

Derby Assembly Rooms, Market place.
 Holmesfield. Ramsley Moor. Fox Lane Crosses.
 Derby. St Mary's Bridge Chapel. This will be taken
 off the list when it becomes fully ecclesiastical.
 Tideswell. Wheston Cross.
 Winfield Manor ruins. South Winfield.
 Guardianship Class.
 Arbor Low and associated tumulus, Gib Hill.
 Eyam Moor. Circle and associated tumulus.
 Beeley, West Moor. Hob Hurst's House (tumulus
 with annular bank).
 Transferred from the Duchy of Lancaster.
 Peak Castle, Castleton.
 Further Monuments passed for scheduling.
 Grindlow. Long Low tumulus.
 Over Haddon. Grind Low (tumulus).
 Bakewell. Tumulus on Burton Moor.
 Beeley. One-arch bridge.
 Mackworth Castle, Mackworth near Derby.

The undersigned ventures to ask members of the Society for their assistance in keeping a watch over the antiquities of the County. Letters on the subject will receive early attention. Thanks are offered to those who have already helped in this way.

THOMAS L. TUDOR,
 County Correspondent.

SOME ROMAN POTTERY FROM DUFFIELD.

(See illustration).

During the last year or two, a quantity of Roman pottery has been unearthed by Mr. A. P. Westnidge in Mr. C. P. Stevenson's garden at the Knoll, Duffield, and in the surrounding area.¹ The purpose of this note is to

¹ I must take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Westnidge for the facilities that he has afforded me for studying the material discovered by him. Regarding the *site* it will be sufficient to refer to Mr. F. Williamson's note in this Society's *Journal* for 1931, p. 107 ff.

draw attention to the predominating pottery-type, of which figs. 1-3 exhibit the principal variations in rim-section. The pots have two main characteristics, an internal flange for a lid, and a somewhat unusual texture—smooth but gritty, and of a medieval rather than Roman appearance; their colour is usually though not invariably grey, and they are occasionally bright red in the fracture.

The type, though commonest near Derby, for example at Little Chester¹ as well as at Duffield, is sparsely but widely distributed over northern England; in the far west, the fort at Watercrook² in Westmorland has produced several examples (*c.f.* fig. 5), as have the less remote forts of Ilkley,³ and Slack⁴ (where the excavators were puzzled by the medieval appearance of the ware); south of Derby, however, I have only met with one example, though enquiry would doubtless reveal more. Most important for our purpose are examples from Margidunum,⁵ and from the settlement outside the fort at Housesteads on Hadrian's Wall⁶ (fig. 4); at each site the examples of our type come from strata attributable without question to the first half of the fourth century.

The significance of this date will be seen if we apply it to the Slack specimen, for it conflicts directly with the date suggested by the excavators for the evacuation of the fort (A.D. 140 at the latest); however, Mr. Eric Birley, F.S.A. informs me that in the Tolson Memorial Museum at Huddersfield two or three vessels of another early fourth century type⁷ are represented; it seems best to assume

¹ *Cf. Journal of Roman Studies*, XVI, p. 222.

² To be published in a forthcoming volume of the Cumberland and Westmorland *Transactions*.

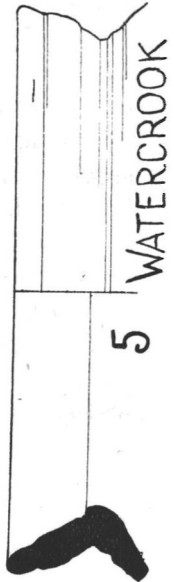
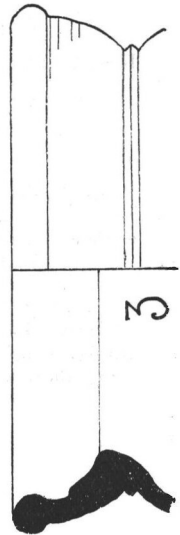
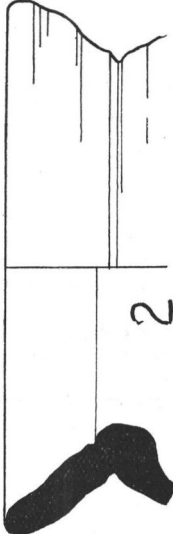
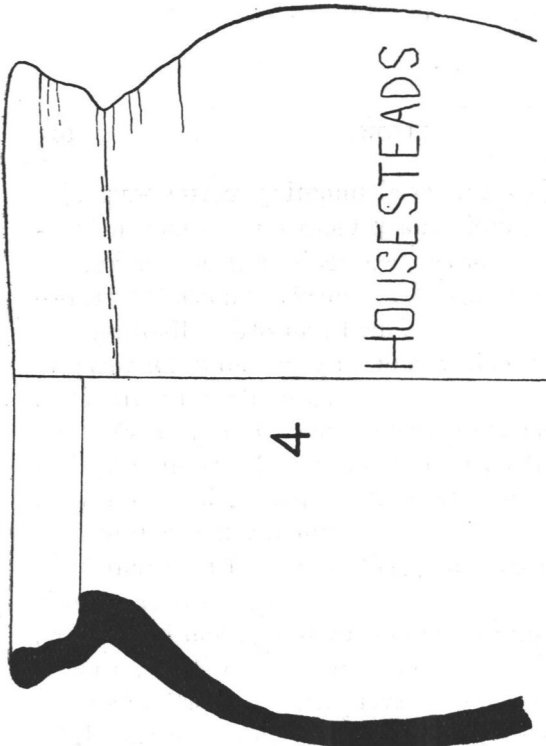
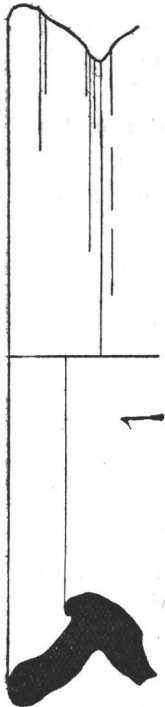
³ *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 1925, pl. xxxiv, 28 and fig. 42 no. 5.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1921, pl. xxiii, 40.

⁵ *J.R.S.*, xvi, p. 40 and pl. vi, 32.

⁶ Here published for the first time, found in 1931; *cf. Archaeologia Aeliana* 4th ser. IX, pp. 222-237.

⁷ *Cf.* the report on excavations at Birdoswald on Hadrian's Wall, Cumberland and Westmorland *Transactions*, N.S. xxx, p. 192 and fig. 14, no. 30.



that there was re-occupation of some sort at Slack considerably after the departure of its garrison.

But apart from the value of the ware as a dating-instrument, it has a special message for the Derbyshire archaeologist; only in the neighbourhood of Derby is the type very common; hence it may be supposed that Derby was not merely the centre of its distribution¹ but also very near to the place of its manufacture. Here is a promising field for investigation for someone on the spot. The problem can only be tackled by a combination of field-work, the study of local records, and excavation; Mr. Philip Corder's report on the Crambeck kiln² shows what valuable results such a study can produce; it is to be hoped that their Derbyshire counterpart will not long remain undiscovered.

JOHN CHARLTON.

THE CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The 40th Congress of Archaeological Societies was held at the Society of Antiquaries Rooms, Burlington House on 15th November, 1932.

Owing to some mistake in the posting of summonses, very short notice was received and Mr. P. H. Currey was unable to attend. The Rev. R. F. Borough was therefore the only representative of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society.

At the morning session, after routine business, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, F.S.A., opened a discussion on some problems facing local societies.

He ranged over purely practical matters, recommended a better arrangement for the exchange of publications, and spoke of excursions as the bane of officials, but the goodwill of our business.

The resulting discussion was rather desultory, and

¹ Collingwood, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, p. 235.

² Malton and District Reports, no. 1, *The Roman Pottery at Crambeck, Castle Howard*.