

Brocklebank, who realised at once that it was of considerable antiquity. The river was 'quite shallow' at the time of the discovery; the river bottom shows traces of chalk, which probably accounts for the chalk encrusted pot.

The discovery of this ancient vessel is of added interest: as far as can be ascertained, it is the only recorded find in the village apart from the Late Bronze Age encrusted urn, found in the spring of 1843, in the vicinity of Mr. Shaw's 'catch'. This urn, which contained the burial of a cremated child (skull, bone fragments, and teeth sockets), was found inverted over the ashes. It was presented in 1851, by the then Rector of Cavendish (The Rev. Thomas Castley), to the old Sudbury Museum¹ but the whereabouts of the urn to-day is not known. Apparently a special frame was made for it and other precautions taken to preserve the relic. W. W. Hodson, writing in a local guide book published in 1870, said that the Museum, which was then housed in a room at the Lecture Hall, North Street, 'of late years has been much neglected'. It seems likely that the urn may have been mislaid during that period. It was described at the 1852 Annual Meeting of the old Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, by Mr. Castley, who states that the urn was found 'half way between the pool in the middle of Parson's Piece and the hedge on the South, not many rods from the North bank of the River Stour' (*Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, vol. 1, p. 313).

C. R. ELLIOTT.

Kettleburgh Parish Church. The Rev. S. W. Davies, Rector of Brandeston with Kettleburgh, drew my attention to a find at Kettleburgh in July 1952.

The stripping of the exterior of the North wall of the church of old decayed plaster revealed a small Norman, or possibly Saxon, window in the chancel wall, below the level of and a little to the West of the existing late perpendicular window. The small window is round headed and measures 1-ft. 7-ins. by 4½-ins. in the opening, the sill being 3-ft. 6-ins. from the ground level; the splay was traced through to the interior of the chancel wall. The late perpendicular window cuts into this splay which was filled in with old pieces of roofing tile.

5-ft. 6-ins. Westward of the small window was found a piscina of, probably, late 14th century or early 15th century with cusped head, measuring 1-ft. 0-in. by 2-ft. 0-ins., and being 2-ft. 0-ins. from ground level.

¹ Not to be confused with the present Museum at Belle Vue.

To the West of this piscina again there is a blocked-in archway about 7-ft. 0-ins. in the opening and nearly the full height of the wall, which formerly led into the nave of the church. About 5-ft. 0-ins. further West the foundation of a wall at right angles with the wall of the nave was found by shallow excavation.

The stones of the small window were found to be shattered and of a pinkish colour, and a large area of the flint-faced walling of the chancel around and above it showed plain signs of fire. The East end wall of the church itself showed several vertical cracks from the top downwards.

From the evidence it appears that a chapel or chantry of the 14th or 15th century, measuring internally about 18-ft. 0-ins. long from East to West, with arched access from the nave of the church, stood here until destroyed by fire at an unknown date involving the roof of the chancel which cracked the East wall in falling.

With reference to the report of the finding of a stone coffin built into the South wall of the nave of this church (*Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, xxiv, 1949, p. 255), the removal of old plaster from the exterior of the South wall of the nave revealed a corner of this coffin proving it to be a normal four-sided coffin and not 'shaped for the shoulders' as there stated.

In this church, in addition to this stone coffin, there is a fine stone coffin lid set in the floor of the chancel; and parts of two other stone coffin lids, one forming the threshold of the South door and the other a piece of paving inside the door.

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Byzantine coin found at Ipswich. Mr. R. H. Dolley of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum sends this note:— 'A recent chance find of a coin seems worthy of permanent record. It was found in a garden at 10 Adelphi Place, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, by the occupier Mr. M. A. Foster who sent it to the British Museum for identification. It is a small copper coin of about the size of a halfpenny but of irregular shape. On the obverse can be seen traces of the head and shoulders of Christ with cruciform nimbus, on the reverse a patriarchal cross with two cross-bars rising from sprigs of foliage.

At one time coins of this type were associated with Baldwin II, Count of Edessa (1100-1118), but Professor A. R. Bellinger of Yale University has established that they represent an anonymous bronze issue of Alexias Komnenos, Byzantine Emperor at the time of the first Crusade.¹

¹ A. R. Bellinger, *The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Coinage*, New York, 1928. The coin is of Class VIII (pl. 11, 5).