

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.

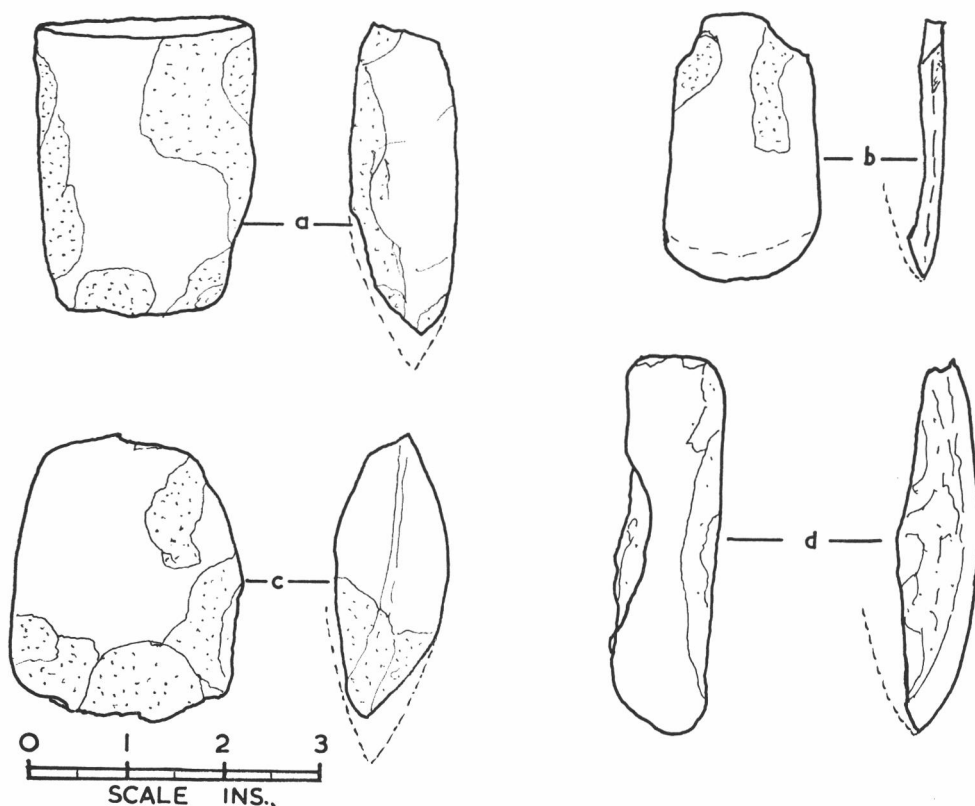


FIG. 3. Stone axes showing methods of re-use.

The need to import from areas as far away as Langdale, Craig Llwyd, East Yorkshire and East Anglia would impose a severe economy on the use of tools. It might therefore be expected that a fair percentage of broken tools would be trimmed for re-use. Large tools in particular lend themselves to recovery processes and could be retrimmed more than once.

The purpose of this brief note is to illustrate a few examples of this re-use (fig. 3):

- a. The butt end of a large polished axe of greenstone, transversely fractured about halfway along its length. Two large areas of polished surface are visible. The extreme end of the butt has had chips removed until a fairly good chopping edge exists. Sectioning shows that it is probably of the Langdale group.
- b. A fragment from a large axe of variegated greenstone fractured longitudinally. It appears as a thin wafer or sliver, showing clearly the fractured surface on one side and the polished surface extending the full length on the other. The lower edge on the fracture side has been chamfered and polished for about half an inch up to produce a good cutting edge at an acute angle. Not sectioned.
- c. The butt end of an axe of similar proportions to (a) with the greenstone highly polished. The fracture occurred transversely leaving slightly less than half of the original tool. The rounded butt has been left in this case, the retrimming having taken place along the fracture line. Not sectioned.
- d. A rod-like piece of greyish-white flint has the profile of one face of an axe, highly polished. It has been trimmed to a rough triangular section terminating in a chisel-like edge at the lower end.

(a) and (b) are in the Elton collection in the Derby Museum and (c) and (d) from Gratton Moor and Bonsall sites under investigation are in the writer's possession.

## A SCYTHE-STONE INDUSTRY ON BEELEY MOOR

By M. PLANT

**M**ANY bumps and hollows on Beeley Moor were made when the moor was an important source of millstones, paving-stones and grindstones. Many more or less regular shallow depressions are centred on SK 288675, some with a low surrounding bank, and near these depressions are several perfect "saddle querns" (plate IVa). These give the appearance of prehistoric settlement remains.

A detailed survey of the area around the hollows and querns revealed that many of the larger surface stones that litter the area were covered with random marks made by quarriers' or masons' picks, and in the immediate vicinity of the querns were a considerable number of gritstone blocks measuring roughly 10 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. These gritstone blocks can be divided into a sequence of four stages of manufacture, beginning with rectangular rough-out blocks 8 in. by 4 in. by 2 in., which when divided longitudinally by a deep notch, form the second stage. The third