

<i>Bos primigenius</i> , distal half of a left humerus, Egginton.		
Transverse width of trochlea		105 mm.
<i>Cervus elaphus</i> , right antler, Stretton, nr. Burton-on-Trent.		
Circumference of beam above the burr		8½ in.
Lower side length of trez tine		12½ in.

Acknowledgements.

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

ditch system but the indication, from this small cutting, seems to be that the camp was only in use for a short period and the pottery could well fit within the range of A.D. 70 to 100 and be quite closely tied to the making of the Roman road which passes the camp on the east.

Description of Pottery (Fig. 12).

1. Lid fragment in sandy grey ware with dark grey surface. Probably from "rustic ware" jar.
2. Rim and base (reconstructed) in brick red ware. Very thin and friable. Found in conjunction with fragments of "rustic ware" and Samian Form 27 (no. 6).
3. "Bead and Roll" rim of cream mortaria.
4. Rim of small jar in sandy grey ware with dark grey surface and incised groove below rim.

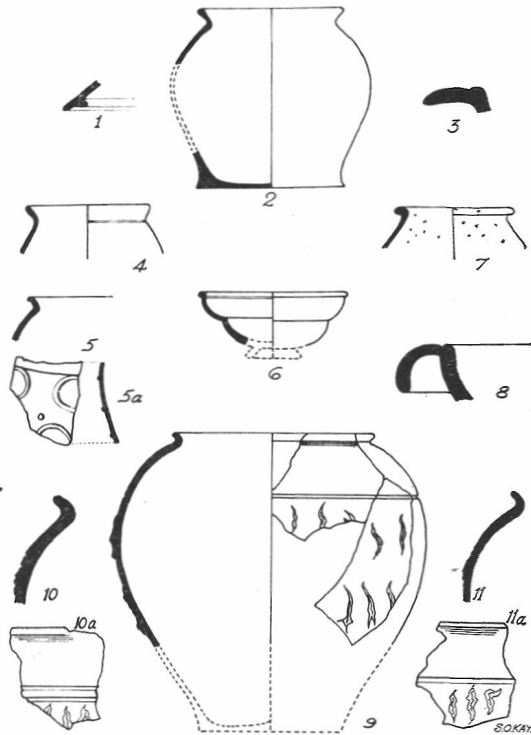


FIG. 12. Pottery from Pentrich Camp (4).

- 5-5a. Rim and body fragment in chalky grey ware with barbotine slip decoration of raised rings and dots.
6. Fragments of Samian, Form 27 (reconstructed) with internal groove below rim. The groove appears in vessels dated to before A.D. 100.
7. Rim in orange red ware with dark grey core and with dark specks of grit in the matrix.

8. Overhanging rim of bowl in coarse orange red ware, found in conjunction with fragments of "rustic ware".
9. Rim and body fragments (reconstructed) in sandy grey ware with dark grey surface and linear rustication. See type II in F. H. Thompson's appendix on the "Typology, Dating and Distribution of 'Rustic Ware' in Great Britain" in his report on "A Romano-British Pottery Kiln at North Hykeham, Lincolnshire". (*Antiquaries Journal*, XXXVIII, 1958.)
- 10-10a. Rim of sandy grey "rustic ware" jar of heavier make and with a double groove on the shoulder.
- 11-11a. Similar to no. 9 with a single shoulder groove and linear rustication, in sandy grey ware with dark grey surface.

A ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT ALPORT HILL, ASHLEYHAY

By JOHN LOMAS.

THE site is in the area immediately around the Triangulation Station erected by the Ordnance Survey on Alport Hill (Grid Ref. SK 306516). It is mentioned as being on the likely line of a Roman road from Little Chester to Buxton.¹ At an altitude of just over 1,000 ft. above sea level, there are unrestricted views in all directions. The soil is very light sandy, over sandstone; there is a spring of good water within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and also at about the same distance there is a disused lead mine shaft (marked on O.S. 6-in. map as a well). Flint scrapers of Bronze Age type have been found on ploughed land within 100 yds. of the site. The surface indications were a small narrow mound or bank about 2 ft. high, 30 ft. long and 8 ft. wide, and a concentration of sherds of pottery of Romano-British type, found on the ploughed land immediately to the east of the mound and apparently derived from the ploughed away part of it.² On the edge of the slope to the south of the site there is a low bank which has been the subject of comment and enquiry but which consists of the decayed remains of couch grass (*Triticum Repens*) carted from the ploughed portion of the field in recent times. Permission to excavate was given by Mr. S. Fletcher, the owner, and Mr. Bates, the occupier; the work was carried out by the writer assisted by Mr. G. Cooper and Miss M. Dear, to all of whom he would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks. The finds are in the keeping of the writer.

A trench 3 ft. wide was cut through the mound from east to west (A-B) and extending 8 ft. beyond its western edge (Figs. 13-14). Afterwards the whole of the mound was removed in strips 3 ft. wide parallel to the first trench, down to the undisturbed subsoil. The mound was found to consist of a mass of stones of varying size mixed with black sandy soil containing much

¹ *Derbyshire Countryside*, April 1937, 86-7.

² *D.A.J.*, LXXV (1955), 152.