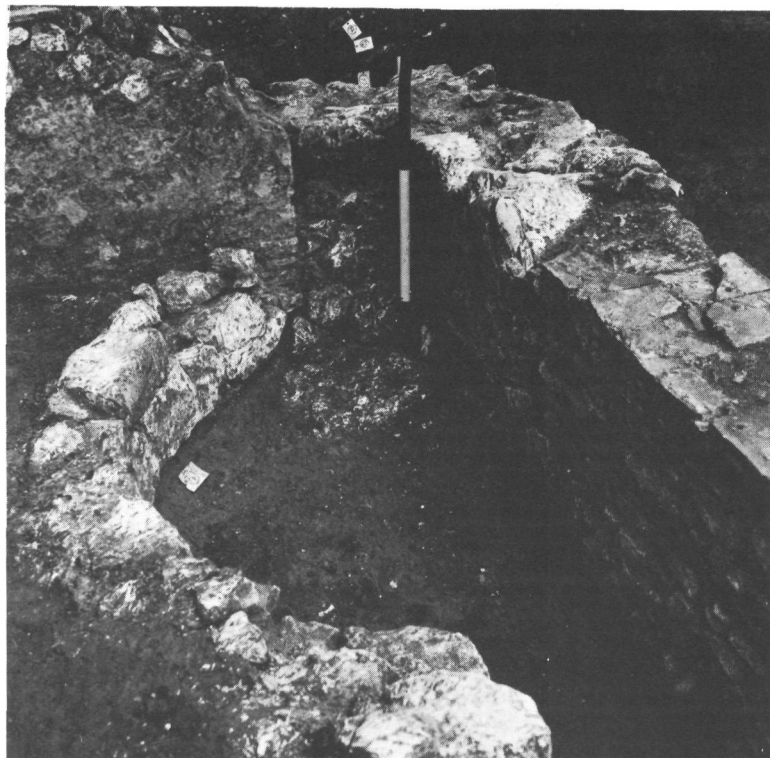


Plate 6. Area 1, inside the building, looking west at the junction of walls F7 and F24, showing the blocking F114 over F78.

three large faced chalk blocks. Above these were small, irregular blocks of ragstone and flint with occasional tile fragments in a pale creamy-yellow and white mortar. The inner face was constructed entirely of chalk blocks, of which four neatly laid courses survived. Above this both faces had been relaid (F114), probably in the Phase 3 remodelling of the building (see below). The mortar of F24/110 was similar to that in F24/109 and F85/115, but paler and with no quartz pebbles.

The revetment F67 (Fig. 4; Pls 4–6).

Constructed within the building was a revetment of chalk blocks bonded with a yellow-brown mortar with fine chalk inclusions (F67/107). The base lay at approximately the same level as that of wall F24, resting on a layer of hard greyish-white mortar (108) over the ditch fill (76). The revetment, which was 0.24m wide, abutted, but was not bonded into, walls F7/112 and F85/115. It ran parallel to F24

for 2.0m from the opening between wall F85/115 and wall F24/109, with a gap of 0.35m between the two structures. It then curved in a semi-circle to meet the north end of wall 7/112, the distance between walls F24/110 and F67 at the widest point being 0.80m. The surface of the wall sloped down slightly from 14.57 (east) to 14.46m OD (west). At the western end F67 survived as two courses of large dressed chalk blocks (*c.*0.30m high). East of this were three neatly laid courses of smaller, but regularly laid blocks of chalk, mostly faced. For the easternmost metre or so the blocks were smaller and more irregular in form; the two lower courses were fairly even, but above this the blocks were both few in number and randomly laid. The precise relationship of F67 to the outer wall is unclear, but since no trace of it was found either to the east or to the west of the building, it is assumed to be either contemporary with or later than the structure (*ie.* Phase 2 or Phase 3); the similarity of the mortar in F67/107, layer (108), F24/110 and F85/115 suggests that these walls are contemporary.

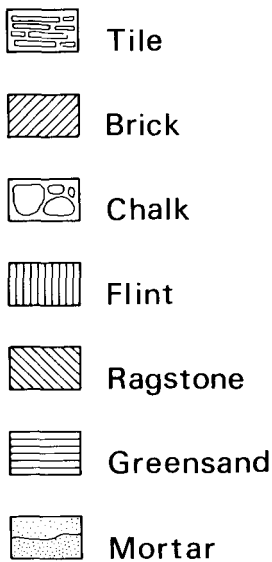


Fig. 5. Shore Road:
Key to the Section.

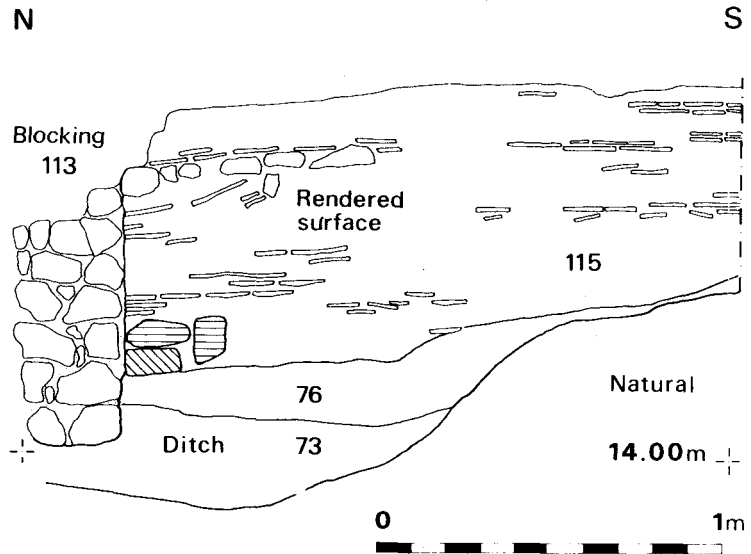


Fig. 6. Shore Road: Wall F85, inner face, showing the blocking F113.

PHASE 3a

The rebuilding.

The lack of deposits either inside or outside the building suggests that the entire area was regularly cleaned, or that the structure was remodelled soon after its completion. In this phase the openings between walls F7/F24 and F85/F24 were blocked in, and walls F7 and F85 were strengthened by the addition of an outer skin, bringing them to a total width of 0.63–0.64m.

The blocking and new external walls (Figs 4, 6, 8; Pls 4, 6).

The infill (F113) between walls F85/115 and F24/109 was constructed of irregular chalk blocks, with a faced surface inside the building, which were bonded with a greyish-yellow mortar with soil and fine chalk inclusions. The blocking was inserted to 14.02m OD, c.0.21m deeper than the base of the north end of wall F85/115, but the base of the new outer wall was at approximately the same level as that of the original wall. Wall F85/116 was apparently built in two stages. The lower part was mainly built of chalk with some ragstone, flint and ashlar blocks, bonded with yellowish-white mortar similar to that in F85/115, but slightly darker, and with fine flint and quartz inclusions and some fine

soil. Above this, the wall consisted mainly of flint with some ragstone, bonded with yellow-buff mortar. The fill of F85/116, which survived to a height of 1.00m, was of chalk rubble with a little tile.

The infill (F114) between walls F7/112 and F24/110 was also of large chalk blocks, mostly unfaced, which were inserted 0.25–0.28m deeper than the bases of walls F7 and F24, at 13.97m OD. The blocking was of the same construction as the new outer wall F7/111, although this contained some ragstone and flint, and occasional dressed stone blocks, possibly reused. Both the blocking and the new wall were bonded with a soft loose yellow-buff sandy mortar containing chalk flecks.

The rebuilding of the north-west corner of walls F7 and F24 (Figs 4, 9, 10; Pls 7, 8).

Prior to or during the construction of the new wall F7/111, the junction of walls F7/112 and F24/110 appears to have weakened, and the two walls were bonded by carrying the blocking (F114) around the corner, and over F24/110 to abutt F24/109. This may have entailed removing part of F24/110 down to 14.58m OD internally, and 14.46–

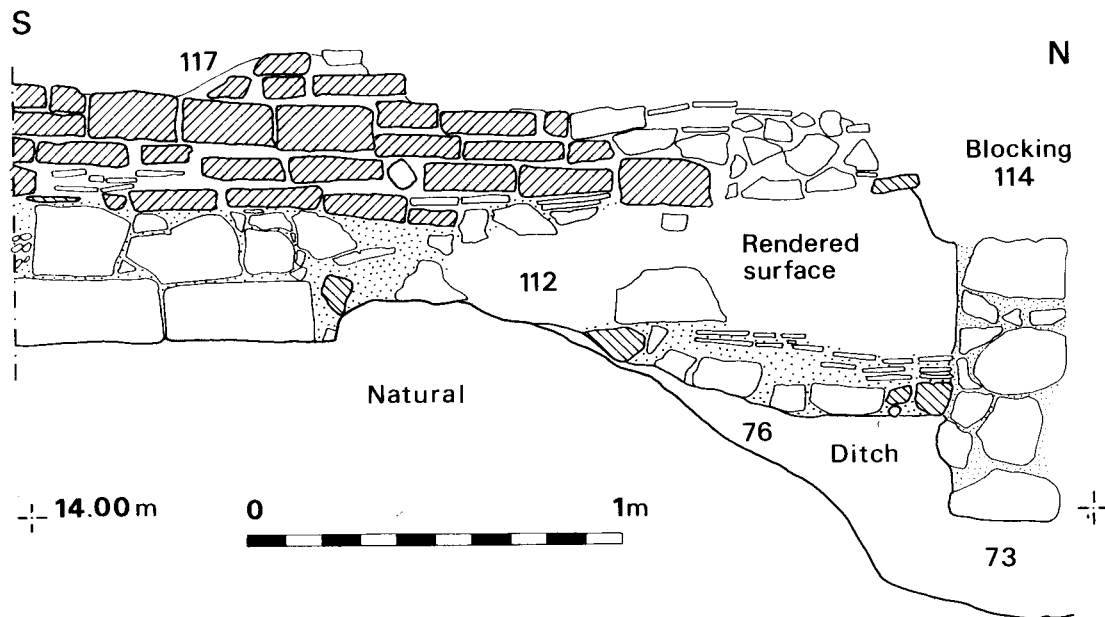


Fig. 7. Shore Road: Wall F7, inner face, showing the blocking F114.

14.51m OD externally. Internally there was little difference between F24/110 and F114, which comprised one course (0.20m high) of two large faced chalk blocks bonded with a soft greyish-yellow sandy mortar with soil, similar to F7/111, F85/113, F67/107 and (108). Externally, F114 was less neatly built, with smaller, irregular chalk blocks bonded with dark yellow mortar. The core of F114 was mainly composed of chalk rubble, with some flint, bonded with the same mortar as F7/111.

There is little evidence for any demolition or dismantling of the revetment F67 other than traces of burning on the chalk, some possible collapse at the eastern end, and a small patch of crushed chalk (79, 0.10m deep) to the south of and against F67 at the western end. It seems unlikely therefore that this feature was ever more than one course high.

Levelling inside the building (Figs 4, 11; Pl. 6).

Following the rebuilding work, the former channel between F67 and F24 was back-filled with various tips of building debris, the first being a dump (103) of chalk rubble with some tile, mortar, flint and stone in a matrix of reddish-brown clay, presumably natural clay displaced during the con-

struction of the new walls. Above this were two dumps of medium brown clay with mortar and chalk, both *c.*0.20m deep (74, 75), between which was a thin spread of crushed chalk (100). Of these only (103) and (100) produced any pottery; this was all of 13th- to 14th-century date, and mainly derived from Fig. 12, No. 3.

At the west end of the cavity (75) and (74) were apparently cut by a feature (77) which filled the space created by the curved wall of F67. At the base of (77) and possibly cut by it, was a small depression *c.*0.10m deep in the natural clay (F78). This was filled with chalk rubble, the top of which (14.12 MOD) was level with the base of wall F24, but well above the base of the blocking F114. F78 was sealed by a light brown earth with much crushed chalk (71, depth 0.04–0.10m), over which were a patch of crushed chalk (72, depth *c.*0.10m) and a thicker layer of greenish-brown clay containing fragments of chalk, mortar, flint and tile (66, max. depth 0.15m). These layers produced no finds.

Sealing these dumped deposits, F67, the ditch fill (76) and the natural clay (68) were the patchy remains of a construction surface or floor of crushed chalk with yellow sand, crushed flint and tile and some mortar (64, 65) which produced three sherds

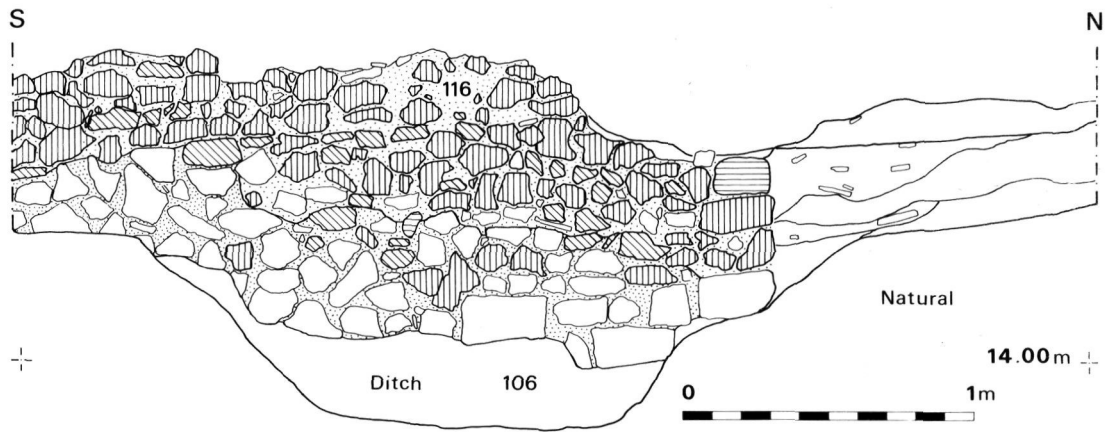


Fig. 8. Shore Road: Wall F85, outer face.



Plate 7. Close up of the junction of walls F7 and F24 (looking south), showing the continuation of rebuild F114 over F24.

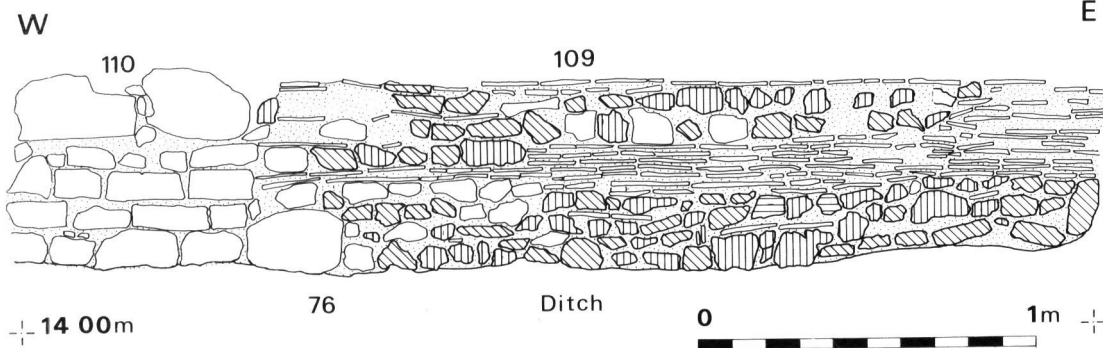


Fig. 9. Shore Road: Wall F24, inner face, showing junction between F109 and F110.

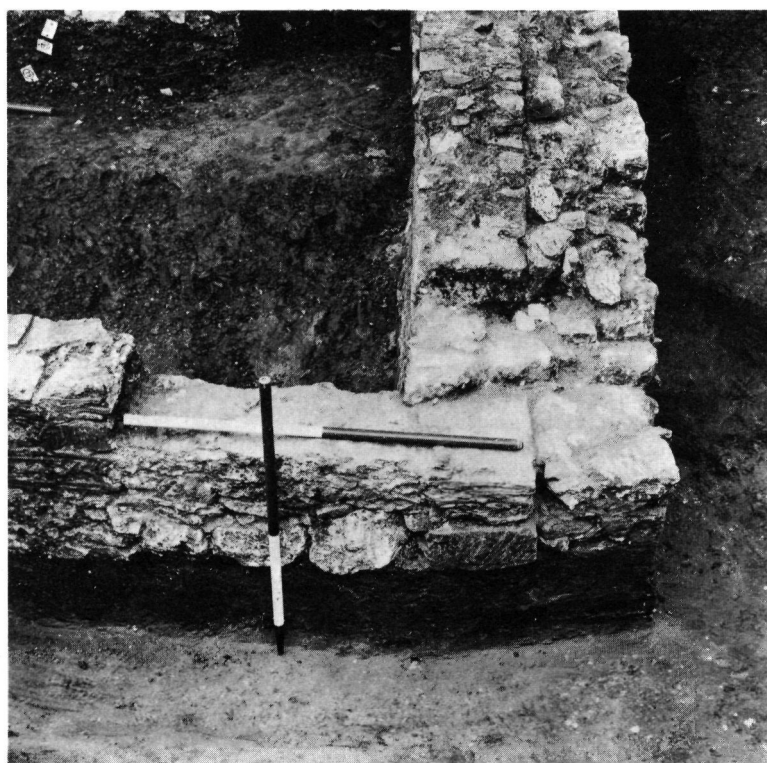


Plate 8. Close-up of the junction of walls F7 and F24 (looking south), after the removal of F114.

of 14th-century pottery. This survived best where it filled depressions in (68) and (76), and in the area between walls F67 and F24; it was thickest where it was banked up against wall F7 (up to 0.15m), but in places was absent altogether.

Floor surfaces inside the building (Fig. 11).

Within the building two spreads of loose clean gravel in an orange sand matrix were laid, raising the floor level by *c.*0.20m. The first (62) contained only one sherd of coarse border ware; the second (57), lighter in colour than (62), was sterile. Both layers were generally 0.10m deep, but (62) was deeper where it filled the irregularities in (64, 65) and a small depression (F69, depth 0.12m) of unknown date and function, which extended beyond the southern limit of the excavation. These layers, neither of which were compacted or worn, represent make-up for the second floor surface within the building (56, depth *c.*0.06m), a layer of compacted gravel in a matrix of brown sandy earth with fragments of chalk, mortar, brick and tile, which produced some important Italian vessel glass (Fig. 16). The surface of this floor, which survived into the 16th century, was worn and uneven, the hollows being filled in Phase 4, when one post-medieval sherd was trampled into (56). Layer 62 survived intact, but (57) and (56) had both been partly removed by the Phase 6 ditch.

Levelling outside the building (Fig. 11).

Outside the building, the ditch was partly filled and the surrounding area built up with dumps of clay with building debris, all containing mortar, tile, chalk, ragstone and pebbles in varying size and frequency, and most with 13th–14th-century pottery (Fig. 13, Nos 8–16). The sequence of dumping may have been rapid, or may have taken up to 150 years. The initial deposits may be associated with modifications to the building, or to an adjacent structure, or attempts to consolidate the surface of the former ditch, but later spreads of roof tile may represent some roof collapse (mainly to the north and east of the building). Joining sherds of pottery from layer 52 and the subsequent deposits, notably a small tripod pipkin (Fig. 13, No. 14) suggest that most layers were deposited in a short space of time, or that they were frequently disturbed. In the following the stratigraphy is therefore described by area of excavation with subdivisions as appropriate.

In Area 1 the ditch was partly filled with a greenish-brown clay (61) and a dark olive-green clay with sandier patches (63), possibly material

which had been removed from the ditch during the construction of the new walls. One sherd of Cheam white ware from (63) dates these deposits to the late 14th–early 15th century. Covering (61) and (63) was a patchy, but extensive spread of large fragments of roof tile, mainly lying horizontally in a greenish-brown clay (52, 60) containing lumps of chalk and cream-coloured mortar, which was tipped down against wall F24, partly filling and partly sealing the ditch. Grading into (52) was a layer of hard mottled light grey/greenish-brown slightly sandy clay with charcoal flecks (46, 47, 59), similar to (52), but with smaller and less frequent tile fragments. In the north-west corner of the site (47) was sealed by a deposit of light to medium brown sandy clay (36). Layer 52 contained part of a decorated copper alloy strip (Fig. 15).

To the east of (61) in Area 2, and sealing (106), was a spread of dull yellow clay with small round pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal (99), which covered the entire area between wall 85 and the limit of excavation to a maximum depth of 0.20m. Grading into (99) was a tip of similar, but slightly darker brown clay (97), containing a large amount of charcoal, including oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus* sp.), and frequent large flecks of cream-coloured mortar. Banked up against the southern end of wall F85/116 was a patch of brown clay (104) containing much chalk, off-white mortar, some roof tile and several iron nails.

PHASE 3b/4

Outside the building.

Sealing the Phase 3a deposits in Area 1 were various tips of light to medium brown clay, containing mortar flecks, charcoal, brick, tile and pebbles: (50) to the south, (35), (39), (40) to the west, with a thin spread of tiles on the surface of (40). To the north and west of (40) were similar deposits of light brown to dark yellow clay (23 merging into 26), which contained abundant flecks of chalk. This also sealed a shallow feature (F29) which extended under the section. Layer 26 was interleaved with a spread of roof-tile (31), and both were sealed by a further tile dump (19/20); (23) was sealed by tile dump 17/18.

To the east of wall F85, layers (97) and (99) were sealed by a deposit of light brown to dark yellow clay (96) similar to, but finer than (97), which produced the first imported pottery, a sherd of late 15th- or early 16th-century Siegburg stoneware. Partly sealing (96) was a spread of gravel (94/95, depth *c.*0.8m), which curved from the junction of walls F24 and F85 to the south-east corner of the site (average surface height 14.63–

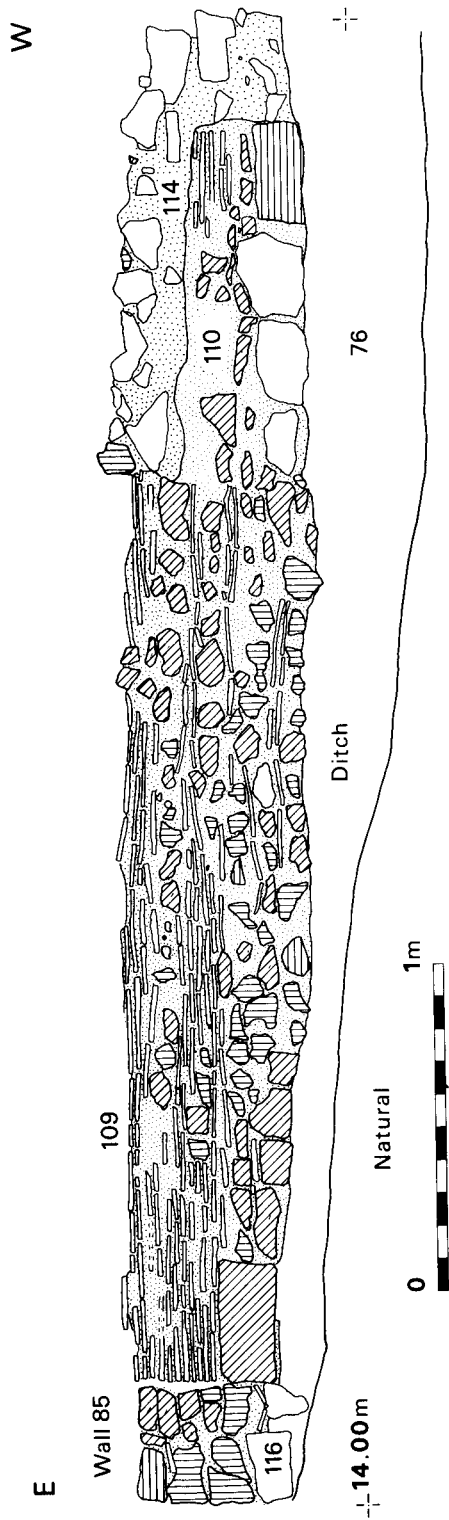


Fig. 10. Shore Road: Wall 24, outer face, showing the junction between F109 and F110 and the rebuild F114.

14.68m OD). The gravel deposit (94) was just overlapped by a layer of light brown clay with building debris (93), which also sealed (96). This was sealed by a layer of broken tile fragments, chalk and cream-coloured mortar in a light brown clay (91/92, the equivalent of 31) which contained a silver penny of Edward III, dating to 1351–1377. Fragments of decorated glass similar to that found inside the building were recovered from (20) and from (43), a clay deposit similar to (26) and (91) which also produced a number of small black, white, pink and blue glass beads. Three 15th–16-century sherds from (93), (96) and (43) suggest that some of the Phase 3b/4 deposits may belong to Phase 4 or 5, but the generally early character of the finds makes this uncertain, and these layers probably represent gradual decay and roof collapse rather than demolition.

PHASE 4

Inside the building (Fig. 11).

A brief period of activity inside the building is evidenced by a renewal of the floor surface, and it was possibly during this phase that a repair (F117) was made in the fabric of wall F7, which was internally refaced with bricks (250 × 125 × 60mm) interspersed with fragments of ragstone. Four courses survived, which were one brick deep; these were rather haphazardly laid, some flat, some on their sides, others incomplete. The depressions in the surface of floor (56) were filled in with a patchy deposit (32) of light brown clay containing a large amount of chalk (some quite large lumps), tile, charcoal, mortar flecks and pebbles (depth 0.01–0.15m), which was absent in the areas where the surface of (56) was less worn. As in Phase 3a, the greatest concentration of chalk was at the south end of the trench. Finds from (32) include post-medieval redwares (No.22), two pin fragments and a bootlace tag.

PHASE 5

Demolition (Fig. 11; Pl. 5).

The destruction of the building probably took place within a short space of time. Sealing (32) inside the building was a thick deposit of roof tiles in yellow-brown clay with earth (10/11, depth 0.12–0.30m), with mortar, shell, brick and chalk (particularly toward the southern edge of the trench). There was no trace of any roof timbers. The tiles mainly lay horizontally, the deposit being thickest at the southern and eastern edges of the excavated area; on the north side the layer was cut by the Phase 6 ditch F21/F37. The pottery includes

the base of a jug of possible Low Countries origin (Fig. 14, No. 23).

Cutting through (10/11), 1.50m to the east of wall F7 and 0.70m to the south of wall F24, was a small rectangular feature 0.14m deep with roughly vertical sides, possibly a scaffold base (F48/49). Inside the eastern part of the building (10) was sealed by an uneven spread of chalk lumps containing some lumps of flint, off-white mortar and some tile fragments (86/87). This layer, which was thickest in the south (0.15m), was not present outside the building, but extended slightly over layer 85.

Outside the building in Area 1, parallel to wall F7, was a feature of unknown function (F41), with gently sloping sides and a flat base (depth c.0.80m) which was cut from (40) and extended under the southern and western sections; it was not seen to the north of the later ditch. The pottery from the fill (42) includes one sherd of Cistercian ware (1500–1600).

Both (40) and F41 were sealed by a deposit of dark yellow to medium brown clay with occasional flecks of chalk and tile, brick and charcoal (13), (15), (25), which sealed tile deposits (17) and (19). Two sherds of 16th-century pottery were recovered from (15).

Cutting (13) and (15) was F14/44, a trench filled with compacted dark yellow sandy mortar with chalk and some charcoal (16/45), which extended northwards from the corner of walls F7 and F24 (depth 0.08m at the south end, 0.30m at the north end). This may have been a form of scaffold base, rather than a robber trench, the irregular ragstone blocks which lay in the base of the trench being used a pad or packing. There was no useful dating evidence from this feature. To the west of wall F7, (25) was partly sealed by a small spread of tiles (9/12) which extended under the western edge of the excavation.

In Area 2, layer 91/92 was sealed by a deposit of light brown clay with chalk, brick and mortar and patches of tile, (89) to the north of the Phase 6 ditch, (90) to the south. Partly sealing (90) was a layer of light brown clay with building debris and charcoal (88), and both (90) and (88) were sealed by a spread of roof tiles (83/84). This occupied the whole area to the south of ditch F21/F37, but was concentrated in the southern part of the trench. Layers (89/90) and (83/84) were all cut by the ditch, but (83/84) was not seen to the north of it. The pottery from (90), which includes sherds from a Frechen stoneware bellarmine jug and from a Dutch tin-glazed dish, shows that the final demolition of the building took place after 1550, and possibly after 1600.

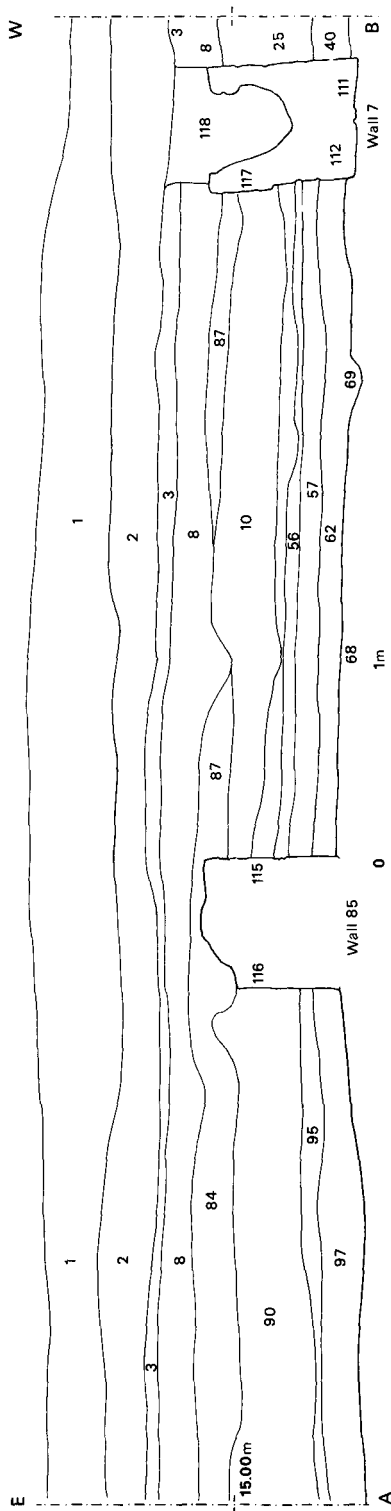


Fig. 11. Shore Road: North facing composite sections A-B through the building.

PHASE 6a

17th–18th century.

The site was levelled up with a dark yellow clay (8) containing tile and much chalk. It was thickest inside the building (*c.*0.30m), and at the south-east corner of the site, becoming thinner and more patchy to the north. Above (8) was a second deposit of yellow clay with charcoal, brick and mortar (3). The clay pipes date to 1640–1680 (layer 8) and 1680–1710 (layer 3).

PHASE 6b

17th–18th century.

An east-west drainage or boundary ditch (F33/F37) with obliquely sloping sides and a flat base was dug across the site almost directly over the medieval ditch. This cut through walls F7 and F85, and robbed out the upper part of wall F24. It was 0.80m wide at the west end, 1.20m wide at the eastern end (1.44m at the widest point). The fill (34/38) had been largely removed in Phase 6b, but was a medium brown clay with fragments of building debris and coal. The finds include Fig. 14, Nos. 24–27 and clay pipes dating to 1600–1640.

PHASE 6c

17th–18th century.

Cut into the fill of F33/37 was a second ditch, or recut, with a rounded base (F21/F27) which terminated after a distance of 6.42m from the west section. This ditch was narrower and shallower than the first (0.70m wide, max. depth 0.25m), but it became generally wider and deeper toward the gently sloping, rounded butt-end. The fill (22/28) was very similar to that of the first ditch, with fragments of clay pipe dating to 1600–1640. To the north of the ditches, cutting (3) were three oval pits (F4, F5, F6), which were probably flower beds.

PHASE 7

18th–19th century.

At the southern edge of the site was a layer of packed gravel in a yellow sandy clay (2), which probably represents the northern edge of a garden path running east–west across the site.

The penultimate deposit across the whole site was a thick layer of dark grey-brown earth (1) containing charcoal and patches of yellow clay together with chalk, brick and mortar, and 17th–19th century finds; was sealed by the topsoil.

DISCUSSION

by Lyn Blackmore

The locations of Beaulieu and of the mansion granted to Corstone are unknown; most writers have taken both to be the site of Shoreditch Place, although Ellis (1798, 90) rightly questioned whether these properties were the same. The various phases of the site correspond well with the available dates in the documentary sources. The pottery from Phase 1 fits with the acquisition of the Grovehouse estate in 1324 by Sir John Shoreditch, while the coin evidence in Phase 3a suggests that the modification of the building was completed after 1351, but probably by *c.*1380.

The construction of the building and its relationship to other structures are problematical. Was it an outbuilding or part of a larger structure? Were the walls constructed entirely of stone, or was the superstructure timber-framed? The original function of the building is also uncertain. The openings between walls F7/F24 and F85/F24 and the channel between F24 and F67 were clearly intended as a drain. The revetment F67, however, could not have supported an inner wall of any height, being insubstantial, and not bonded into walls F7 and F85. The drain must thus have been lined, or at least covered, to prevent water from penetrating into the room, although no trace of any horizontal slabs covering the channel, or support for them, was found in wall F24. This suggests that wall F24 may have been partly rebuilt during the modification of the structure, before the rebuild F114 at the junction of walls F7 and F24, which further destroyed vital evidence of the original appearance of the building.

The most likely uses of the room are as a 'necessarium', or 'sege house' (latrine or privy), a dressing-room, or a kitchen/scullery. For any of these the siting would

have been governed by the location of the best drainage facilities. This area of Hackney would doubtless have been well-watered in the medieval period, as in later times. The site lies near to the former course of Hackney Brook, while the local geology gives rise to numerous springs which were exploited for pumps and fountains in the 19th century. Shore Road, which long had a pond in it, was once known as Water Gruel Row, nearby Millfields Road was formerly known as Pond Lane, and part of Morning Lane was known as Water Lane. This led into Well Street, so named since at least 1324 (see above, L11/1/5); the street-name is said by Thomas (1832, 16–9; 213–6) to derive from a well in Cottage Place, later covered by a pump, which was almost certainly associated with the property known as the Prior's House, or Pilgrim's House (demolished in the early 19th century). This was surveyed in 1741 by Samuel Robinson, who noted '... a pump in the midst of the yard from which the inhabitants have good spring water ... This building is 80 feet to the north of the road, or Well St. and bears from Shore House north-east 100 paces, or 500 feet, or 1/10th of a mile'.

Robinson's description of the Pilgrim's House is of particular relevance to the interpretation of the building excavated in 1978: 'formerly moted round, but the moat is now stopt up ... it may further be noted that each apartment had in elder time an house of ease peculiar to itself over the moat'. This was quite a common arrangement in the middle ages, and several abbeys, such as Fountains, Gervaux, and Hailes were designed so that the dormitory and reredorter could be built out over a river or a drain, sometimes with windows and seats along the wall, as at Durham Priory (Salzman 1952, 280–1). In private houses, a privy may have communicated directly with a bedroom,

but by the later medieval period would have been situated a short distance from the main living quarters in order to be out of sight and smell (Salzman 1952, 283; Wood 1965, 381). If the Shore Road building was a garderobe, a seat may have stood over the semi-circular feature in the drain; in this model the junction of 109 and 110 in wall F24 may represent the remains of a small window or air vent (cf. Wood 1965, 384).

Alternatively, if the building was a dressing-room, it may have had a basin or laver in the corner over the drain, and possibly beneath a window, as described at the Master's House at St. John's Hospital, Northampton, or at Cottisford Manor Farm, Oxfordshire, where there is a semi-circular projecting trough beneath a window in the garderobe (Turner 1851, 156, 162; Wood 1965, 369). In this case the neater build on the internal face of F110 in wall F24 may reflect the fact that this part of the wall was intended to be visible inside the building.

If the building was a kitchen, the corner feature in F67 may have accommodated a grille through which fluids but not bones etc. could have entered the drain, as referred to at Shene in 1372, at Canterbury College, Oxford in 1440 and at Westminster Abbey in 1448 (Salzman 1952, 279–80). The 14th-century cellar scullery at Warwick castle has a projecting trough below a loop window, opening onto an external gutter (Parker 1859, 130; Wood 1965, 369). Similar, although humbler, buildings with drains were also constructed over streams, for example at Brook St., Winchester (Biddle 1970, 298–302).

If the interpretation of the original building as a privy is correct, it supports the connection of the building with a religious order, or with persons of some wealth, for water-flushing was mainly confined to monastic houses in the med-

ieval period (Salzman 1952, 269–70, 280), although Wood (1965, 377) suggests that it was more common than is generally supposed. That the Priory of the Knights of St John in Clerkenwell had its own water supply is known from a fifteenth century description of the course of the conduit, and from a plan, dated 1512, of the water conduit from Islington to the London Charterhouse, which passed over the supply pipes of the Hospitallers (Salzman 1952, 270–1). It is likely, therefore, that other property belonging to the Knights should have been similarly provided, particularly in an area such as Shore Road; the Prior's House in Well St. certainly had its own supply, although the well there may also have had a special holy significance (Clarke 1893, 179).

This last possibility, that the site was originally a dipping place near to a holy spring, also merits consideration. An example of such a structure has been found in the monastery of St. Peter and St. Mary in Exeter (Fox 1956, 202–17), where a spring was enclosed and dammed in the Saxon period, and incorporated within a building of 12th- to 13th-century date.

How long the first building continued in use is not clear, but whether due to failure of the water supply or some other reason, it was modified soon after its construction. The lack of floor levels, paucity of finds and the worn, uneven surface of the final floor suggest a non-domestic function for the later structure, which may have been used as a stable or barn. The building was probably demolished after 1553 and possibly after 1610 when the property was rebuilt in brick by William Crosse (H1/ST/E67/3/30): the map of 1628, although schematic, shows no out-buildings behind the new house. The 17th–18th century ditches probably served to divide the garden behind the later house into strips for use by the dif-

ferent tenants then living there. The excavation has raised more questions than can be solved without further archaeological work, and even this may never establish the true locations of Grovehouse and Beaulieu.

THE POTTERY

by Lyn Blackmore

Introduction

The excavations at Shore Road produced a total of 703 sherds of stratified pottery (11.41 kg), which fall into two main groups: late 13th to 14th century, and 17th to 18th century. Considering the supposed status of the medieval property, the pottery is of a generally mundane nature, with few imported wares. The fabric types represented and their distribution across the site are shown in Table 3. The pottery is discussed according to the phases described above; references to parallels for published sherds are to be found in the catalogue (Table 4), together with details of glaze and surface treatment. The pottery archive contains tables showing the wares present in each context, listed according to standard DUA/DGLA fabric codes.

Phases 1: Ditch F81/105 (Fig. 12).

A total of 204 sherds (2.83 kg) from *c.* 30 vessels was recovered, with a date range of *c.* 1150–*c.* 1325; this supports the suggestion that the property was associated with Grovehouse, the first known reference to which is in 1324 (see above).

Many sherds are small and/or worn, but some larger, joining fragments are present. Most fabrics have been found on other sites the London area; less common wares comprise:

- a. A micaceous medium sandy ware with occasional fine flint grits, which varies from brown with a grey core (Nos 1, 2) to orange-red with a grey core (jug sherds with cream slip and green glaze). Also found at Tottenham Court (Blackmore 1983, 85; Fig. 8, No. 15, fabric code GS), this resembles the developed early medieval and rough medieval wares at Northolt (fabrics i, j; dated 1100–1200 and 1150–1250), where cooking pots with incised decoration were also found (Hurst 1961, 261, 263; Fig. 69, Nos 88–94, 98–99); it is probably from Hertfordshire or Middlesex.

b. A low-fired sandy ware, usually pinkish-brown throughout, or with a pale grey core with occasional fine blue-black streaks from burnt out organic inclusions (one sherd only, but more common in 3b). This is probably fairly locally made from London clay.

The Hertfordshire-type grey wares fall into five sub-groups, of which four were present in the Tottenham Court assemblage (Blackmore 1983, 84). Types B and C contain mainly quartz and some flint inclusions (B: pinkish core/black surfaces, C: hard, pale grey throughout); type D is sandy, type E fine; type F is soft and eroded, and typical of Elstree wares (Salveson and Blackmore 1985, 90–2). Type G is soft and sandy, with a pale grey core and buff surfaces.

Kingston-type wares are represented by Nos 3, 4, 5 and 6, and include both table and kitchen

wares (for fabric description see Pearce *et al* 1988, 7–9) No. 3, possibly fired upside down, is in a micaceous low-fired pinkish-white ware with moderate very fine rose-quartz inclusions. No. 4, a 14th-century skillet or frying pan, may have been circular or D-shaped, as at the Custom House (Thorn 1975, Fig. 13, No. 202). Skillets have been found on kiln sites in Kingston, at Eden Street (Hinton, 1980, Fig. 3, No. 19, different handle) and on the Knapp-Drewett site (Pearce and Vince 1988, Fig. 97, No. 334). Similar forms were also produced at kilns on the Surrey–Hants. border; at least one open-socketed skillet handle was found with kiln waste at Park Row, Farnham (Timby 1982, Fig. 6, No. 64), dated from the mid–late 13th century to the mid–late 14th century. The coarse border ware examples, however, generally have a drooping flanged rim (Pearce and Vince 1988, Fig.

Table 3. The distribution of the pottery by sherd count.

Code	Ware	The Phases								
		1	3a	3b/4	4	5	6a	6b	6c	7
SHERB	S. Herts: b (coarse)	2	3	2						
SHERC	S. Herts: c (coarse)	3	1	1						
SHERD	S. Herts: d (sandy)	1	4	8		1	2			
SHERE	S. Herts: e (fine)	3	5	2						
SHERF	S. Herts: f (Elstree?)	6	1							
SHERG	S. Herts? coarse glazed	3	1	1						
GS	Gritty–sandy ware	25	4	3						
GSH	Gritty–shelly ware	2	3				1			
SSW	Sand + shell-tempered	8	4							
LON	London ware	4	8	7		1		1	1	
LS	London sandy	1	1						1	
OSR	Other sandy (red)	17	9	3						
MGF	Mill Green fine	89	16	25		4		1	2	
MGC	Mill Green coarse	1	2	1		3		1		
KING	Kingston-type ware	38	10	1						
CBW	Coarse Border ware	1	64	78	2	8	5			1
WEA?	Wealden ware?		1							
CHEA	Cheam		2	2				5		
LLON	Late London			1		3	4	2		
GUYS	'Guys'/Kingston redware				2	5	1	6	3	
PMR	Post-med. redware		(2)	1	6	8	11	44	13	8
BORD	Fine Border ware					2	3	3	5	9
CSTN	Cistercian ware					1				
PMBL	Post-medieval black ware						1			
TGW	Tin-glazed ware					2	2		1	5
STBU	Staffs. butterpot									1
SIEG	Siegburg stoneware			1						
SAIN	Saintonge medieval					1				
FREC	Cologne/Frechen stoneware					5		5	2	1
LCR	Low Countries redware					2				
MART	Martincamp stoneware					1	1			
Total sherds		204	148	138	10	47	31	68	29	24

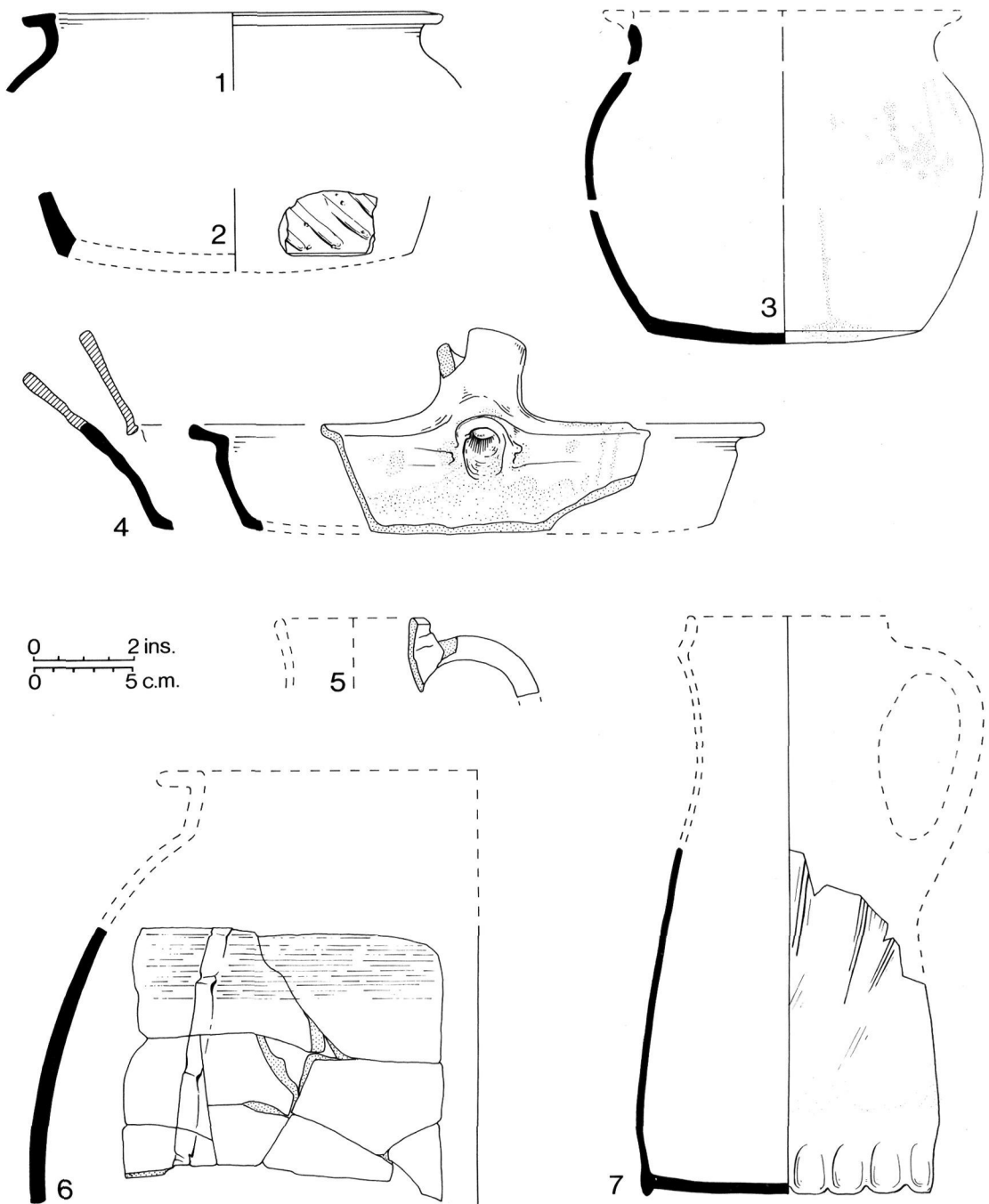


Fig. 12. Shore Road. The medieval pottery from the ditch, Phase 1.

Table 4. Shore Road: Catalogue of the illustrated pottery and tile.

No.	Layer	Phase	Fabric Code	Total Sherds	References/comments
Fig. 12.					
1	106	1	GS	1	Cooking pot; unglazed
2	76	1	GS	3=1	Cooking pot; unglazed, incised decoration
3	73	1	KING	23	Thin green glaze on base, streaks on wall show pot was inverted when fired
	76	1			
	103	3a			
	63	3a			
4	80	1	KING	24	Skillet; internal green glaze
5	106	1	KING	1	Metal copy jug; external green glaze
	99	3a		1	Pearce and Vince 1988, Fig. 12
6	73	1	KING	9	Cooking pot; unglazed, soot-blackened
7	73	1	MGF	30	Pearce <i>et al</i> 1982, Fig. 3, Nos. 1-3
	92	3b/4		1	Cream slip, green glaze, combed dec.
Fig. 13.					
8	61	3a	GS	1	Cooking pot; roughly finished
9	52	3a	SHERE	1	Cooking pot; unglazed
10	63	3a	LOND	1	Jug; cream slip, green glaze
	52	3a		1	Pearce <i>et al</i> 1985, Figs 44, 45
	40	3b/4		1	
11	59	3a	MGF	1	Jug; cream slip and green glaze
12	61	3a	MGF	1	Jug; Thorn 1975, Fig. 15, No. 246
13	47	3a	KING	1	Jug; unglazed, stabbed
14	58	1	CBW	1	Pipkin; internal green glaze, stabbed feet
	46	3a		3	
	47	3a		2	
	52	3a		17	
	31	3b/4		1	
	35	3b/4		8	
	40	3b/4		1	
	43	3b/4		1	
	16	5		1	
15	97	3a	CBW	7	Cooking pot; splash of green glaze under rim
16	97	3a	CBW	1(+2)	Cooking pot; green glaze inside/over rim
17	50	3b/4	SHERC	1	?Drinking jug; unglazed
18	50	3b/4	MGF	1	Jug; unglazed
19	95	3b/4	CBW	1	Cooking pot; patchy green glaze
20	95	3b/4	CBW	1	Cooking pot; unglazed
21	95	3b/4	CBW	4=1	Cooking pot; unglazed
Fig. 14.					
22	32	4	GUYS	2	Bowl, scarred on rim Dawson 1979, Fig. 10, Nos 144, 147
23	11	5	LCR?	2	Jug; glossy clear/orange glaze
24	38	6b	PMRA	1	Bowl; good green glaze internally
25	38	6b	PMIR	6	Bowl; thin green glaze internally
26	88	5	PMRA	1	Storage jar; thick white slip and patchy green glaze
	38	6b		27	
	22	6c		1	Pryor and Blockley 1978, Fig. 16, No. 82
27	38	6b	DUTCH?	1	Polychrome tin-glazed floor tile (blue, ochre, green) De Jonge 1971, Pl. 4 Britton 1986, 174, No. 192

117, Nos 492–8). No. 5 derives from a small metal copy jug with a sub-rectangular handle (*ibid.*, 20). These were produced from the mid-13th to the mid-14th-century, but were most popular *c.*1300; true strap handles are rare on Kingston-type ware until the later 14th-century (eg. Phase 3b, Fig. 13, No. 13).

No. 7, reconstructed from over seventy fragments, is the complete base and lower half of a Mill Green ware conical jug, dating to *c.*1270–1300; this was the main late 13th-century jug form produced at Mill Green (Pearce *et al* 1982, 272). In the 14th century this type was superseded by a squatter, more globular jug form, of which seven sherds were found in layers 70 and 73.

Phase 3a. Build-up (Fig. 13).

These dumps produced 148 sherds (1.09kg), including a number of sherds from Nos 3 and 5, a crudely made rim in a gritty-shelly ware (No. 8), a South Herts. ware cooking pot (No. 9), the rim of a conical jug from Mill Green (No. 11) and other residual material. No. 10, an internally bevelled rim sherd from a London ware conical jug is of the type found on the highly decorated wares made *c.*1275–1350 (Pearce *et al* 1985, 21, 25). A base sherd, possibly from the same jug, is of interest in having a plant impression on the underside (cf. Pearce *et al* 1985, 32, Pl. 6, virtually identical examples).

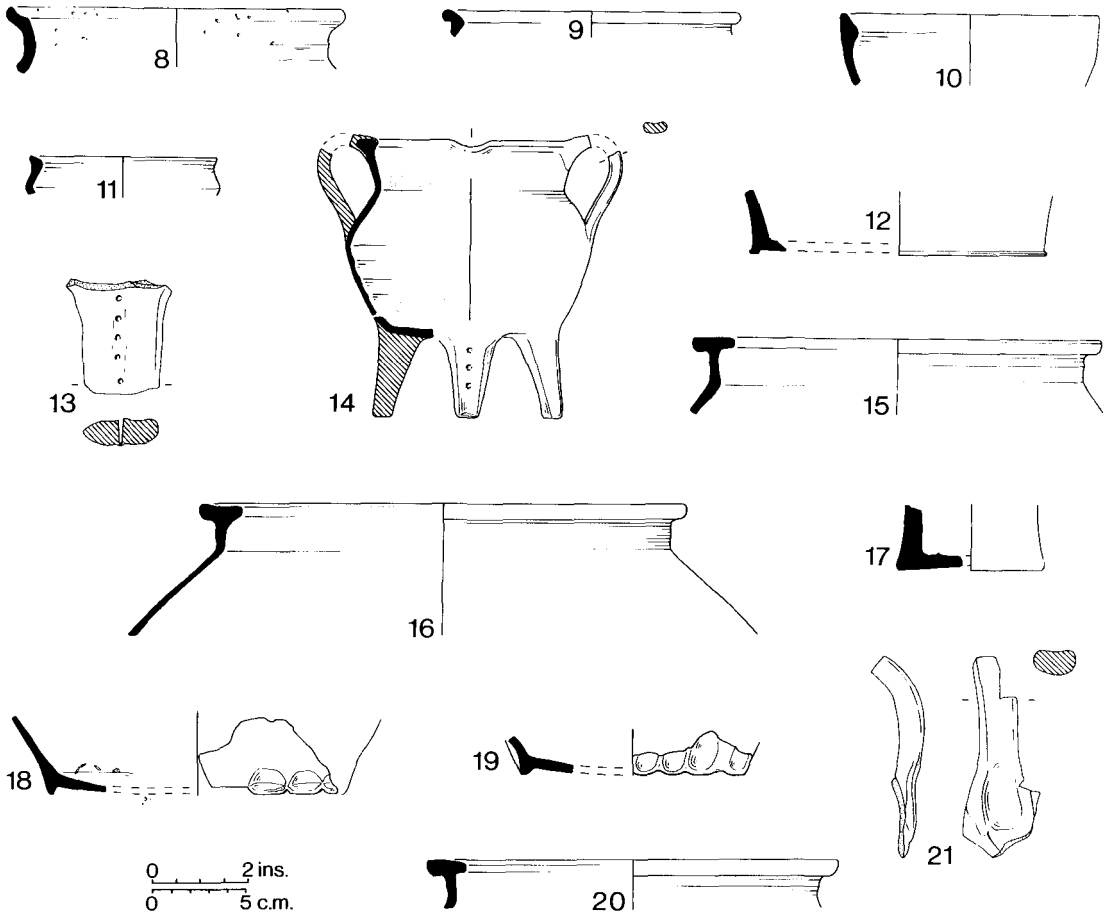


Fig. 13. Shore Road. The medieval pottery, Phases 3–4.

Of 14th-century date are Nos 12–17. No. 12 is an unusual base sherd from a large globular jug from Mill Green with a slightly raised ring foot; this form is not recorded in the recent survey of Mill Green ware from the London area (Pearce *et al* 1982), although a similar base in a red fabric (not attributed to any source) was found at the Custom House.

The dominant fabric is 'coarse border ware', the main Surrey white ware in use from *c.*1350. The large thin-walled cooking pots (Nos 15, 16) are typical of the later wares (Pearce *et al* 1988, 61). No. 14 is a small tripod pipkin, sherds of which were scattered through many dumped deposits. This vessel is problematical, being similar in fabric to Kingston-type ware, but closer to coarse border ware in terms of manufacture; the pouring lip, luting of the feet and handles to the body and rim and the stabbed feet are typical of coarse border-ware cauldrons, but are so far not known at Kingston. No such small examples have been found in coarse border ware, however (Pearce *et al* 1988, 46, 62–3; Fig. 116, No. 489, Fig. 117, No. 491). One non-local ware has a peach/orange body with rose and milky quartz and fine black sand inclusions; this may be of Wealden origin. Three sherds of Cheam ware, from layers 63, 46, and 96 date the group to post-*c.*1380 (two sherds of post-medieval pottery from layers 56 and 47 are discounted as intrusive).

Phase 3b/4. Build-up (Fig. 13).

These layers produced 138 sherds (0.73kg) of late 14th- to early 16th-century date. Of interest are the base of a small baluster type drinking jug in the London tradition (No. 17) in a very sandy grey ware (probably from South Herts.), and the base of a large globular jug from Mill Green with grouped thumbing at the base angle — the mark of the fingernails is visible inside the vessel (No. 18). As above, the group is dominated by the border wares, which include three sherds from No. 14, and Nos 19–21, the latter a cauldron handle. Also present are one sherd from an early fine red-ware pipkin dating to *c.*1500, and one sherd from a dripping pan in Late London ware (*c.*1400–1500). Sherds from the same pan found in Phase 5 (93) show that it was *c.*30cm wide and 3cm deep internally, with rounded corners, heavily knife-trimmed on the underside, and with a thin patchy green glaze inside. The first import, a sherd of Siegburg stoneware, probably from a drinking cup dating to *c.*1450–1550 (Hurst 1986, 178, Fig. 88, No. 257) also occurs in this group. The general lack of post-medieval material suggests an end date in the early 16th century.

Phase 4. Inside the building (Fig. 14).

Of the ten sherds (0.2kg) found in the final floor of the building, eight are of 16th-century date, including part of a large red-ware bowl (No. 22) with a pouring lip, external knife-trimming and internal slip under a clear glaze in the tradition known as 'Guy's ware' (Dawson 1979, 44); the coarse sandy fabric is similar to redware wasters found at Kingston, provisionally dated to the late 15th–early 16th century (Nelson 1981). The bowl would probably have had pinched feet in the Dutch style, and possibly a horizontal handle. The slip and glaze on the rim have been damaged due to contact with another vessel in the kiln. Four other sherds are from a highly fired cooking pot with internal glaze, a sherd of which was also trampled into layer 56.

Phase 5. Demolition (Fig. 14).

These layers produced only forty-seven sherds (1.07kg), mainly local post-medieval red-ware. Inside the building these include the base of a bowl with internal slip and glaze similar to No. 22, and part of the dripping pan found in Phases 4 and 7. A few sherds of imported pottery were also found here; one sherd from a 13th-century pégau (pitcher) from the Saintonge, with applied decoration, one sherd from a Type 1 Martincamp flask, and two sherds from a small jug of probable Low Countries origin, in a fine pale orange fabric with a glossy clear glaze (No. 23).

Outside the building in Area 1 the 16th-century pottery includes two sherds of 'Guys ware', and one sherd of Cistercian ware. In Area 2 the pottery appears to be slightly later; layer 90 contained one sherd from a (?Dutch) tin-glazed dish, and both 90 and 88 produced sherds joining with others from the ditch (No. 26 and a Frechen stoneware bellarmine). These deposits probably date to the late 16th or early 17th century.

Phases 6a, 6b, 6c. Levelling, ditches (Fig. 14)

The levelling dumps produced 31 sherds (0.5kg) of a mixed date, including one sherd from a black-ware tyg.

The bulk of the pottery from the earlier ditch (67 sherds, 3.57kg) was derived from the eastern part of the site (layer 38). This contained a number of later 17th-century redwares, including two bowls (Nos 24, 25) and a large storage jar (No. 26), probably from Woolwich. No. 25 is in a very micaceous, iron-rich fabric (PMIR), possibly from Harlow area, coded as type RC at Burlington Road (Blackmore 1985, 104). Also present are sherds of

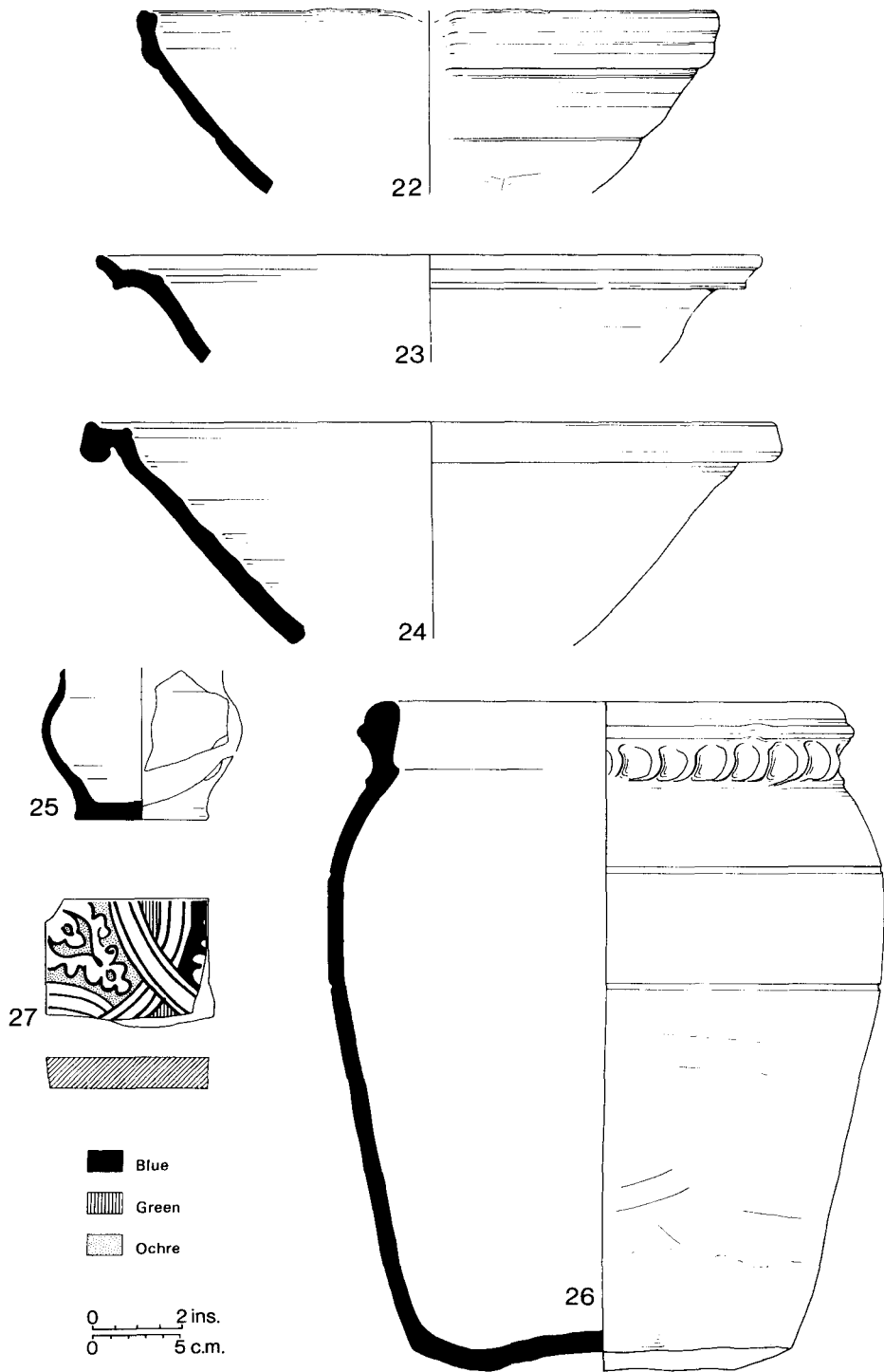


Fig. 14. Shore Road. The post-medieval pottery, Phases 5-7.

tin-glazed ware, and Frechen stoneware joining with that in Phase 5. The pottery from the later ditch (25 sherds, 0.9kg) is of late 17th-/early 18th-century date. This group includes part of a large bucket-type storage jar with horizontal strap handles, perforated base sherds and other material similar to finds from Burlington Road and Crosswall (Vince *et al* 1981).

Phase 7

The final deposits contained 24 sherds (0.45kg), including part of a red-ware storage jar with thumbed decoration (cf. Pryor and Blockley 1979, Fig. 15, Nos 77–80; Blackmore 1985, Fig. 5, No. 8), Staffordshire butterpot, and tin-glazed ware with floral decoration in dark blue and black on a pale blue ground, probably from Liguria, Italy and of mid-17th-century date (Hurst 1986, 26–30).

THE CLAY PIPES

by RICHENDA GOFFIN

A total of thirty-six fragments were recovered, including seven bowl fragments. These have been dated according to the typology in Oswald (1975).

Phase 6a. One incomplete bowl and stem fragment dating to *c.*1640–80. (bore diameter 3mm) from layer 8; one incomplete bowl fragment with rouletted rim dating to 1680–1710 (bore diameter of 2.5mm) from layer 3; four stem fragments with bore diameter of 3mm, one of 2mm.

Phase 6b, layer 38. One small bulbous bowl (incomplete) with clear rouletting of the rim, dating to 1600–

1640 (possibly up to 1660); two stem fragments with bore diameter of 3mm, one of 4mm.

Phase 6c, layer 28. One bowl fragment with a slightly constricted rouletted rim dating to 1600–1640 (possibly a little later); ten stem fragments. The bore diameter is in all cases 3mm.

Phase 7, layer 1. One bowl fragment dating to 1680–1710, with the initials 'P' 'C' in relief on the sides of the bowl; several pipemakers with these initials have been recorded in the London area at this time. Also one bowl fragment dating to *c.*1700–1740. Unstratified: one bowl fragment dating to 1700–1740.

THE SMALL FINDS by LYN BLACKMORE

Very few small finds were recovered, the only datable object being a worn silver coin of Edward III, 1351–77, from layer 92 (Phase 3b/4). Metal finds comprise part of a copper alloy binding from layer 52 (Fig. 15), fragments of copper alloy pin and wire, a boot-lace chape, and a strip of lead (layer 96, Phase 3b/4). The glass includes twenty-seven small beads of pink, blue, black and white glass (layer 43, Phase 3b/4), of which the black beads (2mm long) are hexagonal in section, the others cylindrical (1–2mm long). Also found were a fragment of window glass (layer 32, Phase 4), and the rare and important fragments of medieval vessel glass discussed below.

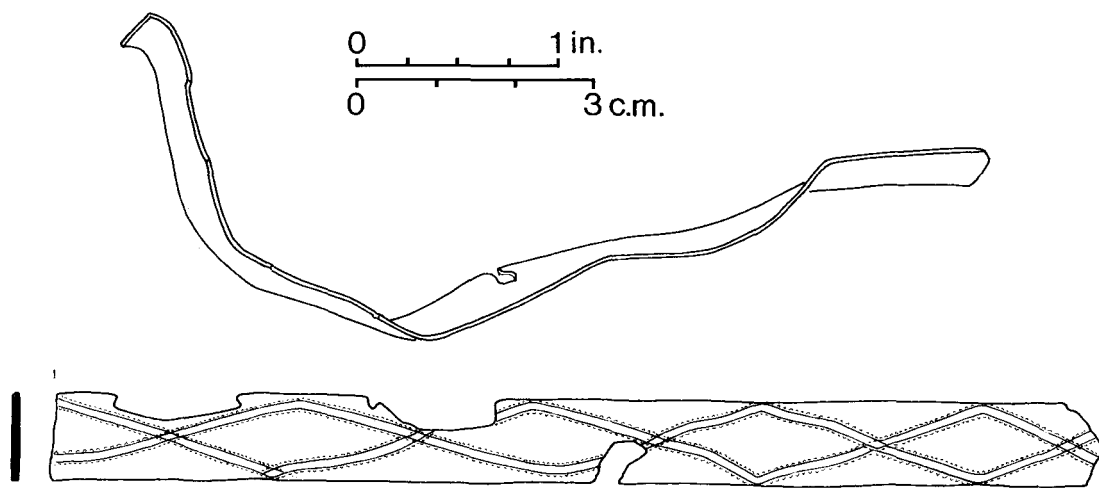


Fig. 15. Shore Road. The engraved copper alloy binding (Phase 3a).

MEDIEVAL GLASS
by JOHN CLARK

A number of fragments of glass vessels, or possibly of a single vessel, were found scattered both inside the building (layer 56 - Phase 3a) and outside (layers 20 and 43 - Phase 3b/4, and layer 11 Phase 5). The latter presumably come from an earlier context disturbed by the 16th-century demolition, since the presence of major fragments in Phase 3a and external parallels for the form and style suggest an earlier date for the vessel(s).

Fig. 16, No. 1

Rim fragment from a vessel of clear colourless glass, with a blue thread around the rim (SF. 21, layer 20).

Body fragment of a vessel of clear colourless glass, decorated with three applied blue threads and a colourless pincer trail. Though there is no join the profile appears to overlap with that of the rim fragment from layer 20, and Fig.16, No.1 is based on the assumption that they are from the same vessel (SF. 19, layer 43).

Fig. 16, No. 2

Stem and part of bowl of a wineglass of clear colourless

glass, slightly bubbled, represented by three joining fragments; a further non-joining fragment from a broad foot of identical glass found in the same context is assumed to be from the same vessel. The stem is hollow-blown for most of its length, becoming solid towards the top, and is decorated with an applied frill of blue glass. The surviving part of the bowl has shallow mould-blown ribs, and an applied and pincer trail of colourless glass around the body angle (SF. 15, layer 56).

Two joining fragments of a broad foot, of glass similar to the above. The profile is identical with that of the foot fragment in layer 56; all these fragments are presumably from one vessel, and are so reconstructed in Fig. 16, (SF. 22, layer 22).

Unillustrated

Fragment of a vessel clearly distinct from those above, of originally clear but now highly iridescent glass. Slightly fluted on the interior, it represents the junction of the vessel body with a tall folded foot (SF. 22, layer 22).

An extremely close parallel for the stemmed glass exists in the Museum of London (formerly Guildhall Museum) collections - Fig. 16, No. 3.

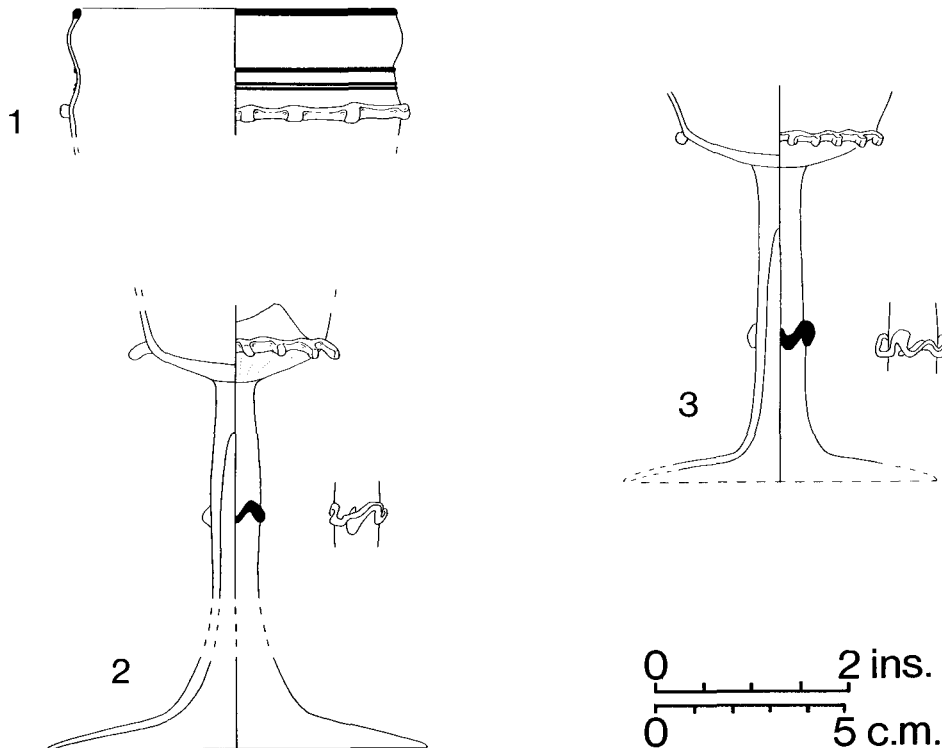


Fig. 16. Shore Road. The glass (Nos. 1, 2) with a similar vessel from Lothbury (No. 3) with detail showing the anti-clockwise trail on the stems.

This latter glass (accession number 13338) is recorded as having been found in Lothbury (City) in 1866 — a provenance that gives no clue as to its date, though Charleston (1975, 204) has suggested for it a 14th-century date, and Italian origin, on the basis of other parallels. Baumgartner and Krueger (1988, 183–4, No. 153) suggest a 13th–14th-century date for the Lothbury piece, though unable, in spite of access to an extremely wide range of European medieval glass, to quote any close parallel to the form other than the present stem from Shore Road!

High-stemmed glass goblets, presumably inspired by forms in precious metal, are widespread in western Europe from the late 13th century and throughout the 14th century, having either a hollow stem which expands to form the foot or a solid stem with a separate applied foot which is often of exaggerated conical form (Harden 1975, 36–9, Figs. 4, 9 and 10; Wenzel 1977, 71, Fig. 7; Baumgartner and Krueger 1985). The bowls of these vessels rarely survive in reconstructable form. A shallow flaring shape seems normal, but there are instances of deeper bell-shaped bowls, not dissimilar to those of the later stemmed Venetian goblets of the second half of the 15th century (Harden 1969, Fig. 17; Chambon 1975, Fig. 2, D1; cf. Tait 1979, Pls 2, 3 and 5). Although it would be unwise to reconstruct them in this way without further confirmation, it is certainly possible that the rim and body fragments from layers 20 and 43 come from the same vessel as the stem fragments. Very similar rim and body fragments found late in 1986 during Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology excavations in Little Britain (City) assist neither with the dating nor with the reconstruction of the form; they were found with other glass of, at first sight, late medieval type in what seemed to be post-medieval demolition debris in a stone-built structure, perhaps a cellar, to which no certain date of construction or use could be assigned (information from the site supervisor, Marie Nally). The Little Britain vessel was published by Baumgartner and Krueger (1988, 184, No. 154), and assigned by them with some hesitation to possibly the 13th/14th century. Body fragments of two other similar vessels in the Museum of London collections (A25787 and A25788) came in 1923 from a cesspit in Nicholas Lane (City), unfortunately undated, but associated with a glass beaker or tumbler of clear colourless glass which itself has several parallels in a large group of 15th- to early 16th-century pottery and glass from a medieval cellar in Post Office Court, 1939 (accession number 16648—see also notes by Adrian Oswald in Museum of London (DUA) file GM1 'Notes on Excavations in the City', under Abchurch Lane).

Stemmed glasses are found in both the pale green 'forest' glass of north-west Europe and in the fine more-or-less colourless glass, like that of the Shore Road and Lothbury glasses, for which a Mediterranean, probably Italian, origin is likely (Charleston 1975, 204). The use of blue threads on these pieces may also suggest an origin in Italy, where this form of decoration seems to have been universally popular in the 13th to 15th centuries (Charleston 1972, 46; Whitehouse 1983, 116–17). Whitehouse (1981, 168, 174) reports vessels decorated with blue frills from sites in central and south Italy, including, from Lucera, a stemmed goblet with, like the London glasses, a blue frill around the stem, and it may perhaps be in this region rather than in Venice, the later source of so much fine glass, that the origin of the London finds should be sought.

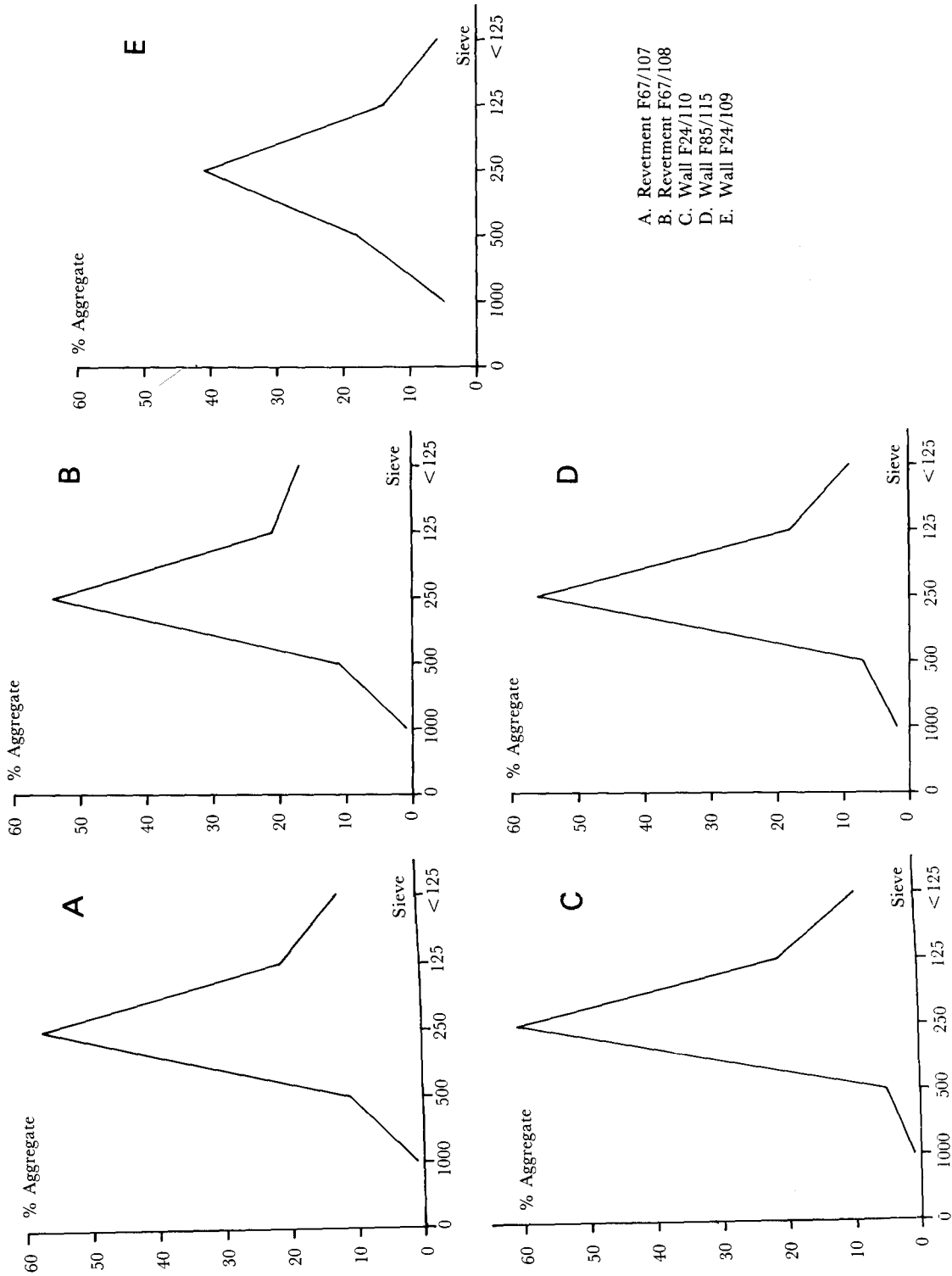
THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND MORTAR by SUSAN DEGNAN

Tile and brick

The Shore Road building material mainly comprises broken fragments of roof-tile, with a few fragments of brick, and a very abraded fragment of tile from layer 73 (Phase 1). The bulk of the assemblage is made up of peg-tile, *c.* 95% of which is in a fine red sandy fabric (2276/71). The sample from layer 52 (Phase 3a) includes a fragment of ridge tile and a near complete peg tile (272 × 155 × 13mm) in this fabric. A lesser proportion of fragments are in fabric 2587. These fabrics both span the late medieval and post-medieval periods. The sample from context 35 (Phase 3b/4) includes a fragment of hip tile with a small nail hole (6mm across), in a sandy fabric which is slightly coarser than usual, which is probably of late medieval date.

The brick sample from wall F7/117, in a red sandy fabric (3033) measures 250mm (9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long × 125mm (5" wide × 60mm (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick). Isolated bricks are notoriously difficult to date; in the Elizabethan period a rough standardisation of size took place at *c.* 9 × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 2 inches, but before, and even after this, size and fabric are variable (Wight 1972, 43). All that can be said of the Shore Road brick is that it is probably of Tudor date (ie post 1485).

Only one fragment of decorated tile was found, in the fill of the Phase 6a ditch (Fig. 14, No. 27). This is probably Dutch, and of late 16th-century date, although this polychrome design, in blue, ochre and green, was also produced in England in the early 17th-century.



- A. Revetment F67/107
- B. Revetment F67/108
- C. Wall F24/110
- D. Wall F85/115
- E. Wall F24/109

Fig. 17. The mortar analysis: Groups I and Ia

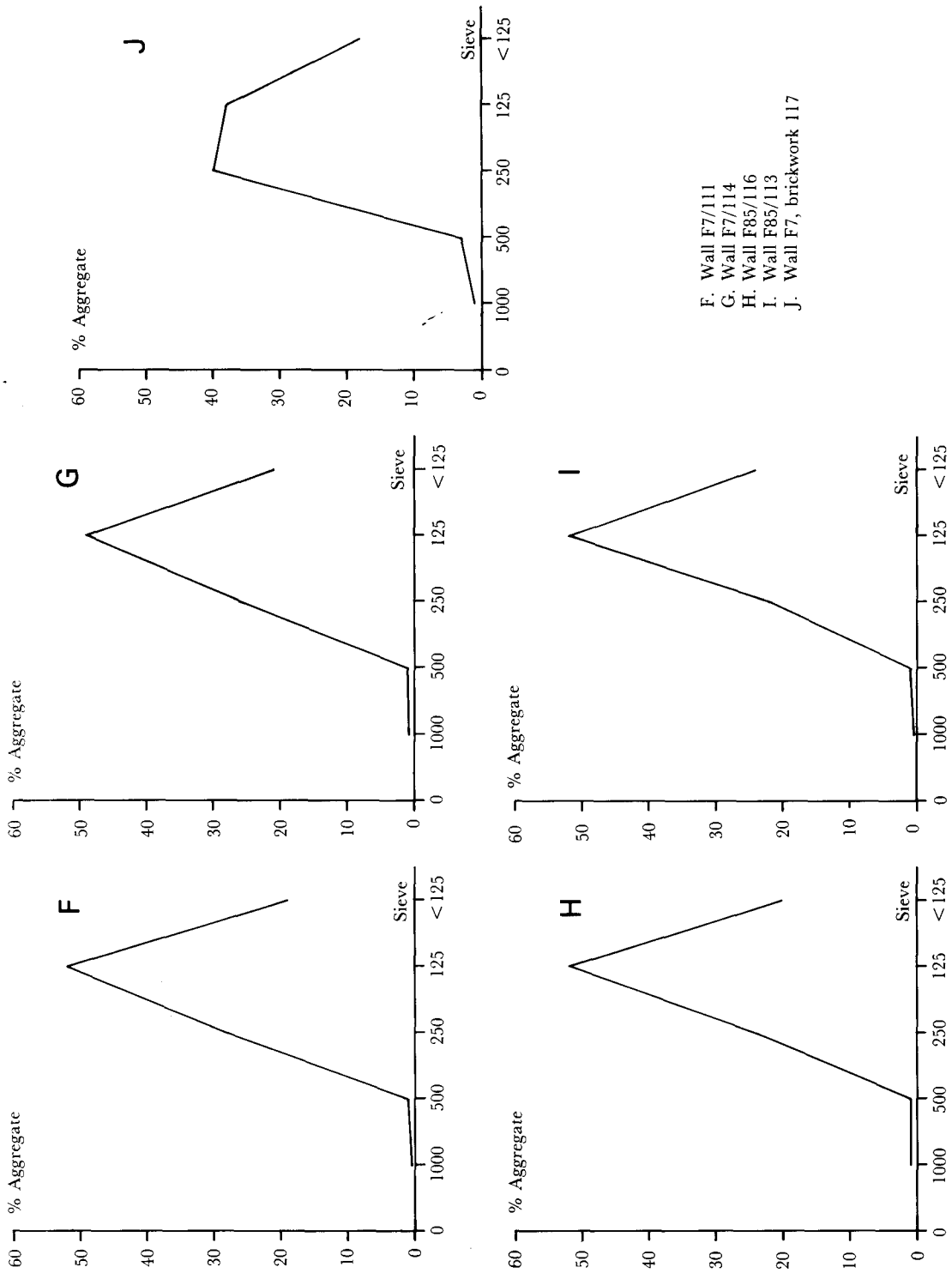


Fig. 18. The mortar analysis: Groups 2 and 2a.

Table 5. Results of the mortar analyses.

Group	Feature	Gravel	Sand	Lime	Type
<i>Group 1a</i>					
Revetment	F67/107	0.1	4	1	mortar
	F67/108	0.05	3	1	mortar
Wall	F24/110	0.1	5	1	light concrete
Inner wall	F85/115	0.2	2.5	1	mortar
<i>Group 1b</i>					
Wall	F24/109	1.9	8	1	concrete
<i>Group 2a</i>					
Outer wall	F7/111	0.5	10	1	concrete
Blocking	F85/113	0.1	14	1	concrete
Rebuild	F24/114	0.1	7	1	concrete
Outer wall	F85/116	0.1	4	1	mortar
<i>Group 2b</i>					
Rebuild	F7/117	0.02	2.5	1	mortar

The Mortar

Ten samples of mortar were submitted for analysis, which were processed at the North East London Polytechnic. The samples, each of 30gm, were treated with dilute hydrochloric acid to separate the carbonate material from the aggregate, and thus permit the proportion of lime used in the mixture to be calculated. The coarseness and quantity of the aggregate in proportion to the lime together determine the nature of the mortar or concrete. After filtering and drying, the remaining aggregate was sieved in order to grade the sands and gravels, and the residues were then weighed. These weights were converted into a percentage of the total weight of the aggregate, and plotted on a graph against the mesh size of the sieve. By comparing the patterns in these graphs, it is possible to adjudge whether two mortars are likely to have come from the same or different mixes.

All of the mortars (some would be more correctly termed concrete) were noticeably sandy and contained a very small proportion of gravel. This would be consistent with them being used in walls of chalk, rag or brick where they were bonding relatively smooth surfaces. The distribution patterns displayed by the mortars divide quite distinctly into two main groups and two sub-groups of one sample each, which reflect the different building phases, although in the case of wall F24 the similarity between the mortar from F24/110 and walls F67 and F85 suggests that the temporal difference between F24/109 and F24/110 is not great.

Two samples, F111/24 and F113/16 proved to have a very high proportion of aggregate to lime. This may be the result of poor preservation, the lime content having leached out, or reflect an attempt to stretch the mixture, possibly for the internal fill of the wall.

THE ANIMAL BONE by ALISON LOCKER

The identifications and analyses available in the site archive. The only real group was that from the ditch (Phase 1), which was not large enough for any meaningful study.

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