

Richards, of Silverdale, Newcastle under Lyme, for permission to examine and publish the implement.

2. The blade fragment of a damaged stone adze was found,² in November 1934, at a depth of 2 ft. at the back of the farmhouse at Cubley Carr Farm, Cubley, by Mr. Albert Fradley. The adze, which had been fractured across the middle, has flattened sides, a high back, and a sharp, rounded blade. The existing dimensions are 3.5 in. long, 2.5 in. wide, and 1.1 in. thick. It is probably made of a banded siltstone. Now in the Hanley Museum, Stoke-on-Trent, accession number 98.35.

3. Two bronze implements, a flanged axe and a palstave, which were found in the mid-19th century near Somershall (the modern Somersal Herbert), Doveridge, were described and illustrated by Francis Redfern in his various works on Uttoxeter.³ Both passed from his collection to that of J. R. B. Masefield, of Cheadle, Staffs., and were later loaned to the Hanley Museum. While on loan the flanged axe was stolen,⁴ and not recovered, and in 1931 the palstave was purchased by the museum with the rest of the Masefield collection.

The flanged axe, which is described in the text as a "hatchet-shaped celt", can be correctly identified from the illustration.⁵ It was "picked out of the bank by the side of an old road at Somershall", and was 5 in. long, 2.75 in. across the blade, and weighed 7 oz.

The palstave was "dug up in the course of draining operations" near Somershall. It is a small implement with a damaged, narrow, thick-sectioned blade, with strong medial and lateral ridges, and a broken loop. The dimensions are 5.5 in. long, and 2.25 in. across the blade. Hanley Museum⁶ accession number 39.31.

NOTES ON ROMAN LEAD MINING

By R. W. P. COCKERTON

FOLLOWING a lecture on "The Port Ways of Derbyshire", Mrs. Hazlehurst, a member of the Society, referred to a pig of lead that had been found in Cromford churchyard. As this is not well known, the account of its discovery merits quotation:¹

Roman Ingots dug up — Sexton's Discovery in Churchyard

In digging a grave, the sexton of Cromford Parish Church, Derbyshire, unearthed two massive lead ingots, or pigs of lead, which are supposed to date from the time of the Roman occupation.

² *Trans. N. Staffs. Field Club*, LXIX (1934-5), 78.

³ *J. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, XXIX (1873), 266; F. Redfern, *History and Antiquities of Uttoxeter*, 2nd ed., 1886, 45. The details of the findspots are only recorded in the manuscripts of the second edition in the William Salt Library, Stafford.

⁴ *Trans. N. Staffs. Field Club*, LXI (1926-7), 146.

⁵ I am indebted to Miss L. F. Chitty for drawing my attention to this.

⁶ I am grateful to the curator for permission to publish these objects.

¹ *J. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, XXV N.S. (1919), 268.

Of pure smelted lead the ingots are roughly cast in rectangular moulds and bear the Roman numerals XXX and XV. They are respectively in size 2 ft. by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 in., and 19 in. by 5 in. by 4 in. Together they weigh over 2 cwt.

In the district where they were found a hoard of copper coins of the Lower Empire was discovered about 50 years ago and in 1777 an ingot of lead inscribed "to the memory of the Emperor Hadrian". This ingot is now in the British Museum.

From their dimensions and markings these seem to be similar in character to the Roman type pig of lead from Carsington.² Their discovery close to the ford at Cromford tends to reinforce the suggestion that the Hereward Street was the route by which lead was carried to the north-east in Roman times.³ The Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey gives the location as "area centred SK 29975712".

He also records that early mine workings were discovered by engineers prospecting for lead when driving a 9 ft. by 8 ft. drift at a 16° incline into Riber Hill from Starkholmes. Some of the workings were thought by S. O. Kay to be Roman. One vertical shaft about 1 ft. 6 in. with neatly squared corners was striking in comparison with the rougher work of more recent periods.

More may now be said about the probable name of the lessee of the imperial lead mines in Derbyshire, if his identity with the lessee of those in the Mendips be accepted.⁴ Two dies were used for stamping the abbreviated names of the lessee on the group of four pigs of lead found at Green Ore, near Wells, in 1956.⁵ The originals have now been examined by R. P. Wright:

1. One is complete and shorter reading TI CL $\widehat{\text{TRIF}}$ (as already published).
2. The second die, of greater height, can be restored from the partial incuse stamps on the left end of one pig (d) and the right end of another (c), thus reading TI.C(L). $\widehat{\text{TRIFER}}$ (NA).

AN ANGLO-SAXON POT FROM DRAKELOW

By R. G. HUGHES

ANGLO-SAXON pottery is relatively rare in south Derbyshire. The last recorded discovery was in 1866 when a 6th century urnfield was found during excavations for the Derby-Ashby railway-line to the south of King's Newton. The urns were published and illustrated in the *Reliquary* (IX, 1868).

This miniature pot was found by workmen, who were excavating gravel

² *D.A.J.*, LXXIII (1953), 110.

³ *D.A.J.*, LXXX (1960), 79.

⁴ *D.A.J.*, LXXIX (1959), 88-96.

⁵ *J.R.S.*, LII (1962), 194. For TRIFERNA see *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, XV, 2467.