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46. An Early Neolithic "Floor" Discovered at Ipswich.

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No gold sun-discs have been found in Italy; but an ornamented disc of horn, recognised as a sun-disc, has been found in the Terramara of Castione.*

The Trundholm disc is dated by Dr. Sophus Müller before the year 1000 B.C. But Mr. Smith† states that Professor Montelius (in a letter) assigns it to the end of his second, or possibly to the beginning of his third, period of the Scandinavian Bronze Age, that is about 1300 B.C.

In comparing the Trundholm and the Lattoo discs it may be borne in mind that an early connection between Scandinavia and Ireland is indicated by the finding of gold lunulæ, copied from Irish examples or imported from Ireland, in Scandinavia, while bronze axe-heads recognised as belonging to types characteristic of the British Islands have been found in Scandinavia.‡ A number of amber beads probably imported from Scandinavia have been found in Ireland.§

Whatever may have been the opinion about the gold discs already in the collection, the Lattoo disc resembles so greatly the example found at Trundholm that it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that both it and they belong to the same family and were destined for the same purpose, so that the present find lends support to Mr. Smith's views concerning the Irish discs, which he put forward as long ago as 1904.

The Lattoo find is of additional importance in that now for the first time a gold disc has been found in Ireland with objects which give information as to the period to which it belongs, for the gold rings with cup-shaped ends and the bracelets are of a well-known type, which can be dated to the later portion of the Bronze Age.||

Without entering upon the question of sun worship in Ireland it is to be noted that figures representing suns are engraved upon one of the boundary stones of Dowth, co. Meath; while "evidence of the solar cult is abundant at Loughcrew; rayed suns and wheel-like figures are plentiful."¶

Ipswich: Archæology.

Moir.

An Early Neolithic "Floor" discovered at Ipswich. By J. Reid **46**
Moir.

In the July issue of MAN, 1918 (Vol. XVIII, No. 7), the present author published an account of an Early Mousterian occupation-level, with abundant remains of reindeer occurring under gravel at the site of the Electric Power Station, Constantine Road, Ipswich. His attention was directed to this discovery by the kindness of Mr. Frank Ayton, chief engineer and manager at the Power Station, and he has again to thank this gentleman for informing him of the further diggings (to provide a water tank for a new turbine engine), which have resulted in the discoveries now to be described. These new excavations have been carried out in the south-western corner of the Ipswich Recreation Ground, and are separated from the Electric Power Station by a road known as Portman's Walk. The site under description is situate at the bottom of the broad Gipping Valley, and the newly-constructed tank is placed in close contiguity to a back-water of the now canalized stream.

* Schiff-Giorgini, *Bullettino di Paleologia Italiana*, 1912, XXXVII, pp. 17-21.

† *Op. cit.*, p. 13.

‡ Montelius, *Svenska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift*, vii, pp. 133-137.

§ Coffey, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, XXX, Sec. C, pp. 85-7.

|| Coffey, *ibid.*; Montelius, *Archæologia*, 61, Pl. XVIII, Nos. 156, 159, and pp. 143, 162.

¶ See Coffey, *New Grange, etc.*, 1912, p. 54, and fig. 31, also p. 89.

During last July (1919) the author paid several visits to the Recreation Ground digging, and made notes of the following section (Fig. 1):—Commencing from the present surface of the ground there were exposed in the excavations : (a) three to four feet of moved soil—(this material must have been carted to the site in recent times to fill up a depression in the ground); (b) two to three feet of peat; (c) an occupation-level, or “floor,” six to nine inches in thickness, containing large quantities of burnt flints, a chipped and polished flint axe (Fig. 2), together with a number of mammalian bones; (d) a dark-coloured gravel (called by the workmen engaged in the digging “ballast”), with pieces of wood and peaty material in its upper portion. This gravel contained one or two humanly-fashioned flint flakes (Fig. 3) exhibiting a peculiar black staining (the

FIG. 2

Chipped and polished axe from below peat. Recreation Ground IPSWICH.

FIG. 1
DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF DEPOSITS IN RECREATION GROUND. IPSWICH. J.R.M. 1919.

interior of the flint is of a yellowish coffee colour), very little abrasion, and some extensive (?) calcareous incrustations upon their surfaces. In the gravel occurred also an inclusion of clay with roots (the author was unable to ascertain the extent of this particular deposit), and in it, according to the testimony of a reliable workman, there was found the quite unabraded and unpatinated flake of black flint illustrated in Fig. 4.

If a comparison is made of the drawing of the succession of the beds above described, with that published by the author in his former note in MAN (Vol. XVIII, No. 7, 1918; Fig. 2) it will be seen that there is a rather close resemblance, and, as the two sites are not more than three hundred yards apart, it would seem probable that the gravels seen in both diggings are portions of the

same deposit. The relic-bed underneath the peat (Fig. 1) was of a dark grey colour caused, apparently, by the very large quantities of fragments of calcined flints, and other

burnt material occurring at this horizon. The peat, especially towards its base, was found to be very rich in molluscan remains, and these, together with the mammalian

bones, were found also at some depth in the underlying gravel. But though this was the case the author does not wish to infer that these remains are necessarily of the age of the gravel itself. He thinks it more probable that the specimens belong to the occupation level upon the surface of the gravel, and that, owing to a slight amount of water-action of some kind, there has been a resorting of the upper portion of this deposit. Fortunately, a "dateable" flint implement was found in the surface of the gravel underlying the peat. This specimen is made of grey flint, is not rolled nor patinated, and represents a well-recognised type of early Neolithic axe of the chipped and polished variety (Fig. 2). Two

flakes found by the author in a heap of gravel taken from the digging have already been mentioned. One of them (Fig. 3) possesses a faceted striking-platform,

FIG. 5
Polished bone point
from below peat
Recreation Ground.
IPSWICH.

and bears upon its upper surface truncated flake-scars demonstrating that it was struck from a previously-prepared core of flint. These flakes, which appear to be

of the Mousterian order, are almost certainly more ancient than the Neolithic axe above described. The unabraded flake (Fig. 4) recovered from an inclusion of clay in the gravel (Fig. 1) is of the nature of a blade. It exhibits signs of use at one end and its form is very similar to continental examples from Les Eyzies, Laugerie Basse, and elsewhere. The only other implement recovered from the Recreation Ground site is a polished bone point (Fig. 5) made from the ulna of a large red deer. This specimen was found in some of the material from the excavation, and, by its condition, would appear to have been derived from the peat. A small piece of pottery was discovered near the bone point, and Mr. Reginald Smith has kindly given the author the following opinion upon it:—"The pottery " seems to have wheel marks outside, and although rough is hard-baked, harder " than the early Iron age material generally is, so say transition to Roman, and the " bone (point) may well be contemporary."

The mammalian bones were sent to Professor Arthur Keith, F.R.S., who, with his usual kindness, examined them and reported that the following animals were represented:—Horse (two kinds, large and small), ox (one variety large enough to be *Bos primigenius*), red deer (very large), large dog (? wolf), pig, and sheep. The two last-mentioned animals were sparingly represented, and the horse bones had in many cases been smashed up, apparently for the extraction of marrow. A sample of the peat and of the underlying Neolithic stratum were sent to Mr. A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., who, with Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., have supplied the author with the following list of mollusca, Mrs. E. M. Reid, F.L.S., being responsible for the list of plant remains which is now published. It is needless for the author to say how very grateful he is to these investigators for the trouble they have taken in this matter, and for supplying him with the most valuable part of this note.

REPORT ON THE NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA. By A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., and B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., etc.

The Holocene deposits of Suffolk have received but scant attention, and it was therefore a matter of satisfaction when Mr. J. Reid Moir informed us of these excavations and solicited help in working out the material. He kindly sent a large sample of the peat as well as a series of shells which he had collected. A sample from the gravel was also sent, which obviously had been a hearth site. It contained many small burnt flints, fragments of charcoal, as well as vegetable *débris* and shells. From these three sources we are able to record thirty-eight species, but by a curious coincidence the number of species from both the gravel and the peat is identical, viz., thirty-one.

LIST OF SPECIES.

					Peat.	Gravel.
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	—	×
<i>Polita nitidula</i> (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	—	×
<i>Arion</i> , sp.	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Pyramidula rotundata</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	—	×
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Hygromia hispida</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Helicigona lapicida</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	—
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Helix nemoralis</i> , Linn.	-	-	-	-	—	×
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Succinea Pfeifferi</i> , Rossm.	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Carychium minimum</i> , Müll.	-	-	-	-	—	×

					Peat.	Gravel.
<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	—	×
<i>Acroloscus lacustris</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Limnæa pereger</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>palustris</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>truncatula</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>stagnalis</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Planorbis albus</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>crista</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>carinatus</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	—
„ <i>umbilicatus</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	—
„ <i>vortex</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>leucostoma</i> , Millet	-	-	-	-	×	—
„ <i>contortus</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>fontanus</i> (Lightf.)	-	-	-	-	×	—
<i>Physa fontinalis</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	—
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>leachii</i> (Shepp.)	-	-	-	-	—	×
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>cristata</i> , Müll.	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Anodonta</i> , sp.	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Sphærium corneum</i> (Linn.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>subtruncatum</i> , Malm.	-	-	-	-	×	—
„ <i>casertanum</i> (Poli)	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>milium</i> , Held	-	-	-	-	×	×
„ <i>pusillum</i> (Gmel.)	-	-	-	-	×	×

The *Pisidia* were all dwarfed.

All the species are known to be living in Suffolk and none calls for particular comment.

The importance of these examples is enhanced by the occurrence of associated human relics and the shells from the gravel can be assigned to the Neolithic period.

The facies of both series would lead one to assume that the climate was similar to that of to-day.

REPORT ON THE PLANTS.

A few seeds and other vegetable remains which were obtained during the washing of the material were submitted to Mrs. E. M. Reid, F.L.S., and were identified as follows:—

From the peat:—

Carex pulicaria, Linn.
Scirpus lacustris, Linn.
Ranunculus acris? Linn.
Caltha palustris, Linn.
Myrcophyllum verticillatum, Linn.
Oenanthe crocata, Linn.
 „ *pimpinelloides*, Linn.
Erica cinerea, Linn.
Meryanthes trifoliata, Linn.

From the gravel:—

Potamogeton, sp.
Scirpus lacustris, Linn.

Enanthe crocata, Linn.

„ *phellandrium*, Lam.

Ajuga reptans, Linn.

Alnus, sp.

Quercus?

Mrs. Reid notes: "All show marsh conditions. The specimen recorded as " *Quercus* ' is, perhaps, a fragment of an abortive acorn which might either have " grown beside a marsh or been carried into it."

It would appear from the evidence supplied by this digging in the Ipswich Recreation Ground that (a) the peat-bed is a comparatively recent accumulation; (b) the occupation level underlying the peat is referable to an early stage of the Neolithic period, and (c) the subjacent gravel—the base of which was not reached in the excavations—is of pre-Neolithic date, and contains flint flakes of the kind generally known as Mousterian. In an inclusion of clay in the gravel a quite unabraded flint flake was found, and the appearance of this specimen is comparable with many others known to be of Upper Palæolithic age. Thus, within an area of a few hundred yards at this Ipswich site, there have been found specimens referable to a number of prehistoric cultures ranging from an early Mousterian "floor," with abundant remains of reindeer [MAN, 1918, 7] to the Early Neolithic, and even later times.

Africa: Duodecimal System.

Malcolm.

Short Notes on the Numerals of the Egháp and Bali Tribes, 47 Cameroons Province, West Africa. By L. W. G. Malcolm.

The material on which this paper is based was collected at the town of Bagam (Cameroons Province, West Africa) in 1917, when I was able to obtain a certain amount of information concerning the Egháp and Bali tribes. I am now engaged in preparing material for publication concerning the former, which will appear in due course. In the case of the Balis I have obtained a certain amount of information from a small book published in 1915.* This was obtained from my interpreter who was formerly a teacher in the Mission School in Bali itself. I have retained the original orthographical signs as this work is not likely to be very widely known. In some cases the words have had to be slightly altered. As a rule the *b* in *n'dab* is usually softened into *p*.

In a later paper I propose to show the influence that the Bali tribe has had on the tribes of the southern part of Adamawa, both as regards their language and material cultures. This tribe, which is of admittedly Sudanese origin, was driven south by the Fulani invaders from the north, and after many adventures settled in their present location several years ago.

The Eghap in making any calculations always use ten as their unit. As a mechanical aid they have small bundles of sticks, which are tied into fifties or hundreds. For the purpose of trade ten is always called a "tally." Thus thirty of anything is always said to be "three tally" or "tally n'keyet." Very large numbers are rarely if ever spoken of, and my interpreter gave me the words for ten and one hundred thousand.

In the Bali language the word *kwatad* is made up from *kúa* (*kwa*) which represents four, and *tad*, which is the old form of *ted*, for three. To define seven the Balis usually show four fingers on one hand and three on the other. *N'gom* is the

* *Grundzüge einer Grammatik der Balisprache*, 1915.