

per cent. of the rim shapes were of the "dished" type, the remainder were "roll rims". Charcoal was much in evidence and a number of large pieces of the clay kiln was found, but previous disturbance had left nothing in its original position. No small finds, coins or any datable evidence came to light.

The areas of least disturbance were found to be underneath the largest tree roots which had prevented casual excavations. From immediately beneath the large roots six complete sections of pots were found. These will be reconstructed and housed in Derby Museum. The pots are of a good shape but too thick and heavy for the size. The "wasters" consisted of those which had collapsed in the firing and those with large flakes off the side of the body due to air bubbles in the clay.

The evidence so far collected suggests that the kiln had been one of the common "updraught" type, constructed in a hollow excavated for it and the heat supplied through a flue from the stoke hole. It is likely that more than one kiln was in use and further excavations may yield evidence of this.

On rising ground above the kiln area, trenching revealed a small cobbled area with post holes on each side; this we believe may have been the entrance to a potter's hut.

STONE AGE RELICS FROM THE HARTINGTON DISTRICT.

By J. WILFRID JACKSON, D.Sc., F.S.A., F.G.S.

SOME time ago the Curator of the Buxton Museum asked me to classify a collection of stone and flint implements obtained from the neighbourhood of Hartington Moor Farm by the late Mr. T. T. Wager who had bequeathed them to the museum. They represent the careful work of some twenty years collecting.

The farm lies about half a mile to the north-west of Hartington Station on the Buxton-Ashbourne railway. Lean Low with its tumulus lies to the north-east of the farm and other tumuli are in the vicinity.

Mr. Wager was a keen observer and never missed an opportunity of picking up any curious stones during his work as a farmer and cultivator of the land. His keenness in this respect should be an encouragement to other local farmers to miss no chance of adding to our knowledge of prehistoric man in the Derbyshire uplands.

The various finds in the Wager collection include a perforated stone-hammer, stone and flint axe-heads, hammer-stones, flint arrow-heads, scrapers, knives and chippings.

The perforated stone-hammer is made from a water-worn ovoid flattened pebble of hard sandstone and measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the shaft-hole is countersunk on each flattened surface (hour-glass perforation). The two ends are much battered by use.

One polished stone-axe is made from a fine-grained igneous rock, basalt or dolerite. It now measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and is about two-thirds its full size, the butt-end being lost. The breakage is an old one and about two inches appears to be missing. The axe has a curved cutting-edge and the side-edges are flattened.

Another stone-axe is made from a volcanic ash, probably from the Langdales, in the Lake District. Its full size is unknown as the surface and both ends have had flakes struck off. There are traces of a smooth surface and of flattening of the side-edges. Its present size is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A third specimen is a flaked axe of flint measuring about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide near the cutting-edge: the thickness at this point is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. The axe has been re-flaked several times and now tapers to a pointed butt. In its present state it resembles an old type. Flint axes are rare in Derbyshire and no doubt many flint and stone axes were still used in the Bronze Age.

A fourth example is the anterior part of a flint axe with traces of polish near the cutting-edge which is curved. The rest of the surface is flaked and the edges

are sharp, not flattened, as in the others. The present size is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Among the hammer-stones are the following: a rounded pebble of gritstone with much battered surface measuring 3 ins. x 3 ins. x 2 ins.; a smooth rounded pebble of quartzite much battered at one end, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x 3 ins. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; a small waterworn ovate pebble of hard sandstone, battered at one end, and measuring 3 ins. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; a small waterworn pebble of quartzite, much battered at one end, measuring 2 ins. x 2 ins. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; a flattened ovate waterworn pebble of quartzite, much battered at both ends and on one flat surface, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; part of a large smooth pebble of quartzite measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., battered around the break. There are two other small hammer-stones, one of dark quartzite, the other of reddish quartzite. Other interesting specimens are a small pebble of hard ironstone with lower flat surface polished and upper surface showing evidence of having been worked as if to accommodate a handle, the size being $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; a flattened ovate fragment of a large pebble of sandstone with smoothed surface, probably used as a whetstone, size $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; a rectangular piece of hard sandstone with smooth flat surface, used as a whetstone, size $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Some of the pebbles may have been picked up from the soil overlying the limestone in these parts — the remains of ancient glacial drift — and then made into hammer-stones for making axes and other implements. On the other hand, it is possible that they were brought into the district from some distant area, perhaps the river-gravels of the Trent or elsewhere. The quartzites are strikingly like those chosen by the Old Stone Age cave-dwellers of Creswell to make their implements. Many axes, hammer-stones, whetstones, etc., of similar character have been found at Hindlow and are in the Buxton Museum.

Of the smaller implements of flint in the Wager collection there are some thirty horseshoe-shaped scrapers and others of a round type of various sizes ranging from about two inches to less than an inch in length and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in breadth. All are most beautifully chipped to a rounded bevelled edge at one end and occasionally along the side-edges. They would serve as implements for scraping the skins of animals. Some were probably inserted into a handle of wood or bone. Scrapers of similar type seem to occur abundantly on some ancient sites, as at Middleton Moor and elsewhere in Derbyshire, as well as on the Yorkshire Wolds, Sussex Downs, etc., all important settlement areas where pasturage for cattle and sheep was available.

Among the numerous worked flint flakes in the collection are many that have been trimmed by fine chipping along one or both edges and thus converted into knives. Some are beautifully worked all over one convex face, and one example has a cutting-edge formed by slight grinding along both faces. This unusual type is just over two inches long and the shape resembles a narrow duck's bill. Other knives are leaf-shaped or triangular and measure just over one inch to two and three-quarters of an inch.

Of flint arrow-heads there are several types, all most intricately worked on both flat faces. Eight are leaf-shaped and range in length from one to one and a half inches. The two largest and one of the smallest of these are pointed at both ends and could be used either way up. Nine are tanged and possess double barbs: they are similar in size to those of leaf-shape. There are two with a single barb only. All the arrow-heads are extremely thin and show remarkable skill in their manufacture. Like the scrapers, flint arrow-heads have been found in some numbers in the neighbourhood of Middleton-by-Youlgreave.

The presence of flint axes and other implements of this material in Derbyshire is extremely interesting, as, flint not being a local stone, it implies that these implements or the raw material were imported from the east or south of England where flint-bearing chalk occurs. It further suggests trading activities of some kind. The same applies to the axes of non-local, especially those made from the fine volcanic ash of the Langdale area of the

Lake District, of which I have identified several from Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire and Lancashire.

Scrapers, arrow-heads, etc., of flint are difficult to date precisely as they continued in use in later times. Probably many belong to the Brone Age, especially the tanged and barbed types of arrow-heads. Some have been recorded from the round barrows or Bronze Age burial mounds of Derbyshire.

The occurrence of all these implements on sites like Hartington Moor indicates the former presence of a community of herdsmen. The Neolithic people were essentially cattlemen and bred a few sheep, and on the limestone of Derbyshire they would find plenty of good pasturage. They probably lived on undisturbed for centuries.

NOTE ON A PERFORATED STONE HAMMER FOUND AT CHELMORTON.

By J. WILFRID JACKSON, D.Sc., F.S.A., F.G.S.

EARLY in September, 1952, Mr. Morgan, the Librarian at the Buxton Library, brought for my opinion a well-made perforated stone hammer which had been found at Chelmorton, Derbyshire, by Mr. S. Swindell, a local resident. The implement is of sandstone and measures 5 ins. in length and 2 ins. in width. It is made from a flattened stone. The shaft-hole is countersunk on each flattened surface (hour-glass perforation).

With the above was found the butt end of a polished stone axe made from volcanic ash of the Langdale district of Lakeland. It is similar to others found at Tunstead and Hindlow. In its present state it is less than 2 ins. long and a little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad.

Nearby the above two implements was found part of a Roman quern.

All three were found within the nine to twelve inches of clay and stones below a soilcap of about nine inches.