129. Clowne, market cross.

77. Darley, 10th century cross-shaft, formerly at The Holt, Two Dales. First recorded as found at Burley Fields farm, but exact details of its discovery are lacking, *D.A.J.*, LVII (1936). T. E. Routh noted that the hilly district around Bakewell must have been rich in Anglian crosses, *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937). On the advice of R. W. P. Cockerton, the Ministry gave permission for this cross-shaft to be removed to Bakewell churchyard.

63. Edale Cross, probably medieval and a Peak Forest boundary mark. See J. C. Cox, *Memorials of Old Derbyshire*. The date "1610" may be a surveyor's mark as suggested by G. H. B. Ward, *Clarion Ramblers' Handbook*.

71. Eyam, churchyard cross. Anglian, 8th century. The finest of the Derbyshire crosses. *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937).

111. Foolow, village cross. Restored in modern times.

31. Holmesfield, Fox Lane crosses, Ramsley Moor. Probably 14th century.

64. Holmesfield, Lady's Cross. 460 yds. west of Barbrook Bridge. Beauchief Abbey records refer to certain of these Holmesfield crosses as boundary marks.

109. Hope, two cross-shafts in the churchyard. One is Danish of the late 10th century style. *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937).

33. Shirland and Higham, market cross at Higham. Probably in part 15th century but it has been damaged and re-erected. *D.A.J.*, LV (1934).

6. Wheston Cross. A wayside cross of the late 14th century. Repaired several times. *D.A.J.*, LVII (1936).

RECENT FINDS OF ANIMAL REMAINS IN THE MIDDLE TRENT VALLEY GRAVELS

By D. BRAMWELL.

FOUR of the bones were recovered by the excavator of the Hilton Gravel Company at their workings at Egginton, Derbyshire. They consist of the tine of a Red Deer antler, the mid-shaft portion of the humerus of a deer or small ox, and a metatarsal and humerus of the Urus or giant ox, a species much larger than modern cattle. The Red Deer and smaller ox remains may be dismissed as of fairly recent origin as the humerus showed a cut surface which had evidently been made with a metal tool, whilst the antler tine was of comparatively small size. Both these bones may be attributed to the Bronze or Early Iron Ages. They appear to have originated in the overburden and not from the gravel containing the Urus bones.

The section at Egginton, as supplied to me by Mr. F. W. Munslow, was as follows:

1. Very thin layer of turf.
2. Red clay, approx. 2 ft. thick.
3. Yellow sand, approx. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick.
4. Black river bed deposit with Urus bones, 2 ft. thick so far as the excavation has proceeded.

The Urus bones still have quantities of the dark sand and gravel (the river bed deposit) adhering to them, and I noted the presence of rootlets and other vegetable material in a sample taken from inside the shaft of the humerus. The great interest in these bones is that the Urus (*Bos primigenius*), is usually associated with a temperate or warm phase of the Pleistocene geological period, and the animal is considered to have been a forest-dweller. It seems likely then that these dark sands and gravels were laid down by the ancient Trent during a late warm phase of the Pleistocene Period, and, coupled with other evidence, from Allenton and elsewhere, it can fairly confidently be assumed that they belong to the Eemian or Last Interglacial phase, the middle portion of which is dated at about 100,000 years before the present. The Allenton animal remains were reported on by Arnold-Bemrose, 1896,[1] and consisted of much of the skeleton of a hippopotamus, also elephas species and rhinoceros species. The circumstances of stratification closely resemble the section at Egginton and there is little doubt that the two sets of gravel are roughly contemporary. The well-preserved hippopotamus skeleton is on view at the Derby museum.

Regarding identification, there is a great similarity between bones of the Urus and those of a large extinct bison known as *Bison priscus,* a magnificent animal which also lived in the more temperate phases of the Pleistocene Period. The bones of this animal have occurred at a number of sites in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire Pennines and seem far more common than the Urus. I have compared the Egginton bones with dimensions in Reynolds' *Pleistocene Mammalia,*[2] and also with those given by Hopwood[3] for the Brundon, Suffolk, fauna, whilst Dr. J. W. Jackson has also given confirmatory opinion on the bones. The best recent summary on the significance of Pleistocene fauna is found in Sutcliffe, in his report on the Eemian remains (Last Interglacial), from Joint Mitnor Cave, Devon, and other sites.[4]

In addition to the Egginton bones, there is also an interesting antler of a very robust form of Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), from a gravel pit at Stretton, near Burton-on-Trent. This specimen is said to have been found "with other bones" about the year 1955, but the stratification is unknown. This large form of Red Deer is well-known from Pleistocene deposits of both temperate and cold origin, but it should be noted that it is regarded as a woodland rather than a tundra species.

Some Measurements of the Bones.

Bos primigenius, left metatarsal, Egginton, Derbyshire.

Extreme length	305 mm.
Width at proximal end	72
Width at mid-shaft	47
Width at junction of shaft with epiphysis	74
Width at condyles	80

[1] H. H. Arnold-Bemrose, "Discovery of Mammalian Remains in the Old River Gravels of the Derwent near Derby", *Q.J. Geol. Soc.*, LII (1896).
[2] S. H. Reynolds, "The Bovidae", in *British Pleistocene Mammalia, Palaeontographical Society Monograph,* 1939.
[3] A. T. Hopwood, "Excavations at Brundon, Suffolk. Part II, Fossil Mammals", *P.P.S.*, V (1939).
[4] A. Sutcliffe, "Joint Mitnor Cave, Buckfastleigh", *Trans. Torquay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, XIII (1960).

Bos primigenius, distal half of a left humerus, Egginton.

Transverse width of trochlea	105 mm.

Cervus elaphus, right antler, Stretton, nr. Burton-on-Trent.

Circumference of beam above the burr	8½ in.
Lower side length of trez tine	12½ in.

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To Mr. T. J. Handley of the Hilton Gravel Co. for his service in securing the specimens from Egginton, so that they could be identified and recorded.

SOME POTTERY FRAGMENTS FROM THE ROMAN CAMP AT PENTRICH

By S. O. KAY.

IN 1945, before Castle Hill Camp, South Wingfield (better known as Pentrich Camp) became a scheduled ancient monument, and when opencast coal mining on Coneygrey Farm seemed imminent, permission was obtained to cut a small trench in order to obtain, if possible, some stratified datable evidence for the occupation of the site in Roman times.

A trench, 3 ft. wide, was cut for a length of 15 ft. from the vallum on the east side towards the centre. The Roman "occupation level" was met at a depth of about 2 ft. 6 in. from the present surface and rested immediately on undisturbed brown subsoil. The pottery illustrated came from this level which was marked by charcoal fragments and a thin dirty soil layer below clean silt. Also on this occupation layer were a number of very corroded nails, the oxidised remains of a ligula or small bronze spoon and the powdered remains of a fibula.

A stone-lined posthole and what may have been a "sleeper" trench had been cut into the undisturbed subsoil, but the limited extent of the excavation did not indicate the nature of any probable structure. About half-way along the trench was a small area with reddened earth from burning, and crossing the trench at this point was a single line of roughly squared stones, about 4 in. square and 1 in. thick, resting on each other in the manner of a diagonal course. One of the squared "stones" was found to be a piece from the body of a large amphora. This line of "placed stones" was parallel to the side of the vallum and seems to be similar to the layers of stones found during Mr. Smithard's excavations in 1911.

It was noticed that the nature of the soil at Pentrich had an extremely deleterious effect on both pottery and metals. Fragments of pottery had to be allowed to dry out thoroughly before they could be handled and the small bronze objects had powdered almost completely.

Whether or not there was any earlier or subsequent occupation of this Camp site can only be proved satisfactorily by extensive excavation of the defensive