

available. In the case of the Ipswich ware pits, seven yielded faunal remains and in those of the Thetford ware pits, only four.

There is not sufficient material from the later pits to justify a statistical comparison between the Middle and Late Saxon pits, but the total possible number of individuals per species are set out below 'for the record'.

It will be seen that pig and sheep are represented in almost equal numbers, indicating that there must have been considerable areas of forest and open grazing.

Fish bones were plentiful but usually very much broken up or decayed, the recognisable species being largely cod.

	<i>Middle Saxon</i>	<i>Late Saxon</i>
Ox	103	57
Sheep	74	35
Goat	3	4
Pig	69	40
Dog	2	2
Cat	9	1
Horse	4	5
Fowl	26	14
Goose	8	7
Duck	1	2
Pheasant	1	—
Swan	1	—
Hare	1	—
Deer	—	1

THE HONE (Fig. 57)

by Vera Evison, F.S.A.

Shaped hone, worn by use, 6 in. by 1.4 in. — 0.9 in. by 0.7 in. parallel-banded, olive to buff mudstone with rough parting.

The thin section shows a lithic greywacke with angular major grains on the borderline of sand and silt (*ca.* 0.1 mm.), roughly equigranular, in a matrix of fine-grained quartz, mica, chlorite, limonite and indeterminate isotropic material. About two thirds of the major grains are rock fragments or show aggregate polarisation; among these the most important are chalcedonic quartz (chert or silicified tuff), sericitised and saussuritised feldspars, and chloritic aggregates. The most abundant mineral present as monocrystalline grains is quartz, not showing strain polarisation; there are also micas (muscovite and biotite) in thin flakes up to 0.5 mm. diameter oriented parallel to the banding, and chlorite after biotite. Less abundant is plagioclase feldspar approximating to oligoclase-andesine, cloudy from alteration. The material of this

rock seems to consist largely of the weathered debris of igneous rocks, mainly acid. Clearly it is a geosynclinal sediment such as is common in the Lower Palaeozoic of Southern Scotland, N.W. England, Central Wales, and similar areas in Europe (*e.g.* the

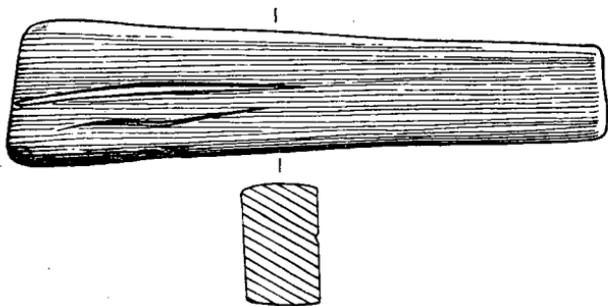


FIG. 57.—The hone. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Ardennes province), but it has not been exactly matched and lacks distinctive characters. It somewhat resembles type 4 of Morey and Dunham's hones from Yorkshire (*Proc. Yks. Geol. Soc.*, 29, No. 8, 1953; p. 144), matched by them with rocks from various localities in the Southern Uplands of Scotland, and this would seem the most probable source. A hone closely resembling this was found recently at Backbury Hill, Dorset.

THE IMPORTED POTTERY

by G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.

The imported pottery was found in five pits, namely Pits 2, 3, 13, 14 and 16. The other pottery in the pits associated with these imports varied from pit to pit. Pits 2 and 16 contained Ipswich ware only, while in Pits 3, 13 and 14 Ipswich ware and Thetford ware occurred together in varying proportions. From these associations it is clear that the imported pottery arrived at Ipswich while Ipswich ware was still in use, but at the time of the introduction of Thetford ware. The imported pottery therefore provides crucial evidence for defining the terminal dates of these two major groups of pottery at Ipswich, and presumably also in East Anglia generally. Three classes of imported pottery are represented; rouletted Badorf ware, red-painted Badorf ware, and relief-band amphora. All the imported pottery is middle Rhenish in origin and appears to belong to the same period in the middle ninth century. It follows that two fixed points are now determined for the associated pottery. First, the lower terminal date of Ipswich ware must be