

Group IV ware is glazed yellow, orange or brown. Some of the glaze is to the highest quality. Sherds have been found in close association with a coin of St. Edmund so that it appears to have been introduced in the late 9th or early 10th centuries. Brown glaze with 'bovril coloured' streaks has been found in early 11th century associations.

Small finds include a number of disc brooches or pin heads, some with early 9th century decoration, spurs, horse-shoes, and bridle fittings, a great many iron knives, some of the Viking 'Trelleborg' pattern, a Viking sword pommel with a tiny insertion of gold, a wide variety of pottery cresset lamps, a number of single sided, hog-backed combs and an interesting set of carpenters' tools. These last include hammer, adze, drift, rectangular file and a double sided saw blade with coarse and fine teeth, perhaps used for making combs.

The discovery of a coin of Cnut, bearing the mark of the Thetford mint, on the highest occupational level indicates that the period of occupation seems to have run from the early 8th century to the early 11th century. No evidence of occupation either in Pagan Saxon or Norman times has been found.

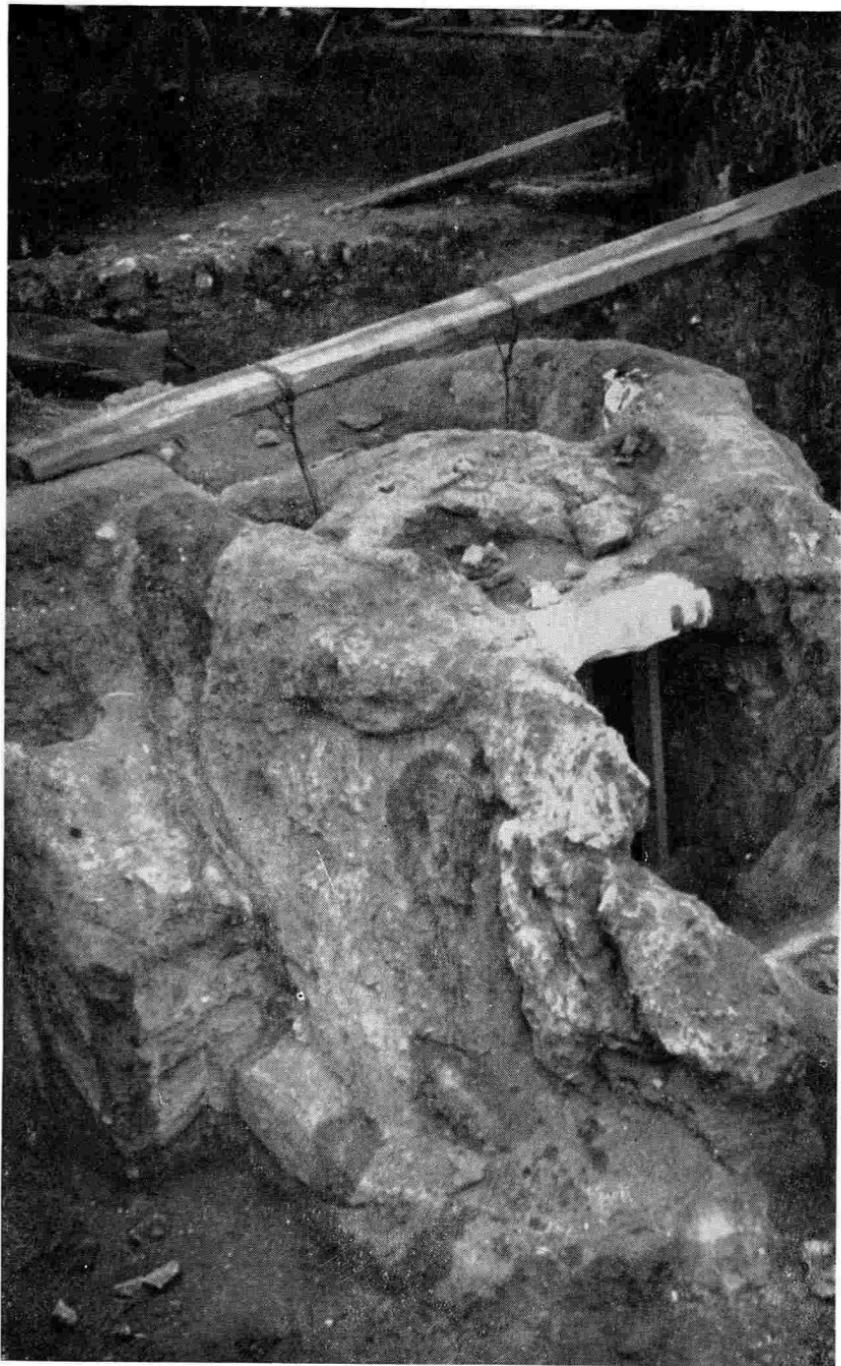
GROUP-CAPTAIN G. M. KNOCKER.

? *Roman Mill-stone at Frostenden.* On 4 July, 1949, when visiting the shōp at Frostenden, I happened to notice that the step to the road was a half mill-stone. It struck me that it bore a remarkable resemblance to those two Roman mill-stones that yet remain in the County at Herringfleet Priory and the wall of the erstwhile *parochial* church (not the present one) of Letheringham. Interest is added by the fact that this shop is just a quarter of a mile from the Domesday *portus maris*, discovered by me some years ago. (*Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, vol. xviii (1924), p. 167).

CLAUDE MORLEY.

A Dunwich Relic. Until the present harbour was made by men of Southwold and Walberswick in 1596, Dunwich and Southwold were joined and a strip of the former still separates Walberswick from the sea. In this strip some few years ago, during a very low tide, some brickwork was exposed which several people said was part of a kiln. It was near where a vein of clay comes on to the beach. From it Mr. Ernest Cross rescued the mouth and handle of a flagon of which the illustration is a photograph. It is made of light brown pottery coated on the outside with a glazed green enamel. The mouth is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick at the top and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in depth. There was an animal face on either side, but of one only parts of the eyes and two ears remain. It has been examined by experts at the British Museum who say it was made

PLATE XX.



SAXON KILN AT THETFORD.

Photo by Christopher Elliott

PLATE XXI.



a.—FLAGON FROM DUNWICH. (*approx.* $\frac{1}{2}$).



b.—14TH CENTURY DAGGER FROM WALBERSWICK. (*approx.* $\frac{1}{3}$).

about A.D. 1300; they formed their opinion partly by the fact that there is a hole in the mouth to allow the contents to get into the spout. They do not know where it was made, the nearest approach to it in the Museum came from Cambridge.

As the handle is not at right angles with the neck, it may have been a waste piece. If so, as it was near a kiln, it is possible that it was made at Dunwich. (Plate XXI *a* and Fig. 12)

the Rev. R.W.M. Lewis FSA.

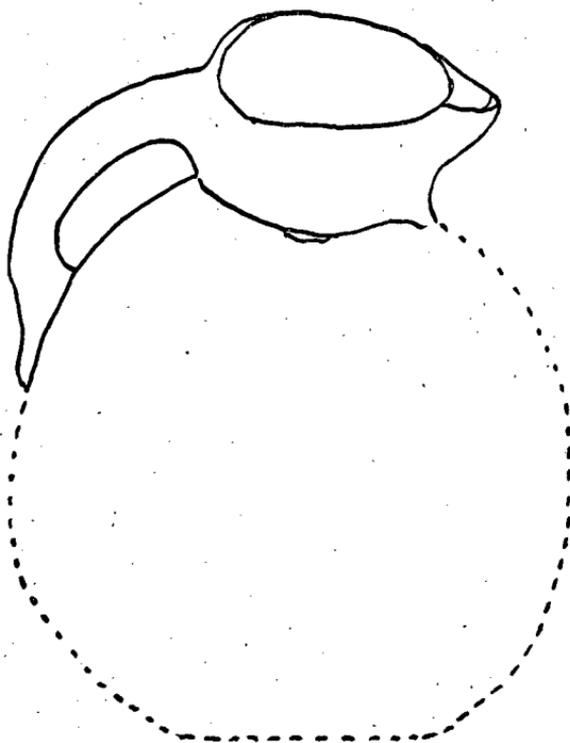


FIG. 12.—DUNWICH FLAGON. (approx. $\frac{1}{2}$).

A Walberswick Relic. The accompanying photograph is of a dagger that was recently unearthed by Mr. Scott in the front garden of his house, Adyar, which is opposite the church. It is known as a kidney dagger; from two little knobs which were fastened to the pins where the handle joined the blade. At the British Museum it was pronounced to be fourteenth century workmanship. (Plate XXI *b*).

R.W.M.L.