

THE FINDS NOVEMBER 1973

Pottery, by J. G. Hurst

Layer 2

1A. Base of East Anglian red ware jug of 14–15th-century character but possibly early 16th-century. Fig. 73.

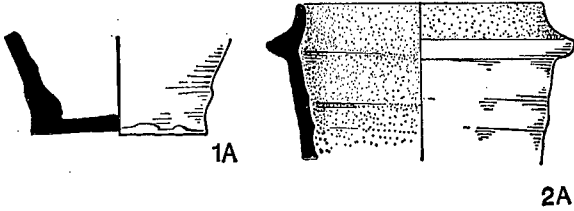


FIG. 73.—Pottery (November 1973), Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Layer 6

2A. Rim of sparsely glazed vessel burnt after breakage. Possibly East Anglian red ware of late 15th or 16th century, but could also be a later 16th-century pipkin, or even an earlier, Dutch, import. Fig. 73.

Bronze

Layer 6

1A. Very small, unidentifiable fragments of corroded bronze.

Window Glass, by S. E. Rigold

Layer 2

1A. Part of a border-strip in fairly thick (2 mm), good-quality glass; perhaps soda, rather than potash, glass, but thicker than the fine 15th-century glass that was sometimes imported unpainted. Some pitting on the exterior, but the fract shows deeper denaturing on the interior. Neatly grozed to make a rectangle 4.5 cm wide. Colourless, but painted black to leave a clear cresting of a trefoil between 2 half-trefoils, cut off at their tops, perhaps the fleurs of a stylised crown. These borders belong generally with grisaille glass, having coloured figures or emblemata, and thus to the 14th or early 15th century, rather than later. Fig. 74, a.



FIG. 74.—a, Fragment of window glass. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$. b, 'Boy-Bishop' token. Actual size.

2A. Two adjoining fragments of 2 mm thin glass, now having a slight bluish tinge, but almost completely denatured and undecorated. May be domestic and post-medieval.

'*Boy-Bishop*' Token, by S. E. Rigold

Layer 2

1A. Cast in lead-alloy; diam. 19–20 mm. Traces of channel for metal at base. *Obv.*: roughly outlined mitre with infulae, in three-quarter view, with crozier to left, crook outwards; two strokes at cardinal points in border, forming a cross, wavy scrolls in quarter (these might be read as S N S N, etc. for St. Nicholas. *Rev.*: 'sterling penny' type (long cross and three pellets in quarters), single wavy scroll in each quarter of border. This is the 'penny' size (there were also 'groats') of the token or *méreau* series, found commonly at Bury but very rarely at other East-country religious towns (there was one from St. Neots) and, beyond reasonable doubt, to be connected with the 'Boy-bishop' ceremonies that began on St. Nicholas's day. The fullest account of them, by J. B. Caldecott, in *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress* (1937), pp. 366–371, divides them into neater, legible (but not in every case earlier) and cruder, garbled or anepigraphic, groups, illustrating a 'groat' of this general complexion (No. 11) and describing 'pennies' (Nos. 19, with S N:, and 20, with scrolls on both sides, including this one). Nearly all those that he describes must be late 15th or early 16th century, though others may be a little older. (Fig. 74, b.).

Tile

Layer 2

1A. One fragment of roof-tile 130 x 40 x 40 mm thick with traces of dark brown glaze on one surface.

Animal bones, by R. T. Jones

Layer 2

Sheep. Humerus, right, humerus, left, tibia, right, radius, left (all butchered).

Pig. Humerus, right, radius, left.

Mammal. Unidentified species, vertebra fragment and scapula fragment.

Domestic Fowl. Tarsometatarsus, left, humerus, left.

Goose. Humerus, left.

Due to the small volume of material found little can be said except some of it seems to be butchered.

Drain Trench (Fig. 68, E. end, 9)

Cow. Mandible, right, butchered.

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