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Devon), and those in which the county farm was paid in blanch in 1155 (i. e., Kent, Surrey, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Staffordshire), demonstrate a regular distribution: two compact blocks in eastern and western England. This is in contrast to the counties for which no Pipe Roll records remain for 1155 (i. e., Hampshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire, Rutland and Derbyshire), or for which the payment method of the county farm was not specified for 1155 (i. e., Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex). This distribution coincides fairly well with the political geography of the "anarchy", which was recently expounded by Dr. Edmund King (*T. R. H. S.*, 1984). According to him, even in the "anarchy", the eastern and western regions in England were effectively controlled by King Stephen and Empress Matilda, respectively. If these facts are taken into account, the conclusion might be that, even in the "anarchy", the eastern counties continued to account for the county farm in Stephen's Exchequer, probably at Westminster, while the western counties paid into Empress Matilda's Exchequer probably at Bristol.

### The Reconstruction of Dietary Patterns from Faunal Remains Excavated from a Former *Daimyō's* Residence in *Tokyo*

Junya Sakurai

Numerous faunal remains have been excavated from many modern age sites in Tokyo. With the increased excavation activity, several aspects of dietary patterns in the Edo era have been identified.

At the Azabudai site in Minato-ku, Tokyo, many fish bones and shells have been excavated from refuse pits. These are the remains of food consumed by residents of the site, on which had stood the official residences of two daimyō, the Uesugi and Inaba, in the Edo era. The remains are of two main types: one is exemplified by red sea-bream bones and abalone shells, traditionally exchanged as gifts among the daimyō and other members of the upper classes; the other is mainly sardine bones and corbicula shells, which were widely consumed among the inhabitants of Edo. This shows that the residents of the site represented all social classes, from daimyō to servant. Servants were chosen from among farmers and city people to provide domestic services.

The backbones of tuna at the site were excavated only from pits dating

form the latter half of the eighteenth century. Historical sources from the Edo era suggest that tuna was not a major seafood before the middle of the eighteenth century. However, with the development of fishing technology and the expansion of the city population in the latter half of the eighteenth century, tuna became an important source of protein among the inhabitants of the city. This coincidence of archaeological and historical evidence is a good example of how one can reconstruct cultural history with the co-operation of archaeology and history.