

could in any case be expected in 4th-century groups from Brough. The four colour-coated bowls (nos. 10, 13, 14, 15) may be of 4th- or late 3rd-century date. The mortarium factories in the midlands from which no. 9 originated went out of production about A.D. 350. Two of the four straight-sided flanged bowls (nos. 6, 8) with their muddy brown fabrics appear to be mid-4th-century products.

The absence of any of the recognizable types of pottery circulating in the north just before, and for a period after, the Picts' War (A.D. 367-9) is noteworthy. But this may not be so striking as it seems, since Brough lies at the northern end of the market supplied by the midland potters, while most of our knowledge of pottery after the Picts' War is relevant to the Pennine forts and the pottery-centres in East Yorkshire. None of the grey flanged bowls and painted wares from Crambeck or close copies and parallels made elsewhere are present. On the other hand none of the colour-coated products of the Oxfordshire kilns has been found at Brough. It seems reasonable, therefore, on present evidence to date this group to the mid-4th century.

A LARGE CINERARY URN AND ROMAN COIN FOUND AT GLOSSOP

By J. WILFRID JACKSON

IN 1958 a large middle bronze age cinerary urn was found at Glossop and remained in the possession of the owner, Alderman J. C. Hurst, until July this year when he kindly gave it and its contents to the Buxton Museum. The urn was found during the excavations for his bungalow on the south slope of Shire Hill, Glossop, by him and his two helpers, Tom Haynes and T. Barnes. The urn was inverted in an erect position with its rim resting on a layer of charcoal overlying stones. The removal of the urn in a perfect condition was impossible owing to its fragile state. The fragments were carefully extracted from the surrounding soil and were taken away by Dr. E. J. Fisher, of Harrogate. The urn was later skilfully reconstructed by Mr. H. J. Stickland (plate IIIb). Numerous burnt human bones were found within the urn, but there were no further finds.

The dimensions of the urn are: height, 13 in.; width at top of rim, 11 in.; width at widest part, 11½ in.; width at base, 6 in. It has an overhanging rim with incised trellis decoration which extends down part of the body. The grave in which it lay appeared to be a shallow one, about three feet across, and the burnt bones were on the top of brushwood. There were no indications of a mound over the burial or of other burials on the sloping surface in the near neighbourhood.

During the same excavations in 1958 a Roman coin was found near the site of the bronze age urn but not associated with it. It was submitted to Mr. G. F. Willmot, Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum, York, who reported: "The coin is of Constantine II, Caesar 317, Augustus 337-340. One cannot read all the letters but there are

Ob. CONSTANTINUS IVN either NOBC (nobis Caesar) or AUG.
Reverse. GLORIA EXERCITUS. Standard between two soldiers."

The coin has been presented to Buxton Museum by Alderman Hurst.

THE RE-USE OF PREHISTORIC TOOLS

By L. B. COOPER

THE absence of good quality tool-making materials in Derbyshire is well known. Flints found in the gravels of the Trent valley and the south of the county are usually very small nodules. Tools made from the local basalts that occur interstratified with the carboniferous limestones and exposed in the Matlock area would be of such inferior quality that they would be useless except for ceremonial purposes.

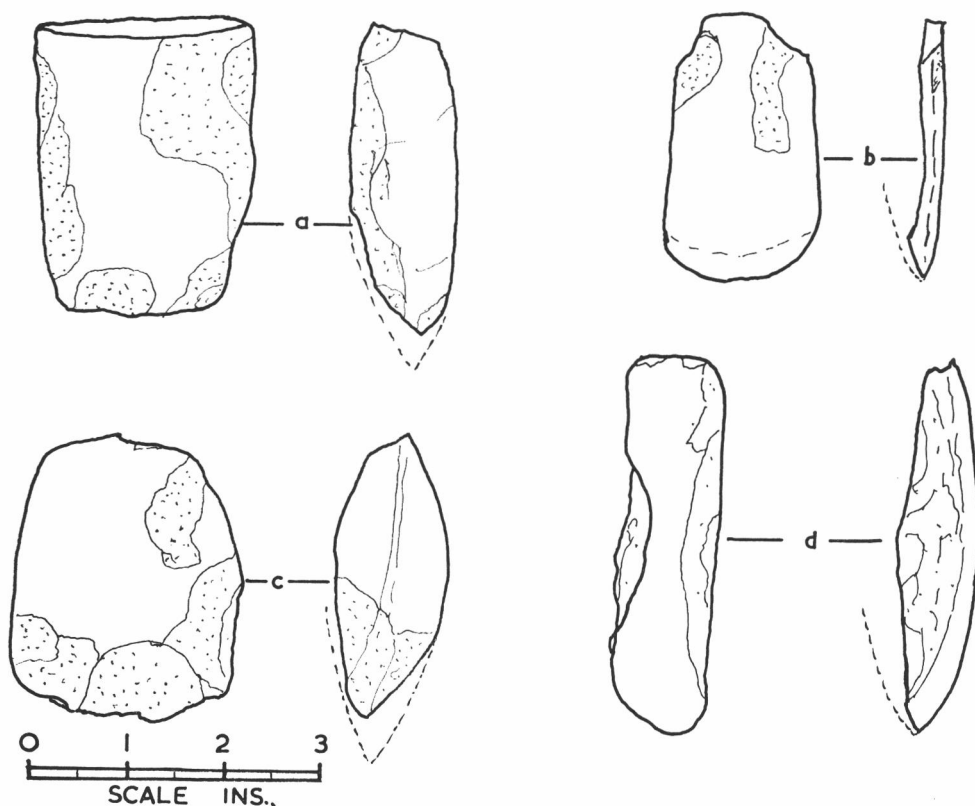


FIG. 3. Stone axes showing methods of re-use.