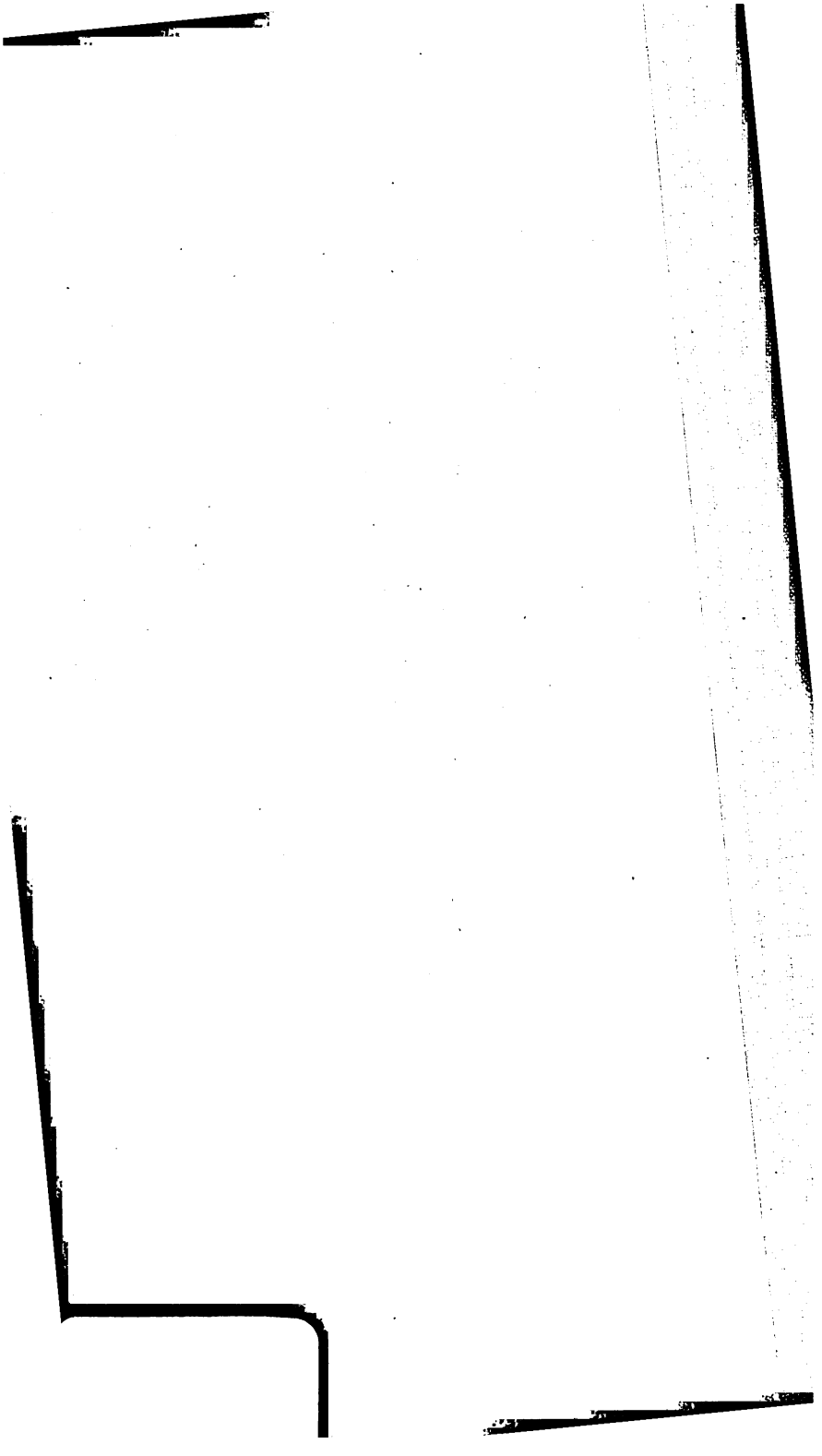

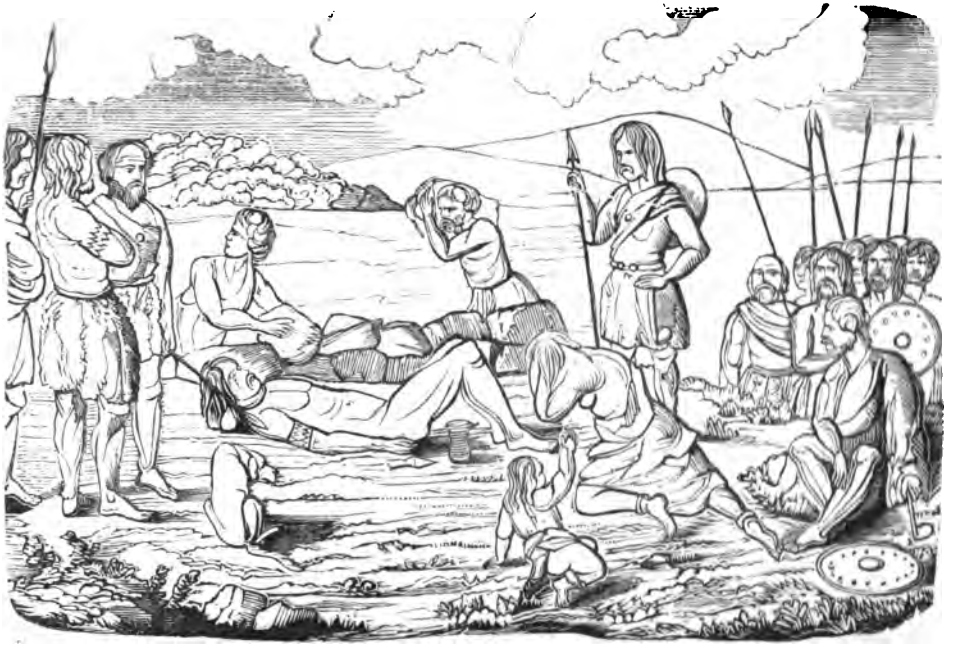

BURIAL OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

VESTIGES

OF THE

ANTIQUITIES OF DERBYSHIRE,

AND THE

Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants,

FROM THE

MOST REMOTE AGES TO THE REFORMATION.

BY

THOMAS BATEMAN,

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION;

ASSISTED BY

STEPHEN GLOVER,

AUTHOR OF THE 'HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE,' ETC.

What want these outlaws (conquerors should have),
But History's purchased page to call them great,—
A wider space, an ornamental grave?
Their hopes were not less warm, their souls were full as brave.

BYRON.

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

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MDCCCXLVIII.

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PREFACE.

In sending forth a book upon the subject of Antiquity in general, and of the archæological treasures of Derbyshire in particular, the author does not for a moment hesitate, as most works upon the subject hitherto published are ill calculated for the instruction of persons who have not made archæology their peculiar study, and as there does not exist any detailed account of Derbyshire antiquities, the volume will fill a wide gap in the county history.

The practical experience of the writer in the excavation of tumuli has been of great use in the description of the varied contents of those remote cemeteries. There will also be found much that is new in the sections on Roman and Saxon Antiquities; whilst the division appropriated to Mediæval Remains is enriched with many unpublished epitaphs and other particulars. The engravings of antiquities are executed by competent artists, from articles (with one exception only) in the writer's museum. Those of monuments are copied either from the tombs themselves or from correct rubbings.

The writer has met with but little assistance by being favoured with the sight either of antiquities, drawings, or

manuscripts. But his thanks are especially due to Samuel Mitchell, Esq., of Sheffield, for the account of his barrow-digging excursions in the north of Derbyshire; and to the Rev. Willoughby Rooke, for the loan of the correspondence of his relative, the late Major Rooke; his thanks are also due to Robert Garner, Esq., of Stoke; and to the Rev. Matthew Freeman, of Mellor, for various useful communications.

In conclusion, he begs leave to state that he has, in all cases, been as concise as the full explanation of the subjects would permit.

CONTENTS.


A+DISTINGUISHED+BARROW+OPENER+
+AD+1845+
DIGNUS VINDICE
F.W.LOCK.

ANTIQUITIES OF DERBYSHIRE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE period when this kingdom first received its inhabitants must always remain a mystery upon which conjecture or theory can throw but little light; we can only reiterate the opinions of scholars and chronologists, who generally agree in stating that about 2100 years before the Christian era, the Noachidæ, Cimmerians, or Celts passed the Thracian Bosphorus, and gradually extended themselves over the western parts of the Old World, until they attained the coasts of Gaul, whence they crossed over into Britain; an event supposed to have taken place about 1600 years before Christ.

This seems very plausible, until we compare the state of society which would admit of the use of such rude weapons as are found in the earlier tumuli, with the comparatively high degree of civilization which would enable the founders of the Celtic nation to cross the Channel from the nearest point of the Gaulish coast into Britain; consequently, if this be correct, we must either build a bridge for them, by supposing that the continent was continuous, so that Britain was not then separated by the channel, or we must look to a more civilized people for the colonization of this country than the contents of the ancient barrows prove to have existed.

There seems little to invalidate the theory of the bridge of dry land, excepting the immense time which must necessarily have elapsed since England and the continent were joined;—more than one eminent geologist has held this opinion, which the arrangement of the strata on each coast fully warrants. Be this as it may, there is no doubt of this country having been populated at a very early period, nor of its having been the theatre of considerable commercial activity several centuries previous to the Christian era.

We learn from various ancient historians that the Phœnicians carried on a lucrative trade with the Celtic tribes so far back as 600 years before Christ, bringing pottery, brass-ware, and trinkets, which they exchanged for lead, tin, and hides. To this period may be assigned the tumuli containing the earlier kinds of brazen instruments, which are all made upon the model of those of flint and stone previously used.

About one hundred years later, Britain appears to have been slightly known to the Greeks, as Hecateus, a Grecian historian, who flourished about that period, correctly describes it, as an island opposite the Celtic coast (or Gaul) full as large as Sicily, famous for a sacred inclosure, dedicated to Apollo (the sun), and a temple of circular form, renowned for its riches. This is the earliest account of Stonehenge, or, as is more probable, of Abury.

The Celts retained possession of the country until about 350 B.C., when they were partially subdued by the Belgæ, descendants of the Scythians, who about 600 B.C. entered Europe, and being a very warlike people, drove the Celtic race before them, gradually extending their conquests over the continent, till they penetrated as far as the south of England. Thus, at the time of the first Roman invasion, undertaken by Julius Cæsar, in the year 55 B.C., the Belgæ still continued to possess the south of Britain, whilst the representatives of the original colonists, the Celts, were confined to the north and west parts of the island, to which there is reason to add the midland districts.

The history of the Celtic tribes subsequent to the Roman invasion is too well known to require its insertion in this place, therefore we will at once proceed to give an outline of the religion, habits, and dress of the more ancient tribes as far as is practicable.

CHAPTER I.

RELIGION.

On entering upon this subject it will be as well to state that all the ingenious theories hitherto propounded tend to elevate the priests and followers of the Bardic religion to a degree of

knowledge, and, consequently, civilization far superior to such as has ever been found amongst a horde of Nomadic savages, which, in truth, the ancient Britons were. All the voluminous writings on the subject may be resolved into a very few words, as their writers have reasoned from theory and not from analogy.

All people, both ancient and modern, however barbarous and uncivilized, have an innate foreboding of the future, and a consciousness of the existence of an omnipotent power, which would influence that future, which they desire to propitiate, and which they cannot think of without a feeling of reverential awe. These ideas have invariably led to the establishment of some form of worship, the erection of places to worship in, and the assumption of the sacerdotal office by some of the more cunning or better informed members of the tribe or nation.

There is every reason to believe that amongst the earlier Britons the sun was the principal if not the only imbodiment of Deity generally worshipped, or, that at most, they, like the Canaanites, worshipped "the host of heaven." This planet worship was certainly most natural to those nations of antiquity who were destitute of a revealed religion.

The temples of the primeval Britors are invariably circular, are constructed of large masses of unhewn stone, and are generally surrounded by a vallum of earth; numbers of them exist in various parts of England, few of which are more perfect than the circle of Arbor Lowe in this county. Clusters of tumuli are frequently found near to these temples, raised, doubtless, under the influence of the same feelings which prompt us at the present day to inter our dead in consecrated ground.

These circles were unquestionably the scenes of their civil meetings as well as of their religious ceremonies, of which latter we know absolutely nothing, although so much has been said concerning them. The priests, it is universally known, were called Druids; they had, previous to Cæsar's invasion, obscured their once simple religion with a mass of dire superstitions, and monopolized most of the power of government,—to effect which was easy, as the charge of educating the people was intrusted to them alone.

CHAPTER II.

WEAPONS, AND ARTICLES OF DRESS AND ORNAMENT.

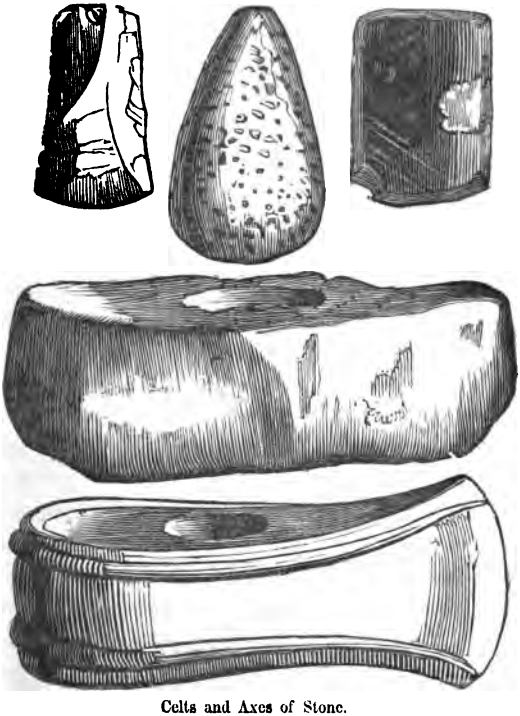
THE most general idea on these heads will be all that can be expected from researches in tumuli, as everything, excepting articles of stone or metal, and, in a few cases, of bone, has long since mouldered away: thus, instead of the bow and arrows, we only find the flint points of the latter; in place of the adze, the

Arrow-heads of Flint.

stone or bronze celt is all that meets our eye. Nevertheless, a close attention to the situation of remains in the barrows enables us to assign uses to many articles, which would otherwise be unintelligible. The comparison of Celtic antiquities with curiosities from various parts of the globe is calculated to

throw much light upon the habits of the ancient Britons, and to enable the antiquary to fix with certainty the purpose of many things, and to form a correct opinion as to the real state of the civilization of the inhabitants of this island, though it is certainly at variance with accounts which have been promulgated respecting the scientific knowledge of the Druids.

Many specimens of the weapons of the Britons have been casually discovered, over the whole extent of the county, by the plough, and other similar means. The vicinity of Middleton-by-Yolgrave has been, and still is, prolific in instruments of flint of every variety. A flint dagger was found in 1786, upon a small hill in the neighbourhood of Matlock, called Blake Lowe. It measures five inches and a quarter in length, and is a very elegant example of the perfection arrived at by the ancients, in chipping and forming the flint. In 1821 a remarkably large and fine arrow- or javelin-head, was found upon Cronkstone Hill. Celts, or, more properly, adzes of flint and



Celts and Axes of Stone.

stone, are not unusual, as the subjoined list will testify; before proceeding with which, however, a few words concerning the use of these articles, formerly a stumbling-block to antiquaries, will not be misplaced. A mysterious interest was for a long time attached to celts, whether of stone or metal; much learning and ink were expended to elucidate the purpose for which they were fabricated; but as no two savans could agree, their dissertations had only the effect of bewildering any commonly learned person who opened their books for information. In almost every collection of foreign curiosities we see celts, veritable celts, fixed in their handles, and cunningly tied down with thongs, in such a manner as to form a very serviceable adze, useful for a variety of purposes; applicable alike to hollowing out a canoe or striking down an enemy. Numbers of these adzes have been brought from New Zealand; and the well-known fact that man, of whatever country an inhabitant, in certain phases of incipient civilization, chooses the same means to accomplish his purposes, at once assures us that the celts so frequently found in the kingdom are neither more or less than the heads of adzes.

The hammer, or axe-head, is undoubtedly an improvement on the celt, with this distinction in its use, the stroke or cut of the celt would be in a horizontal direction, whilst that of the stone axe would necessarily be vertical.

Near Bakewell, two; the discovery of the first uncertain, the other found in 1844.

Near Gotam, one, in 1845.

Near Haddon Hall, one, in 1795.

Upon Harthill Moor, two; time of discovery not known.

Near Hopton, one, in 1791, of a fine yellow stone, veined with green and red, and highly polished.

Near Middleton-by-Yolgrave, four, in 1839, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847.

Near Monyash, three, in 1826, 1832, and 1845.

Near New Haven House, in 1826, in planting part of the ground on which the fairs are held, five of these instruments were found; subsequently three more have been recovered from the neighbouring fields, namely, in the years 1827, 1833, and 1846.

About New Haven Lodge five more have been found, in the

years 1843, 1844, and 1845; one of these is of flint, and is of very unusual form; and one in May, 1847.

One in flint, from near Sheldon.

Three upon Smyrrill Moor, in the years 1826, 1845, and 1847.

A large one was, some years back, found upon Stanton Moor.

Near Taddington, in 1845, a remarkably neat one in hornstone; and about the same year, one in basalt.

Two others (one of flint) were found near Yolgrave, in 1831 and 1832.

Stone hammer- or axe-heads have been occasionally turned up, though they are by no means so plentiful as the celts. A very fine one of red granite, ornamented with raised mouldings, was found, with human bones, near Borrowash, in 1841. A small one, constructed from a hard silicious pebble, is said to have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Castleton. Part of another, of a similar material, was dug up at Middleton-by-Yolgrave, in 1827. A large one, of a softer kind of stone, was found near Taddington; one of basalt, with a double edge, to cut either way, was dug up in the neighbourhood of Tideswell, about the year 1844; and another, of very large size, of basalt, was discovered upon Winster Common, about the middle of the last century.

Weapons and instruments of bronze remain in equal proportion, dispersed over the country, as the following list of discoveries will prove, though it does not contain any but such as are preserved, consequently only a moiety of what have been found. This remark holds good with regard to the preceding enumeration of the celts and other instruments of stone. Here, as everywhere, celts seem to have been in universal demand, as the number of them hitherto discovered greatly preponderates over that of bronze relics of a purely warlike character. This can only be accounted for by classing the celt amongst other useful domestic articles, and not ranging it with martial or offensive weapons, though it is by no means impossible, or unlikely, that it might occasionally be applied to truculent purposes. Its form admirably adapts it, when fixed as an axe in a crooked handle, or as a chisel in a straight one, to an infinity of uses, where a cutting instrument is serviceable; whilst the comparative hardness of the metal, and its property of retaining a sharp edge, when not ground too thin, would even now render a bronze celt no despicable instrument to a nation unac-

quainted with the use of iron. These observations may possibly not accord with preconceived opinions; but let any one examine the bronze chisels, and other tools of carpenters and masons, preserved in the Egyptian rooms of the British Museum, before he ventures to contradict what is here advanced.

Celts and Spear of Bronze.

Bronze celts are of different forms, varying from a plain copy of the stone ones to a more developed shape, where the socket-end was received into a slit in the handle, and to others in which it assumes the appearance of a wheelwright's socket-chisel. In many instances a loop is cast on one side of the celt; but this is not the case with those which, from their similarity to stone celts, may be considered the earliest; nor does it appear on those which, from their perfect adaptation as chisels, are probably the most recent. But to return to the enumeration of such as have been discovered in the county.

At Blakelowe, near Ashover, one, in 1787.

At Bakewell, two; one uncertain, the other in 1845.

At Biggin, near Hartington, one, very small.

At Brough, near Castleton, one, in 1807.

On Win Hill, near Castleton, one.

On Mam Tor, near the same, one.

On Oaker Hill, near Darley Dale, one of very early type.

At Stonecliffe quarry, in Darley, two, in 1844.

One near Haddon Hall.

A very large and rude one upon Harthill Moor, in 1824.

One near Horsley Castle, about 1840.

One of great beauty, at Blakelowe, near Longstone, in 1846.

One on the site of a supposed British village, upon Middleton Moor (by Yolgrave), in 1832.

One at Miller's Dale, near Tideswell.

One at Peak Forest, in 1828, which bears a great resemblance to that found at Brough.

One from Winster Moor, in 1766.

Two dug out of a barrow, near Wormhill, in 1826.

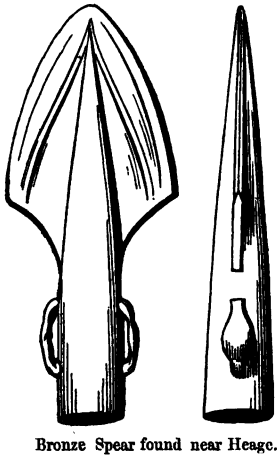
One found near the river Bradford, at Yolgrave, 1843.

Bronze spears, with elegantly-shaped blades and loops on each side the socket, have been dug up; a very large one was found with a celt, near Wardlow, in 1825.

A small and elegant one was dug out of the bank of the Wye, near Litton, in 1831.

Another similar was discovered in Darley Dale.

One of novel form was lately found near Heage.



Bronze Spear found near Heage.

A large one, having the loops in the bottom of the blade, was found near Ilam, Staffordshire, a few years since.

Some of similar form, but of iron, which was not used for ages after the time of the foregoing, were found in 1792, in a valley near Hopton, by persons employed in road-making.

One example of the leaf-shaped sword, or Celtic cleddyr, so frequently found in the Irish peat mosses, has been discovered in the county; it was dug up in Stanton Park, towards the latter part of the last century. This is not the only article of antiquity analogous to the Irish Celtic remains which we can claim. About fifteen years since some labourers, sloping off some soil close to a brook near Ashbourne, found an armilla, or bracelet of gold, of the kind usually denominated ring-money, and which is not unfrequently turned up by the turf-cutters in the sister isle.

We must, however, go back to an earlier period, when the armillæ were formed of two boars' tusks securely tied together at each end, so as to form a circle; which would be a very becoming ornament to the hunter, whose dress (probably of deer's skin) was pinned together with a bone skewer, and who would be armed with a bow, and arrows pointed with flint, having a dagger of the same, or perhaps an adze or hammer, with the head made from a stag's horn, suspended from his belt; his limbs covered with a red pigment, he would certainly be a formidable-looking individual; clothed and armed with articles at once the witnesses of his ingenuity and prowess in the chase. His female companion was doubtless clothed in similar skins, though it is to be regretted that we are unable to ascertain the form of the garment, or the way in which it was worn. Certain it is, however, that the ladies of those days adorned themselves with such jewellery as they could obtain, which principally consisted of suites of beads, and armillæ of bone or bituminous shale, which, when polished, appears equal to jet. They also appear to have been initiated into the use of flint weapons, if we may judge from the contents of their sepulchres.

As time rolled on, the midland tribes felt the advantage of commerce with the Phœnicians who first supplied them with brass weapons; and from whom, there is little doubt, they acquired the art of casting similar articles. This induced the

Britons to discontinue the flint and stone weapons, which they seem to have retained, in part, for a considerable time after the introduction of brass or bronze; stone hammers being found along with brass daggers, which are made much of the same figure as the flint ones, as are also the celts: this is another proof that the aborigines were slow to change their customs, which, however, they certainly did about this period, as prior to it we frequently find vases (urns) deposited in barrows along with interments of the era of flint instruments, whilst we never find this to be the case with those buried after the introduction of brass weapons, until a much later period, when urns are again found to prevail.

There seems to have been but little difference in the costume, excepting that the weapons are of metal, and not of flint. The dagger was worn in a wooden scabbard, secured to a belt of some kind, which was ornamented with studs of shale or amber.

In the interval from this first stage of the era of brass until the introduction of iron, no certain interments have hitherto been found, though it is probable that some of the small, firmly-baked, ornamented urns containing calcined bones, found in small barrows, may be assigned to this period. This cannot be certainly ascertained, from the invariable absence of any instruments; incense cups are sometimes found within these urns. It is very fortunate, however, that we are not left quite in the dark, as brass weapons of an improved construction must necessarily fill this gap; such as spears with sockets and loops, celts with the same characteristics, and leaf-shaped swords. Females would now wear elegant bronze fibulæ and gold armlets.

We lastly come to a comparatively modern period, when we find the male clothed in a woven fabric of woollen, armed with a long, straight, two-edged sword, spear, and knife, all of iron; with a wooden shield, having a centre of iron, and strengthened with plates, or rays of the same metal; the sword is buckled on by a strap, having a buckle of copper, plated; bronze or iron. The ornaments pertaining to the other sex are very numerous, consisting of variegated beads, of different patterns, pendants of gold, electrum, silver, and enamel. In some instances a small bronze box was suspended from the side,

along with scissors; gold or bronze pins connected by a chain adorned the hair; and silver needles have been found in such a position as to make it evident that they were worn with beads round the neck. The material of the clothes appears to have been woollen cloth of a finer texture than that worn by the men.

CHAPTER III.

VARIOUS AGES OF TUMULI.

The dates of tumuli can only be determined by the articles found within them, which, although admitting a doubt of the actual date, will clearly point out their comparative antiquity, as the following table will prove. The well-known fact that the custom of consuming the body prevailed at the same time as inhumation does not cause any difficulty in the assignment of dates to deposits of calcined bones, which are arranged in parallel order, so as to present at one view the characteristic features of both kinds of sepulture practised at the same period.

Inhumation.	*Cremation.*
Simple interment laid in a contracted position in a natural cleft of the rock, and unaccompanied by anything save animal bones.	
Interments placed in natural cists, as above; or where the nature of the ground does not admit of such, artificial cists are used, which are sometimes constructed by walling out a cell for the body, but more generally by stones being placed edgeways for the same	Simple deposits of burnt bones, placed either upon a flat stone, or within a small cist, upon or below the floor of the barrow.

purpose; frequently accompanied by one or two instruments of flint of a very rude description; rarely by a sandstone ball for slinging.

Interments in an artificial cist, accompanied by vases of the earliest form, and flints. At this period a deposit of calcined human bones is not unfrequently found to have been placed near the head of the skeleton, which would indicate the sacrifice of some person (probably the wife) at the time of sepulture.

Deposits of calcined bones, contained in an inverted urn of large dimensions, frequently accompanied by flint spears, and bone pins, also calcined; and by ends of stags' antlers, generally, but not always, unburnt.

Interments in neatly-formed cists, accompanied by a profusion of elegantly-shaped instruments of flint and bone; celts, and pieces of iron ore; red earth; and having a vase or drinking-cup, which has contained liquid, placed near the head; with females of this period ornaments of bituminous shale are sometimes found.

Interments, with daggers or celts of brass, of primitive shape, ornaments of shale and amber, stone axes, and flints, but never pottery or calcined bones in the same cist.

Large urns containing calcined bones secured with skins or cloth, which have been fastened by brass pins. In rare instances, a smaller vase has been found within the larger urn; and still more seldom, a lance-head of brass, without socket, has been discovered amongst the bones.

Interments at full length, without cists, accompanied by swords, daggers, spears, lances, knives, buckles, umbones of shields of iron, which generally bear the impression of woollen cloth.

With females are found ornaments of gold set with garnets, variegated glass beads, pendants, and needles of silver; boxes of bronze, or wood with bronze hinges, knives of iron, glass cups, ivory combs, and many other articles.

Globular urns containing burnt bones.

These urns are apparently rude imitations of the Roman sepulchral vessels, of the most common type, and like them contain a great deal of sand, incorporated with clay, of which they are made.

The prevalence of animal bones, stags' horns, pebbles foreign to the soil, chippings, and, in some cases, perfect instruments of flint, in such situations as clearly indicate that they are not fortuitous accompaniments to the barrow, cannot be satisfactorily explained, though it is probable they were placed in tumuli as a kind of offering to the shade of the deceased. The custom of sacrificing upon these occasions cannot for a moment be doubted, when we call to mind the discovery of the bones of a bull in a partially consumed state inclosed within the same cist with fragments of human skeletons. (Ilam Moor, July 12, 1845.) Again, in many barrows a deposit of calcined human bones is found at the head or at the feet of the unconsumed skeleton, and most certainly placed there at one and the same time. We cannot suppose that these people always died in pairs, therefore we can only account for the frequent recurrence of this circumstance, by supposing the burnt bones to be the remains of some person anxious to follow the deceased into a future state of being.

Let us for a moment try this conclusion by the test of analogy, which after all is the surest guide in matters of this kind; and we shall find that savage nations, both amongst the ancients and the moderns, have sacrificed, interred, or consumed surviving relatives, or slaves, on the demise of any distinguished indivi-

dual; under the idea that these victims would thus be enabled to accompany and minister to their chief in a future state of existence. We learn from Herodotus that such was the case amongst the Scythians; from Rycaut that the Peruvians practised the same atrocity in the sixteenth century; we also know that until lately the Hindoo women, labouring under the same lamentable delusion, frequently insisted upon being burned to ashes along with the bodies of their husbands. Within a short time, the New Zealanders were accustomed to sacrifice slaves, or prisoners of war, at the obsequies of their chiefs; and in many parts of central Africa the same custom prevails to the present day.

It must not be thought by any one that, from this circumstance, all calcined bones are the remains of human sacrifices; as we frequently find the only interment to consist of bones which have undergone the action of fire, but with this variation, when the latter is the case, the bones are invariably placed either under an inverted urn, or within a small cist sometimes cut beneath the floor of the barrow but more frequently formed of four or more flat stones, or in a heap on the floor of the tumulus; always in a definite situation, apart from any unconsumed body that may happen to be interred in the same barrow.

From these introductory remarks, which are necessary to convey an idea of the people who raised the barrows and temples about to be described, we turn to the commencement of the most interesting and original section of the work, in which will be found a notice of every tumulus hitherto opened in the county, of which any record has been preserved; and though some of the earlier discoveries may lack minuteness, the writer flatters himself that the barrows opened under his own immediate inspection are reported in such a manner as to render the work highly useful as a book of reference, on almost any subject connected with the sepulchral usages of the Ancient Britons.

SECTION I.

A NARRATIVE OF FACTS

RESULTING FROM

EXCAVATIONS OF TUMULI

IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE

COUNTIES OF DERBY AND STAFFORD

FROM 1759 TO 1847.

SECTION I.

TUMULI.

Near Wardlow, a barrow was examined, in the year 1759, by the Rev. Mr. Evat, of Ashford. There were discovered in it about seventeen human bodies. These appeared to have been laid upon the surface of the ground, on long flat stones. They were inclosed by two side-walls, and the head and breast of each were protected from the incumbent weight of stone by a flat one laid over that part of the top. Two bodies near the middle of the barrow were walled up, and covered from head to foot, in the form of a long chest, with a stone cover to each. Jaw-bones, teeth, &c., were found undecayed, but none of the larger bones of the bodies. The barrow was thirty-two yards in diameter, and five feet high; the coffins or cells were two feet deep, and the complete ones were seven feet six inches long.

MANDERS BARROW.

About a mile west of the village of Winster, on the right hand side of the road leading from that place to Pike Hall, once stood a barrow, generally known by the name of White Lowe, which was destroyed in the year 1765 or 1766, by the farmer to whose share it fell, upon the inclosure of the common on which it was situate. On this occasion one of the most interesting and valuable discoveries ever made in the county was casually brought to light; and it is much to be regretted that no systematic account of it was written at the time, and correct draughts of the objects taken, which is now impossible, as *one* article *alone* exists of all the valuable deposit (now in the possession of Mr. John Mander, of Bakewell). Such is the dearth of information upon this subject, that little more than a list of the articles can be furnished; premising, however, that they

were found in the centre of the barrow, and upon the level of the natural soil, whether in company with a skeleton or not there is no evidence. The list is as follows: two large globular urns, seventeen inches in height and about thirteen in circumference (quere diameter); two glass vessels, about nine inches in height, with wide circular mouths, and a slight bulge in the middle: they were made of yellow glass, extremely thin

Gold Cross and Fibula, Winster Moor.

and light, and when discovered contained about a pint of clear green water; several variegated beads, square and round, both of glass and earthenware; a large bracelet of silver, about an inch broad, joining at the ends in dovetail fashion, and studded with human heads; figures of animals, &c., which were affixed by rivets; also a large circular fibula of gold, set with garnets, or red glass, which was strengthened by being riveted upon a plate of silver, which was assigned to the close of the fifth century by that distinguished antiquary the Rev. James Douglas. In the barrow the glass vessels were placed on each side of the urns, and the other ornaments were lying near them; around them were remains of decayed wood, and pieces of brass in the form of clasps and hinges, which would indicate that the more precious articles had been deposited in a box.

It is highly probable that a small cross of pure gold in the author's museum was discovered in the preceding barrow; the style of workmanship is almost identical with that of the circular fibula just mentioned. It is engraved as a vignette on page 67 of Douglas's 'Nenia Britannica,' and by that learned antiquary is considered, notwithstanding its crucial form, to be of an era anterior to the introduction of Christianity into Britain. The only circumstances connected with its discovery that are now to be depended upon are these: it was found in the process of demolishing a tumulus on Winster Common, about the year 1767, and was bought from the labourer who was so fortunate as to find it by the Rev. John Mason, then curate of Winster, who had a taste for antiquities.

About 1778 or 1779, on removing a large heap of stones (a cairn?) a little east of Win-hill Point, near Hope, an ill-baked urn, of rude workmanship, was found under it, standing on the surface of the ground, with the top covered with a flat stone.

At the summit of the eminence which rises above the little village of Chelmorton there are two considerable barrows, within a short distance of each other; the circumference of the larger one is nearly eighty yards, that of the smallest about twenty; on the top of each is a circular cavity or basin. A barrow, about the size of the former of these now mentioned, described by Pilkington as being situate about a quarter of a mile north-east from Chelmorton, was opened in the year 1782, by some labouring men who were searching for stone to build a walled fence in a neighbouring field. After removing a thin covering of moss and soil from the lower extremity of the mount or barrow, they discovered a kind of breastwork, or regular wall of single stones, formed without mortar; not apprehensive of meeting with anything extraordinary beyond this wall, they proceeded with their work, but were soon surprised with the sight of several human bodies; they found that the wall was at the end of a cell or coffin, in which the bodies had been deposited. The breadth of the cell within was two feet; but its depth was not fully ascertained, though supposed to be about a yard; the sides consisted of stones about eight inches thick

and two feet wide; they were placed on their edge, and formed a kind of partition: the stones used for the covering were from one to three inches thick, but not larger than the other. "Though some of the stones and a small quantity of soil had fallen into the vault, yet several human bodies or skeletons might be clearly distinguished, lying at full length, with their heads towards the centre of the mount. The bones had never been disturbed, and were apparently united at the different joints, but by the slightest motion were found to be entirely loose and unconnected; upon examination they were discovered to be remarkably strong and sound: the ribs, in particular, were so little decayed that they would easily bend without breaking. Those who saw the bones thought that they were uncommonly large, and it was imagined that the persons to whom they belonged must have been, when alive, at least seven feet high; the teeth were sound and perfect. From the number of bones and skulls, and the dimensions of the vault, it was supposed that it contained about four or five human bodies, and though only one vault was opened, it was presumed that others were carried throughout the whole circumference of the mount, and might be about twenty in number."

About the year 1787, Major Rooke opened a barrow situate at the southern extremity of the earthwork at Calton, near Chatsworth, where he found an urn of very coarse clay, slightly ornamented by zig-zag scratches, containing ashes of a light brown colour: it was found near the bottom of the tumulus, placed between two stones, set edgeways, and covered by a third; it measured near five inches in height, and near six in diameter at the mouth.

Towards the north-east end of Stanton Moor is a small Druid circle, inclosed with a vallum of earth and stones, not raised above two feet; within this at the west end was a little barrow; opened about the year 1787, by Mr. Rooke; this barrow was about six feet in diameter, and but slightly higher than the surrounding field. The Major here found three large urns of coarse clay, placed in a row, about eight inches from each other. They rested upon stones a little below the natural soil, within twelve or fourteen inches of the top of the barrow.

Being so near the surface, the heavy rains, and the roots of fern and gorse, which had so penetrated the urns, made it difficult to move them without their falling to pieces; in taking out of one of them the ashes and bones which it contained, the Major found at the bottom, a smaller urn, also full of burned bones, covered with a piece of clay of a circular form.

Urn and Incense Cup from Stanton Moor.

In 1799 Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell, procured several urns from tumuli, upon Stanton Moor, one of which with an incense cup found at the same place is here engraved. From the information of the person employed, it appears that three were frequently found in one barrow, arranged in a triangular form. Several other barrows were opened upon Stanton Moor by the Rev. Bache Thornhill, in which were discovered only such interments as had undergone cremation, and in most cases the ashes had been gathered together, and placed within urns; the remains of three varieties of these vessels, with their contents, were presented by William Pole Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, to the writer. Amongst the calcined bones were two pins, one of bone, the other of bronze, a few pieces of flint, and a large

pebble with a vitrified surface, resulting from the strong degree of heat to which, in common with the other articles, it had been exposed.

More recently an entire human skeleton was found near an ancient bole or smelting-place for lead, in the same locality. Nothing remarkable is connected with this discovery, as any accompaniments that might have been deposited, were unnoticed at the time of the exhumation. The head of the femur is in a morbid state, being much diminished from its natural size, whilst the corresponding socket in the pelvis is filled up to an equally unnatural extent.

In the autumn of the year 1847, three urns were found in the same locality by persons engaged in cutting drains; they were about two feet beneath the surface, and appeared to have been baked upon the spot. They all contained human bones in a calcined state, and in one was found a small instrument of flint. When first discovered the largest one was inverted, and over the least of the two smaller, which stood upright, was placed a large stone.

PEGGE'S BARROW.

On the 15th of March, 1788, a farmer, who occupied the land on Middleton Moor, known as the Garratt Piece, having occasion to burn some lime upon that ground, dug for the purpose into a tumulus, or lowe, there situate.

He began his work on the outer edge of the barrow, clearing it away as he proceeded, to the level of the natural surface On reaching the centre, he found, lying immediately under the usual depression of the summit of the barrow, and placed upon the level of the ground, a skeleton, whose extremities were towards the east and west; near the point of the shoulder was a very extraordinary ornament of copper neatly enamelled with various colours, red being the most predominant; it is circular, and has a hook in the form of a serpent's head, probably for suspension. In addition to this, part of another

ornament of similar workmanship; part of the iron umbo of a shield, and a shallow basin of thin brass, much broken and crushed, were found about the same place. (For a similar basin see Archæologia, vol. xviii, page 30.) The design visible upon the circular and enamelled ornament is precisely similar to an illuminated capital Q in the Saxon manuscript, entitled, 'Textus Sancti Cuthberti,' a production of the seventh century, formerly preserved in the cathedral of Durham, but now in the Cottonian library, (Nero, D. 4.) There is a good en-

Enamelled Ornaments from Middleton Moor.

graving of it in Astle's 'Origin of Writing,' plate 14, *a*. This interesting barrow was reopened by Mr. William Bateman, on the 19th of June, 1826, but was found to have been entirely rifled on the occasion above described.

In the month of May, in the year 1787, a barrow was accidentally opened upon the moor near Middleton-by-Wirksworth, by a labourer getting stone for an inclosure, who, on arriving at the middle of the tumulus found a perfect skeleton extended on the ground, with an iron spear-head at his right

hand. This weapon passed into the hands of Mr. Gell, the owner of the land, who subsequently discovered several other spears of the same shape, knives, and a quern, or hand mill-stone, upon other parts of his property.

In May, 1793, Major Rooke opened a large barrow on a rising ground near Hopton, which is called Abbot's Lowe, and is about 196 feet in circumference. At the depth of about five feet from the top of the barrow was a very large urn, about seventeen inches in diameter, which was placed in an excavation in the native soil, about eighteen inches deep. It contained a deposit of burned bones and ashes, and was broken to pieces in attempting to remove it.

In the year 1795, two kistvaens, or British sepulchres, were discovered by Major Rooke, on opening a large tumulus upon Fin-cop, about two miles north-west from Ashford. In one of these was a skeleton, with the face downwards, having a piece of the black Derbyshire marble, two feet long, nine inches wide, and six inches thick, lying on the skull; under the head were two arrow-heads of flint. The other contained burnt bones and ashes. In other parts of the tumulus were found three urns of coarse pottery, full of ashes and burnt bones, two skeletons, deposited on the level ground, and a spear-head of stone. In the same cist that contained the skeleton with the face downwards was found a small, flat, circular stone, which had a thin body of stucco on both sides; the top, which was of a yellowish colour, and had apparently been varnished.

In 1827 and 1828, Mr. Thomas Birds, of Eyam, opened several tumuli on Eyam Moor and on Leam Moor (adjoining), but never found anything more than rude urns and burnt bones. The barrows on Leam Moor, Abney Moor, and about High Lowe are very numerous, and many of them have been explored by Mr. John Oxley, of Sheffield (the then possessor of Leam Hall), Major Rooke, Mr. Samuel Mitchell, of Sheffield, and others, and many of them remain untouched. There are also numerous barrows upon Shalton Edge, overlooking Castleton and Hope. Some years ago some fragments of a very fine urn were found by a man engaged in planting, upon the side of

Win Hill, near to the summit. At the same time were found many ashes and some stags' horns.

In April 1834, Mr. Mitchell examined a tumulus on the Hathersage Moors, adjoining the boundary of Bamford Common, from which were recovered several rudely-shaped and sun-baked urns, which were filled with burnt bones, but no whole human bones occurred, and not the slightest appearance of rats' bones was noticed, which may be accounted for by the bodies having been consumed previous to interment, and so presenting nothing tempting to the rats. This barrow was placed near to a Druidical circle.

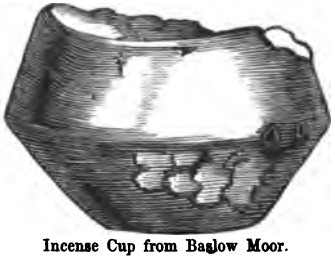
The same gentleman, in 1826, opened several of the small tumuli in the vicinity of the "Cairs Work," or "Carls Wark," near Hathersage, and found them to contain nothing more than simple deposits of calcined bones, without the accompaniment of either urns or instruments. They may therefore be presumed to have been cast up at a very early period indeed. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Mitchell had an opportunity of opening a similar cluster of barrows on Broomhead Moors, in Yorkshire, close to the edge of Derbyshire, which displayed just the same features as those at the Carls Wark.

BRUSHFIELD BARROW.

About the year 1825 a tumulus, at Brushfield, Derbyshire, was accidently opened by the farmer in whose land it was. It contained an iron sword, measuring thirty-two inches in length and two inches in breadth, the iron umbo of a shield, an iron knife and buckle. These articles passed into the hands of the late Mr. Birds, of Eyam; and thence, with the exception of the centre of the shield, into the author's museum.

About the year 1830 a barrow upon the East Moor, near Baslow, called Stone Lowe, was accidentally opened by the farmer in whose stackyard it stood. In the centre he found two large urns, both neatly ornamented, and both containing calcined bones and flints. Inside one of them was a small

incense cup, with two perforations through one side. This being fortunately preserved, we are enabled to give a cut of it.



Incense Cup from Baslow Moor.

In January 1832 a barrow was opened in a field called the "Long Roods," situated about three hundred yards in front of the left flank of the military works on Fin Cop, one mile north-west of Ashford-in-the-Water, on the road to Tideswell, in which two highly ornamental urns were found—one broken to pieces, the other whole, and containing a deposit of calcined bones.

Amongst the debris of the barrow a third brass coin of Constantine, of the extremely common "Gloria exercitus" type, was found.

BARROWS OPENED BY MR. WILLIAM BATEMAN.

In February 1821, the Kenslow farm, near Middleton-by-Yolgrave, being planted and otherwise improved, a barrow was discovered upon the most elevated part of the land. In the nomenclature of Sir R. C. Hoare, it was a bowl barrow, composed of earth and stones, of about thirty feet in diameter, and its perpendicular height not more than three feet, with the usual shallow cavity on the top, five feet in diameter. The examination was commenced by a transverse section from the south side towards the middle of the tumulus. On approaching about six feet towards the centre a few human bones were discovered, promiscuously blended with those of a small animal, which Dr. Buckland has decided to be of the water rat (Reliquia Diluviana, plate ii, figs. 1, 2, 3, and 12), intermixed with

a fine dry sand or mould, slightly indicating calcination, among which was a piece of ivory or bone, the one side of which is convex, the other flat, with two perforations equidistant from the points, which probably allowed of its being worn as a pensile ornament from the neck. In the centre of the barrow the rats' bones appeared in large quantities, and, in digging a little below the level of the natural ground, the discovery of the primary deposit was made, consisting of two skeletons, one entire, and the other nearly so, laid at full length, about eighteen inches below the surface, in a cist or excavation of the soil, guarded nearly round, but particularly on the south and east sides, by large stones. The bodies had been deposited side by side, with their heads to the north-west; each head was placed in the hollow of a mass of magnesian limestone (of which the hill is composed), and reclining on the right side. Neither of them could be conveniently measured, but a thigh-bone was exactly eighteen inches in length, which, in a well-proportioned man, gives a height of about five feet ten inches. It is remarkable that not a tooth was wanting, or in the least decayed, in the jaws of either; and though, in one more particularly, the molars were much worn, as if by the mastication of hard substances, the enamel was still retained. The bones generally were but little decayed. One of the skulls appears to have been that of a man in the decline of life, and exhibits phrenological developments indicative of some of the worst passions incident to human nature. The other skull was crushed on removing the stone on which it lay. Near the bodies, and especially about the heads, a large quantity of the rats' bones and fine mould were strewed, with many round pebbles of various sizes, chiefly of quartz, which, in the opinion of Sir R. C. Hoare, were used in the sling. On the breast of the entire skeleton lay a circular fibula, or brooch, of copper or bronze. There was also a large quartz pebble and a fragment of pottery of red clay. Between the bodies was placed an axe- or hammer-head of basalt, in a decomposed state, and broken in the middle. In the same situation was found a porphyry slate pebble, highly polished, of very singular shape, four and a half inches in length, the same in medium circumference, the sides triangular and tapering towards the ends, which are rubbed flat. In vol. xii, p. 327, of the 'Archæologia'

a similar stone is described and engraved, which was found in a barrow near Ashford-in-the-Water by Major Rooke. Behind the head lay a tusk, apparently that of a dog, and a molar tooth of the lower jaw of a horse. On these little, if any, decay seemed to have taken place.

HADDON FIELD BARROW.

On the 31st of May, 1824, a large tumulus, sixty feet in diameter, and four feet in height, situated in Haddon field, near the river Lathkiln, almost opposite to Conksbury, was opened; it had been before disturbed by labourers in search of stone, who discovered near the centre a loosely walled vault or cist, containing two human skeletons, and a rude urn of baked clay; they also met with a considerable number of Roman coins in small brass, which were deposited in Haddon Hall. This second opening was made by cutting a trench from the north-west extremity towards the centre, during the progress of which the whole barrow was observed to consist of loose stones thrown together.

About three yards from the centre of the mound were found scattered about a quantity of third brass Roman coins to the number of eighty-two (quere 71), and with them some small pieces of lead ore, which would furnish an additional proof, were any wanting, of the remote era in which the Derbyshire lead mines were worked; near the coins was part of a glass vessel, when perfect, about three inches in diameter. In the vault (apparently the only one in the barrow), and doubtless containing the original interments, were discovered human bones, some of which had undergone cremation, fragments of four urns, and traces of decayed wood. The bodies were laid with their heads towards the north-east, and had the usual accompaniment of rats' bones; also the teeth of a canine animal.

The coins, which would pertain to a later interment of the Romano-British period, were of the following reigns: Constantine nine, Constans seventeen, Constantius II nine, family of Constantine three; namely, Urbs Roma one, and Constantinopolis two, Valentinian five, Valens twelve, Gratian three, and the remainder illegible.

In May, 1824, a barrow situated about half a mile east of the temple of Arbor Lowe was opened; part of a human skeleton and a broken urn, rudely ornamented, about six inches in diameter, with some calcined bones (doubtless human) near it, were found amongst a multitude of rats' bones, also a dog's jaw-bone. This sepulchre had been disturbed some time previously by labourers getting stone, who, no doubt, had broken the urn to pieces, and who desisted in superstitious alarm on finding a complete human skeleton.

June 1st, 1824, an ineffectual attempt was made to open the immense tumulus forming part of the temple of Arbor Lowe. A deeper cutting was made in the same direction as the one made by Major Rooke in 1782, which was equally abortive; the only articles found by the Major being the almost universal rats' bones and part of a stag's horn; on the later attempt nothing occurred but one human tooth and some animal bones.

About 350 yards westward from Arbor Lowe is a barrow of very large size, called Gib Hill, which is connected with the temple of Arbor Lowe by a considerable rampart of earth, now, however, faint and broken, which runs in a serpentine direction towards this barrow, having its commencement at the foot of the vallum of the temple, near the southern entrance. This tumulus is very conical, and rises to the height of about eighteen feet, and has the usual basin-like concavity on its summit. Its height, immense size, and remote antiquity are calculated to impress the reflecting mind with feelings of wonder and admiration. On opening this barrow it was found to consist of earth and limestone, divided by layers of amygdaloid, and in the centre a bed of very stiff reddish-brown clay, completely saturated with what was supposed to be animal matter, most probably arising from the decomposition of human bones. This bed or stratum of clay was laid upon the natural surface, to the depth of about a yard and a half; it was about three yards in diameter, and about five yards from the summit of the mount; this clay was intermixed with a considerable quantity of charcoal and burnt human bones, and a small sprinkling of rats' bones. From it were taken an arrow-head of flint, two and a half inches long, and unburnt, and a fragment of a basaltic celt.

Nearer the surface of the tumulus were found a small iron fibula, which had once received a setting of some gem, now lost, and another piece of iron, of indeterminable form. The discovery of these articles would indicate an interment of later date than the one consisting of the calcined bones.

In the interior of the barrow were found numerous pieces of white calcined flint. This circumstance is by no means unusual, either in the Derbyshire or other barrows; that they were designedly placed there there is no doubt, as pure flint is not indigenous to Derbyshire, and would have to be brought from a considerable distance.

Fosbrooke, on the authority of Pliny and Gough, tells us that the northern nations deemed them efficacious in confining the dead to their habitations. The arrow-head and celt were probably buried with the deceased under the influence of a notion similar to that under which the Laplanders, even to the present day, inter with their dead bows, arrows, hatchets, and swords, conceiving that they may be useful in a future state. The ancient northern people threw money and other valuables into the funeral pile, as a certain means of conducting the dead to the sacred Valhalla, or hall of the slain, where Odin presided.

On the 28th of July, 1824, a search was instituted into a barrow situate on the most northerly, as well as the most elevated, point of Middleton Moor; it measures forty feet in diameter, and is about two feet in elevation. At an early stage of the operations, which commenced by cutting through the mound from north to south, human bones, intermixed with those of the water rat, and pieces of charcoal, were met with; towards the centre the rats' bones increased in quantity, and amongst them were several dogs' teeth. Arriving at the middle, the remains of two skeletons were disclosed to view; the whole in great confusion, and mostly in fragments, many quite black from having undergone combustion; an iron lance, or arrow-head, three inches long; a piece of iron, resembling a nail; and a singular piece of calcined flint, very neatly chipped into a circular form. Numerous examples of this instrument having been discovered in subsequent researches, they will be hereafter designated as flints of the circular form, in order to simplify the accounts as much as possible. No urn was discovered,

nor, from the perfect search that was made, is it probable that any had ever been deposited in the barrow. The remains of one skull lay upon a round sandstone, which was in a decomposed state and of a red colour, apparently having been burnt. Notwithstanding the confused state in which the contents of this barrow were found, they certainly had not been previously subjected to antiquarian research.

On the 18th of May, 1825, was opened a tumulus in the immediate neighbourhood of that situate on Kenslowe Farm, previously described. The one in question did not prove so interesting as the former one, as it merely contained a few fragments of the skull and other bones of a human skeleton, and two iron knives, about six inches in length, and one and a half in width at the broadest parts, with a fragment of the wooden shaft adhering to one of them; the grain of the wood is similar to that of ash, which it most probably was. Two smaller bits of iron were found, which, together with the knives, were much oxydized. The burial-place, or cist, appeared to be a natural depression in the rock, and contained a great deal of charcoal. It is to be observed, that the contents of this barrow, with respect to the metallic weapons and the absence of small animal bones, differ from all the others before opened at Middleton.

Another barrow, situated within a few yards of the Roman road, where it passes through the Oldham Farm at Middleton, yielded neither implements, human bones, nor rats' bones; only fragments of charcoal were noticed. (Fragments of coarse pottery have since been discovered in this tumulus.)

On May 19, 1825, an examination of a barrow on the apex of Cronkstone Hill, led to the discovery of a cist, measuring about four feet square, constructed of large stones, which contained a perfect human skeleton, lying on its right side; at the left side of the head, lay the lower part of the horn of a large deer, which measured eleven inches in length, and nine and a quarter in circumference.

The only barrow yet discovered in a low situation in the neighbourhood of Middleton is placed in a meadow called Larks Lowe, and near the rivulet called the Bradford; this

tumulus was opened on the 20th of May, 1825, when the cist was found to be constructed of large flat stones, placed edgeways, with similar ones serving for the cover; it contained the decayed fragments of a human skeleton. On the eastern side of the barrow was found an urn of coarse earth, full of calcined bones and dry mould, the top protected by a flat piece of limestone, upon which was placed a small, shallow, earthen vessel, very firmly baked, (of the kind denominated by Sir Richard

Incense Cup from Larks Lowe.

Hoare "incense cups") a pin of bronze, two and a quarter inches long; several animal teeth and bones, amongst them a horse's tooth, a circular pebble, and a stone of peculiar shape; the large urn was of so friable a nature, that it probably had no other baking than what it received in the funeral fire, from this cause it was found impracticable to preserve it entire. June 19, 1826, it was thought advisable to reopen the very interesting barrow on Garratt Piece, Middleton, which was opened by Dr. Pegge in 1788, and described in the Archæologia, vol. ix, page 189; in it were found animal bones, one of which was calcined; a portion of the lower branch of an antler of the red deer, six inches in length, which had been tooled at the root by a sharp instrument; also some rats' bones. (See a subsequent examination of this barrow.)

In December, 1827, a barrow was discovered upon the Cross Flatts, Middleton, by labourers digging holes for a plantation; on the 11th of that month it was thoroughly investigated, and was found to contain a skeleton, apparently that of a young person, deposited at full length in a natural cist in the rock, about two feet in depth; the head lay in an easterly direction; the weapons of this person consisted of an

iron knife, the blade five inches long, with a portion of its wooden handle still remaining, and a piece of roughly chipped flint, probably a spear-head; a natural piece of stone of a remarkable form was also discovered near the body: rats' bones were apparent, though in smaller quantity than usual. A similar iron knife and part of a stone celt were found in the subsequent year within a few yards of this barrow; they had most probably been thrown out and overlooked at the time it was opened, or disturbed by the planters.

BARROWS OPENED BY MR. THOMAS BATEMAN, IN 1843.

The first tumulus opened this season was situate upon the Meadow-place Farm, near Yolgrave, and is generally known as Bee Lowe; it was decided upon to open it on the 16th of June, when it was found to be impossible to excavate it in a proper manner, owing to the trees growing upon the sides; therefore the only method of examining it was by sinking a hole down the centre of the mound, which consisted of loose earth and stones, amongst which a profusion of rats' bones was met with. In the course of this excavation the broken fragments of a human skeleton were turned up, which made it evident that one interment at least had been disturbed at some former period. Amongst these bones were found a small arrow-head of flint, elegantly formed, two rude instruments of the same material, and about half a dozen horse's teeth. On reaching the native soil, which was about four feet from the top of the barrow, the primary deposit was found, consisting of burnt bones, amongst which was part of a bone pin, also calcined; and near to the same place lay some fragments of a well-baked clay urn, very tastefully ornamented with a chevron pattern, and which had been of the form of vessel designated "drinking cups" by Sir Richard Hoare, by which name they will be distinguished in the subsequent parts of this work, as a simple way of expressing their difference from the sepulchral urns and incense cups, although it is by no means certain that they were made use of for the purpose implied by the words "drinking cup."

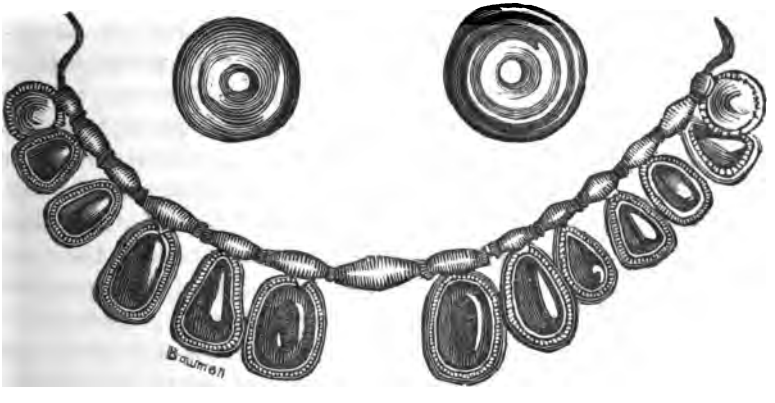
June 17, 1843, was opened a barrow, called Lean Lowe,

situated on the summit of a hill near Hartington. The south side being most perfect, it was deemed most prudent to commence the cutting on that side. Having penetrated to within about two feet from the middle of the mound, an interment was met with, which was probably not so early as the date of the original construction of the tumulus, as, instead of being placed upon the floor of the pile, as usual, it had been buried without care upon a higher level. The head lay between two large stones on the south-west side of the circle, and appeared to have been slightly protected by another stone lying across them. The legs lay in the direction of the interior of the barrow. This interment was devoid of any interest arising from the deposit of weapons or other articles, as nothing of the kind was discovered, more than two horse's teeth, and rats' bones in quantities. Owing to an erection of turf and stones, pertaining to the Ordnance Survey, which surmounted the top of the mound, it was found impracticable to explore the middle of it, which would probably have afforded far more interesting results. (See forward for further discoveries in this tumulus.)

June 21, 1843. A large barrow about eight feet in height, denominated End Lowe, which forms a conspicuous object, being placed on an elevated ridge of land near Heathcote, was subjected to an examination, which proved anything but satisfactory; from the south side, where the turf was first removed, to the centre of the barrow, nothing but large stones presented themselves, which when unmixed with soil, as in this case, are the material worst calculated to afford success to the labours of the antiquarian excavator: however, at the very commencement large quantities of rats' bones, and pieces of the antlers of deer were abundantly scattered about through the more open parts of the mound. About six feet from the southern verge of the circle, was found a human skeleton, apparently of a very young individual, not more than twelve years of age, near which lay a deposit of calcined human bones, without urn or other means of protection from the weight of the overlying mass of stones, by which the skeleton had been much injured. Near the centre of the tumulus a very few human bones of adult size were observed, all of which had the appearance of being gnawed by rats. The natural surface of the ground im-

mediately beneath the middle of the mound, was found to sink to a considerable depth lower than the surrounding level, and it is much to be regretted that owing to the loose nature of the barrow before alluded to, it was found impossible to penetrate to the undisturbed ground, upon which, in all probability, the earliest interment would be found to lie.

The 30th of June, 1843, was occupied in examining the middle part of a large barrow on Brassington Moor, usually called Galley Lowe, but formerly written Callidge Lowe, which is probably more correct. About two feet from the surface were found a few human bones mixed with rats' bones and horses' teeth; amongst these bones (which had been disturbed by a labourer digging in search of treasure) the following highly interesting and valuable articles were discovered:—several pieces of iron, some in the form of rivets, others quite shapeless, having been broken on the occasion above referred to, two arrow-heads of the same metal, a piece of coarse sandstone, which was rubbed into the form of a whetstone; an ivory pin or bodkin, of very neat execution; the fragments of a large urn of well-baked earthenware, which was glazed in the interior for about an inch above the bottom; two beads, one of green



Gold Necklace from Galley Lowe.

glass, the other of white enamel, with a coil of blue running through it, and fourteen beautiful pendant ornaments of pure

gold, eleven of which are enriched by settings of large and brilliantly coloured garnets, two are of gold without setting, and the remaining one is of gold wire twisted in a spiral manner, from the centre towards each extremity (a gold loop of identical pattern is affixed to a barbaric copy of a gold coin of Honorius in the writer's possession); they have evidently been intended to form one ornament only, most probably a necklace, for which use their form peculiarly adapts them. It will here not be out of place to borrow some quotations relative to a remarkable superstition connected with glass beads similar to those discovered in Galley Lowe, particularly the one having "two circular lines of opaque sky-blue and white," which seem to represent a serpent entwined round a centre, which is perforated. "This was certainly one of the Glain Neidyr of the Britons, derived from glain, which is pure and holy, and neidyr, a snake. Under the word glain, Mr. Owen, in his Welsh Dictionary, has given the following article: "The Nair Glain, transparent stones, or adder stones, were worn by the different orders of the Bards, each exhibiting its appropriate colour. There is no certainty that they were worn from superstition originally; perhaps that was the circumstance which gave rise to it. Whatever might have been the cause, the notion of their rare virtues was universal in all places where the Bardic religion was taught."

These beads are thus noticed by Bishop Gibson, in his improved edition of Camden's Britannia: "In most parts of Wales, and throughout all Scotland, and in Cornwall, we find it a common opinion of the vulgar, that about Midsummer-eve (though in the time they do not all agree) it is usual for snakes to meet in companies, and that by joining heads together and hissing, a kind of bubble is formed, like a ring, about the head of one of them, which the rest, by continual hissing, blow on, until it comes off at the tail, when it immediately hardens, and resembles a glass ring, which whoever finds shall prosper in all his undertakings: the rings they supposed to be thus generated are called gleinen nadroeth, namely, gemma anguinum. They are small glass annulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger-rings, but much thicker, of a green colour usually, though some of them are blue, and others curiously waved with blue, red, and white." There seems to be some connexion between

the glain neidyr of the Britons and the ovum anguinum, mentioned by Pliny as being held in veneration by the Druids of Gaul, and to the formation of which he gives nearly the same origin. They were probably worn as a mark of distinction, and suspended round the neck, as the perforations are not large enough to admit the finger. A large portion of this barrow still remaining untouched on the south-east side, which was but little elevated above the natural soil, yet extending farther from the centre, it offered a larger area, in which interments were more likely to be found than any other part of the tumulus, it was decided on resuming the search on the 3d of July, 1843, by digging from the outside until the former excavation in the centre was reached. In carrying out this design the following interments were discovered, all of which seem to pertain to a much more remote era than the interment whose discovery has been before recorded. First, the skeleton of a child, in a state of great decay; a little farther on a lengthy skeleton, the femur of which measures nineteen and a half inches, with a rudely ornamented urn of coarse clay deposited near the head; a small article of ivory, perforated with six holes, as though for the purpose of being sewn into some article of dress or ornament (a larger one of the same kind was found in a barrow at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, in 1832); a small arrow-head of gray flint, a piece of iron-stone, and a piece of stag's horn, artificially pointed at the thicker end, were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the urn. Between this skeleton and the centre of the barrow four more skeletons were exhumed, two of which were of young persons; there was no mode of arrangement perceptible in the positions of the bodies, excepting that the heads seemed to lie nearest to the urn before mentioned. Amongst the bones of these four skeletons a small rude incense cup was found, which is of rather unusual form, being perforated with two holes on each side, opposite each other.

In a plantation on the summit of Minninglowe Hill are two tumuli of large size, one being near fifteen feet high from the level of the ground. In the centre and in four places in the area of the circle are large cists, or, as they now appear from the soil being removed from them, large cromlechs, exactly of

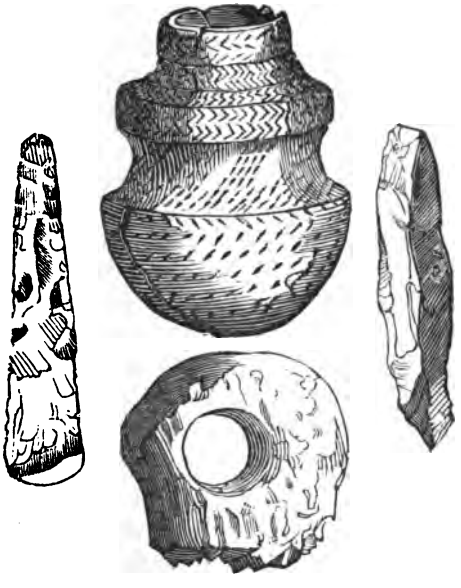
the same construction as that well-known druidical structure "Kit's-Coty-House," near Maidstone, Kent. They are formed of the large limestones of the country, and have all had covers of the same, only two of which now remain in their places. The other tumulus is of smaller dimensions, and contains but one cist, which is in the centre; it is situated about thirty yards distance from the larger one. The soil in the interior of the cists of the large barrow was removed down to the surface of the rock on the 5th of July, 1843, when it was found that all the interments had been before removed, with the exception of one, which was a skeleton, laid at full length on the outside of the cist, unaccompanied by any weapons or ornaments. In the cell near which this body lay were found fragments of five urns, some animal bones, and six third brass Roman coins, namely, one of Claudius Gothicus, two of Constantine the Great, two of Constantine Junior, and one of Valentinian. An attempt to penetrate the substance of the mound was then made, which from want of time proved ineffectual. A few human teeth and a third brass coin of Constantine were the only relics found in this part of the excavation; but a far more interesting discovery was made of the manner in which this huge tumulus was built, a wall being found to encircle it in a manner precisely similar to the walls built round some of the Etruscan tumuli discovered in the south of Italy. In one part of this wall, which was exposed by the excavation, a gallery formed of stones set up edgeways, with others across the top of them, was found to have its commencement. This was not explored, owing to the roofing-stones having fallen in in some places. There is a striking analogy between this tumulus and the great barrow at New Grange, in Ireland, described by Dr. Ledwich, of which a more complete investigation of Minning Lowe would probably furnish additional proof. The following day was selected to be the time for extending the researches of the smaller barrow, the cist of which, as well as those of the larger one, was found to have been previously rifled of its treasures, a few human teeth being the only traces of the interment at this time found. Continuing the cutting through the entire mound, a simple deposit of burnt human bones was found, near one side, which had not been before disturbed.

A smaller barrow having been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the foregoing, it was opened on the 12th of July, 1843. Its small size and comparative low situation had undoubtedly prevented its being known as a barrow, and are probably the reasons of its being destitute of any distinctive appellation. About a foot from the top, in the middle part of the mound, two skeletons were discovered, one of which was nearly entire, the other seemed to have been disturbed. With these were found the fragments of a coarse dark-coloured urn, a flint arrow-head, a small piece of iron, part of a bridle-bit, and several horses' teeth. A complete stratum of rats' bones surrounded these bodies. Proceeding lower down, a cist, formed of large flat limestones, placed on edge, was disclosed; it was entirely filled up with very fine mould, which being removed, exposed two skeletons in an extremely decayed condition. Near the heads of these was placed a deposit of burnt human bones; and lower down, in the cist, an iron knife or dagger, contained in an iron sheath, was found. The south side of this tumulus being found to extend considerably farther from the central point than any other part of the circle, it was thought that it might contain more interments, such having been proved in the case of a similarly extended barrow (Galley or Callidge Lowe, 3d of July, 1843); and the result substantiated the correctness of this opinion, as on removing the soil to a very inconsiderable depth, a skeleton, evidently of a young person, was found to lie with its head towards the interior of the tumulus, and close to a quantity of calcined human bones; near the shoulders lay a highly-ornamented drinking-cup, a small brass or copper pin, pointed at each end, and a rude spear- or arrow-head of gray flint. In the immediate neighbourhood of this interment several horses' teeth and other animal bones were noticed.

July 14th, 1843, one of the most interesting barrows ever examined in this vicinity was opened. It is situated upon a ridge of high land, near the village of Biggin, which goes by the name of the "Liffs," the barrow itself having no specific name: the mound had been sadly mutilated, at least one third of it having been removed; notwithstanding this the truth of Sir Richard Hoare's maxim, "fronta nulla fides," was agree-

ably exemplified. That hemisphere of the circle which still remained the most perfect was selected as the place where to commence operations: on reaching the thickest part of the circle, which, owing to the depression usual in the middle of most barrows, would be about two yards from the centre, a few human bones, horses' teeth, various animal bones, and two small pieces of a very thick and coarse urn, were found; but not until penetrating to the heart of the barrow was the principal interment discovered. In that situation an octagonal cist was erected of the usual material, namely, thin flat limestones, which are admirably adapted for the purpose; this vault was about half filled with stiff clay, imbedded in which lay a fine human skeleton, whose knees were drawn up, according to a general custom, prevalent in the most remote ages. The extreme antiquity of this interment is demonstrated by the simple form and material of the weapons and tools which were, with one exception, deposited in a cluster behind the shoulders of this early denizen of the Derbyshire moors. The skull, which is fine and intellectual, lay on the left side so as to look towards the west, and in the angle formed by the contraction of the knees, was placed a hammer-head ingeniously constructed out of the lower part of the horn of a noble red deer; one end of this instrument is rounded and polished, the other is cut into a diamond pattern, somewhat similar to the wafer stamps used by attorneys. The articles before alluded to as being placed near the shoulders were of a very miscellaneous character, and highly interesting; as showing, after a lapse of several thousand years, that the savage Briton reposing in this cairn had cultivated the art of making war amongst the inhabitants of the forest, in preference to molesting his fellow-savages; as almost the first observed articles were a pair of enormous tusks of the wild boar, the trophies of some, perhaps his last, sylvan triumph; next came two arrow-heads of flint, delicately chipped, and of unusual form; two flint celts or chisels, beautifully chipped and polished at the cutting edges; two spear-heads of the same material; two flint knives polished on the edge, one of them serrated on the back, in order to serve as a saw; and numerous other pieces of flints of indescribable form and use, which, together with all the flint instruments enumerated above, seem to have undergone a

partial calcination, being gray, tinted with various shades of blue and pink; with these utensils were found three pieces of red ochre, the rouge of these unsophisticated huntsmen, which, even now, on being wetted imparts a bright red colour to the skin, which is by no means easy to discharge. Upon the summit of the little heap, formed by this accumulation of relics, lay a small drinking or incense cup of novel and unprecedented shape, which was unfortunately broken and crushed, but has been since restored. The absence of instruments of metal in this and other barrows should be borne in mind; it is commented on in another part of this work.



Cup and Weapons from Liff's Lowe.

On the 19th of July, 1843, a small barrow situated near the edge of a rocky declivity, on Brassington Moor, and not previously known as a sepulchral mound, was opened in such an effectual manner as to cut it into four sections. A secondary interment near the surface was found to have been dug up and buried again some time since; there were a good many rats' bones, and six pieces of flint, three of which were chipped,

in order to make some kind of rude instruments, whose use is now quite unintelligible; arriving at the centre, a small square cist, having a flat stone for its base, and another similar for a cover, was found to contain the remains on whose account the tumulus had been first raised, which consisted of a deposit of burnt bones, amongst which were found an arrow- or lance-head of flint, two inches and a half in length, and two instruments of flint of the circular shape, which appeared to have undergone the action of fire; on the outside of the cist a few fragments of an urn of unusual thickness and rude design were found.

On the afternoon of the same day, the remains of a large barrow, called Green Lowe, in the same neighbourhood, were examined; all the upper part of this tumulus, which is of large extent, has been long removed, thus exposing to view the cist in the centre of its area; this cist, which is very large, is of the same kind of architecture as those existing at the large barrow at Minning Lowe, and before described; the only difference being, that the one in question is divided into two compartments or vaults, by the introduction of a flat stone placed vertically across the middle; most of the component parts of this tumulus having been taken away as before stated, there was but little probability of discovering any relics, save by digging the soil and other debris out of the double vault, which was accordingly done with the following results: in one of the cists, at about eight inches from the surface, lay a human skeleton, much broken from its being so near the top, a piece of fine slatestone, which appeared to have served the purpose of a hone, and a few fragments of two urns, of a texture widely dissimilar, one being coarse and merely sun-dried, the other evidently baked in a kiln. In the other division of the cist, a few human teeth, a considerable quantity of animal bones, amongst which remains of the horse and dog were found, as well as rats' bones, which were plentifully distributed in both vaults; also a few pieces of the same kiln-baked urn which was discovered in the first cell; from which circumstance it is very certain that the interment had been taken out at the time the mound was removed.

On the 2d of August, 1843, a fresh excavation was made into the large tumulus on End Lowe, in a contrary direction to the one made on the former attempt, and unfortunately with no better success. The surface not being reached, only a few human bones and teeth were seen distributed through the barrow. The discovery of the primary interment in this immense accumulation of stone, therefore, still remains a desideratum to the Derbyshire archæologist.

August the 5th, 1843, was opened a barrow called Elk (quere Ell? that being the ancient British word signifying conspicuous) Lowe, situate on a considerable eminence, near Newhaven. It is of the form which Dr. Stukeley assigns to Druids' barrows, without any substantial grounds. The only point in which this kind of tumulus differs from the general form being in the central depression, which, in this case, is so much extended as to spread out into a level and circular area, surrounded by a more elevated ring or rampire of earth or stones. In the barrow in question, this circle was constructed of very large stones inclining towards the central plain, and covered with small stones and earth, thus forming an extremely durable erection to the height of about three feet, whilst the interior area is not more than one foot above the level of the surrounding soil. In the centre of this space, upon a stratum of stiff clay, was laid a skeleton, whose head rested upon a large limestone. This clay, appearing to replace soil (which had been removed for about a foot in depth below the natural surface), was dug out and carefully examined, and from amongst it were taken a large flint arrow- or lance-head, three other instruments of the same material, and a small piece of sandstone, rubbed smooth. These articles were immediately beneath the skeleton, on whose right hand lay a deposit of burnt human bones, containing an arrow-head of flint, also calcined, and a considerable quantity of charcoal, amongst which were several hazel-nuts, still retaining their perfect form. In other parts of the area, the remains of two more skeletons and some fragments of a large urn, composed of imperfectly baked clay, profusely ornamented, were found. A few dogs' teeth were also observed. The most remarkable circumstance attending the opening of this barrow was the

discovery of rats' bones in an unprecedented quantity, the whole of the interior circle of the area being covered with a stratum of them not less than three inches in thickness.

About the close of the last or the commencement of the present century, a very large barrow, situated upon Brassington Moor, and now called Stoney Lowe, though sometimes written Stanhope Lowe, was removed, in order that its time-honoured materials might assist in Macadamising some lanes or roads in the immediate neighbourhood. In the course of this work of destruction a large cist was discovered, in which lay three human skeletons, ranged side by side, one of which is said to have had one half of its skull clothed with hair. In another part of this barrow an urn was found, and taken out only to be broken to pieces. On attentively surveying the site of this noble tumulus, which, previous to its demolition, was connected with a small cirque of stones adjoining to it, and destroyed at the same time, the edges of several large stones, placed in a cist-like form, and appearing above the turf, suggested an idea, that, by digging into the interior of these vaults, something might yet be recovered. This was put to the proof on the 8th of August, 1843, and produced the following results: the first vault was a square of about three yards, and contained earth and stones for about a foot in depth, which was indeed the entire depth of the vault itself when cleared out. These debris were minutely scrutinised, and were found to contain the following remains, all in the utmost disorder: no less than 161 human teeth, a large quantity of human bones, a small piece of an urn, various kinds of animals' bones and rats' bones in abundance. The second vault was of more irregular form, but was very similar to the first in the confusion visible amongst its contents, which were the remains of two human skeletons, apparently of females, with which a delicately-formed arrow-head was found, which, as is frequently the case, had been calcined. The number of interments originally deposited in this tumulus must have been enormous, as the teeth before mentioned vary from those of very juvenile subjects to those of persons of very advanced age, some of the latter are worn almost to a level with the jaw, and yet do not exhibit the least symptom of decay.

12th of August, 1843, was opened a large barrow, called Hawk's Lowe, about two miles north-west of the village of Parwich. It is about thirty yards in diameter and five feet in height, and has been dug into several times by various persons. At the depth of a foot or eighteen inches from the surface of the mound, on the occasion in question, were found human bones, pieces of flint and urns, horses' teeth, and rats' bones, but no appearance of an undisturbed interment was to be seen. Lower down, in the interior of the barrow, every sign of its former contents disappeared, nor was anything further discovered.

August 23d, 1843, the large and well-known barrow upon the summit of Wolfscote Hill, near Biggin, was opened by cutting a wide trench from the south side towards the central depression. Shortly before arriving at this point, a cist, built of large limestones, was discovered immediately across the cutting and on the level of the natural ground. This vault, having no cover, was filled with earth and stones, which had settled down into it. On these being cleared out, the contents of the cist were found to be the remains of two young children, accompanied by an urn of sun-dried clay, rather neatly ornamented. This, owing to the settling of the mound, was crushed to pieces, and lay on one side on the floor of the cist, which was covered with rats' bones. On reaching the centre of the tumulus, it became very apparent that that part had been opened previously and the contents destroyed, the only remains now found being fragments of two urns, the bones of a similar number of human skeletons, and a variety of animal remains, all which had been taken out and thrown in again with the soil at the time of the prior opening of this barrow.

Some years ago, a large and interesting barrow upon Bakewell Moor, called Bole Hill, was carted away in order to build stone fences, at which time a vault was discovered, closed with a large, flat stone, which, being removed, displayed to the astonished rustics engaged in the work of demolition, the unexpected sight of three human skeletons. The only relic found with them was a large spear of some kind of metal, which was preserved for a short time and then lost. There are yet traces

of five vaults to be seen on the ground formerly covered by the tumulus. These vaults were filled up for about a foot in depth with soil, which was dug out and examined on the 24th of August, 1843, in the hope of rescuing some relic before all traces of this once noble barrow shall have disappeared, and its existence be forgotten. In the largest vault the remains of four human skeletons and the pieces of a large sepulchral urn of coarse material and plain manufacture were brought to light. In another of the vaults were found a few bones, horses' teeth, and two skulls of the polecat. In the other three vaults nothing was found but rats' bones, which were equally prevalent in each vault.

4th of September, 1843, a small barrow, about two miles south of Middleton-by-Yolgrave, named Borther Lowe, was investigated, first by digging down the centre, and afterwards by cutting it through to the south side. In the first excavation pieces of urns, horses' teeth, and other bones were immediately found. Proceeding lower down, upon the level of the ground on which the barrow was raised, a rude kind of pavement of rough limestones was found, which was covered with a layer of rats' bones. Yet no human bones were discovered in this part of the mound, which was therefore abandoned, and the south side subjected to an examination, with better success. The ground on the south being removed to the depth of a foot, a skeleton, with the head lying towards the interior of the barrow, was uncovered. It was found to be in a very decayed state, from its being placed so near the surface, within the influence of the atmosphere. On the left side of the skeleton were the remains of a plain, coarse urn, much disintegrated, owing to the reason above stated, a flint arrow-head, much burnt, a pair of the canine teeth of either a fox or a dog of the same size, and a diminutive bronze celt. The contemporary use of weapons of flint and bronze is remarkable: in another place are a few observations bearing upon this point. In other parts of the tumulus were three hones of fine slatestone. In an adjoining field are the remains of another barrow, removed in order to supply materials for a stone fence at the least expense; but there are no records of any discovery of interments having been made at the time.

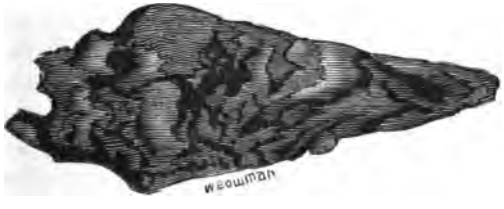
Saturday the 9th of September, 1843, a remarkable barrow, at Cross Lowe, near Parwich, was opened. It had every appearance of being a small tumulus, about three feet in height; but was found to have been constructed above a depression in the rock, about two feet deep, thus increasing the height of the artificial structure to five feet. It was thought that the most effectual way of opening this barrow was to begin a cutting on both the north and south sides, and thus to meet in the middle; this was done with the following interesting results: on the north side a secondary deposit was found, about eighteen inches below the surface of the mound; it was the skeleton of a young person, and was accompanied by a small urn, much ornamented, and a bone pin. On the south side the floor was found to decline rapidly towards the centre, on approaching which a very rude cist was discovered, formed of stones set edgeways upon the solid rock, which supplied the bottom of the cist, on which lay a large and strong human skeleton, with the head towards the south-east; about a foot from the head was placed a coarse urn, sparingly ornamented. Besides these the cist contained a large quantity of rats' bones, one horse's tooth, the fragment of a celt, and a small piece of chipped flint; and at the feet of the skeleton lay a large heap of calcined human bones, which on examination proved to be the remains of two children; near them a curiously-shaped and neatly-ornamented urn was deposited. On removing a large stone, which formed that side of the cist approximating to the centre of the barrow, another skeleton was uncovered, which was that of a young person, accompanied by a small urn, or incense cup, which was placed at the head. The occurrence of this interment on the exterior of the cist caused a careful examination of the surrounding parts in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal interment, which led to the discovery of four more human skeletons, upon the same level, and to all appearance deposited there at the same time as the body within the cist. Near the surface of the tumulus another skeleton was disinterred, which was accidentally discovered by part of the skull falling down, owing to the ground being undercut, for the purpose of following up the traces of some of the other skeletons. It was not accompanied by relics of any description.

September 27th, 1843, a barrow, called Ringham Lowe, on Middleton Moor, was reopened. It was first examined by the late Mr. William Bateman in 1821, who found only the fragments of two urns and a piece of charcoal; one of the urns was of fine black ware, the other very coarse and of a grayish colour. The second investigation did not prove much more interesting than the first; the particulars are as follows: in the centre were the remains of a fire which had burnt upon the surface of the ground, before the construction of the mound; there remained pieces of charred wood, either oak or ash, near three inches in diameter. About the same place some more fragments of the above-mentioned urns were found; also numerous chippings of flint; but no bones, either human or animal, were seen. Near the surface of the tumulus a carefully-chipped instrument of flint was picked up, on refilling the excavation.

BARROWS OPENED BY MR. THOMAS BATEMAN IN 1844.

In making a plantation north of Kenslow Wood, near Middleton-by-Yolgrave, on the 19th of May, 1828, the labourers discovered a natural cleft in the rock, which in some places rises to the surface of the ground, containing a quantity of human bones, and the remains of rats and other animals, amongst which was a large tooth of some carnivorous animal. On the supposition that this cleft might have been used as a ready-made cist for sepulchral purposes, it was fully investigated in April, 1844, without the effect of clearing up the mystery in which the deposit of the human bones is enveloped, no arrow-head of flint or fragment of urn being found to decide the question; there were merely found more bones, both human and otherwise: the former indicate the person to have been a female, and amongst the latter was the skull of either a wolf or a large dog. Though there is a doubt whether these remains were accidentally or designedly placed in the situation wherein they were discovered, there is none of their very great antiquity, for which reason their discovery has been considered worthy of record.

On the 6th of May, 1844, was opened a large flat barrow called Moot Lowe, situated about one mile south-west from Grange Mill, in a field of considerable elevation and rocky surface. The tumulus is about fifteen yards in diameter, and about four feet high, with a level summit. The section was made by cutting through the centre of the barrow from east to west; when within about four yards from the middle, a secondary interment was discovered very near the surface, which consisted of a deposit of burnt bones placed in a large urn, measuring about sixteen inches in height, and thirteen in diameter at the mouth, which was broken, owing to its being so superficially covered; since being restored, it exhibits a very curious appearance, being ornamented in a different manner to any yet discovered in Derbyshire; when found, it lay on its side, and on carefully collecting the pieces, and the bones it contained, a small brass spear-head, or dagger, was found amongst the latter; it is three inches and a quarter in length, and has a hole through which it has been riveted to the handle



Bronze Spear from Moot Lowe.

or shaft; two very similar in size and form are engraved in Sir Richard Hoare's 'Ancient Wiltshire,' vol. i, plates 11, 28. This is the first recorded discovery of a weapon of this description in this county, though subsequent researches have proved them to be by no means rare.

Nearer the centre a much earlier interment was found, namely, a human skeleton with the knees drawn up, lying on some large limestones, and not accompanied by any utensils. The ground in the centre of the barrow was found to be four feet lower than the level of the native surface in other places, probably owing to the rocky and unequal surface of the field before mentioned; it was filled up with stones free from soil, to the level of the other ground, beneath which nothing was found,

although such was expected to be the case. Dispersed through the mound the following articles were observed: teeth of swine and other animals, a small piece of another urn, chippings of flint, and a few rats' bones. About four hundred yards from the preceding there is a small portion of another barrow, also named Moot Lowe, which was long since almost razed to the ground; on the afternoon of the 6th of May the site was dug over, and a few human and animal bones brought to light; the former indicated the interment of two individuals, and the latter included the well-known rats' bones.

The 8th of May, 1844, was opened a barrow called Sliper Lowe, upon Brassington Moor; this tumulus is about twelve yards in diameter, and not more than a foot in height, being probably much reduced by its being frequently tilled; which was made evident by the disturbed and shattered state of some human bones which lay just beneath the turf. On making sections through the mound from the four cardinal points, the remains of three human skeletons were found much disturbed; bones of various descriptions of animals, amongst them the skull of a polecat, same as those previously found at Bole Hill, (July 30, 1843,) and rats' bones, a small fragment of a stone celt, five instruments of flint, and various chippings of the same. On arriving at the centre, a deposit of burnt bones was discovered, from amongst which were taken two arrow-heads, and two other instruments of flint. The surface upon which this interment lay was perceived to be soil, whilst the other parts of the barrow had a level floor of rock; this suggested the idea of a cist being cut in the rock, which on examination proved to be the case, as a circular cist was found to be sunk to the depth of two feet, on the floor of which lay the skeleton of a child, apparently about ten years of age, above this was deposited a drinking-cup of elegant form, and elaborately ornamented, and which when found was still in an upright position, as it had been originally placed. There were no traces of any ornaments having been buried with this juvenile Briton.

On the 10th of May, 1844, the more elevated portion of the barrow at Galley Lowe, which was not thoroughly explored on the former occasion (August 24, 1843) was opened afresh.

This part of the tumulus was found to be composed principally of stone, having but a slight admixture of soil, and being raised to an elevation of five feet, its conical form being preserved by a circle of large limestones at the base, inclining inwards. On the floor of the barrow no interment was discovered, but amongst the loose stones, about three feet from the surface, was found a human skeleton, near which, upon a flat stone, was placed a deposit of calcined human bones. About a yard nearer to the centre of the mound, upon the same level, was another skeleton, apparently of a young person. Both these interments were unaccompanied by articles of any description, nothing being found but one piece of urn, which was noticed on refilling the excavation.

June the 10th, 1844, was opened a barrow upon Elton Moor, for which there is no distinctive name; it was on this occasion divided into four quarters by our sections, which left very little of the mound unexplored. In the usual central situation was found a previously-disturbed interment, accompanied by a large arrow- or spear-head of flint, a piece of a small urn neatly ornamented, and some animal teeth. On the southern side of the tumulus another interment was discovered, about eighteen inches below the natural surface of the land upon which the barrow was constructed; this skeleton was certainly that of an aged person, the teeth being much worn down; near the head was a piece of spherical iron pyrites, now for the first time noticed as being occasionally found with other relics in the British tumuli. Subsequent discoveries have proved that it was prized by the Britons, and not unfrequently deposited in the grave along with the weapons and ornaments which formed the most valued part of their store; even to the present day, the same mineral is used as a personal decoration by some tribes of the South American Indians. In the rear of the skeleton was a neatly-ornamented drinking-cup, which had been crushed by the weight of the soil, with which it had in a great degree become incorporated; within this cup the following odd assemblage of articles were placed: three quartz pebbles, one of which is red, the other two of a light colour; a flat piece of polished iron ore, a small celt of flint, with the peculiarity of having a round polished edge, instead of a cutting one as is usual; a beautifully-chipped cutting tool,

twenty-one circular instruments, almost all neatly chipped, and seventeen pieces, or rude instruments, all of flint, which had been turned to a delicate white or gray by calcination. Scattered about in the immediate neighbourhood of this interment were a good many pieces of burnt bones, not sufficient in quantity to compose a complete deposit, and a few rats' bones as usual.

On the 30th of July, 1844, was re-examined a barrow upon the Oldham Farm, Middleton, which was unsuccessfully opened by Mr. William Bateman, on the 18th of May, 1825, nor was this second investigation much more interesting, as the barrow proved in most respects the same as the one on Ringham Lowe, which is within half a mile of the one in question. There were the remains of a large fire visible in the centre of this mound, upon the level of the undisturbed soil, where were also some pieces of sandstone and some quartz pebbles, neither of which are to be found in the neighbourhood. The only articles of human origin were several pieces of kneaded clay, partially hardened by the fire, and a broken piece of coarse pottery of very hard texture.

On the 31st of July, 1844, a small barrow on the One-ash Farm was opened; it was very low, being in no place more than a foot above the surrounding ground; owing to this circumstance the bones had been much disturbed and broken by the passing of the ploughshare over the mound. Near the centre of the barrow were the remains of a human skeleton, which had been accompanied by an ornamented drinking-cup, now broken to fragments; about the same place were perceived a great number of rats' bones, a few horse's teeth, a part of a boar's tusk, and a piece of rubbed sandstone, which had been burnt until it had become quite red, together with a few bits of flint. In other parts of the tumulus human bones were discovered, which would indicate this barrow to have been the resting-place of about six ancient Britons.

Since the above account was written it has been ascertained that this tumulus was opened in 1818, by Mr. Samuel Mitchell, who discovered part of a neatly-ornamented urn, about six inches in diameter, which had contained calcined bones; also some animal bones and an entire human skull.

On the 6th of August, 1844, was opened a most interesting barrow upon Wardlow Common, which is known by the name of Rolley Lowe; it is a mound of considerable magnitude, being forty-five feet in diameter, and five feet in height at the centre. As the discoveries made in this barrow are of a very miscellaneous character, and of various dates, it will be the most simple course to record them in the order in which they occurred: in the course of the central excavation, in which all the relics were found, about a foot from the surface, and dispersed amongst the soil which was found to be unmingled with stones to the depth of eighteen inches, were found a few human bones and teeth, and a third brass coin of Constantine the Great; near the bottom of this upper stratum of soil, where it began to be slightly mixed with stones, a brass pin, two inches and three quarters in length, square at the thicker end for insertion into a handle, was found. About three feet from the surface of the mound, a central area about eight feet in diameter was discovered, which seemed to be walled out in a circular form, and divided into five partitions by large limestones, so as to exhibit a ground plan similar to a roulette-table. There was no appearance of any of these vaults having been protected by coverings; when discovered, each was filled with small stones, amongst which lay the skeletons, which occupied all these partitions, whilst in one was also an urn. But to resume the particulars in the order before stated; in the first examined recess was a human skeleton, minus the head, but complete in other respects; with this interment was deposited the under jaw of a child; in the next compartment was a skeleton without any accompaniment: in the following cist was a large and coarse urn, inverted over a deposit of calcined human bones, amongst which was a large red deer's horn, also calcined; the urn was about sixteen inches in height, and twelve in diameter; and, owing to its size and fragile texture, was broken to pieces in the attempt made to remove it; near the urn was a skeleton with a fine and well-preserved skull. In the last examined division, which was the northernmost, lay a human skeleton, with which were deposited a large horn from the red deer, and the jaw of an otter. Proceeding down about a foot lower than the level upon which all these skeletons were laid, another skeleton was found laid upon a large stone,

on the level of the natural soil; it was accompanied by three rude instruments of flint, and the head lay directly beneath the large urn before mentioned: the stone in question measured in length six feet, and in breadth about four feet, being upon the surface of the ground it was at first thought to be rock, but a piece being broken off, disclosed to view a sight such as is seldom witnessed by the barrow-digger, and which repays him for his frequent disappointments; this was a cist or vault, three feet in length, two feet in width, and eighteen inches in depth, formed of four smooth limestone slabs, having a fifth as a pavement, all the angles and joints having been so effectually secured by a pointing of tenacious clay, that not a particle of soil had entered this primitive coffin, the workmanship of which was in every respect neat and accurate. It was tenanted by a skeleton with contracted knees, whose bones, though much decayed, lay in the posture they had assumed on the decomposition of their fleshy covering; in the rear of the skeleton, was laid on one side a highly ornamented urn, of rude but chaste design, and in various situations in the cist were found two very neat arrow-heads of flint, of uncommon form, a large tusk of the wild boar, seven inches in length, and a piece of tempered clay, to which adhered some fragments of decayed wood. The excavation for the vault was made in the natural soil, and from the floor of the cist to the summit of the tumulus was at least six feet six inches. The undermentioned articles, which did not appear to be connected with any of the interments, were found in various situations, throughout the interior of the barrow; namely, a fragment of an ornamented drinking-cup, a spear-head of coarse flint, and similar workmanship, a few animal teeth, and rats' bones "ad infinitum." The outer circumference of the major part of this barrow was constructed of some description of clayey composition, which had become as hard as a turnpike road.

In August, 1844, some labourers baring in a rocky field on Upper Haddon Moor, in order to open a stone pit, happened to cut through the site of a barrow, and found a quantity of human bones, which, on examination of the place on the 7th of August, were found to have been laid upon the level surface of the rock, which is about a foot below the turf; they con-

sisted of parts of the skeletons of six individuals, and were accompanied by various kinds of animal bones, including rats; some fragments of a plain unornamented urn, pieces of flint, and a beautiful arrow-head of the same material, which had been calcined to a delicate white colour.

On the 12th of August, 1844, another barrow upon the Cross Lowe Farm was opened. It is situated on a ridge of rocky land which overlooks the village of Alsop-in-the-Dale; and which, in the part occupied by the tumulus in question, is covered with trees. The mound is not more than eighteen inches in height, though, owing to its elevation on a rocky knoll, it appears considerably higher; in the centre was found a cist constructed of rough limestones placed on an edge, in which was deposited at full length a human skeleton, whose head lay towards the south-east, at which extremity of the cist was a deposit of calcined human bones; at the other end of the vault was the skeleton of a child, the bones of which were entire and unburnt; besides these, a few animal teeth, quartz pebbles, and rats' bones were found strewed about the interior of the cist.

October the 8th, 1844, a small barrow about thirty yards from the outer circle of the Druidical temple at Arbor Lowe was opened; it was found to have been previously investigated, although no record of that circumstance is in existence, which is much to be regretted, as its proximity to the temple renders any discoveries that may have been made of more importance than usual; on this occasion, the cist was found to be nothing more than a grave dug about four feet deep in the ground; the only article found in this grave was a piece of very much oxydized iron, which has the appearance of having been the socket of a spear-head.

BARROWS OPENED BY MR. THOMAS BATEMAN IN 1845.

The first barrow opened this season was a small one situate near Hunter-mere, on Ashford Moor, which was (on the 23d of April, 1845) divided into four sections, in order to leave no

part of it unexplored; it was formed with great exactness, having a slight ditch or depression surrounding the base, and although so perfect and uninjured in its appearance, it was found upon examination to have been previously explored; owing to this circumstance the contents were uninteresting; near the surface was found a small iron arrow-head, probably of much later date than the original interments, of which the remains in the shape of small pieces of bone were found promiscuously in the tumulus. In the same manner were found five instruments of flint of no particular interest, sundry chippings of the same, a piece of smoothly-rubbed sandstone, and rats' bones as usual; on the surface of the natural soil there was a small quantity of charcoal strewed about.

On the 25th of April, 1845, in the forenoon, was opened a small barrow, called Stoney Lowe, situate upon the more elevated portion of the Cold Eaton Farm, near Biggin. It was like most of the smaller barrows, composed of nearly equal proportions of earth and small stones; amongst the latter were many pieces of sandstone, which must have been conveyed for the purpose of constructing the mound from a considerable distance, as no rock of the same description of stone is known to exist in the neighbourhood of the tumulus. About the centre of the barrow several very large limestones were found lying upon the level of the natural soil, which in other parts of the barrow had not been disturbed; but upon removing the stones, the contrary was found to be the case in the centre, as about three feet beneath them a cist was discovered, sunk in the ground, and lined with thin flat limestones, placed edgeways; at each end of the cist were considerable remains of decayed wood, whilst instead of the expected interment in the middle was found an iron dagger, to which a knife of the same metal was attached, by the incrustation of rust in which they were enveloped, and which retained a very distinct impression of linen cloth, in which they appeared to have been folded. In one corner of the cist was a small heap of pure charcoal, unmixed with any other substance, and in another corner was one small piece of bone, apparently from some large bird, which was the only relic of organic life found in this tumulus, which, despite of this very unusual circumstance, had certainly never been before investigated.

In the afternoon of the same day a far more interesting barrow was opened, the name of which is Green Lowe. It is situated upon the tract of land known as Alsop Moor, which has since proved very productive of ancient British remains. This tumulus had been heaped over a rocky and unequal surface, in which a hole had been cut in order to serve the purpose of a cist. In removing the upper portion of the barrow a few human bones, horses' teeth, and rats' bones were discovered, and on clearing out the soil with which the cist was filled, the skeleton of a man in the prime of life was laid bare; his knees were contracted and drawn up until they nearly approached the

Urn and Weapons from Green Lowe.

head; and immediately in the rear of the shoulders were placed an elegant and most elaborately-ornamented drinking-cup, a piece of spherical pyrites, or iron ore, before alluded to as being an occasional ornament of the Britons, a flint instrument of the circular-headed form, and a splendid flint dagger; a little lower down the back of the skeleton there lay three beautifully-

chipped and barbed arrow-heads of flint, seven other instruments of the same material, but of inferior workmanship, and three instruments made from the ribs of some animal, neatly rounded at each end, and much like a mesh-rule for netting, or perhaps used as modelling tools in the construction of urns. Still lower down, close to the pelvis, lay the remains of an infant; across the pelvis lay a bone pin, made from the leg of a small deer, which had probably been used to secure the folds of some vestments in which the body had been enveloped previous to its interment. The contents of this barrow are highly interesting, as they present a striking degree of similarity to the contents of barrows discovered in Wiltshire, particularly to the relics engraved in plate 18, vol. i of Sir Richard Hoare's work. The drinking-cup there figured bears a characteristic resemblance to the one here discovered, which is quite different to any heretofore found in Derbyshire; indeed, had railways then existed, and communication with distant places been as easy as at the present day, we should have attributed both vessels to one designer and manufacture. All the flints here discovered had undergone the action of fire, and present a spotless white, which materially improves their appearance.

About half a mile from the village of Sheldon are two large barrows, placed about three hundred yards distance from each other, both of which were opened on the 6th of May, 1845. On cutting into the first tumulus, which was the one nearest the village, it was found to have been previously examined, no undisturbed deposit or interment having been met with. The following articles were found promiscuously mingled with the earth and stones in the interior of the tumulus: fragments of two urns, a few burnt bones and charcoal, a skeleton pretty nearly complete, a few bones of a young person, bones of rats, polecats, and other animals, and chippings of a coarse kind of flint, none of which were of any marked or characteristic shape.

The second barrow, which was much lower than the former, was untouched by any previous seekers of antiquities; yet having cleared the superincumbent strata from the floor of the barrow, nothingwas discovered to repay the labour, until, on a close examination of the rock which appeared above the surface of the

ground, a circular excavation was perceived about the centre of the barrow, which contained a large urn, the upper part of which is ornamented, inverted over a deposit of burnt human bones, which, when viewed through a hole in the urn, presented a pleasing sight, being quite free from soil, and beautifully variegated with tints of blue and purple, from the action of heat. The urn is about thirteen inches in diameter, and fitted exactly the excavation made to receive it. In this barrow, as in the preceding, large quantities of rats' bones and chippings of coarse flint or chert were found.

On the 12th of May, 1845, was opened a very large cairn, or stony barrow, called Brier Lowe, near Buxton; it was about six feet in central elevation, and about twenty yards in diameter. On approaching the centre, upon the level of the natural surface, it was found to be covered with rats' bones, amongst which were some small pieces of an urn, and some burnt human bones, which had doubtless been disturbed upon the occasion of the interment of a body, which was discovered in the middle of the barrow. This skeleton was laid upon some flat limestones, placed on the natural ground, with its head towards the south, and its knees contracted; it was very large and strong, and was accompanied by a bronze dagger, in excellent preservation, with three rivets remaining which had attached the handle: this fine instrument lay close to the middle of the left upper arm, and is the first of the kind ever found in Derbyshire. The skeleton was surrounded with a multitude of rats' bones, the remains of animals which had in former times feasted upon the carcass of the defunct warrior, which fact was satisfactorily proved by the gnawed appearance of the various bones, and from the circumstance of several of the smaller ones having been dragged under the large flat stones upon which the body lay, and which could not by any other means have got into that situation. This barrow is extremely interesting, as having produced conclusive evidence regarding the "quæstio vexata" of the cause of the perpetual occurrence of rats' bones in barrows in various places, which are the remains of generations of those unpleasant quadrupeds which have burrowed into the tumuli, in all probability to devour the bodies therein interred.

On the 15th of May, 1845, four barrows, situated at short

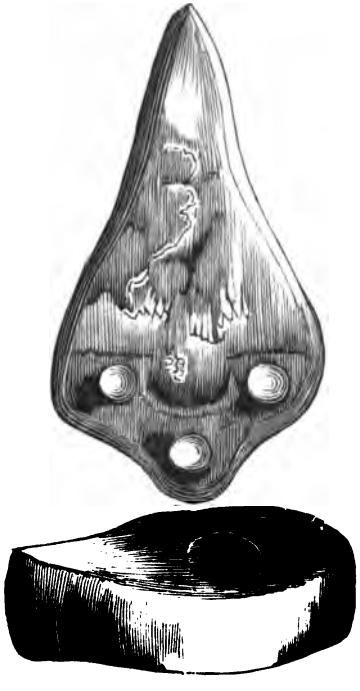
distances from each other, upon a tract of land denominated Hind Lowe, distant about a mile from the village of Church Sterndale, were examined. The first barrow opened was the smallest and the most perfect in appearance. On digging down the centre, part of a rude urn was found immediately beneath the surface of the barrow; a little lower down was a small square cist, formed of four flat limestones, placed on an edge, and covered with a similar stone, which contained the skeleton of an infant. Below this were found the remains of three more infants, part of the skeleton of an adult, a calcined flint arrow-head, various animal teeth, and many rats' bones. The second barrow had, at some former period, been almost entirely removed, a small portion round the outside of the circle, distinctly showing the former size of the mound, being all which now remains. Into this two small excavations were made, which produced numerous human teeth and bones, a small piece of an urn, a flint saw, and a spear-head of the same material, both of them calcined, and the usual adjunct of rats' bones.

The third barrow is about fifteen yards in diameter and four feet in height, and is formed of loose stones, with a slight admixture of soil. A cutting was made through the centre, without the effect of discovering the primary interment. Probably the labourers (being left to themselves) were not sufficiently careful in their researches, and overlooked it. On this account, nothing of the slightest interest occurred, all that was found being the bones of two human skeletons, animal bones, and the remains of rats, in a confused heap just beneath the turf.

The fourth is a very large, stony tumulus, or cairn, owing to which and to want of time, it was by no means satisfactorily examined. Nevertheless, an excavation was made, ten feet in length and six feet in width, through the centre of the barrow, and continued downwards until the solid rock was reached, without finding any interment, the only articles found being some small pieces of an urn, human bones, both burnt and unburnt, bones of deer and rats, and a small bit of thin brass, of indefinite form, and probably of no great antiquity. The original interment is most probably still lying undisturbed in

some part of the area of this huge barrow, but certainly not in the centre. Owing to the shortness of time allowed by the length of the day after the opening of the other three tumuli, nothing decisive could be ascertained, except a conviction of the impolicy of attempting to explore so many barrows in one day.

On the 21st of May, 1845, was opened a barrow called Carder Lowe, near Hartington, which is about fourteen yards in diameter, and, owing to the former removal of its summit, is not more than two feet in average elevation. In the process of excavation about eighty quartz pebbles and several instruments of flint were found, amongst the latter a very



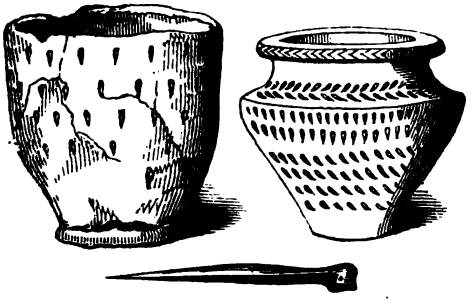
Weapons from Carder Lowe.

neatly-formed barbed arrow-head. These articles were possibly cast into the mound during its construction by mourners and friends of the deceased, as tokens of respect. In addition to these were a few pieces of a coarse urn, curiously ornamented.

About the centre was found the skeleton of the chief, over whom the barrow had been at first raised. He lay upon the right side, with the head towards the east, and the legs contracted very slightly; at his elbow lay a splendid brass or bronze dagger, in a good state of preservation. It has three large rivets remaining, which had securely attached the handle, which was still easily traceable by the wood of which it had been composed having decayed into a black mould, which contrasted strongly with the light-coloured, clayey soil in which the body was imbedded. A few inches lower down was placed a beautiful axe- or hammer-head of light-coloured basalt, of much smaller size than usual, and which was originally nicely polished. Close to the head was found a small piece of calcined flint, of no apparent design or form. The skeleton was surrounded with rats' bones, the undoubted remains of those four-footed cannibals who had preyed upon the body, and had endeavoured to devour the bones of this ancient British chief, many of the latter were half-eaten away. Rather nearer to the south side of the barrow, and on a higher level, another interment was discovered, which consisted of a skeleton of mighty size, the femur or thigh-bone measuring twenty-three inches in length, which would give a height to the owner, when alive, of six feet, eight or ten inches. Along with this lengthy individual, an iron knife and three hones of sandstone were deposited; also a few pieces of calcined bone. This was evidently a secondary interment, of later date than the one previously described, which was undoubtedly the original one.

The 23d of May, 1845, is an important day in the annals of barrow-digging in Derbyshire, as on that day was made the discovery, so long a desideratum, of the original interment in the large tumulus, which forms one side of the southern entrance to the temple of Arbor Lowe, and which had been unsuccessfully attempted on previous occasions by three parties of antiquaries: first, about 1770, by the occupier of the land whereon the temple is situated; secondly, in 1782, by the celebrated archæologist, Major Rooke (see p. 31), who laboured with no effect for three days; and thirdly, on the 1st and 2d of June, 1824, by Mr. Samuel Mitchell and Mr. William Bateman, who succeeded no better (see p. 31). But, to return

to the narrative. Operations were commenced on the day before mentioned, by cutting across the barrow from the south side towards the centre. A shoulder-blade and an antler of the large red deer were found in this excavation, which also produced an average quantity of rats' bones. On reaching the highest part of the tumulus, which, owing to the soil and stones removed in the former excavations, is not in the centre, but more to the south, and is elevated about four yards above the natural soil, a large, flat stone was discovered, about five feet in length by three feet in width, lying in a horizontal position, about eighteen inches higher than the natural floor. This stone being cleared and carefully removed, exposed to view a small six-sided cist, constructed by ten limestones, placed on one end, and having a floor of three similar stones, neatly jointed. It was quite free from soil, the cover having most effectually protected the contents, which were a quantity of calcined human bones, strewed about the floor of the cist, all which were carefully picked up, and amongst them were found a rude kidney-shaped instrument of flint, a pin made from the leg-bone of a small deer, and a piece of spherical iron pyrites.



Urns and Pin from Arbor Lowe.

At the west end of the cist were two urns of coarse clay, each of which was ornamented in a peculiar and widely dissimilar manner. The larger one had fallen to pieces from the effects of time and damp, but has since been restored, and is a very elegant vase; the smaller was taken out quite perfect, and is of much ruder design and workmanship. In addition to these urns, one piece of the ornamented upper edge of another, quite distinct from either of them, was found. The floor of the cist

was laid upon the natural soil, and the cist was strewed with rats' bones, both within and without.

The first tumulus opened this year in Staffordshire was a barrow about a mile from Wetton, commonly known as Taylor's Lowe, and it furnished the subject of the frontispiece of "Barrow-digging, by a Barrow-knight," which is a faithful delineation of the scene on the 28th of May, 1845. About two feet from the surface of the barrow was a cist, formed of thin, flat limestones, containing the skeleton of a young person, probably a female, the knees, as is frequently the case in the more ancient barrows, being contracted. About eighteen inches from the surface, on the north side of the tumulus, was another skeleton; deeper down a small octagonal cist, containing a simple deposit of burnt human bones, was erected over a human skeleton, which lay in a large square cist, cut in the rock, thus presenting the anomalous appearance of a cist within a cist. There was nothing found with any of these interments; a few flint instruments and a small piece of an urn only occurring promiscuously. The most remarkable circumstance attending this barrow was, that although each skeleton was quite undisturbed, yet all the heads which lay towards the interior of the mound had been destroyed, by the central part of the tumulus having been some years ago removed, in order form a limekiln.

On the afternoon of the same day, a barrow at New Inns was opened; it is situated upon a ridge of high ground immediately overlooking the secluded hamlet of Alsop-in-the-Dale. The centre of the tumulus being reached, the original interment was discovered lying upon the rocky floor, upon its left side, with the knees contracted, and the face towards the south, without being inclosed in any kind of cist or vault; close to the back of the head was a beautiful brass dagger of the usual form, but with smaller rivets than common, which the appearance of the surrounding mould denoted to have been buried in a wooden sheath; about the knees two small brass rivets were found entirely unconnected, and as on a strict scrutiny nothing else was discovered, it is most probable that they had riveted some article of perishable material, wood for

instance, which had so completely decayed, as to leave no trace. In the course of this excavation were found part of another human skeleton, some animal teeth, and two instruments of flint, which had all been previously disturbed.

On the 30th of May, 1845, a small barrow, merely called the Lowe, its prenomen being lost, was opened. It is situated upon a rocky ridge of land which overlooks the valley of Alsop-in-the-Dale, and is in the immediate vicinity of a previously-opened tumulus (12th of August, 1844), and had been previously overlooked on account of its very slight elevation, which in no part was more than one foot above the natural surface. In the centre was found a small cist, or round hole, about a foot deep, which was artificially sunk in the rock; it contained a small quantity of calcined bones, which probably constituted the original deposit in this barrow. A little more towards the south side of the tumulus was extended at full length a human skeleton, which lay upon its back, with the head towards the west, with which the following articles were found: close to the left side of the pelvis lay the iron umbo of a shield, a little higher up the body was a broad-headed iron rivet, which, from the appearance it presented, had evidently been riveted through a piece of wood, covered with a thin plate of brass or bronze; near the neck was a thin flat piece of iron; all these articles were most likely component parts of the shield, and had been distributed by the action of the plough when the land was taken into cultivation. The most extraordinary circumstance connected with this interment was, that in the left hand of the skeleton there remained a common round quartz pebble, which, from the position of the finger-bones, it was clear had been placed within the hand at the time of burial; pebbles of this description are very frequently found in barrows, but very seldom in a definite position as in this instance.

In the afternoon of the same day was opened another barrow, situated upon Alsop Moor, in a field called Painstor; it is a long and irregularly-formed mound, in the centre of which a female skeleton in a very decayed state was found, uninclosed in any cist, and unaccompanied by any urn or ornaments.

Incidentally were found in the interior of this tumulus several horse's teeth, and two rude instruments of flint.

On the 2d of June, 1845, was opened a large and well-known barrow called Moot Lowe, which is situate about half way between Alsop Moor and Dovedale; it is a large tumulus, about thirty yards in diameter, and about four feet in height, being perfectly level on the top, which is planted with large trees. On digging through the centre a large cist was discovered which was cut in the rock, having, on account of the dip of the strata, a sloping floor; at the west end of the cist and upon the lowest part of the slanting floor lay the skeleton of a middle-sized man, whose legs were drawn up; near his head lay a fine bronze celt of novel form; it was placed in a line with the body, with its edge upwards. The lower jaw of a small pig was also found close to the skeleton. At the other extremity of the cist, which was near five yards from the situation of the last-described interment, were found the skeleton either of a female or young person, and a few burnt bones, which had been disturbed and thrown together in a heap at some remote period, as the overlying soil was as firm and solid as in any other part of the tumulus. During the progress of the excavation there occurred part of the antler of a deer, some horses' teeth, and their usual concomitant, rats' bones.

On the 4th of June, 1845, another large flat barrow was opened, which is situated upon the level summit of a hill upon Alsop Moor, known by the name of Net Lowe Hill. This barrow is about twenty-five yards in diameter, and not more than two feet in height; it was opened by cutting through it in different directions, so as to divide it into quarters. In each of these trenches, on approaching the centre, were found horses' teeth and an abundance of rats' bones; and in one of them a small piece of a coarse urn. In the centre of the tumulus was found a skeleton extended on its back at full length, and lying on a rather higher level than the surface of the natural soil; close to the right arm lay a large dagger of brass (broken in two by the weight of the superincumbent stones), with the decorations of its handle consisting of thirty rivets, and two pins of brass. In vol. i, plate 23, of Sir Richard Hoare's

'Ancient Wiltshire,' a dagger is engraved of a precisely similar character, the number of rivets, or studs, and pins being exactly the same; close to this dagger were two highly-polished ornaments made from a kind of bituminous shale, known in the south of England as Kimmeridge coal, and equally well

Studs from Net Lowe.

known to the archæologist as the material of the coal money and of many other ancient British ornaments. Those in question are circular and moulded round the edges, having a round elevation on the front, to allow of two perforations which meet in an oblique direction on the back, for the purpose of attaching the ornaments to some part of the dress, or more probably to the dagger-belt of the chief with whose remains they were interred. In vol. 1, plate 34, of Sir Richard Hoare's book a similar ornament of jet is engraved, which is smaller, and does seem to have a moulding round the edge. It is a singular fact that, although the skeleton had evidently been never previously disturbed, the lower jaw lay at the feet of the body. Along with the above-mentioned articles were numerous fragments of calcined flint, and amongst the soil of the barrow were two rude instruments of the same.

On the 7th of June 1845, was opened a large barrow near Wetton in Staffordshire, situated upon a piece of ground called the Three Lowes, which, as its name would signify, no doubt contains that number of tumuli; indeed there is a small one within fifty yards of the one now about to be described. In the centre was a cist, about eighteen inches deep, cut in the natural rock, which, the height of the barrow being included, was about five feet from the surface; in this cist was a human skeleton, which had evidently been interred in a sitting position, and whose left arm had been broken, and the bones united

again in a very crooked form. By the side of this skeleton was a coarse urn in a very decayed state, having never been properly baked; close to this urn lay a deposit of calcined human bones, amongst which was an instrument of flint, also burnt; a few inches above the cist, part of another urn, enriched with a lozenge-shaped ornament, and part of another human skull were found. In another part of the interior of the barrow were the remains of a large fire covering the floor for a considerable space; amongst which were many imperfectly burnt human bones, which had never been collected together, but had been left amongst the charcoal; upon this stratum of bones and ashes was laid the skeleton of a young person, aged about fourteen, with whom a rude arrow-head of flint was deposited; about six inches above this skeleton was another, which was that of an infant. In another part of this tumulus there was an adult skeleton, which had been previously disturbed; in various situations in the barrow, but more especially towards the outer part of the circle, were portions of red deer's horns, and in one instance, a perfect pair was found, which it was impossible to preserve complete, on account of their advanced state of decomposition; with them three flint arrow-heads of the rudest form were found, and in the immediate neighbourhood bones of dogs and rats; near the surface in the centre were collected remains of three ornamented urns, or drinking-cups, which had been destroyed by some former excavators, most probably lead miners, who had dug into this tumulus from a mistaken notion of its origin.

June the 9th, 1845, another small barrow in Painstor, upon Alsop Moor was opened, it proved to have been before examined, and its contents removed or destroyed; thus nothing was found on this occasion more interesting than the remains of two human skeletons, and some fragments of an urn of coarse red ware.

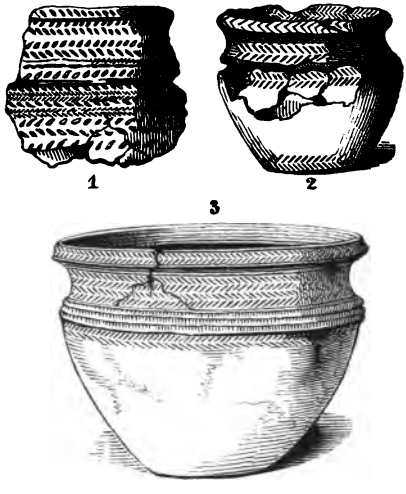
The afternoon of the same day was occupied in opening a barrow at Bostorn, near Dovedale. In the centre of this tumulus was a very large cist, the sides of which were formed of limestones, standing edgeways upon the rock, which served for the floor, whilst the cover was made by several large and

heavy stones lying upon the upper edges of the side stones; nevertheless the cist, when opened, was found to be full of fine soil, which being removed presented the following results: the most ancient interment was the skeleton of a man, whose knees were contracted, accompanied by two rude instruments of flint; he lay upon the rocky floor, at the extremity of the cist. About one yard distant from this interment, and in the centre of the cist, was a small hexagonal cist, containing a deposit of calcined human bones; these interments were both upon the floor of the cist, and were of higher antiquity than those about to be described, though it is by no means clear that the former were deposited at the same time. On a higher level, within the cist, were two more human skeletons, in a fine and perfect state of preservation, one of which lay with its knees contracted, immediately above the small cist containing the burnt bones; the other, which was the skeleton of a female, lay in a similar position, midway between the small cist and the first-mentioned interment, at the extremity of the vault, but, as before stated, on a higher level. It is both remarkable and worthy of notice, that the female skeleton was without head, though undisturbed and perfect in every other respect, none even of the most minute bones being deficient. Neither of the two later interments was enriched by urns or ornaments, and nothing else was found but pieces of stags' horns and animal teeth. The rats' bones in this barrow were both numerous and in excellent preservation, their skulls being perfect, which is not usually the case.

On the 11th of June, 1845, a previously-removed barrow, upon Alsop Moor, was excavated. This step was caused by its deceptive appearance, the circular form being retained, owing to its having been raised upon a rocky knoll; consequently nothing of interest was discovered, but some pieces of human skull and the rats' bones, as usual, were found, which clearly proved the sepulchral intention of the mound.

A discovery, made in the month of June, 1845, of a large urn inverted over a deposit of calcined human bones, at the outer edge of a small barrow upon Harthill Moor, which was undergoing a process of demolition, in order that the land might be brought into cultivation, coupled with a knowledge of the

very productive character of that neighbourhood in matters of antiquity, led to a successful search for the whole contents of the barrow on the 12th of June. The elevation of the tumulus above the surrounding land was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible; and had it not been for the accidental discovery of the large urn, the other interesting remains would have probably remained in obscurity. But to return to facts: the remains of the large urn and its contents being carefully collected, it was found to be of very coarse material, and singular workmanship, presenting a strong contrast to the remains of two elaborately-ornamented and really elegant urns, which were found on cutting a short distance into the mound, lying amongst a confused stratum of calcined bones. On arriving at the centre of



Figs. 1 and 2, Incense Cups; fig. 3, Urn from Harthill Moor.

the tumulus, a very large sandstone was perceived, on the south side of the excavation, which was at first supposed to be a rock. Close to the edge of this stone was found an interment of calcined bones, accompanied by two broken incense cups, of novel form and very superior workmanship, and on examining the bones two rude instruments of flint were discovered amongst them. On clearing away the earth from the side of the large stone, the upper edge of one of smaller dimensions was perceived, which proved to be one side of a very perfect cist,

measuring from the floor to the under side of the cover three feet, from end to end four feet six inches, and about three feet in width; the immense stone which formed the cover was about two feet in thickness, and about seven feet square on an average. This cist, divested of the surrounding earth, would present to view the erection usually denominated a cromlech. It was found to be almost entirely full of fine and beautifully clear sand, amongst which were large quantities of calcined human bones, some small pieces of an urn, and upon its floor were very evident remains of heath. (A correct view of this cist, as it appeared when opened, forms the vignette in the title-page of 'Barrow-digging by a Barrow-knight,' 1845.)

On the 14th of June, 1845, at a very short distance from the preceding barrow, another small cist was discovered, at a short distance beneath the surface, measuring two feet in length, about one foot in width, thus forming a perfect parallelogram. It was found to contain a large quantity of human bones, which had undergone cremation, and a few pieces of pottery, one of which formed part of the edge of the large urn which is mentioned in the preceding account as having led to the discovery of the others. No other antiquities were found, although the excavation was continued for a considerable extent in the immediate neighbourhood.

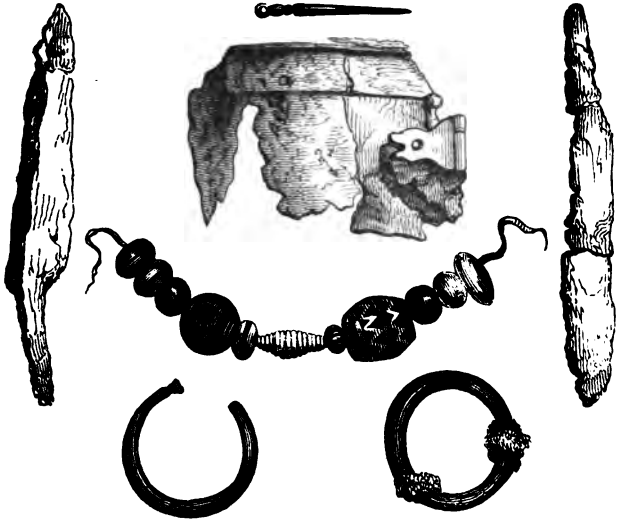
Also on the 14th of June, 1845, was opened, at Castern, about a mile and a half distant from Wetton, a large barrow, measuring about thirty-five yards in diameter, and from four to five feet in height. About four yards from the centre, on the south side of the mound, a small square cist, constructed of thin limestones, was discovered. It contained the skeleton of an infant, which lay amongst the mould in the upper part of the vault; whilst upon the floor of the cist was a deposit of calcined human bones, accompanied by two bone pins, also burnt, one of which is perforated with an eye, and a fine spear-head of flint, with a small arrow-head of the same material. On the natural level, in the centre of the tumulus, lay the skeleton of a female, with the knees contracted, completely imbedded in rats' bones, amongst which was found the upper mandible of the beak of a species of hawk. In a deep cist, cut in the rock, beneath the

last-named skeleton, was another interment, evidently the skeleton of a man who had been buried in a sitting posture, with whom was deposited part of a flint spear-head. In other parts of this tumulus were found portions of skeletons pertaining to two children and one full-grown person; the various bones of two human feet, in a perfect and undisturbed state, pieces of stag's horn, horses' teeth, a small whetstone, a large piece of rubbed sandstone, a circular instrument, and various chippings of flint, and the handle of a knife, composed of stag's horn, riveted upon the steel in the modern way; nevertheless it must be of considerable antiquity, being found eighteen inches deep in the barrow, and where the soil was as solid as though it had never been removed. Still its high antiquity is doubtful, though some future discovery may decide the question favorably. In Douglas's 'Nenia Britannica,' plate 19, fig. 4, one very similar is figured, which is of undoubted antiquity, having been found with the interment in one of the barrows upon Chartham Downs, in Kent.

On the 16th of June, 1845, the researches at Arbor Lowe were resumed, by cutting through the part of the tumulus still remaining unexplored. But as nothing more than a few pieces of stag's horn were found, it is reasonable to suppose that the cist and urns previously discovered formed the primary and only interment in this immense and (from its connexion with the druidical temple) most important barrow.

On the 19th of June, 1845, a very interesting barrow, called Stand Lowe, was opened, which is situated upon an elevation, opposite to Moot Lowe, on the other side of the Dovedale road. On digging towards the centre of the barrow, numerous chippings of flint were found, amongst which were six rude instruments, mostly calcined, one of which had been used as a saw, and is very curious; about the same place was found a broken whetstone. The centre being gained, an iron knife was found, of the kind attributed to the Saxons by the modern school of antiquaries, which was immediately followed by a bronze box, of a circular form and much decayed, ornamented by rows of little indented dots, and having a moveable handle, wrought into the form of a serpent's head, the eye being perforated

through for convenience of suspension, the hinge of the lid is very perfect, and of workmanship which would not disgrace a Birmingham artisan of the present day; near this box lay a small knife, which appears to have been protected by an iron sheath, two bronze rings, which had evidently been used as buckles or fibulæ, and some other articles of iron, which bear evident marks of having been folded in linen, and are now so shapeless from the effects of rust, that it is difficult to assign a use for them. About the same place was found a small piece of a ribbed vessel of thin yellow glass. There being no indications of bone, or change of colour in the soil, the scrupulous care, so necessary on these occasions, was not used; consequently, the hack was struck amongst a quantity of glass-

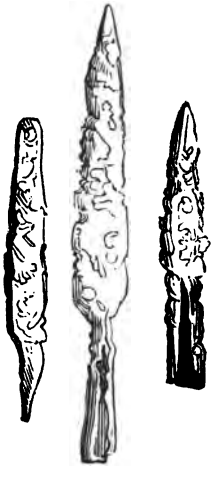


Ornaments, &c., from Stand Lowe.

beads, fortunately, one only was broken; on examination were found eleven glass beads of various shapes and sizes, three of which are remarkably variegated; a bead made of silver wire twisted in a spiral form, and diminishing in the size of the whorls each way from the centre; and a silver needle, with a curiously-formed eye. Amongst the beads were picked up the remains of twenty-six human teeth, consisting merely of the enamel or crown of the tooth; which, owing to some cause,

perhaps the nature of the soil, were the only vestiges of the primeval beauty over whose mouldering remains this barrow had been raised by the hand of affection. At the time of interment the beads were doubtless placed round the neck, and from the position of the box, knives, and rings, it is equally evident that they lay on the left side of the body. In Douglas's 'Nenia Britannica,' plate 18, page 72, a somewhat similar box, containing thread, and a similar needle are figured, which were found in a barrow at Sibertswold, in Kent, opened by Dr. Faussett, about the year 1767. The fact of finding instruments of flint with an interment of this comparatively modern description is rather remarkable, but not by any means unprecedented.

On the 21st of June, 1845, an attempt was made to open a large barrow near Alstonefield, Staffordshire, called Steep Lowe, measuring about fifty yards in diameter, and about fifteen feet in central elevation, which is constructed almost entirely of loose stones. It was found, on reaching the place, that some of the



Iron Spears, &c., from Steep Lowe.

neighbouring villagers had already, in a vain search after imaginary treasure, found near the apex of the mound, the body of a Romanized Briton, extended on its back, accompanied by an iron spear-head, a lance-head and knife of the same, placed near the head, and three Roman coins, in third brass, namely,

one of Constantine the Great, one of Tetricus, the other illegible from the friction of sand-paper applied by the finder, in the delusive hope of making evident its golden character. They also found some pieces of a highly-ornamented drinking-cup, a curious piece of iron ore, and various animal bones, amongst others, horses' teeth, and rats' bones. All the antiquities discovered by these enterprising individuals were ceded to the writer, on their being reimbursed for their labour and loss of time. On continuing the excavation, there was discovered close to where the spears were found a small stud or circular ornament of copal amber, perforated with a double hole at the back for attachment, in a similar manner to the two ornaments found on Alsop Moor on the 4th of June. In the opposite direction was found a large plain urn of globular form, with four holes through the upper edge, containing a deposit of burnt human bones, two quartz pebbles, and a piece of flint; it was not more than one foot six inches beneath the surface. An attempt was made to penetrate to the floor of the barrow, but owing to the great depth, and the loose nature of the stones, of which the mound is composed, it was found advisable to desist, on account of the hazardous nature of the undertaking, when the excavation had reached the depth of about six feet. It is evident that there yet remains the original interment, and it is by no means unlikely that there may be many more in the interior of the tumulus, which could not be thoroughly examined without a great deal of time and labour being expended.

On the same day, another small barrow was opened which is situate upon a mountain called Gratton Hill, about half a mile from the preceding cairn. In the centre was found a cist cut in the rock, which contained a skeleton, accompanied by some fragments of a rudely-ornamented urn; on a rather higher level was a deposit of calcined human bones, amongst which were two arrow-heads of flint. Incidentally upon the floor of the cist were horses' teeth, the skull of a polecat, and an infinity of rats' bones. Near the surface of the barrow the remains of another human skeleton were found, which had been previously disturbed, and a small piece of brass, probably of much later date.

On the 26th of June, 1845, was opened a small barrow situate upon Hollington pasture, near Tissington. Its appearance was deceptive, owing to its being raised upon a natural elevation, and gave every indication on the outside of having been never disturbed, but, on removing the turf, it became apparent that most of the artificial part of the mound had been removed, and that the natural soil came to within a few inches of the surface; this being the case, it was evident that very little could be expected; indeed nothing was found more than a few pieces of human bones, one small bit of an urn, and various chippings of flint, sufficient, however, to prove the original funereal intention of the structure.

The afternoon of the same day was occupied in opening a much larger barrow at Basset Wood, near Tissington, which (though seldom found to be the case in this county) was entirely formed of earth, and was as compact as though it had been a mound formed by nature, instead of a tumulus raised by the hands of the early inhabitants of these parts; owing to this appearance of the soil, attributable doubtless to the high antiquity of the structure, it was for some time considered doubtful whether it had ever been before disturbed, until the discovery of a regular floor of large limestones neatly jointed, set the question at rest. This floor was found to have been placed upon the level of the natural soil, to have been strewed with charcoal, and then to have been covered to a depth of six feet with the sepulchral mound, in the centre of which it was entombed. No remains being apparent upon the upper side of the floor, it was removed, and was found to cover a small round cist, about a foot in diameter, of the most primitive description, being nothing more than an excavation in the earth; it contained burnt bones, the remains of one person, and a good deal of charcoal. There were a few traces of animal remains a few inches above the limestone floor, but of such an indefinite nature, that it would have puzzled even Cuvier to have made anything intelligible of them, being no more than a lighter coloured earth, amongst which the cellular structure of the interior of bones was apparent.

On the 28th of June, 1845, a small barrow upon the most

exposed summit of Gratton Hill, near Wetton, Staffordshire, was the object of attention; the day was wet and cold, and the situation was one which afforded no shelter; yet there was a continued sequence of discoveries which kept up the excitement, and the inclemency of the weather was disregarded. The barrow was about six yards in diameter, and contained several interments, mostly approximating to each other, yet evidently undisturbed, which renders it extremely uncertain which was the primary or principal one; it will therefore be the most intelligible plan to describe them in the same order as they were brought to light in the progress of cutting through the centre of the barrow from the south to north; near the middle, about a foot above the floor of the tumulus, the skeleton of a female was found whose head lay northwards; immediately underneath this lady was a large urn, curiously ornamented, although the material was but coarse clay badly baked; it was inverted over a deposit of burnt human bones, carefully placed upon two thin slabs of limestone; amongst the bones a spear-head of calcined flint was found. About a yard further to the north, another ornamented urn was brought to view; it lay upon its side, and was crushed to pieces by the settling of the mound which inclosed it; around it were scattered numerous calcined human bones, probably once its cherished contents: during the process of disengaging the fragments of this urn from the earth with which they were surrounded, a skull was observed, which on examination was found to belong to a skeleton which lay on its left side, with the legs contracted, and the head nearest to the interior of the barrow. Close beneath the surface, on the eastern side of the mound, another ornamented urn was discovered, with a deposit of burnt bones similar to the others; from its superficial covering, and exposure near the surface, it was, as might be expected, much decayed and much broken, yet the zigzag ornament with which it had been adorned was very visible. With none of the above-named interments were weapons or ornaments discovered, if we except the calcined spear-head before mentioned. One small piece of a stag's horn and the usual rats' bones in abundance were noticed.

On the 2d of July, 1845, a barrow was opened, situated about midway between Wetton and Ilam, Staffordshire, at

about a distance of two hundred yards to the left of the road. This tumulus is near twenty yards in diameter at the base, its height could not accurately be ascertained, as a considerable portion of the summit had been removed for agricultural purposes, by which means two interments (the remains of which were on this occasion noticed) had been destroyed: one was that of an adult, the other a child, whose under jaw remained entire; amongst these debris were three instruments of flint, of no great interest; some fragments of an ornamented urn, and an iron pin, similar to the awl used by the saddlers of the nineteenth century. (One precisely similar found in a barrow on Middleton Moor, 1824.) This bespeaks one of the interments of a much later date than the primary one, which was discovered in a cist cut in the rock, at a depth of seven feet from the summit of the mound: it was doubtless an interment of a very remote age, not being accompanied by ornaments, or even the rude flint weapons of the hunter, to which profession it is highly probable the deceased belonged, as an interesting discovery was made of the skeleton of a dog, which lay at the feet of the skeleton of his former master, whose knees were drawn up according to the most primitive usage. This circumstance may claim an excuse for the introduction of the following lines, which are singularly appropriate, as man in a savage state, whether a native of one hemisphere or the other, is actuated by the same impulses, and is influenced by similar superstitions:

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutor'd mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud Science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or Milky Way:
Yet simple Nature to his hope has given
Beyond the cloud-topp'd hill a humbler heaven,—
Some safer world, in depths of woods embraced,—
Some happier island, in the watery waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold,
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

On the 5th of July, 1845, a large barrow, about nine feet in height and forty yards in diameter, was examined; it is situated in a field called Gorsey Close, at Newton Grange, near Tissington, and is a conspicuous object on the left hand side of the road from Buxton to Ashbourne. The tumulus was found to con-

sist of a mass of solid earth, without any admixture of stones, and in this respect it closely resembled one opened at Bassett Wood on the 26th of June. The excavation was continued without success until the surface of the natural soil appeared, nothing being discovered, save a few bits of oxydized iron of indefinite form, which were picked up about a yard below the surface of the tumulus. Notwithstanding this discouraging termination to the day's labour, the curious and entirely novel manner in which the barrow was constructed repaid the trouble of opening it. To the height of about four feet from the bottom the soil was interspersed with alternate layers of moss and grass, both of which in a great measure retained their original colour and texture; the number of these alternations was twelve, and upon the lowest one, which was upon the undisturbed surface of the ground, were many pieces of wood, hazlesticks still retaining their glossy bark, fungi, and "mirabile dictu" beetles, whose elytræ still shone with the metallic lustre usual to these insects. The proofs of ancient occupation were also found upon this level; these were several rude instruments of flint, one small piece of a coarse urn, and several pieces of charcoal; the imperishability of which was, in this case, rivalled by substances of the most fragile and evanescent nature.

On an elevated piece of ground, about midway between Wetton and Ilam, Staffordshire, known by the not very euphonious name of "Bitchinhill Harbour," stand two small barrows, situated about three hundred yards apart, both of which were opened on the 8th of July, 1845. The one nearest the road was first explored, without much success, as it proved to have been rifled of its contents at some former period; still a square cist was visible in the centre into which the skeleton had been thrown by the former excavators; amongst the bones were found a few pieces of flint and part of a bone instrument, of no great interest. In another part of the tumulus a deposit of calcined bones was found; which, though lying close to the surface, had been overlooked by the previous explorers; amongst them were discovered three instruments of flint, of neat workmanship, and part of a stag's horn, which had been cut in various places, apparently by flint saws. In the course of the

excavation a small fragment of earthenware (probably an urn) was picked up near the surface.

The second barrow is on a much higher site than the preceding; but, like it, had not escaped previous observation, the whole of the upper portion having been removed; nothing, therefore, could be expected to remain in its original situation in the interior. The following articles were discovered in the course of digging: the remains of a coarse and rudely-ornamented urn, with its deposit of burnt bones, which lay about a foot beneath the surface; a third brass coin of Constantine the Great, of an extremely common type, and some pieces of stag's horn, were found close under the turf.

The 12th of July, 1845, was devoted to the examination of a very large barrow upon Ilam Moor, Staffordshire, which was found to be composed of alternate layers of earth and loose stones, some of considerable magnitude; these strata were clearly defined, there being no admixture of stone with the earthy layers, or of earth with the stony ones. At a distance of two yards from the centre, the cist, or vault, over which the mound had been originally piled, was discovered; it was excavated in a square form, about three feet deep in the solid rock, and was covered by several large blocks of stone, laid over the sides of the cist, the ends being raised, and meeting together so as to form a kind of cyclopean arch over the vault; these stones being removed, the cist was found to be filled with stones, amongst which were found the skull of a child, and a few scattered bones of a person of mature age; the floor of the cist was covered with a layer of charcoal, at least two inches in thickness, apparently produced from the combustion of oak timber; upon this stratum lay the head of a bull, unburnt, and various other bones of the same animal, which were partially charred; near these, but not quite so low down, were the remains of two urns, one rudely, the other very neatly ornamented; a small brass pin pointed at each end; and a few bones of deer and dogs. Precisely in the centre of the tumulus, at about a yard from the surface, lay the skeleton of a dog, with which was a small chipping of flint; with this exception, nothing more was discovered in this very remarkable barrow,

although no pains were spared in removing a large area of the artificial soil, until the rock came to view, upon which the whole fabric was raised. A somewhat similar instance of the discovery of a bull's head in a sepulchral cist is recorded as having been made in 1826 upon one of the cliffs at the bay of Worthbarrow, Dorsetshire, a place famed as the greatest depository in England for the well-known "Kimmeridge coal money." (See Miles's History of the Kimmeridge Coal Money, page 41.)

On the 16th of July, 1845, another small tumulus upon Ilam Moor, distant from the preceding one about a quarter of a mile, was opened; this barrow was raised two feet higher than the surounding land, and was found to cover a grave dug to the depth of four feet in the natural soil, which was roughly walled round in order to form the usual kistvaen, or stone chest; in this lay the original interment, a male skeleton, placed upon its left side, with the legs drawn up close to the thigh-bones. As is frequently the case in these very early interments, the body was unaccompanied by either urn, weapon, or ornament; the only noticeable circumstance in this case was the great thickness of some of the bones. Near the surface of the barrow were two later interments, consisting of calcined bones; with one of these was the skeleton of a polecat, which appears by former discoveries to be no unusual circumstance. Incidentally were found two indifferent arrow-heads of flint, and various animal bones, amongst which were the seldom absent rats' bones.

On the 28th of July, 1845, a small barrow upon the extremity of Wetton Hill, in the direction of Alstonefield, was examined; upon this elevated situation the ground is uneven and rocky, thus affording an opportunity to the constructors of the barrow to make a cist in the side of a projecting rock without much labour, and by a slight covering of stones and soil the barrow shape was easily attained. The cist situated at the outer edge of the mound was lined with thin flat limestones, and was found to contain a skeleton, as usual with the knees drawn up; at the head were deposited a rude instrument of calcined flint, a rib of some large animal, apparently designed

as a spear-head; and another large bone, possibly used as a hammer; nothing further was found in a definite position; but incidentally was found another instrument of calcined flint, which had been broken. At this point the discoveries of the summer of 1845 terminate.

On the 23d of December, 1845, a barrow, in the neighbourhood of Thorpe (called Lid Lowe,) was opened by Mr. Price, of that village; it had been disturbed in the previous summer by some of the neighbouring villagers, who found three human skeletons, one of them of a female; all which they destroyed, with the exception of the jaws and teeth, which were distributed as great curiosities. The result of Mr. Price's labours was the discovery of the skeleton of a man, accompanied by the bones of a dog, and a small urn, of the usual coarse material, about four inches in diameter at the mouth. It would seem that this was the principal and earliest interment in the tumulus, as the skeleton and urn were inclosed in a cist formed of three upright stones, exactly in the centre of the barrow; the space within the cist was not more than three feet each way, consequently the body at the time of interment must have been placed in a sitting or contracted position. As is usual in the Derbyshire barrows, the bones of the deceased were mingled with those of the rat, and a few casual remains, unconnected with the preceding, were found in the progress of excavation; namely, a few teeth of a young person, one of an adult, and a horse's tooth. The tumulus appears to be of the form of the long barrows, described by Sir Richard Hoare as being generally unproductive of relics of any interest; its dimensions being twenty-four feet wide and thirty-six in length; in this respect it differs from the great proportion of the Derbyshire barrows, almost all of which are of the circular or bowl-shaped form.

During the summer of 1845, a person engaged in getting stone near Taddington, Derbyshire, accidentally broke a way into the cist of a small barrow, where he was much astonished to find a human skeleton lying at length; having, both at the head and at the feet, a perfect upper stone of a quern, or hand-mill, one of which was unfortunately broken soon after its

discovery; the querns were both alike in their form, though one was of much finer stone than the other; the shape was conical, very similar to a bee-hive, with an excavation at the top communicating with a round hole, perforated through the stone to act as a hopper for the grain, which would, by these means, run down between the upper and lower stone. They were turned by a handle placed in the side of the upper stone, the hole for which is very apparent.

A small and neat urn of badly-baked clay, of undoubted British fabric, was discovered in cutting a drain in Stanton Park, Derbyshire, towards the end of the year 1845. There was nothing in the immediate neighbourhood to indicate that its purpose was sepulchral, although such might have been found to be the case by a more searching examination than was made at the time.

In the latter end of May, 1846, a tumulus at Deepdale, near Wetton, Staffordshire, was opened, which had been previously much disturbed. In addition to the usual quantum of dislocated human and animal bones, portions of a very elegant drinking-cup of imperfectly baked clay, and a piece of lead wire in the form of a bracelet, for which purpose it had probably been used, were discovered; to which may be added a few rude instruments of flint, some of them little better than mere rough chippings.

BARROWS OPENED BY THE AUTHOR IN THE YEAR 1846.

On the 18th of July, 1846, two barrows in the neighbourhood of Wetton, Staffordshire, were opened, which, although not containing any objects of British manufacture, save rude flint instruments, and being even destitute of human remains, still present a new and unaccountable feature in the annals of barrow-digging, the uniformity of which in two instances entirely precludes the opinion of the deposits being accidental. The first opened was a small circular barrow situated near "Thor's Cave," in Wettondale (a wonderful example of nature's architecture). The mound was raised upon the surface of the rock, by heaping up a collection of stones, amongst which were many boldered ones, apparently brought up from

the neighbouring watercourse; there was a small excavation, in what is technically called a soft joint in the rock, which contained a single jaw-bone of an ox, or cow, close to which lay a piece of flint; this was the only trace of animal remains in the barrow.

The other mound was of the kind familiarly known as the "Long Barrow," being of a lengthened oval form; it was on much less elevated ground, and nearer to the village than the former one; there was no cist, or other receptacle for a body to be found, but at one extremity, upon the surface of the natural soil, was laid a similar jaw-bone to the one just mentioned; on it was a rudely-chipped instrument of light coloured flint, and around it were a few rats' bones. These deposits seem to be of the same nature as that of a bull's head discovered on Ilam Moor on the 12th of July, 1845, and might possibly have been dictated by some superstition with which we are now entirely unacquainted.

On the 20th of July, 1846, were opened two barrows, upon Stanshope Pasture, near Dovedale, Staffordshire. The first is of considerable magnitude, and appeared beautifully perfect, but, as is not unfrequently the case under similar circumstances, proved entirely deceptive. A natural elevation in this rocky neighbourhood having been taken advantage of in the construction of this barrow, and trimmed into form, consequently the greater part of it was solid rock, and the small portion of soil which had been added had been much disturbed at some prior excavation. In one situation in the interior of the barrow, the rock seemed to have been slightly cut, in order to form a cist, and here were found the only traces of interment that were met with; namely, a small piece of a coarse urn, some calcined human bones, and various pieces of flint, which had undergone the same process.

The second barrow was at the distance of about five hundred yards from the foregoing, and had been entirely removed to the surface of the ground whereon it stood; on digging, however, in the centre, it was found to descend a few inches in a dish-like form, at which point a few pieces of human bone, the fragments of a skeleton, and some pieces of a small cup

of Samian ware, probably of Romano-British manufacture, were found. Owing to the barrow having been taken away, these things were in a lamentably shattered condition, which is the more to be regretted, as this is the only instance of Samian ware being applied to a sepulchral purpose as yet brought to light in the counties of Derby or Stafford.

On the 29th of July, 1846, was examined a large tumulus at Castern, near Wetton, Staffordshire, distant about a quarter of a mile from that opened near Castern on the 14th of June, 1845 (on which occasion the one under notice first attracted attention); it was composed principally of a very solid kind of soil, intermixed with clay, amongst which were dispersed many chippings of flint, as well as others of a more determinate form; also a few animal bones, such as fragments

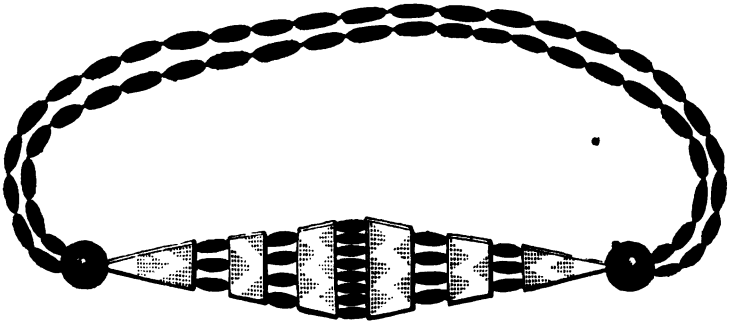
Drinking Cup from Castern.

of deer's horns, teeth of horses, &c. Towards the centre the stiff earth did not prevail so much, that part of the mound being constructed of loose stones, which were found to continue below the natural surface, to the depth of four feet, making an entire depth of eight feet from the summit of the barrow; at this depth lay the original and most important interment, in a square cist cut out of the primitive rock; the skeleton lay upon its left side, on a thin bed of very tenacious blue clay, with the knees contracted, accompanied by the most elegant and elaborately-ornamented drinking-cup, or vase, hitherto

discovered, and one small instrument of calcined flint; the vase was placed in an upright position, about a foot in the rear of the skull, and exhibited signs of having been two thirds full of some substance, or rather liquid, at the time of being buried, an incrustation having formed inside, at about one third of its depth from the mouth. The skeleton was that of an individual rather above the common size, the large bones of the thigh measuring in length nineteen inches and a half, and all the bones having the ridges and other points of muscular attachment remarkably well developed. At a short distance from the centre of the barrow there was every appearance of the remains of a fire which had been made upon a flat stone, surrounded by others, the edges of which were calcined until they were converted into lime. Can this be the place where the drinking-cup was baked?—there were certainly no calcined bones to be seen. Another body was found in a similar position to the foregoing, within six inches of the summit of the tumulus; it owed its preservation mainly to a large flat stone which was placed over it, and which was literally destitute of turf, and exposed to the observation of any person walking over the barrow. Neither urn nor weapon accompanied this interment.

On the 12th of August 1846, was opened a low flat barrow at Windle (Wind Lowe) Nook, near Hargate Wall, Derbyshire, about twenty yards in diameter, two feet high, and encircled by a ring of large flat limestones, placed in a sloping manner on one side, about three yards from the margin of the tumulus, apparently for the purpose of preserving its symmetry. The top of this barrow is surmounted by a large square sandstone, which has originally formed the base of one of the wayside crosses, of which numerous examples remain in the north of Derbyshire. About the centre of the barrow was a cist, measuring near six feet by four, in horizontal area, and three feet in depth, of unusual construction, the sides being built of large stones set on end, some of which appeared above the turf; an examination of the contents of this cist led to the conclusion that it had been applied to sepulchral purposes at various distinct periods, and that the last interment had been partially disturbed at a comparatively recent period; the contents were as follows: small pieces of urn, calcined bones and flints,

skeletons of two persons of full stature, and of two infants, one of them very young, and various animal bones, amongst which, those of the rat, weasel, and horse were most conspicuous. All these articles were so much out of their ordinary arrangement, as to leave no doubt of their disinterment at the time of the burial of another skeleton, which lay in a contracted position a few inches above the floor of the vault; this skeleton, which, from the ornaments discovered with it, and the slender proportions of the bones, must be attributed to a female, had not entirely escaped spoliation at a recent period; the following circumstances seem to put this question beyond doubt, namely, the discovery of sundry pieces of tobacco-pipe, and nails from rustics' shoes, and from the fact of finding part of a very large ivory pin, and a fragment of an armilla or bracelet of Kimmeridge coal, both of which would undoubtedly have been perfect at the time they were deposited. Whoever these former excavators were, they were not very close observers,



Necklace from Windle Hill.

as they had overlooked a necklace of beads of the aforesaid Kimmeridge coal, terminated by two perforated conical studs of the same, and enriched by six pieces of ivory, ornamented with the everlasting chevron or zig-zag pattern so universally prevalent on Celtic remains. The beads, exclusive of the studs and ornaments, are seventy-six in number, and are identical with two that are figured in plate 3, vol. i of Sir. Richard Hoare's excellent work. The ivory ornaments are quite novel, no other example having been published.

On the 15th of August 1846, another barrow, on higher ground, a little farther on the opposite side of the road to Buxton, was opened. Its diameter is greater than that of the last, but, like it, is surrounded by a circle of very large stones. In the centre was an erection of very large flat stones, regularly walled in courses, and having for its base a piece of rock four feet by five, and one foot thick, approaching to a ton weight, so that if the earthy part of this barrow had been carefully removed so as to leave these stones undisturbed, there would, according to the old school of antiquarianism, have been a complete druidical circle, with a cromlech or altar for human sacrifices standing in the centre; more particularly, as the flat stone at the top of the central pile had a considerable inclination towards one side, which peculiarity in similar structures has been gravely accounted for as an intentional provision to carry off the blood of the unfortunate victims now and then sacrificed by the Druids. But to return to the funereal discoveries made in this barrow; on removing the aforesaid large stone, a few pieces of an unusually coarse urn, some calcined human bones, and the remains of a host of rats, with here and there a skull of the weasel, appeared; though level with the surrounding field, the earth under the stone was loose, and had been removed to form a cist, which had for its floor a level surface of rock, some three feet below the natural soil, and which was neatly walled round with flat stones; in this grave was a skeleton of large dimensions, lying on its left side, in a contracted posture; behind the head was a brass dagger of the usual type, measuring six inches and a quarter in length, and in the highest preservation; it has the appearance of having been silvered, and still retains a brilliant polish; when deposited it had been inclosed in a wooden sheath, the remains of which were very perceptible at the time of its discovery. Near it were two instruments of flint, and two more were found during the progress of the examination of the tumulus.

On the 19th of August 1846, was opened a barrow near the last, much mutilated by the removal of a quantity of stone for fencing, at the time of the inclosure of the common, when, if report be true, two celts of bronze were here discovered. A

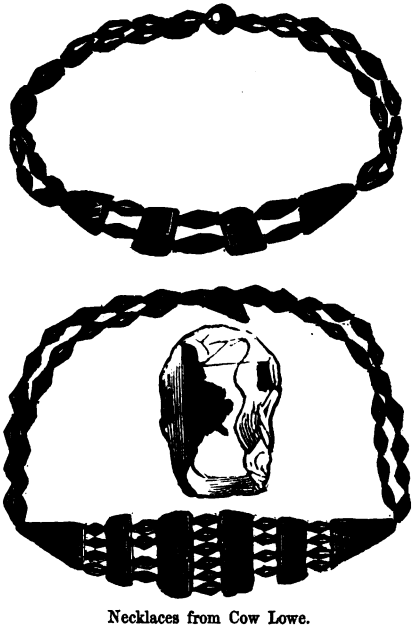
considerable portion of the circle still remaining, gave hopes of something still untouched, and to be obtained without much labour; but upon examination, the unremoved part of the mound proved to be mainly undisturbed rock, slightly covered with stones and soil, amongst which were found two skeletons, one male, the other female; the former lay close to the turf, and was of course much decayed and broken; the latter was deeper, in fact, it lay upon the surface of the rock, and was in much better preservation; near them were some small pieces of flint, and one small piece of an urn. Below that part of the tumulus that had been carried away was a small deposit of calcined bones, accompanied by those of the rat.

On the summit of Five Wells Hill, near Taddington, is one of the most perfect examples now existing of the sepulchral architecture of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain; it consists of two vaults situated in the centre of a cairn about thirty yards in diameter, each approached by a separate gallery or avenue, formed by large limestones standing edgeways, extending through the tumulus, respectively in a south-east and north-west direction. This structure appears to have been first discovered at the time of the inclosure of the moors, when a great part of the barrow was used in making the surrounding fences; at this time many bones were found in the vaults.

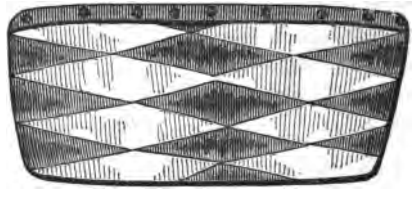
On the 25th of August, 1846, the two galleries were cleared out, in order to ascertain if any articles had been overlooked by the parties who first opened the barrow; but, with the exception of a flint arrow-point, and numerous bones, some calcined, nothing of primitive date was discovered. The quantity of bones of both sexes and of various ages indicate this tumulus to have been used as a burying-place for a considerable time; on this occasion the lower jaws of twelve different persons were collected.

On the 29th of August 1846. The barrow at Cow Lowe, near Buxton, was opened; although a little disturbed on the surface by the operations of stone-getters, the interments were quite intact. The number and importance of these deposits render needful a minute description of most of them, and a

chronological arrangement will make each particular much more intelligible; by the latter system, we commence with the presumed primary interment, then tracing each succeeding one, in the order in which it was inhumed, instead of relating the particulars of each, in the rotation in which they were brought



Necklaces from Cow Lowe.



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to light by the spade. Upon the floor of the barrow, which slightly exceeded the depth of four feet from the summit, was laid apparently the primitive interment, covered over with a large flat stone, but not inclosed in a cist; it was the body of a person of small stature, probably a female, with the knees

contracted; it altogether rested upon a layer of calcined human bones, amongst which was found a bone pin, which had been perforated at the thicker end, but now broken, and part of a dog's head, also several horses' teeth; a few inches higher up, the whole of the centre of the tumulus was covered with human bones, unaccompanied by anything worthy of notice, if we except a few pieces of an urn, coarse, both in material and workmanship. The number of jaw-bones belonging to different skeletons in this part of the barrow was five, though it is probable that a greater number of individuals were here interred. About a foot higher than these, and slightly out of the centre of the barrow, was a small cist, made of stones set edgeways, which contained the bones of a female in the usual contracted position, with which were two sets of Kimmeridge coal beads (one hundred and seventeen in number), of very neat workmanship; the central ornaments are in this case made of the same material as the beads, though it will be remembered that, in the similar ornament found at Wind Lowe, the central plates were of bone or ivory; a faintly marked diamond pattern is discernible upon the plates of shale; with these lay a fine instrument of calcined flint, of the circular-ended form; a few of the beads lay on the outside of the cist, where was part of the skeleton of a child, to whom possibly one set of beads might belong, or, what is more probable, that they were disturbed at the time of the construction of the hexagonal cell, which was placed partly upon the cist pertaining to the lady, at a slightly higher level; in it were deposited two skeletons, one above the other, much crushed up in order to accommodate them to the confined limits of the cell; with the lower one was a neatly-ornamented urn of unbaked clay, much decayed and broken. The latest and most interesting interment, which may be attributed to the Romano-British period, or perhaps by some antiquaries to the early Saxon era, lay in the centre of the barrow, and about midway between the surface of the natural ground and the top of the former; the bones were mostly decayed, so much indeed, as to leave no trace except the teeth, and a small portion of the cranium; near which, probably about the neck, were two pins of gold, connected by a chain of the same, of remarkably neat design and execution; the heads of the

pins contain a setting of ruby coloured glass, placed upon a chequered gold foil; close to them, and apparently having slipped

Ornaments from Cow Lowe.

off the chain, lay a large bead of blue glass. The earth for a few feet from this place appeared to have been tempered with water, or puddled, at the time of the funeral, which gave it a very solid and undisturbed appearance; this, coupled with the absence of bones, makes it difficult to decide near what part of body the following articles were originally placed; they were about eighteen inches distant from the pins, which were certainly close to the head. These articles had been inclosed in a wooden box, made of ash plank half an inch in thickness, which was wrapped in a woollen cloth, the warp of which is perfectly visible; the hinges of this casket (two in number) are of brass, and were fastened with brass pins, which were clenched upon a piece of stout leather in the inside of the box; it was fastened by a brass hasp of similar type to the hinges, which received a

Glass Cup from Cow Lowe.

small staple, to which was hung an iron padlock; it contained a small vessel of thick green glass, an ivory comb much decayed,

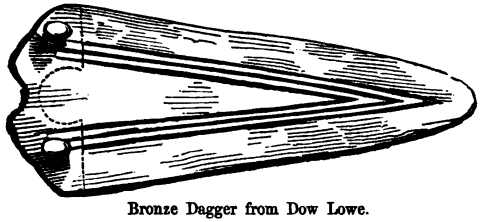
some instruments of iron, a piece of perforated ivory, apparently the end of some utensil, which was encircled by a brass hoop at the time of its discovery, but which fell to dust on exposure, and a neck decoration of various pensile ornaments, eleven in number; the centre one is of blue porcelain or glass, with three serpents in white; it is retained in a setting of silver, with vandyked edges, on either side of this is a spiral wire bead of electrum, whilst the suit is made up of small circular pendants of silver, extremely thin, each having a level back and a convex front, and each stamped out of a separate piece; of these the number is eight, and with the exception of one, which has a beaded circle running round it, are all struck from the same die, a small flaw being visible on each; the box also contained a dog's or fox's tooth; and a short distance above the body, in the same tempered earth, lay a portion of the horn of the red deer. In various parts of the tumulus, but not in situations where they could be allotted with certainty to any of the interments, were found a scattered deposit of burnt bones, a bead of Kimmeridge coal, of more globular form than the others, much worn, a neat pin of bone, a pointed instrument of the same, apparently a lance-head, and the usual chippings of flint, and rats' bones.

On the 1st of September, 1846, was opened an apparently large barrow near Taddington, called Priestcliffe Lowe; on being dug into, the rock was found to extend almost to the surface of the barrow, and the light covering of soil and stones, to have been previously disturbed; nothing having been overlooked but a small piece of a very neatly-ornamented urn and a few burnt bones.

On the same day two barrows on a very elevated piece of land on Wormhill Moor, known by the name of Whithery Lowe, were opened; the smallest is situate on the highest point of the hill, and is formed almost entirely of soil, with here and there a stone. In it no symptoms of sepulchral remains were observed. The larger one is nothing more than the base of a considerable tumulus which has been removed to within eight inches from the natural soil; in the centre there was still remaining a cist, with a level floor formed of a slab of limestone;

in this were the remains of two bodies, one of them a female, both which had been broken and disturbed at the time of the removal of the upper portion of the barrow.

On the 5th of September, 1846, was examined the lower part of a large barrow (called Dowe Lowe) near Church Sterndale; the upper part of which had been some time removed, on which occasion an urn and other antiquities were found; fortunately the primary interment was left untouched; though the remnants of later interments deposited on a higher level, consisting of sundry pieces of bone, burnt and unburnt, fragments of urns, and a small piece of thin cylindrical brass, testified to the havock that had been made. The most remote interment consisted of two much decayed skeletons, lying near each other upon the floor of the barrow, about two yards from the centre; one was accompanied by a fluted brass dagger, placed



Bronze Dagger from Dow Lowe.

near the upper bone of the arm, and an amulet or ornament of iron ore, with a large flint instrument, which had seen a good deal of service, lying near the pelvis. A few chippings of flint and calcined human bones were distributed near the two skeletons.

Upon the hill called Lowe, above the village of Chelmorton, there are two considerable cairns or barrows of stone, standing within fifty yards of each other, neither of which is altogether covered with turf, notwithstanding the immense time which must have elapsed since they were piled in their present situations; consequently they convey a very clear idea of the appearance of this kind of tumulus in its pristine grandeur, and therefore cannot be looked upon without at once carrying the mind back through a score of centuries, until one would hardly feel surprise at seeing a Druid or a British hunter stop

in his solitary path across the hill to pay his tribute of respect to the hill of graves. Owing to the large size and loose construction of the most considerable one, it was found unadvisable to devote any time to its elucidation, as a single day would be far from sufficient to penetrate to its centre. The other being more accessible, was singled out as the object of research, on the 9th of September, 1846, and though removed to the rock, for a considerable extent, it did not present more tokens of interment than one or two fragments of calcined bone, a neat lance-head of flint, and numerous rats' bones, all which were found about the centre. There is strong reason to presume that this barrow had previously undergone examination, although there is no record of such a circumstance having taken place.

On the 12th of September, 1846, was opened a small barrow near Wetton, Staffordshire, called Slip Lowe. In this instance, as is generally the case in that vicinity, the cist was found to be sunk to the depth of three feet in the solid rock, instead of the more usually employed method in other places of constructing a vault above the soil or rock by loose stones. The cist contained the skeleton of a young person, apparently aged about eighteen years, whose body had been deposited in a contracted form, and was accompanied by two arrow-heads of flint, and various animal bones; amongst the latter, the beak of a bird, of the falcon species, attracted particular attention, the occurrence of remains of this kind being very unusual, though certainly before observed in tumuli in the same district. A few fragments of stag's horn were distributed throughout the barrow, and near the surface a small piece of firmly-baked urn of late style was picked up.

On the 19th of September, 1846, was opened a small barrow upon the summit of Narrow-dale Hill, near Alstonefield, Staffordshire. It was not more than eighteen inches higher than the surface of the hill; in the centre, inverted over a deposit of burnt bones, was a large unornamented urn, which rested upon a large stone level with the rock; a flint spear of primitive form was deposited along with the bones beneath the urn. The large stone being removed was found to be the

cover of a cist cut down in the rock and filled with soil; on displacing which, another deposit of calcined bones, containing a small piece of burnt flint, was found heaped up on the floor of the cist; at one corner of this vault stood a neatly-ornamented urn in perfect condition. On the Alstonefield side of the tumulus a neat little cist was found; which was made of four flat limestones set on edge to form the sides, and a fifth to serve as a floor, on which lay a heap of burnt bones, which had originally been protected by an urn, now entirely disintegrated by atmospheric changes, its near proximity to the surface having subjected it to their influence. Amongst the heap of bones were a neat arrow-head of flint, a bone button or ornament perforated with three holes for attachment to the dress, and a piece of stag's horn; in this barrow were many rats' bones, and a few bones of a human skeleton which had not undergone combustion.

On the 22d of September, 1846, was opened a very large barrow upon Hind Lowe, near Sterndale, which was entirely composed of a tenacious soil, similar to those opened at Bassett Wood and Newton Grange in 1845. An excavation was made in the centre to the depth of seven feet, where the natural soil became apparent, without meeting with any interment; one rude arrow-head of flint occurred about three feet from the summit of the tumulus.

On the 26th of September was examined a small artificial mound near Buxton, called Staden Lowe, in the immediate neighbourhood of which are some earthworks of early date. The "Lowe" did not present any appearance of having been applied to funereal purposes, as the name would indicate.

On November 30th, 1846, were opened two barrows near Middleton, upon the Calling Lowe Farm, which probably has acquired the denomination of "Lowe" from the presence of these two tumuli, doubtless once well known and venerated. The first barrow is situate near the edge of the Lowe Dale, at the termination of a stony ridge, which has been taken advantage of in forming the shape of the tumulus, without the expenditure of much labour. The skeleton, with the knees

drawn up, lay on its right side, in an oblong cist, the extremities of which were respectively north-east and south-west, and which was constructed of flat limestones, arranged in a depression in the rock, about eighteen inches in depth, near the centre of the barrow; near the pelvis were two instruments of calcined flint, namely, a spear-head and a circular-ended instrument, and above the body lay the bones of a dog's hind leg, and a round ball of sandstone about two inches and a half in diameter. Many rats' bones accompanied this interment, which, owing to its proximity to the surface, was very much decayed.

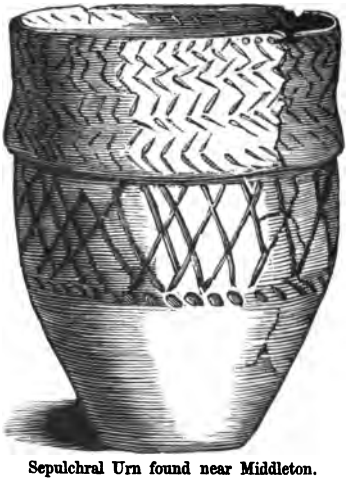
The other barrow is a lowly sepulchre, not rising more than a foot above the surrounding field, and situated nearer the Yolgrave and Buxton road than the preceding one is. About two feet from the surface, in the centre, and consequently beneath the natural level, was a skeleton inclosed in a mass of stiff earth, which had almost effected the destruction of the bones; near the pelvis of this body a rude instrument of calcined flint was found; it was the only relic deposited with this interment, which had, undoubtedly, supplanted the rightful occupants of the tomb: this circumstance was proved by the discovery of the remains of two previous interments, which had been thrown on one side to make room for the intruder. These relics comprised many pieces of two unburnt skeletons, parts of two highly-ornamented drinking-cups, and many bones of animals, amongst which the remains of rats were as usual most numerous.

On the 7th of December, 1846, a barrow was opened which is situate upon the extremity of a hill-side near Middleton, called Moot Lowe Bank. There were very slight appearances upon the surface of the ground of anything of the kind, in fact, the sepulchral nature of the place was accidentally discovered by a labourer engaged in quarrying stone in the hill-side. On examining the surrounding rock, a false joint, about two feet wide, became apparent, which extended a distance of seven yards in an oblique direction up the side of the hill; this joint had been filled in with stones and soil, amongst which many bones of animals occurred, all of the same de-

scription as are usually found in tumuli; near the upper end of the joint was placed a human skeleton, doubled up in the usual primitive manner, close to whose head were four or five cows' teeth. Nothing more than these appeared to have been deposited with the body, which was that of an adult male.

In the early part of February, 1847, a small tumulus was levelled by labourers cultivating waste land upon Stanton Moor. The barrow was of small size, mostly constructed of stone, and inclosed a small square cist of sandstones, which contained a small vase or urn imbedded in fine red sand. This urn was broken to pieces whilst being removed. The fragments present a new feature in style of ornament, the indentations being produced by means of the thumb nail, which was applied to the clay whilst in a soft state.

On the 6th of February, 1847, a barrow was opened which is situated in the township of Middleton-by-Yolgrave, near a small valley called Flax-dale. It is of the usual bowl-shaped form, and is about three feet in height. Near the centre was found



Sepulchral Urn found near Middleton.

a fine sepulchral urn, neatly ornamented, containing a deposit of calcined bones, over which it was placed, with the mouth downwards. The urn was inclosed within a rude cist, partly cut in the rock, partly walled round, and covered with a large flat

stone; about this, and indeed throughout the barrow, were many pieces of flint, some of which are chipped into the shape of arrow-heads, &c. The presence of rats' bones indicated that there had been an interment by inhumation in addition to the foregoing one. Part of a skull and a few bits of pottery were all the vestiges of this deposit, which appears to have been disturbed at the time of the interment of the urn and its contents.

On February 20th, 1847, was opened a barrow near Bruncliff, in Hartington parish, which was raised to a height of upwards of three feet above a grave or cist cut in the rock, and descending about two feet below the natural surface, thus giving a depth of rather more than five feet of factitious earth from the summit to the floor of the tumulus. About eighteen inches beneath the turf was a deposit of calcined animal bones, accompanied by a great quantity of charred wood. From the discovery of a perfect tooth amongst these remains it appears that the victim in this instance had been a young horse. About the same level occurred a small piece of pottery and a point or tine of a stag's horn. Upon the floor of the grave lay a human skeleton, which appeared to have been extended at full length, and to have been laid upon its back with the arms straight down the sides; this, however, is not quite certain, as the decayed and mouldering state of the bones rendered any very accurate observations impossible. To the left

Vase and Knife from Bruncliff.

of the pelvis lay a narrow-necked vessel of red clay, having a lip for the convenience of pouring out liquid; this was placed in a horizontal position, with the mouth towards the upper part of the skeleton; in contact with it lay a curved iron knife, six inches in length, with a wooden haft much decayed. Close to the tibia or leg-bone was placed an article principally composed of iron and wood, the use of which is by no means obvious, upon one part of it is a small silver cell or settings which had retained a stone or gem of some description.

From the very evident traces of decayed planks around the bones, it is highly probable that the body had been protected by them, if not inclosed in a coffin of more regular construction. The vessel appears to have had a handle, which was broken off and smoothed down previous to its interment; it bears marks of being a copy from a classical model, and has been turned upon a potter's wheel, an invention probably unknown to the Celtic tribes previous to the Roman conquest.

The barrow at Lean Lowe, opened on the 17th of June, 1843, without any decisive results, was again excavated on the 23d of February 1847; when the operations were confined to the north side of the tumulus, a part previously unexplored. About eighteen inches beneath the surface was found a small urn of very coarse clay, neatly ornamented, deposited in a rude cist formed of four large stones; around the urn were many pieces of calcined bone, which did not appear ever to have been placed within it; on the contrary, it contained some splinters of animal bones, which were free from the action of fire, and a small knife of black flint. Laid upon the rock, about a foot deeper than the vase, was a human skeleton, in a contracted position and imbedded in rats' bones, but unaccompanied by any kind of relic. These bones were the remains of a young person, whose age probably did not exceed sixteen years, and whose teeth are beautifully regular.

On the 6th of March, 1847, a small excavation was made within the circle inclosed by the six stones standing in the "nine stone close" upon Harthill Moor, with a view of noting the claim of such stone circles to be considered sepulchral

structures. The result in this instance was favorable to this opinion of their origin and purpose, as several fragments of imperfectly-baked pottery, accompanied by pieces of flint, both in a natural and calcined state, were dug up.

These remains probably would have been more complete, had not the repeated passage of the plough in the progress of cultivation materially reduced the height of the land within the inclosed area.

On the 17th of the same month a very remarkable tumulus was visited, which is situated upon a piece of ground near the village of Monyash, called Ringham Lowe. The upper portion being removed, it now presents the appearance of an oval elevation of considerable extent and trifling height, bearing in its present state no slight resemblance to the temple at Arbor Lowe, this idea being strengthened by the immense stones of which the kist-vaen is composed.

The oval measures about fifty-four yards by thirty-five, and is thickly studded with vaults of the usual construction, many of which radiate from the central part of the barrow, where one of rather superior size is placed. The latter was cleared out on the above-mentioned day, and was found to consist of four large stones; the one employed to form a side of the cell was ascertained to measure four yards in length, from four to five feet in width, and two feet in thickness; within lay the skeleton of a very old man, upon a flooring of flat stones; with him a small piece of gray flint, apparently a part of a knife, and a cow's tooth. These bones retain much of their natural appearance, being hard and sound, excepting at the ends, which are entirely removed by decay. Two other vaults were opened without success, and in no part of this barrow which could be examined were any traces of calcined bone or pottery apparent.

Near one extremity of this oval tumulus is a small barrow, as at Arbor Lowe; it is much flattened by cultivation, and on opening afforded no relics, its contents being merely a disjointed human skeleton amidst a profusion of rats' bones.

On March 19th three unimportant barrows in the neighbourhood of Thorpe were opened; the first of which, placed in

a low situation, was composed solely of earth, in which fragments of charcoal were apparently the only indications of its having been raised by man.

The next was on more elevated ground, had been partially removed, and produced some trifling remains of bone, and a small piece of Samian ware much worn.

The last one, placed in the hollow between two hills, contained numerous human bones, chiefly from the extremities, and a few teeth, which indicate the interment of an infant and a full-grown individual.

Upon the 1st of April, 1847, a large tumulus near Gotam was opened, rising about five feet above the natural level of the land, through which a cist was sunk into the rock to a further depth of four feet, and was filled in with stones of great magnitude, thus rendering the excavation extremely difficult, not to say dangerous.

This cist not being in the centre, probably corresponds to another of the same kind on the opposite side of the barrow, of which there are indications; want of time would not on this occasion allow of its investigation. The level in the middle of the tumulus appeared to have been covered with a large fire, and upon it were found several teeth of a cow, two rude instruments of flint, and a piece of stag's horn, which has been cut by a saw of flint, or some such primitive instrument. After much labour the bottom of the cist was reached, at a depth of upwards of nine feet from the surface of the barrow, where, by the help of a candle, part of a human skeleton was obtained from beneath an immense stone which could not be removed; fortunately, the excavation exposed the upper extremity of the skeleton, about which the appendages are almost always deposited in the Celtic tumuli in this part of England, so that there is very little probability of anything having been overlooked. The articles in this case were of very meagre quality; in fact, two pieces of stag's horn, the one being a tine rudely broken off the stem, and the other consisting of two branches upon a piece of the horn neatly cut out of the entire antler.

Upon a more complete investigation of this barrow (on the 23d of August, 1847) another interment was discovered in a

similar cist, on the opposite side of the mound, as was anticipated on the previous occasion. The mode of burial was in each case similar, both bodies having been laid at a depth of nine feet from the summit, and covered with numerous large stones. In this instance the skeleton lay on the left side, in a contracted position, with one arm beneath the head, and near the thigh-bones were found a neatly-chipped spear-head of gray flint, and a small bronze pin, which had been inserted into a wooden handle.

Nothing else worthy of notice occurred in the progress of the excavation.

On the 30th of August a stony barrow upon a hill near Pilsbury, in the parish of Hartington, was opened. The surface of the land upon which the barrow stands is rendered very uneven by irregular rocks which appear above the soil. Between two of these masses, in the centre of the mound, lay two interments, one of which had been disturbed; the other was in its original situation, and was accompanied by a heap of calcined human bones placed at the feet, besides which nothing else was found.

Another interment had taken place on the exterior of the original mound, which had been increased by the addition of a smaller tumulus covering these more recent remains, which consisted of the bones of a man laid at full length, who, from the circumstance of his having been possessed of an iron knife, which was placed near his left side, it is probable lived in times subsequent to the Roman conquest.

On the same day was opened a small barrow adjoining the river Manifold (also upon the Pilsbury Farm). It consists entirely of gravel collected from a neighbouring hill-side, and heaped upon the natural soil, on the level of which much charcoal occurred, evidently the ashes of a considerable fire. Nothing more than this indicating an artificial origin was discovered.

Upon reopening the remains of a barrow upon Middleton Moor, explored by Dr. Pegge in 1788, on the 5th of October, 1847, a few small articles were recovered which indicate that the

tumulus existed in times long anterior to the deposit of the very remarkable Saxon antiquities therein discovered and described in the earlier part of this section, and which farther tend to strengthen the idea that in this part of the country there exist no barrows purely of Saxon origin. The articles, with the exception only of some fragments of light-coloured, kiln-baked pottery, are of Celtic manufacture and usage, consisting of pieces of stags' horns, instruments of flint, amongst which was one of elongated shape very neatly chipped; and, lastly, remains of bone instruments, one of the latter presenting a very neat example of the lance-head of that material, being nicely worked into form out of the leg-bone of some small animal. Similar points are seen to some of the arrows brought from New Zealand.

SECTION II.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CIRCLES, ROCKING-STONES, EARTHWORKS, AND FORTIFICATIONS

REMAINING IN THE

COUNTY OF DERBY,

ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ANCIENT CELTIC INHABITANTS.

SECTION II.

CIRCLES, ETC.

Temple of Arbor Lowe.

By far the most important, as well as the most uninjured, remain of the religious edifices of our barbarous forefathers that is to be found in the midland counties, is to be seen a short distance to the left hand of the turnpike road from Buxton to Ashbourne, at about an equal distance from each of those towns. This is the famous temple of Arbor Lowe, or Arbe Lowe, as it is generally called by the country people; it is a circle of large unhewn limestones, surrounded by a deep ditch, outside of which rises a large and high vallum. Its situation, though considerably elevated, is not so high as some eminences in the neighbouring country; yet it commands an extensive view, especially towards the north-east, in which direction the dreary and sombre wastes of the heath-clad East Moor are perfectly visible, though distant about fifteen miles; were it not for a few stone fences, which intervene in the foreground, the solitude of the place and the boundless view of an uncultivated country are such as almost carry the observer back through a multitude of centuries, and make him believe that he sees the same view and the same state of things as existed in the days of the architects of this once holy fane.

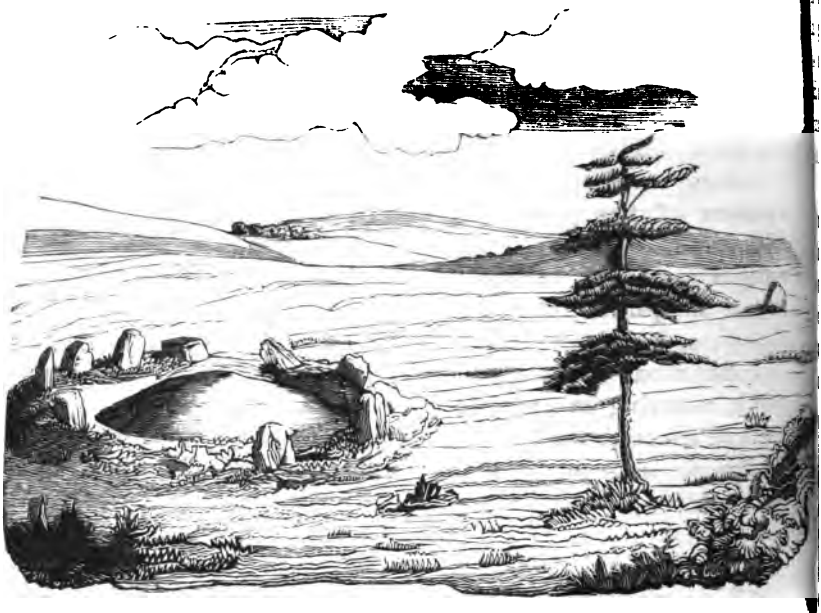
The feelings on visiting this place, on a warm summer's day, when there is no sound to disturb the solitude, save the singing of the lark, and now and then the cry of the plover (both which here abound), are truly delightful. But to resume the description; the area encompassed by the ditch is about fifty yards in diameter, and of a circular form; though, from a little declination of the ground towards the north, it appears somewhat elliptical when viewed from particular points. The stones which compose the circle are rough, unhewn masses of limestone, apparently thirty in number; but this cannot be determined with certainty, as several of them are broken; most of them are from six to eight feet in length, and three or four broad in the widest part; their thickness is more variable, and their respective shapes are different and indescribable. They all lie upon the ground, many in an oblique position, but the opinion that has prevailed, of the narrowest end of each being pointed towards the centre, in order to represent the rays of the sun, and prove that luminary to have been the object of worship, must have arisen from inaccurate observation, for they almost as frequently point towards the ditch as otherwise; whether they ever stood upright, as most of the stones of druidical circles do, is an inquiry not easy to determine; though Mr. Pilkington was informed that a very old man, living in Middleton, remembered, when a boy, to have seen them standing obliquely on one end; this secondary kind of evidence does not seem entitled to much credit, as the soil at the basis of the stones does not appear to have ever been removed to a depth sufficient to ensure the possibility of the stones being placed in an erect position. Within the circle are some smaller stones scattered irregularly, and near the centre are three larger ones, by some supposed to have formed a cromlech or altar, but there are no perceptible grounds for such an opinion. The width of the ditch, which immediately surrounds the area on which the stones are placed, is about six yards; the height of the bank or vallum, on the inside (though much reduced by the unsparing hand of time), is still from six to eight yards; but this varies throughout the whole circumference, which, on the top, is about two hundred and seventy yards. The vallum is chiefly formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch, besides which a little has been added from the ground which imme-

diately surrounds the exterior of the vallum, thus adding to its height, and to the imposing appearance it presents to any one approaching from a distance. To the inclosed area are two entrances, each of the width of ten or twelve yards, and opening towards the north and south. On the east side of the southern entrance is a large barrow, standing in the same line of circumference as the vallum, but wholly detached except at the base. This barrow has been several times unsuccessfully examined, and remained an antiquarian problem until the summer of the year 1845, when the original interment was discovered, of a nature to prove beyond doubt the extreme antiquity of the tumulus, and consequently of the temple. About a quarter of a mile from Arbor Lowe, in a westerly direction, is a large conical tumulus, known as Gib Hill, which is connected with the vallum of the temple, by a rampire of earth, running in a serpentine direction, not dissimilar to the avenue through the celebrated temple of Abury; to any believer in the serpent worship of the Celtic tribes this fact will be of interest.

There is also a small barrow situated about fifty yards from the south entrance, which has been opened at some period, of which no record remains, which is much to be regretted, as the contents might possibly have thrown some light upon the age of the temple.

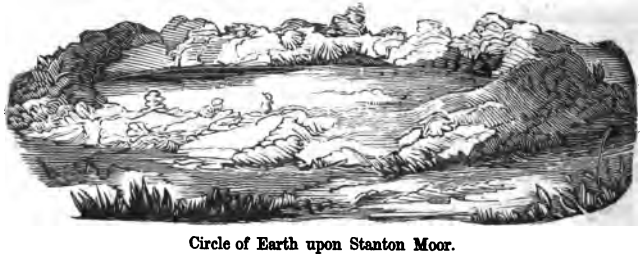
Upon Harthill Moor, near the road from Bakewell to Winster, are many remains of aboriginal occupation; amongst others, in a field called "Nine-stone Close," is a small druidical cirque, about thirteen yards in diameter, now consisting of seven rude stones, of various dimensions; one of them is about eight feet in height and nine in circumference; they have all been originally placed in an upright position, which they still in a great measure retain. The circular area inclosed within the boundary of stones is somewhat elevated, so as to appear as a low tumulus, but it has never been explored, therefore it is impossible to say whether its original purpose was funereal or not. About eighty yards to the south of this cirque are two other stones, of similar dimensions to those used in its construction, which also stand erect.

About half a mile north-east from the Router Rocks, upon Stanton Moor, is a druidical circle, eleven yards in diameter,



The Nine Ladies upon Stanton Moor.

called the "Nine Ladies," composed of the same number of rude stones, from three to four feet in height, and of different breadths: one single stone, named the "King," stands at the distance of thirty-four yards; and near this circle are several



Circle of Earth upon Stanton Moor.

cairns or barrows, most of which have been opened, and various relics discovered in them; in one was a skeleton and a large blue glass bead.

On Brassington Moor, two miles south of the village of Elton, is a large tumulus of earth and stone, 360 feet in circumference, containing in the centre a kist-vaen, covered by a large stone six feet in length; on the east side of the tumulus is a circle of stones, not exceeding two feet in height; the diameter of which is thirty-nine feet, and at the distance of about sixteen feet from this is a smaller one twenty-two feet in diameter.

Since the above was written by Major Rooke, in 1787, the barrow and its accompanying circles are to be reckoned amongst the things that were; having been barbarously removed to supply materials for walls and for the road, which now passes within fifty yards of the spot. The remains of the barrow, and the discoveries made in it at various times, are described in their proper place, under the head of "Stoney Lowe."

At the east end of Abney Moor, adjoining High Lowe Moor, is a small cirque of stones, thirty-three feet in diameter, inclosed with a vallum of earth and stones; within it are four large upright stones. In the year 1755, there were nine large stones standing at equal distances; near it are two small lowes. On the above and Offerton Moors, are many lowes of various sizes, and several have been destroyed for roads and walls.

Eyam Moor is another of the districts in this county where circles, cairns, and tumuli are still in being, in considerable numbers; the most remarkable circle is situate upon that part of the moor called Wet Withens; of this the following description by Mr. Wood is clear and lucid: "It consists of sixteen oblong masses of sandstone standing in an upright position, forming a circle about thirty yards in diameter. The stones are nearly equal in size, standing about a yard high, except on the north side, where two or three are enveloped in heath, and therefore appear, though clearly visible, not so large as the others. This circle is still further distinguished by a circular mound of earth, about three feet high, in which the stones are placed; in the centre there stood, until some years back, a large stone. In the immediate vicinity of this circle there are at least twelve more, each surrounded with circular mounds of earth, and some with stones; most of these, as they are not

above twelve yards in diameter, must be sepulchral, this is evident, for there appears to have been in all of them a large heap of stones in the centre, under which urns have been found. Contiguous to the large circle or temple, there was, until some years back, one of the most interesting barrows in the Peak of Derbyshire. It covered an area of ground about thirty yards in diameter. When opened many years since, it was found to contain an unbaked urn, inclosing a deposit of calcined bones, and a flint arrow-head. About a mile west of this barrow there was, in the beginning of the present century, another of large dimensions; it stood on Hawley's Piece. The diameter at the base was twenty-two yards; when the moor was inclosed, it was carried away to make fences. An urn of great size was found on the natural soil, about the centre. Another large barrow may be seen on Eyam Edge. It is about forty yards in diameter at the base."

Numerous urns have been found at various times around Eyam; a richly-ornamented urn containing ashes was found in making an occupation road at the time of the inclosure; more recently, two men working near the Bole Hill, Eyam, discovered an urn surrounded with stones, which they broke in hope of a sudden accession of treasure, but were disappointed on finding it filled with ashes; amongst which were two Roman coins in small brass, one of which was of Maximianus Hercules. Another very large urn was found in the Mag Clough, Eyam. One was found in removing an old wall at Riley, in 1828; one previously found at Riley-side contained weapons and arrow-heads of flint. Two cairns or barrows on the top of Riley were destroyed many years since, in which were found urns containing ashes and bones. There is also some recollection of a very large circle of stones, or very high unhewn pillars, near to those barrows, which stones were surrounded by a circular mound or vallum of earth. The circle had an entrance, if not two, something like that mentioned by Dr. Stukely as existing at Abury, North Wiltshire.

Upon Froggat Edge, an elevated tract of land, with a precipitous front or "edge" as implied by its name, is still seen a Druidical circle, about twelve yards in diameter, formed of stones placed at regular distances, having within the circle on

the south side, a large stone standing to a height of near five feet above the heath-covered earth. There is a circle, about forty feet in diameter, consisting of thirteen stones, situated near the Barbrook, on the East Moor above Baslow; in its vicinity are many tumuli.

On Hathersage Moor is a small circle with six stones, about two or three feet high, within a low mound of earth, and at a short distance a single upright stone, from seven to eight feet high, and now marking the boundary of the manors of Hathersage and Bamford. About two miles north of this, on Hordron Edge, is another very complete cirque, composed of upright stones.

ROCKING-STONES.

In the mountainous parts of the county are, as is usually the case in hilly and uncultivated situations, many isolated rocks, of fantastic and noticeable shape, which have attracted the observation of some of our earlier antiquaries, who have devoted both time and learning to account for the design and uses of objects whose natural origin it is impossible to doubt; most of these rocks have on their upper surfaces irregular cavities, caused by the action of the atmosphere through a long succession of ages. These are described as being rock basins, a kind of utensil of druidical origin, and in this character many will be found to be described and engraved in the 'Archæologia.' This being the case, it will be proper to describe here only such of these rocks as afford a reasonable ground for considering them as objects of druidical jugglery and ancient British credulity; and under this category the Logan, or rocking-stones must be classed, of which many interesting instances are still to be seen upon the more remote Derbyshire moors. They are principally to be found upon the sandstone formations, the large rounded masses of which were better adapted for the formation of these rock idols than the limestone, which is of a more stratified character.

Mr. Bray, who has described the woodlands in his 'Tour through Derbyshire,' observes, "that a large stone lying on the

side of the hill to the right of the village (quere, what village?) was removed some years ago, and that under it fifteen or sixteen beads were found, about two inches in length, and of the thickness of the stem of a large tobacco-pipe; one was of amber, the rest of glass, some black and white, others of different colours;" these he imagines to have been amulets used by the Druids. There are some remains of antiquity near the village of Edale, supposed to be druidical. This gentleman has also mentioned "a pile of unhewn masses of stone, called a Druid's altar, which stood in a rough heathy pasture, named Nether Moor, on the summit of a hill, but was destroyed some years ago for the sake of the stone; a fate which has befallen many of our most interesting and uninjured remains. The altar *in* question was circular, about sixty-six feet in diameter, composed of rough stone of various sizes, rudely piled together *without* mortar or cement, in the form of a haycock, about eighteen feet in perpendicular height. The top was hollow, in the form of a basin, about four feet deep and six feet in diameter; the stone in the inside of this basin was black and much burned, as if large fires had been often made in it." It is possible that the following may be the origin of the calcined appearance in the interior of the concavity of this altar, or more probably cairn; but this is not either to be taken for granted, or to be entirely discredited, the circumstances are in favour of the supposition. The worship of Baal, probably introduced into this country by the Phœnicians, was celebrated by sacrifices and fires upon elevated situations, and was continued to a comparatively late period; in fact, the annual custom of kindling large fires upon these altars has survived almost to our own day in Ireland. This festival called Beltane, or more properly "Baal-Tin," takes place on the 23d of June, the eve of the middle of the summer solstice, and is a striking instance of the tenacity with which the human mind is apt to cling to error, even after the cause is forgotten.

On Stanton Moor, a rocky and uncultivated waste, about two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, are numerous remains of antiquity; as rocking-stones, barrows, circles of erect stones, &c. of undoubted British origin. At the south

end of the moor, close to the village of Birchover, is a remarkable assemblage of gritstone rocks, which extends in length between seventy and eighty yards, and rises to the height of about forty or fifty yards. This massive ridge would afford great facilities to the Druids for practising their deceptions upon the people, there being natural passages and cavernous hollows in various parts of the rocks, some large masses of which would require but little art and labour to convert them into moving, or rocking-stones; in fact, oracles delivered from this ridge of rocks would be as much calculated to inspire awe in the breasts of the superstitious Britons, as those delivered from the temple of Apollo at Delphos, to the more polished but equally credulous Greeks and Romans.

The name of these rocks also bespeaks the purpose to which they have been applied, being distinguished by the compound appellation of Row-tor or Roo-tor Rocks, which appears to have been derived from the various rocking-stones near the summit; as it is a common expression in the provincial dialect, that a thing "roos" which moves backward and forward.

Its general position, as before stated, is evidently natural, but the forms and arrangements of many of the stones on the upper part clearly display traces of design.

Near the east end is a large block of an irregular shape, which several writers have noticed as a rocking-stone, which could be shaken by the pressure of the hand; now, however, it requires the whole strength to put it in motion, through having been forced from its equilibrium by the mischievous efforts of fourteen young men, who assembled for that purpose on Whit Sunday, in the year 1799. It has been restored to its former situation, but the exact balance it once possessed is entirely destroyed. Its height is about ten feet, and its circumference in the widest part is about thirty; its base has a somewhat convex form, and the rock on which it stands appears to have been hollowed to receive it. At a little distance northward, is a second rocking-stone, not very dissimilar in shape to an egg laid on one side, which may be moved by the strength of a single finger, though twelve feet in length, and fourteen in girth. More directly north is another rocking-stone, resembling the latter both in figure and facility of motion, and at the west

end are seven stones piled on each other, various in size and form, but two or three are very large, all of which may be shaken by the pressure of one hand, this effect will be produced

Rocking-stone at Rowtor Rocks.

by the application of the hand to various points. It should be observed that, in addition to the natural passages intersecting this pile of rocks, there are one or two small chambers or cells of modern origin cut in the rock, which rather destroy the originality of the place, which it would have been desirable to preserve intact. Nearly a quarter of a mile west of Row-tor is another assemblage of large rocks, forming a similar kind of hill, called Bradley-tor, after a former owner of the property on which they stand; on the upper part is a rocking-stone thirty-two feet in circumference, of an orbicular shape, and raised above the ground by two stones, having a passage between them. This conforms in every respect to the Tolmens or rock idols described in Borlase's 'Antiquities of Cornwall,' in which part of England there are many examples of this form of rocking-stone, and where an idolatrous custom formerly prevailed of passing children and cattle through the opening beneath the principal stone.

Near the south-west side of Stanton Moor is an elevated ridge, which rises into three craggy eminences, respectively named Carcliff Rocks, Graned Tor, and Durwood Tor, upon all

Graned Tor, or Robin Hood's Stride.

which are excavations or cavities, imagined to be rock basins by former archæologists, but there is no doubt that their formation may be attributed to natural causes. At Durwood, on removing a large stone, an urn was discovered half full of burnt bones, and near it two ancient hand millstones or querns, which are described in the chapter devoted to the domestic utensils of the Britons. On the east side of Stanton Moor, near the edge of a declivity overlooking Darley Dale, are three remarkable stones, or rather isolated masses of rock, standing about a quarter of a mile from each other, in a north and south direction. One of these, called Cat's Stone, is on the verge of a precipice, and has a road leading to it cut through a surface of loose stones and rock; the second is named Gorse Stone, which appellation Mr. Rooke supposes to be derived from the British "Gorsed-dau;" the third, which is the largest, is called Heart Stone, and measures eighty-three feet in circumference. Several other stones of singular forms may be observed on different parts of the moor, and particularly one called Andle Stone, about a

quarter of a mile east of Rowtor Rocks; this is nearly sixteen feet high, and appears to have been shaped by art.

Andle Stone.

On the eminence above Matlock Church, called Riber Hill, are the remains of what has been supposed a Druidical altar, but which has more resemblance to a cromlech; it is called the Hirst Stones, and consists of four rude masses of gritstone, one of which, apparently the smallest, is placed on the others, and is computed to weigh about two tons, on the upper side of which is a circular hole, made for the reception of a small pillar in modern times.

On the declivity of a hill on Ashover Common is a rocking-stone, called by the country people "Robin Hood's Mark," which measures about twenty-six feet in circumference, and from its extraordinary position evidently appears not only to have been the work of art, but to have been placed with great ingenuity. About two hundred yards to the north of this is

a singularly-shaped rock, called the "Turning Stone," in height nine feet, supposed by Mr. Rooke to have been a rock idol.

Robin Hood's Mark.

Two large stones, now lying on the ground, in the parish of Ludworth, called by the inhabitants "Robin Hood's Picking Rods," formerly stood upright, and were fixed into socket stones; these may be of later date than the generality of British remains in Derbyshire; but obelisks of this description exist in various parts of England, and are undoubtedly British. There are two of large size at a short distance from Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and many in Cornwall and Wales, some of which have Runic inscriptions engraved upon them.

Near the above-mentioned "Picking Rods" is a place called the Combs, consisting of singularly-shaped rocks. In the eighth volume of the 'Archæologia' is an account, by Mr. Hayman Rooke, of some ancient remains on Hathersage Moor, particularly of a rocking-stone, twenty-nine feet in circumference, and near it a large stone with a rock basin, and many tumuli, in which urns, beads, and rings have been found. At

a little distance he mentions observing another remarkable stone, thirteen feet six inches in length, which appeared to have been placed by art upon the brow of a precipice, and supported by two small stones; on the top is a large rock basin, four feet three inches in diameter, and close to this, on the south side, a hollow cut like a chair, with a step to rest the feet upon; this, in the traditions of the country, is called "Cair's Chair." Not far from this spot are also some rocking-stones, "and of such a kind as plainly to indicate that the first idea of forming rocking-stones at all, was the appearance of certain stupendous masses left by natural causes in such a singular situation as to be even prepared, as it were, by the hand of Nature to exhibit such a curious kind of equipoise." In 1842, four of these rocking-stones were to be distinguished, and were found to retain their equilibrium in such a manner as to be easily moved by the hand. (Spencer Hall's 'Rambles in the Country,' p. 28.)

FORTIFICATIONS AND EARTHWORKS.

The number of remains coming under these heads of undoubted British origin is very few in this county, indeed they are much less plentiful than might be expected from the importance of the district in early times, which is sufficiently attested by the number and variety of its sepulchral remains. But the paucity of military remains may be accounted for by the inland situation of the county, which would in great measure protect the inhabitants from the invasions of the Belgic or Gaulish nations; whilst its bleak and inhospitable moors would hold out no temptations to the neighbouring tribes worth the risk of a doubtful contest. The following are all at present known, though it is very probable that more exist in some of the more remote districts yet unenlightened by the lamp of archæological science. In the seventh volume of the 'Archæologia' is an account of the Caer's Wark or Carlswork, near Hathersage, which bears marks of British origin. It lies in the wildest part of the High Peak, near the present road from Manchester to Sheffield, and includes the summit of a hill which is very steep on all sides but one, and defended

on that by a wall of rude and singular construction, consisting of three rows of very large stones, with other stones placed obliquely upon them, pointing towards the assailants. The whole wall is about nine feet four inches high, and three feet thick, and is supported within by a slanting bank of earth twenty-five feet in length.

At Pilsbury, near Hartington, in a deep valley on the banks of the Dove, in a field called Castle Hills, are some ancient remains deserving of notice. On the east side is a sharp natural ridge of rocks, which in one part rises to the height of seven or eight yards, bearing some resemblance to a sugar-loaf; adjoining to this is a raised bank, inclosing an area of about sixty yards from north to south, and forty from east to west, having a barrow near its western side about forty yards in diameter; southward of the barrow is a second bank, forming a square of thirty yards each way.

Between Chelmorton and Buxton, within about one mile of the latter, near a hill called Staden Lowe, are the remains of some ancient earthworks, which Dr. Stukely has noticed in the second volume of his 'Itinerary.' Since his time the ground has been inclosed and cultivated, but sufficient vestiges may be distinguished to ascertain the form of these memorials of antiquity. They consist of two divisions, an ellipsis and an oblong square; the former, supposed by the Doctor to have been a place for shows, is encompassed by a shallow ditch, nearly a yard and a half wide, and a mound or bank about one foot high and seven yards and a half broad; the inclosed area measures forty-five yards from south-east to north-west, and sixty-six from north-east to south-west. The square division is bounded by a vallum, now nearly levelled by the plough, and extends in length forty-five yards, and in breadth twenty-four. A small semicircular cove of earth is mentioned by Stukely as being at the side of the circle farthest from the square.

On the top of Great Finn, in the parish of Taddington, there are many ancient British remains, which are gradually disappearing under the progress of cultivation.

Situate close to the rear of the farm-house at Harthill Moor, is an earthwork or camp, called Castle Ring, which is still preserved almost entire, a little of the vallum only being deficient. Its form is elliptical; its shortest diameter, from south-east to north-west, is one hundred and sixty-five feet; its length, from north-east to south-west, is two hundred and forty-three feet; it is encompassed by a deep ditch and double vallum.

At a distance of two miles south-east of Chapel-en-le-Frith are some works of a military appearance, near the northern extremity of a mountain called Comb's Moss. On the level of the mountain are two deep entrenchments, which run parallel to each other to the extent of about two hundred yards; that which is nearest to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses; this part of the entrenchment is much wider than the other, and is about a quarter of a mile long.

MAM TOR.

The summit of Mam Tor, near Castleton, was extremely well adapted for a military station, as the ascent on every side excepting the north-east is very steep, and the height of the mountain is nearly one thousand three hundred feet above the level of the valley; the camp upon its summit was surrounded by a double trench, which is for the most part in excellent preservation, save where the decomposition of the shale, of which the mountain is composed, has caused the lines to be broken. It extended from north-east to south-west along the ridge of the eminence, and occupied rather more than sixteen acres of ground, the circumference being nearly one thousand two hundred yards. The inclosed area is very irregular, but on the whole approaches to an oblong form. The principal entrance was from the west. At the north-east corner is a perennial spring, and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened some years ago, and a brass celt and some fragments of an unbaked urn were found in it.

Near the bottom of Mam Tor, on the south side, is the very ancient mine of Odin, which has probably been worked from

Saxon times, and which still furnishes employment for many hands.

Above Hathersage Church is a place called Camp Green, a high, large, circular mound of earth, inclosed by a deep ditch and vallum.

Upon a hill called Calton, adjoining the west end of Chatsworth Park, is an earthwork of an oblong shape, which takes in almost the whole of the hill, but the exact dimensions are difficult to be ascertained; on the south end is a tumulus, opened by Major Rooke, in which he found an urn of unbaked clay.

The top of Cronkstone Hill, which is of great elevation, surrounded by a vallum and rampart of earth and stones of no great height, ranging about one hundred yards on every side of a barrow, which is placed upon the summit of the hill, and intended apparently solely to protect it. On the east side of the hill is or rather was an amphitheatre formed by the excavation of the earth from the side of the hill in a semi-elliptic form. There is a low bench of earth running quite round the amphitheatre, which has clearly been used as a seat for the principal spectators. It is about fifteen or sixteen yards across, and to the eastward, which is the open side, a space of the same width; it is about a hundred yards in length, has been carefully levelled, and has probably served as a circus either for chariot or foot races.

In the same land was discovered, in 1822, a most beautiful lance-head of flint of unusually large size.

SETTLEMENTS OR VILLAGES OF THE BRITONS OBSERVED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

It is a well-known fact that the situations of these mementos of the domestic life of the early Britons are rarely to be fixed with much certainty: as to enthusiastic minds, the discovery of a few fragments of pottery, a few depressions in the earth, or the embers of some long-extinguished fire are sufficient to render the place of their occurrence "holy ground;" whilst, on the other hand, there are many who will scarcely allow the existence of such remains. The following instances will perhaps not be uninteresting to either party, as there is, if not absolute evidence of the existence of the desolate hearth of the Celt, at least something like strong probability; and the case is as well made out as are many facts taken for granted in Archæology's sister science Geology. Only facts are stated here, and the intelligent reader must draw his own inferences from them.

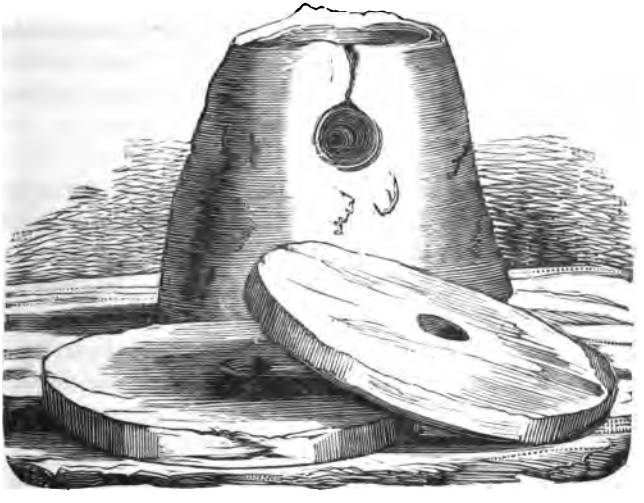
In a wood near Crich, called Linda-spring Wood, are the remains of a supposed British town, consisting of two rows of pits of a circular form, called the Pit Steads; one row contains twenty-five and the other contains twenty-eight, extending two hundred and fifty yards in length; most of them are about fifteen feet in diameter, and six feet in depth. Similar excavations are described by Sir Richard Hoare as existing on the downs in Wiltshire; and there are examples on the moors in the neighbourhood of Whitby, Yorkshire.

Harthill Moor has been considered as one of the most favorite localities of the Britons in this part of the county by every antiquary who has visited it, from the days of Pegge and Rooke, who first brought it into notice, until the present day. Nor does the supply of antiquities discovered within its boundaries seem to be much diminished, as every year produces some interesting articles of the same nature as those described, so pedantically yet so truthfully, by Major Rooke, whose delight it was to wander about these wastes on the pleasant summer days, picturing to himself rock basins,

encampments, and similar objects in the rugged grit rocks and inequalities of the land.

Rooke further mentions the frequent discovery of urns containing calcined bones, glass beads, rings, and querns or hand millstones, but does not give any minute particulars about the circumstances under which they were found.

Since that time articles have been continually found in the course of cultivating the land, most of which have been neglected and of course lost; some have, however, been preserved, amongst others, a large stone celt, in the possession of Walter Shirley, Esq. Two similar ones, and an extraordinary large bronze one, also many querns, and an urn containing burnt human bones, are in the Museum of Derbyshire Antiquities collected by the writer.



Quern from Harthill Moor.

Notwithstanding the casual discovery of all these articles, no idea of the existence of vestiges of huts or habitations was entertained, until some extensive farming operations in the summer of 1845 brought to light remains which can hardly be attributed otherwise.

In various places were noticed circular and level pavements of sandstone, put down in a similar way to the carriage-road of a street in town, but of course far more irregularly. In

some parts of these areas, was always the trace of a continued fire, generally it was observed in the centre, whilst promiscuously strewed about were many fragments of pottery, chippings of flint, and, in several cases, broken querns, pieces of slate which had undergone the action of fire, and other debris. At the same time were found several entire querns, a curious cylinder for bruising corn, precisely similar to one excavated from the tumuli of the Aztecs, in the isle of Sacrificios, on the coast of Vera Cruz, and presented to the British Museum by Captain Evan Nepean; and a sandstone bead of flattened shape, together with many arrow-heads, and other instruments of flint.

We are led to believe that the huts constructed by the Britons were circular (the modern Welsh pigstye is said to be a perfect fac-simile of them), and the most probable inference (if we may be allowed to draw one) is, that the pavements discovered upon Harthill Moor were the floors of these huts, the walls being made of wood have ages since decayed, and left the floors as the only mementos of the Briton's home.

A somewhat similar discovery was made in January and February, 1832, whilst preparing for planting three pieces of ground upon some high land about half a mile south-west from the temple of Arbor Lowe, called the Over Oldhams. The evidences of ancient occupation will not be found to be so clearly marked in this case as in the former, there being no pavements to guide the eye to the exact site of the huts. All the three pieces of ground were productive of antiquities, but the most northerly piece, which is the nearest to Arbor Lowe, afforded the largest quantity. There were many patches of discoloured earth which had received a reddish tint from the action of fire, about which were many pieces of slate, also discoloured from the same cause; many fragments of rude and heavy red pottery, about an inch in thickness, as well as some of a more delicate fabric; some small hand millstones or querns; a bronze celt, five inches long, weighing ten ounces and a half, of unusually rude appearance, and of the kind termed by Stukely "the received," having shoulders on each side, to be received into a shaft; and multitudes of small instruments of flint of various shapes, some pointed at each end,

and mostly chipped in a careful manner; there was also found at this place a lozenge-shaped vitrification, approaching to a coarse blue glass, but whether an accidental or designed production of the Britons it is impossible to distinguish.

The remains of habitations of a more advanced description, which may probably be attributed to the Britons, are to be seen in a field near the farm-house at Smyrrill Grange, near Middleton-by-Yolgrave. They present the appearance of a large assemblage of turf-covered foundations, some of which rise above the surrounding land to the height of near two feet. On removing the turf in various places on the 12th of July, 1844, the following particulars were ascertained (a more extended search might be attended with more decisive results): the inclosures were all found to be of a quadrangular form, though their respective dimensions varied from about four yards square to eight or ten; in some the aperture for entrance was visible; all had been built of limestone without mortar, and each possessed a smooth natural flooring of rock.

In all places where the soil was removed were found numerous fragments of pottery, animal bones, pieces of sandstone and slate, many of which had been subjected to heat. The pottery is of much firmer texture than the sepulchral vessels of the Britons, and is much coarser than the generality of examples of Roman manufacture, but its antiquity is unquestionable.

The discovery of an article denoting a later period of occupation was also made, namely an iron arrow-head, very much barbed, and of tolerable workmanship. It is certainly possible that this weapon may have no connexion with the supposed foundations of dwellings, as by a variety of means it might have been deposited in its perplexing situation. Circumstances of this kind which not unusually occur are puzzling to the antiquary, still they should not be allowed to exert an undue influence in causing the student to reduce the era of any remains down to the standard denoted by the age of any article or coin which may have been introduced in an almost endless variety of ways. Many instances might be given of the fallibility of evidence of this description; the chance discovery of a few Roman coins is frequently sufficient to cause unthinking persons to attribute every remain discovered in the same locality

to that people, whilst it is obvious, that of the immense quantities of coin issued by the Romans in their sojourn of upwards of four hundred years in Great Britain, some must have penetrated into almost every nook and corner of the land. Even in the midst of the British remains upon Harthill Moor, amongst the rocks of Graned Tor or Robin Hood's Stride, not only a third brass coin of Tetricus but pottery to every appearance of Roman fabric were discovered on the 25th of June, 1845; but this does not in any way prove the flint arrow-heads, querns, &c., discovered at the distance of a few yards only, to have been the weapons and domestic utensils of the conquerors of the world. We may here observe that there are numerous examples of turf-covered inclosures of various dimensions to be seen upon the most sheltered declivities of the Derbyshire hills.

They are very similar to the one at Smyrrill Grange, both in construction and locality, and it is more than probable that judicious excavation would decide them to be the settlements of the mountain tribes of the Britons.

SECTION III.

VESTIGES

OF THE

ROMAN OCCUPATION OF DERBYSHIRE.

SECTION III.

ROMAN VESTIGES.

THE Romans first invaded Britain in the fifty-fifth year before the Christian era, but the inhabitants were far from being subdued until 134 years afterwards, when the illustrious general Julius Agricola, by his repeated victories, finally established the dominion of Rome in Britain.

When the Romans first divided their conquest into provinces, the county of Derby was comprehended in that which was denominated Britannia Prima; and subsequently, when a new division was made by Severus in A.D. 207, the whole district, which included the Coritani, formed the eastern part of the province called Flavia Cæsariensis.

The county of Derby appears to have been of considerable importance, and to have contained a body of numerous and active inhabitants, in an early stage of British civilization; and the Romans, who carried on a very profitable trade with the produce of its mines, fixed stations and formed roads in many parts of it. The Britons had certainly one of their principal roads, namely, the Rykneld, traversing its whole extent, from south-west to north-east; from the borders of Staffordshire to those of Yorkshire. The name is British, the R, according to Whitaker, being prefixed to distinguish it as the road of the Upper Iceni; whilst the Ikeneld way itself led towards Norfolk, the country of the Iceni in a stricter sense.

That the Romans, as soon as they were established in the island, paid considerable attention to this part of it might be proved, even if there did not exist so many traces of their roads and stations, by the pigs of lead ready worked up for sale, and impressed with the name of the reigning emperor, three of which have been found in the neighbourhood of Matlock, and

one of them inscribed "Socio Romæ" (to my partner at Rome), which clearly marks it to have been an article of trade. Two of these are in the British Museum, and are obviously prepared for articles of commerce, and not, as Camden and others have supposed, as trophies of victory over the Ceangi or other tribes. Dr. Pegge has conjectured that one of these pigs bears a date as early as the time of Claudius, and if this be admitted as fact, it would go far to prove that the mines in the Peak were worked by the natives before the time of the second Roman invasion; or if, as other antiquaries have contended, this lead formed part of the tribute paid by the islanders, though not yet finally subdued to the Roman emperor, it would still carry back the British trade in this metal to a very remote period. In favour of these suppositions it may be well to adduce the facts of the abundance of the metal in early times, and the trifling amount of labour in procuring it. The rake veins, of which the treasures are now only to be obtained by labour, aided by improved machinery, from amid the recluse beds of limestone rock, were then perceptible amongst the loose and crumbling schistus, which scarcely covered their wealthy orifices. It was to this state of the lead mines of Derbyshire that Pliny alludes in the celebrated passage quoted by our learned Camden. "In Britain," says the great Roman naturalist, "in the very upper crust of the ground, lead is dug up in such plenty, that a law was made on purpose to stint them to a set quantity." (Gibson's translation of Camden, p. 494.) Whilst upon this subject, a more particular description of the Roman blocks of lead will not be out of place. The first was found on Cromford Moor, near Matlock, in the year 1777, having the following inscription, in raised letters, on the top:

IMP . CAES . HADRIANI . AVG . MET . LVT.

A second was discovered near Matlock, in 1783; it weighed eighty-four pounds, and was nineteen inches long at the top and twenty-two at the bottom. Its width at the top was three inches and a half, and at the bottom four inches and a half. The inscription appears to be as follows:

L . ARVCONI . VERECVND . METAL . LVTVD.

A third, also with the inscription in raised letters on the top,

was found on Matlock Moor, in the year 1787. It weighed 173 pounds, and was 17½ inches in length:

TI . CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG.

These inscriptions have given rise to various conjectures, and accordingly to a great display of erudition; but if we allow the LVT. and the LVTVD. to be contractions of LVTVDARVM, the name of a Roman station next in order, according to Ravennas, to Derventio, or Little Chester, and which is supposed to be Chesterfield, much of the difficulty will vanish. The first will then be found to bear the name of the Emperor Hadrian, in connexion with the name of the metallic district, of which it is probable that Chesterfield was then, as Wirksworth has subsequently been considered, the regulating town; hence this inscription would mean no more than that the block of lead upon which it was stamped belonged to the Emperor Cæsar Hadrian Augustus, from the metallic district of Lutudarum. The second would, under a similar interpretation, be stamped with the name of its owner, a proprietor of some mines perhaps, or a merchant, Lucius Aruconius Verecundus, with the addition, as before, of the name of the mining district. The third inscription appears to mean, that the lead upon which it is impressed formed part of the tribute due to Tiberius Claudius from the mines (silver or lead) of the British Lutudæ or Lutudarum. These interpretations are by far the most conformable to custom and common sense. Besides these inscribed pigs of lead, others of a similar form, without the important accompaniment of a legend, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth. From the similarity of shape, the presumption is strongly in favour of their Roman origin.

But whatever may be the era of the latter, the former present in themselves an indubitable evidence that the mines of Derbyshire were worked by the Romans, or more probably by the enslaved Britons, already acquainted with the rude process of that era, under the command of their conquerors.

From the existence of the trade, and the consequent population of the country, we may expect to find Derbyshire traversed in many directions by the Roman roads, and such seems to have been the case. Two of these have been examined by Dr. Pegge with so much attention, as to leave us very little

to add to his observations. The first of these, the Rykneld street, or old British road, was repaired by the Romans for their own use. It is called by the name of the Rignel street in an old survey of Sir Henry Hunloke's property in this county, as well as in those of other estates in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, where it is described as their boundary. It enters Derbyshire from this last county, over the Dove, at Monk's Bridge, and its crest is visible on Egginton Heath, though much obliterated by the modern turnpike road, which continues in its line as far as Littleover, where, a little before it reaches the two-mile stone, the Roman road keeps its N.N.E. direction, whilst the present road stands to the east, towards Derby.

The old road, though not easy to be distinguished in the cultivation so general near a populous town, crossed Nun's Green, and proceeded down Darley Slade to the banks of the Derwent; passing that river by a bridge (the piers of which may be felt in a dry summer), to the station of Little Chester, the Derventio of Richard of Cirencester, and placed by him at the distance of twelve miles from Ad Trivonam (Berry Farm at Branston-upon-Trent), to which it exactly answers. It is by no means improbable that the British Rykneld street crossed the Derwent lower down, at a ford, perhaps at the very place where Derby now stands, and then resuming its northerly course, would pass the east wall of the Roman town, as Stukeley has represented it in his map. The Roman road, however, in crossing the Derwent, seems to have passed the meadows near the north gate of the station, and after clearing the houses of the Vicus, would fall into the Rykneld street near the north-east angle of the Vallum, and proceed with it in its old line. The ground about the modern village of Little Chester being chiefly under the plough, the ridge of the road near it has long been destroyed; but on passing Breadsall Priory on the left, and rising up towards the almshouses on Morley Moor, a large fragment of it is visible on the right hand, and again, though less plainly, on the moor itself, abutting on the fence, about a hundred yards east of Brackley Gate. It next appears close to Horsley Park, a little west of the lodge, and is very high, covered with furze in the first inclosure; then passing through another field or two, crosses the road from Wirksworth to Nottingham, about a hundred yards west of Horsley Wood-

house, being quite plain in the inclosure south of the road called Castlecroft, and again in the field to the north of it. It now enters an old lane, which it soon quits, and may be seen in a field or two to the left, running down to a house called Cumbersome, which stands upon it; from hence down another field, over Botolph (corruptly Bottle) Brook, which it crosses straight for Smithy-houses, and enters a lane, called from it the Street Lane, where it is visible for more than a mile, as far as the water; here the lane leads to the east, while the Roman way keeps its old N.N.E., bearing up a field or two, to the lane from Heage to Ripley; this lane it crosses, and goes on to Hartey or Hartshay; from hence it points to the tail of Hartey Dam, and is visible in the edge of a field near the miller's house. It now runs to Coneygree House, crossing two lanes which lead from Pentrich town to the common, and so down to the water, leaving a camp of Roman form, which was probably a station, a very little to the left. It is again seen on the north side of the water, pointing up the lane to Oakerthorpe, but enters the inclosures on the left, before it enters the village, and fragments of its ridge are quite plain in the croft opposite the Manor-house. In this part of its course it leaves Alfreton (which some writers supposed it passed through, and have even called a station on it) without notice, nearly two miles on its right. On the other side of Oakerthorpe the crest again appears in a line with this ridge, within the left-hand fence; it now runs to the Four-lane Ends, over the ground on which Kendal's, or the Peacock Inn, stands, and Limbury Chapel formerly stood, and where its gravel was dug up in laying the foundation of the summer-house. Traces of buildings, too, have been dug up in Upton-hall Field, on the other side of the road, but nothing certain is known concerning them. It here crosses the present road, and enters the fields on the right, but recrosses it on the declivity of the hill, and is visible for a mile in the demesne-lands of Shirland Hall, called the Day-Carrs, bearing for Higham. Hence, along the line of the present turnpike, to Clay Cross, through the village of Stretton, then to Egstow (where is a large barrow), and is quite plain for three hundred yards, through some small inclosures (particularly in the Quakers' burial-ground), and over a part of Tupton Moor, near the blacksmith's forge; and in an old survey

of Egstow Farm, belonging to the Hunloke family, it is expressly described under the name of Rignal Street. From this spot, which is about twenty miles from Derby, it is no longer visible, but it points, where last seen, directly for the middle of Sir Henry Hunloke's avenue, and probably went from thence to Tupton Hill, near Chesterfield, which is in the same line, only three miles further, and where several Roman coins have been found, so that there is reason for supposing this town, as the name imports, to have been a station on the road, very probably the Lutudarum of Ravennas. The occurrence of this name on all the inscribed pigs of lead found in Derbyshire affords another confirmation of this conjecture. The country people have a tradition of this road going on still further to the north, and that after crossing the Rother, near Chesterfield, it proceeded on the east side of that stream, passing on the west of Killamarsh church, and through the parish of Beighton, into Yorkshire; but it is more probable that the Roman road continued exactly in its old bearing, on the west side of the river, leaving Whittington on the left, through West Handley and Ridgway, to the Roman camp on the banks of the Don, while the old Rykneld street proceeds on the east side into Yorkshire. It is to be remarked, that this road is one of those omitted by Antonine, and mentioned, with the stations upon it, by Richard of Cirencester only; and that such a road did exist, after it has been thus traced by so judicious an antiquary as Dr. Pegge, it is impossible for any one to doubt. The same is the case with the roads in Scotland, described in Richard's ninth and tenth Iters, which have been examined by General Roy and Mr. Chalmers; and with that in Yorkshire, laid down in his seventh Iter, which Dr. Thomas Whitaker, though he denies the authority of Richard, himself confesses to run exactly as he has described it. As these roads are not alluded to by Antonine in the slightest degree, while the evident remains of them are found where Richard has placed them, it is almost impossible to dispute the authenticity of the materials he has collected.

The following extracts from the communications of two intelligent correspondents, residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the Roman road, contain additional information relative to these important traces of the occupation of this county by the Romans, which are numerous and well-defined in this part:

"You are aware the precise line of the Rykneld street (which on all hands is admitted to have been somewhere in this neighbourhood) has been a matter of dispute; and though, as no vestige of the road itself remains, it may ever continue a matter of opinion, still a close attention to localities will enable us to come at something like proof that the line I will point out is the right one. On Gilthwaite Common, about four miles north from Beighton, when it was inclosed a few years ago, a square inclosure was levelled, and considerable quantities of spurs, stirrups, and battle-axes were found by the labourers; and a pavement was exposed, into which were inserted posts, with rings attached, as if for the fastening of horses; and close to this spot an urn of blue clay was discovered in 1826, which contained many hundreds of Roman coins, chiefly of the reign of Constantine. Following a line pointing through Eckington to Chesterfield, we come to the vestigia I showed you at Beighton, and which, coupled with the names of fields about there, as Streetfield, Battlefield, are strongly impressive that it is of Roman origin. From hence the road, I conceive, would traverse the site of the village of Beighton, and most likely that leading to Eckington is the same; but a little before reaching the latter village it probably turned to the right, through what is yet called the Street-field, to the slope close under Mosborough Hall, where was a large square entrenchment, now very nearly obliterated by the plough, and crossed by the turnpike road to Sheffield. Its course would then be down the hill, and across the rivulet; and a faint trace yet remains of its oblique ascent to a square entrenchment, yet beautifully perfect, on the brow of the hill west of Eckington church. I am not aware of any more earthworks between here and Bolsover, but we have roads in the immediate vicinity clearly of Roman derivation, such as Ridgway, Povey, and Troway or Trovey; and that the Romans had at least a considerable station here receives additional proof also from the discovery of old hollows, whence the coal has been drawn, and the number of large cinder-hills, whose origin is beyond the reach of tradition; and also from the discovery of a terminus, and occasionally of coins, which, though of a more migratory character, furnish collateral proof.

"W. Askham, Eckington."

"I have paid considerable attention to the Roman road in the parish of Wingerworth, as I have travelled about; and, as I believe, I have it in my power to point out its course between Derby and Chesterfield as accurately, if not more so, than most other persons, I will not merely confine myself to this parish, but trace its course the whole of the line between those towns.

"After crossing the Derwent above St. Mary's Bridge, it goes to Little Chester, leaving that place a little to the north-west; it then bears more eastwardly for a short distance, until it comes into the open fields; it then turns to the north, passing by Breadsall Priory, and over Morley Moor, where it is quite visible, until it abuts against the fence of the old inclosure, one hundred yards east of Brackley Gate; from thence it goes, in a straight line, for the lodge-house in Horsley Park, and crosses the road one hundred yards west of Horsley Woodhouse; it may then be seen running down the field on the west side of the the lane that goes down to Bottle Brook; it then keeps the lane, or nearly so as far as Smithy-houses; it is then quite visible, for a mile or more, along Street Lane, until you come to a water, where there is a turn in the lane, towards the east; but the Roman road continues straight forward up the fields, and crosses the road from Heage to Ripley; from thence it goes to Hartshay Manor-house, crosses the tail of Hartshay dam, and goes up the fields, and crosses the lanes from Pentrich mill, and from the wire-mill to the town of Pentrich, in a direct line for Coneygree House; from thence it runs down to a small brook, where it meets with the old Derby and Chesterfield road; it then keeps for a short distance up the said road, to near Mr. Strelley's house at Oakerthorpe, where it gets into the field west of the road; it then runs down the fields on the back of the houses, crosses the brook, and goes to the bowling-green at the Peacock Inn; it then keeps a little to the west of the road, until you come to the Alfreton and Wessington road; it there crosses the Chesterfield road, and gets into the field on the east side; getting down the hill almost to the brook, it joins the road again, and keeps along it, or nearly so, past Miss Hopkinson's, until you begin to rise the hill, where the present road bears off to the east; but the Roman road goes straight along, under the side of the hill, to Higham Town-end; it then seems

to keep the line of the present road, through Stretton, as far as Clay Cross; it then leaves the road on the west and goes to Egstow Hall, and across the fields to the Quakers' burial-ground at Tupton; it then goes through the fields, and crosses the Mansfield and Bakewell road at a farm-house in the occupation of William Hodgkinson; after passing through the orchard there it keeps the line of the hedge, at one field distance (still on the east side of the road), for several fields in succession, crosses the avenue in front of Wingerworth Hall, and still keeping a little east of the turnpike road, until it joins it, half a mile before you come at Chesterfield Town-end.

"This morning I walked across the fields the whole line, or supposed line, of the Roman road from Clay Cross to Chesterfield. For the first half mile, until I came at an occupation lane, half a mile before I got to Egstow Hall, I found little, if any, remains of the road, the ground having been much cultivated and broken by getting coals and ironstone in this part. Having entered the said lane, it was quite visible for two miles, by Egstow Hall and Tupton, as before described, until I got to the lane leading from Wingerworth to the mill called Mill Lane; after this I cannot say that I decidedly found any more traces of it. I had several opportunities of seeing how the road was made, at places where the farmers had cut ditches across it, and it seems to have been formed merely of such rubble-stone and sharp gravel as were nearest at hand.

"JOHN GRATTON, Wingerworth."

The second Roman road in this county, which has been examined both by Mr. Pegge and Dr. Whitaker (the historian of Manchester), runs through the north part of it, under the name of the Bathom Gate; it has been traced clearly from Brough to Buxton. On leaving the station of Brough, in the parish of Hope, the Roman road is discoverable, bearing south-west, as soon as it passes the second waterflash, called the Burghwash, and fragments of its broad ridge may be seen in the lane. It then enters Bull Meadow, running up the hedge on the left, but soon appears again in the lane leading to Small Dale, where the right hand hedge stands upon it. It then runs into the inclosures called the Doctor's Pasture and Bagshaw's Pasture,

and after crossing Gray Ditch, bends north-west to ascend the hill, being found by the spade and plough, in a line well known to the farmers, till it comes upon the moor, three quarters of a mile on the Brough side of Bathom Edge, where the crest is quite plain to the stone fence which separates Bradwell and Tideswell moors, retaining here its original breadth of eighteen or twenty feet, and sweeping, as Whitaker describes it, in his flowery language, "in a long straight streak of vivid green over the purple surface of the heath." It is also visible on the Buxton side of this hedge for about a mile, bearing south-west for the inclosures at the Dam-in-the-Forest, and crosses the turnpike road from Manchester to Chesterfield; then, after just entering Hernstone Lane, it is visible in the field on the left, where, in a dry summer, the grass is of a different colour; from hence it runs in a straight green lane towards Fairfield, being seen again on Fairfield Moor, and is found by digging to have kept the same line to the hill above Buxton. The late Mr. King, who was better acquainted with our ancient castles than with our roads, was inclined to think that this road was only a communication between the bath at Buxton and the castle of his unknown chief upon Mam Tor. That it might have been used for such a purpose is probable enough, but the road itself is a common Roman one, bearing every distinguishing mark of having been constructed by that people, and joining two of their most decided stations, Buxton and Brough, without appearing to be in any way connected with Mam Tor, though it accidentally passes near it.

At Buxton, as Mr. Watson contends, a third road from the Roman station at Mancunium fell into that we have just traced from Brough. This Manchester road coming from Stockport and Saltersford Hall, in Cheshire, where it is known by the name of the Old Gate, runs, according to his idea, by Pym-Chair, to the head of the river Goyte; here it is joined, as Whitaker also allows, by a Roman way from Chester, and proceeds on the west of the present turnpike road to Crackingstones, and thence to the station at Buxton. Mr. Leman (whose authority is of great weight) is rather inclined to suppose it continued more on the line of the modern road. The existence of the road itself is unquestionable.

A fourth Roman way may be traced, on the south side of Buxton, in the direction of Little Chester. The Roman road leaves Buxton in the track of the present road to Ashbourne, passes through Over-Street, and near the seventh milestone, where the turnpike road bears off to the west, it keeps its own straight line, and is visible on the left hand side of the road from Hurd Lowe House to Pike Hall, being still called, amongst the country people, by its proper name, the Roman road. It leaves Aldwark to the left, is visible on Brassington Moor, passes close by Hopton, where the late Mr. Gell excavated part of it, and probably ran between Kedleston Park and Duffield to Darleyslade, where it joined the great road from Ad Trivonam, and crosses the river with it to Little Chester. It does not appear to be connected with the camp at Parwich, which has every appearance of being Roman, but leaves it about two miles to the right. Another considerable Roman way also meets the last on the banks of the Derwent, bearing directly east from Staffordshire, most probably from Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in that county (the Mediolanum of Antonine, and Richard's tenth Iters). It seems to have crossed the Dove a very short distance below Rocester, which, from its name and situation, was probably a station upon it; and leaving Marston Montgomery a little on the right, and Longford and Langley on the left, crosses the Ashbourne road to Derby, at right angles, between the second and third milestones, in a direct line for the gates of Little Chester. It is known through the country by the name of the Long Lane, and its whole appearance is such as demonstrates to an antiquary a Roman origin. After entering Little Chester it issues from the present main street of the village by what was probably the east gate of the station, and proceeds in its old line, leaving Chaddesden Close on the right, through Stanton, into Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Watson, in his very clear and excellent account of the station of Melandra Castle, in 'Archæologia,' vol. iii, p. 237, observes that from the south-east gate of that fort, a Roman road went over the moors to Brough, the line of which for a great part is still followed, the old pavement in many places remaining, with drains cut through it, when it crosses any marshy ground.

It seems to have passed Glossop on the left, running between Cross Cliff and Whitfield, leaving the great hill of Kinder Scout to the south-west, and that of Crookston Close on the north-east, and bearing in a straight line, through Aston, to the north-west entrance of the Roman station at Brough. It is curious enough, that in all this part of its course it goes by the name of the Doctors' Gate, that on the other side of Brough it enters a field called the Doctors' Pasture, and that a road on the west side of Melandra falls into the great Roman way between Manchester and York, at a place which is termed the Doctors' Lane Head. The circumstance evidently points out a connexion between the three roads, which were indeed all certainly Roman. There are some traces of a road near Edinghall, on the south-west borders of Derbyshire, pointing to Lullington, and supposed to communicate with a more decided one near Tamworth and Drayton Bassett, in Staffordshire. This last is a part of the Salters-way, from Droitwich into Lincolnshire; it passes, however, through a very small space of the county of Derby. Nor have we much better information of what Nichols, in his 'History of Leicestershire,' calls a bridle-road from Derby to Coventry, and which he says is still frequented by the drovers, as the best and shortest way between these towns. His informant says it comes from Stanton, coincides in part of its course with the Salters-way, and turning south, passes through Sibston, Atherton, and Fen Drayton, into the Watling Street, about a mile and a half south-east of Manchester. From this statement it is highly probable that there has been a Roman way in this direction, between Little Chester and the stations on the Watling Street, which, turning south-west after passing the bridge at Derventio, might leave Derby, Osmaston, and Swarkstone on the left, cross the Trent from the latter village about Stanton, and running near Staunton Harold, Ticknall, Smithsby, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, proceed by Swebston and Congeston, crossing the Salters-way near the latter, and keeping its own line (and not turning, as has been supposed) straight through Sibston, Atherton, and Drayton, to the Watling Street, near Mancester, especially as on the other side of this street a way, undoubted Roman, proceeded in the very same bearing towards Mancester and Chesterton on the Fosse.

Marks of a third of these uncertain roads are supposed to have been seen on the east side of the Derwent, between Little Chester and Sawley Ferry, bearing thence to the station at Leicester or Willoughby on the Fosse; nor indeed is it likely that so important a place as Little Chester should have been without some communication of the kind on the side of Ratæ. In fact, this would be the continuance of the Roman road from Buxton in its original bearing.

Having thus collected as much as is at present known of the Roman roads which intersect this county, the remains of which attest its importance in the days of the Empire, and which to the present day retain names significant of their origin, we come in the most natural course to the consideration of the various towns, or stations, which are to be traced, situated either upon or near the roads.

The most important of these stations is at Little Chester, the Roman Derventio, which stands on the east bank of the river Derwent, about half a mile from Derby, where was a Roman town. Few vestiges of the ancient station are now to be seen, though Dr. Stukeley, who endeavoured to ascertain its form and extent in the year 1721, observes that he traced the tract of the wall all round, and in some places saw, underground, the foundations of it in the pastures, and some vaults along the sides. The station, he continues, was of a square form, and the castrum 500 feet by 600. Within the walls are foundations of houses; and in the fields round the castle may be seen tracts of streets laid with gravel. These observations of the Doctor's are considered as having been just and accurate, though, from the alterations made since the time he wrote, no tracts of streets are now to be discovered in the pastures; and the only way laid with gravel is one which, running east and west, nearly intersects the station into two equal parts; and a second, which extends from the north-east corner, in a direct line, across the pastures towards Breadsall. The foundations of an ancient bridge, leading from Little Chester across the Derwent, may still be seen when the water is clear. Another circumstance proving the remote origin of the station, is the variety of Roman coins that have at many

different times been discovered there. They consist both of silver and copper; the latter are generally so corroded and defaced, that the legends are mostly unintelligible; but the former are found in much better preservation. Amongst them have been noticed coins of the following emperors and empresses: Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Crispina Caracalla, Gordian III, Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Carausius. Numbers of coins have been found at this station, comparatively few of which have been preserved. The following is a list of coins found at Little Chester, and deposited in the cabinet of a gentleman at Derby (Mr. Swanwick).

SILVER.

1.

SEVERVS AVG. PERT. MAX. Reverse, FVNDATOR PACIS. The emperor in the toga veiled, and holding an olive branch.

2.

L. SEPT. SEV. AVG. Reverse, VICT. PARTHICAE. Victory marching, and a captive.

3.

IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. Reverse, P. M. T. R. P. XII. COS. III. P. P. Mars marching.

4.

MAXIMINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. Reverse, FIDES. MILITVM. Female figure holding a standard in each hand.

5.

IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Reverse, SAECVLARES. AVG. G. In the centre a column, on which is inscribed COS. III.

6.

IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Reverse, SAECVLARES. AVG. G. An antelope.

7.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Reverse, P. M. TR. P. III. COS... P. P. A female figure standing, in the right hand a spear, and in the left a cornucopia.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P.P . AVG. Reverse, PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. The emperor standing, holding an ensign in each hand; in the field S . A.; in the exergue P . T . R.

THIRD BRASS.

1.

IMP . CARAVSIVS . P.P . AVG. Reverse, MONETA. Moneta standing, holding a balance in her right hand, and in her left a cornucopia.

2.

IMP . CARAVSIVS . P . P . AVG. Reverse, PAX . AVG. Peace standing, holding an olive branch, and the hasta.

3.

Same legend, Peace standing, holding a branch, and the cornucopia.

4.

FL . MAX . THEODORA . AVG. Reverse, PIETAS . ROMANA. A female figure standing, nursing a child on her left arm. In exergue, T . R . P.

5.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . MAX . AVG. Reverse, VICTORIAE . LAETAE . PRINC . PERP. Two Victories standing, supporting a shield, resting on a cippus, and inscribed VOT . PR. In exergue, S . T . R.

6.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . AVG. Reverse, SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. The sun standing.

7.

IVL . CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. Reverse, BEATA TRANQVILITAS. A globe charged with three stars, and placed on a cippus, inscribed VOTIS . XX. In the exergue, P . T . R.

8.

FL . IVL . CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. Reverse, CAESARVM . NOSTRORVM. Within a garland, VOT . X. In the exergue, P . SIS.

9.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. Reverse, GLORIA . EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, each holding a standard. In the exergue, T . R . S.

10.

Same legend; in exergue, T . R . P.

11.

Same legend; in exergue, SMANG.

12.

D . N . FL . CL . CONSTANTINVS . NOB . C. Reverse, PROVIDENTIAE . CAES . S. Gate of the Prætorian camp. In exergue, S . M . K . E.

13.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Reverse, Victory standing on the prow of a ship, holding in her right hand the hasta, and resting her left on a shield. In exergue, TR. P.

14.

VRBS . ROMA. Reverse, the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; above, two stars. In exergue, P . L . C.

15.

A similar type; in the exergue, T . R . S.

16.

A similar type; in the exergue, T . R . S. A star.

17.

A similar type, with three stars above the wolf; in the exergue, S . CONST.

18.

A similar type, with a laurel between two stars above the wolf.

19.

CONSTANS . P . P . AVG. Reverse, GLORIA . EXERCITVS. A standard inscribed M. between two soldiers.

20.

CONSTANS . P . P . AVG. Reverse, VICTORIAE . D . D . AVGG . Q . NN. Two figures of Victory, each holding a laurel branch; between them a star. In the exergue, TR . P.

21.

A similar type, but a heart instead of a star. In the exergue, TRS.

22.

A similar type, with the letter M. in the place of the heart or star.

23.

A similar type, with a tree instead of the letter.

24.

CONSTANTIVS.AUG. Reverse, GLORIA.EXERCITVS. An ensign between two soldiers; upon it $\overset{P}{\chi}$.

25.

FL.IVL.CONSTANTIVS.NOB.C. Reverse, GLORIA. EXERCITVS. Two standards between two military figures.

26.

A similar type; in the exergue, SLC.

27.

A similar type, but having only one standard; in the exergue, CONST.

28.

D.N.MAGNENTIVS.P.F.AVG. Reverse, GLORIA. ROMANORVM. The emperor on horseback, riding over a trophy, and about to strike a captive with a pilum, which is held in his right hand. In the exergue, AMB.; behind the head, A.

29.

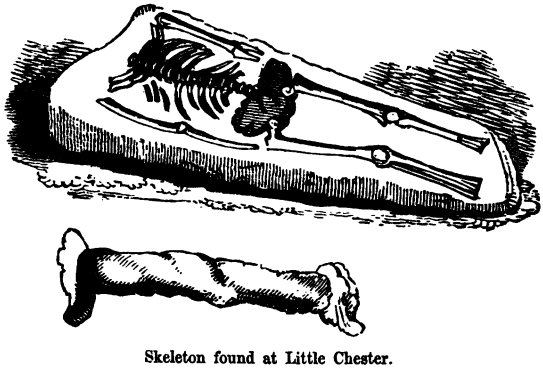
FL.MAGNENTIVS.P.F.AVG. Reverse, VICTORIAE. D.D.N.N.AVG.ET.CAE. Two figures of Victory supporting a shield charged with VOT.V.MVLT.X.; above a symbol; behind the head, A.

30.

A similar type, but wanting the symbol.

On the 16th of September, 1824, whilst the workmen of Mr. Harrison, of Derby, were digging for the foundation of a wall upon the green adjoining Little Chester, they discovered the greater part of the bones of a male skeleton lying at full length, fifteen inches below the surface, with the head towards the north. The workmen destroyed the skull before they were aware of the existence of the skeleton, and the small bones of

the hands and feet had nearly mouldered away. From admeasurement of the bones which remained, the man must have been, whilst alive, about five feet ten inches. Iron rivets, much corroded, were found near various parts of the body and limbs; and a thin stratum of an ochry yellow colour surrounded the trunk and extremities, at the distance of an inch and a half from the bones; the ferruginous colour of this stratum was similar to that of the rivets, which, together with their situation, can leave but little doubt that the remains were those of a warrior who had been interred in his armour. Whether



Skeleton found at Little Chester.

this was a warrior buried hastily, or interred with funeral rites, is a point difficult to decide; but there is a remark in Mr. Douglas's very interesting work, stating that the burial-places of the Romans in this kingdom are very rarely discovered, owing to their custom of interring the dead at no great distance from their stations, by the side of the public road. This observation is given to show that the congregated inhumation of bodies was not by any means universal among the Romans; and it must be recollected that the most popular mode of sepulture amongst the Romans was that in which the body was reduced to ashes, which were carefully collected and placed in an urn, many of which have been found in the neighbourhood of Little Chester. These circumstances favour the opinion that this was the skeleton of a man who was hastily interred in his military harness. Although this skeleton was surrounded by a tenacious clay, very impervious to wet, which would tend greatly to its preservation, still on exposure to the atmosphere it was evident that the bones, which were fractured

in many places, would soon crumble away. In order to preserve so interesting a discovery, an accurate cast in plaster of Paris was taken on the spot, by Mr. Douglas Fox, whilst the skeleton remained partially imbedded in the clay.

The next of the Roman stations in this county was at Buxton, a spot known probably from very early antiquity, on account of the warm springs, and evidently inhabited for this cause by the Romans, to whom the bath was one of the necessaries of life. Several of their baths have been discovered there, one in the year 1781, in digging the foundations of the crescent; it was stuccoed with the usual concrete of lime and pounded tiles, which the Romans used in their more homely buildings as a substitute for the magnificent tesselated pavements, which could only be afforded in the villas of the very wealthy; and of which but one example has yet been discovered in Derbyshire, although some very fine fragments are extant in the neighbouring county of Leicester. The station itself is supposed by Watson (who paid much attention to Roman antiquities) to have been on the hill above the Hall, which is known by the name of the Stene, or Stane Cliffs. Major Rooke, also, in 1787, found remains there, which he conjectured to be those of a Roman temple, upon doubtful evidence. From these circumstances, to which may be added the fact of the junction of at least three lines of Roman road at this place, there is scarce any doubt of the former existence of a Roman Buxton, the name of which there is reason to believe was Aquæ, not only as Aquæ Sextiæ in Provence, and Aquæ Solis, or Sulis, in Somersetshire, were names given by the Romans to places distinguished like this by their warm springs, but because in Ravennas (who observes an awkward sort of order in his geographical enumeration of our British towns), the Roman station of Aquæ appears not far from Lindum (Lincoln), on one side, and Camlodunum, (Slack, in Yorkshire), on the other; a situation which agrees perfectly well with this of Buxton.

Roman coins have at various times been discovered both at Buxton and in the neighbourhood; the late Dr. Buxton possessed several third brass coins of Constantine, which were found in the vicinity in 1811.

Another Roman town was at Brough, near Castleton. It

stood in some fields called the Halsteads, in an angle formed by the junction of the two streams, the Bradwell and the Noe, a situation which the Romans seem always to have chosen, if they could possibly obtain it on their lines of road. It is in the form of an oblong square, of three hundred and ten feet by two hundred and seventy; three of the sides still remain nearly perfect.

The Roman appellation is unknown, but we have seen that two roads of decided Roman origin met here, and numerous remains of Roman occupation have been found at various times, some of which still remain upon the spot, silent witnesses of the perseverance of the Roman people in penetrating to the most remote districts of the lands they subjugated. The fences of the surrounding fields are built of squared sandstones, pieces of tiles, and other debris of the Roman fort. Very recently a bust of coarse sculpture and the base of a column with a moulding running round it were to be observed built up in the walls, whilst a small well in the village is covered by a moulded slab of stone.

On the ground occupied by the station the foundations of various buildings, one of considerable size, are to be observed, amongst which many relics have been at different times found by persons engaged in cultivating the land. The few that have been recorded consist of coins, one of them an aureus of Vespasian, numerous urns, and pieces of pottery, and a tile with the remains of an inscription, COH . . ., probably cohors.

In Gough's edition of Camden the following articles are recorded as having been found at this station towards the close of the last century, which were in the possession of Mr. Wilson, of Broomhead Hall, near Sheffield: part of an urn inscribed—

VIA . . . .
VIV . .
TR . . . .

owing to the fracture taking off part of the inscription no solution of it was attempted; three large, well-preserved urns, of the usual globular shape, containing ashes; part of a patera of the so-called Samian ware; and a half-length figure of a woman, with the arms folded across the breast, rudely sculptured in sandstone.

In 1773 a tesselated pavement, of which the prevailing colours were red and white, was discovered in the Halsteads; also many inscribed bricks.

In the township of Gamesly, north of Charlesworth, are vestiges of an ancient station, called Melandra Castle, which, from its appearance and an inscription found there, appears to be of Roman origin. It is mentioned by no writer previous to Mr. Watson, who may claim the merit of having discovered its existence. The following is an extract from that gentleman's description, inserted in the third volume of the 'Archæologia:' "It is situated, like many Roman stations, on moderately-elevated ground, within the confluence of two rivers, and was well supplied with good water. Very fortunately the plough has not defaced it, so that the form cannot be mistaken; the ramparts, which have considerable quantities of hewn stone in them, seem to be about three yards broad. On two of the sides were ditches, of which part remains, the rest is filled up; on the other sides there are such declivities that there was no occasion for this kind of defence.

On the north-east side, between the station and the water, great numbers of stones lie promiscuously both above and under ground. There is also a subterranean stream of water here, and a large bank of earth, which runs from the station to the river. It seems very plain, that on this and the north-west side have been many buildings, and these are the only places where they could safely stand, because of the declivity between them and the two rivers. The extent of this station is about 122 yards by 112. The four gates or openings into it are exceedingly visible; as is also the foundation of a building within the area, about twenty-five yards square, which in all probability was the prætorium.

The fort was an oblong square, the angles facing the points of the compass, and the north-west and north-east sides having the river Mersey flowing within one or two furlongs of the walls. The wall encompassing the area was about three yards in thickness; that which bounded the prætorium about one yard and a half. Within the area pieces of broken swords have been found; and very near the east angle a stone, about sixteen inches long and twelve broad (formerly in the wall of a

neighbouring farm-house) was discovered, with an inscription on it in Roman characters, partly abbreviated; this Mr. Watson reads thus: Cohortis primæ Frisianorum Centuria Valerius Vitalis; and concludes that Melandra was a sister fort to that at Manchester, which, he observes, was garrisoned by another part of the Frisian Cohort.

Eleven square pieces of inclosed ground adjoining to this fort are called the Castle Carrs.

The above-mentioned places have all of them good claims to be considered as Roman; there are still two others, whose pretensions are of a more uncertain nature. The first of these is at Parwich, between Buxton and Ashbourne. The camp, which is Roman in its shape, lies about half a mile from the village, at a place called Lombard's Green. Roman coins, too, have been found there in an urn, not scattered upon the surface, which circumstance is in favour of the opinion which assigns the camp to the Romans, as it is well known that they frequently buried vessels containing coin in their camps, as a means of perpetuating the memory of their victories and exploits to posterity. The coins in question were about eighty in number, and of widely different dates, varying from the triumvirate of Octavius, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus, to the more recent reign of Marcus Aurelius, thus embracing a period of about two hundred years. Foundations of walls have been dug up, and a bank, whether a prætentura or a road is uncertain, runs straight from the station to the Ashbourne road on one side, and to a pool of water on the other.

The names of Parwich (*parvus vicus*) and Lombard's Green are certainly of Latin derivation; and the distance, which is about half way between Buxton and Little Chester, would suit well for an intermediate station.

But with all these advantages, the distance of two miles and a half from the Roman road, and an apparent want of connexion with it, are objections not easily surmounted. If, indeed, a way from Buxton to Rocester should be found to have run in the direction of the present Ashbourne turnpike road, Parwich, being then in the space between two Roman roads, might with propriety be considered as a station to accommodate travellers on both lines of road, to each of which it would be equally accessible.

Another camp with a claim of similar nature is situated at Pentrich, on the Rykneld street between Little Chester and Chesterfield; its figure also is Roman, being square, with a double vallum. It is close to the road; one coin, at least, has been found within its precincts; and the distance suits well for a mansio between these two stations, being eleven or twelve miles from each. The situation does not at all agree with the number of miles stated by Richard of Cirencester, and this seems to have misled Dr. Pegge, who does not even notice its pretensions, but supposes the intermediate station would be found at Higham or Linbury, at which latter place foundations of ancient buildings have certainly been discovered. But the numerals in Richard's Iters, which are never remarkably accurate, are less so than usual in these roads, which he alone describes, being unchecked by those in Antonine, and only guessed at in his times by ignorant monks, whom he states as his informants. And in this particular Iter it is impossible to reconcile them either with one another or with the truth; one station being inserted without name or numbers, and another with a number impossible to be right, being sixteen miles from Chesterfield, and more than that from Derventio. (See Pegge, in 'Bib. Topog.,' No. 24, where he quotes Bertram's edition of Richard's Iters):

Eboracum Legiolo m. p.	XXI.	
Ad Fines . . .	XVIII.	
. . m. p. .	XVI.	Chesterfield?
. . . . .	XVI.	
. . . . .	.	.
Derventione m. p. .	XVI.	

Now if we suppose the number left vacant to be as small as possible, for instance VII, the distance from Little Chester to Chesterfield, according to Pegge, would be thirty-nine miles, but by actual measurement it is only twenty-three. It is therefore far more rational, as Messrs. Leman and Whittaker have agreed, to strike out the vacant fifth station, and alter the XVI on each side to XII, which, in the first place, would agree to the whole distance between Little Chester and Chesterfield, and in the second, to the particular distance of Pentrich from both of them; though this last circumstance seems

to have escaped Whitaker's notice. The Iter would then stand thus:

XVI supposed Chesterfield.
XII supposed Pentrich.
XII Little Chester.

There is, then, sufficient cause to rank the camp at Pentrich amongst the Derbyshire stations as noticed by Richard in his eighteenth Iter.

As to the camp in the gardens of the village, which Pegge states as so plainly to be seen from the hill above Castleton, it may have been either a summer camp for the garrison at Brough, or it may have been constructed here to hold in check the possessors of the old military works upon Mam Tor, which King supposes to be Roman, in which opinion he has been followed by others without sufficient grounds, but which Whitaker, with more judgment, calls British; having found upon comparison that these works agree in almost every respect with the British fortifications at Burrinswark in Scotland, and with those at the foot of the great British camp at Borough Hill, near Daventry.

On the top of a high round hill, one mile from Glossop, called Mouselowe Castle, there probably was formerly a castle or fortification, being a situation well calculated for defence, as it commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. This hill many years since was pastured to the top, on which the traces of buildings were then very evident, there being deep holes and quantities of stones. The top itself is a kind of natural platform, and occupies a good space of ground. It is now covered with a plantation. There does not appear to be any reason for assigning a Roman origin to this fort, but as such it is described by all the Derbyshire topographers. It is right to observe that, besides the foregoing stations, there have been many other posts of smaller size and less consequence, distributed over the county, at the junction of the Viæ Diverticulæ, or cross-roads. Some of these posts are still designated by names, the etymon of which plainly bespeaks their Roman origin, such as, Pilsbury, Conksbury, &c.; at each of which remains of castrametation are apparent.

In addition to these relics of Roman times, which, from their situation on the roads and their magnitude, deserve the name of stations, there would doubtless be many isolated habitations, of which we might reasonably expect to find some traces, among which coins and pottery may be considered as the most imperishable. Such has been the case in almost all parts of England, and had all the discoveries of Roman antiquities which have been made in this county been recorded, they would have presented a list of far greater interest and magnitude than many might have thought possible; but a great proportion of these discoveries are irrecoverably lost, and the following are the only instances in which they have been chronicled.

The first article in importance, as well as the first which is recorded as having been found in Derbyshire, is a large silver dish or salver, of antique basso-relievo, of Roman workmanship, which was found near the site of the ancient manor house which stood in Risley Park. Dr. Stukeley, by whom an account was written of it, at the time of its discovery in the year 1729, observes that it was twenty inches long, and fifteen broad, and weighed seven pounds; upon the face are a variety of figures, representing the chase, rural employments, and religious rites. It stood upon a square base or foot, and round the bottom, and on the outside, the following inscription was rudely cut with a pointed instrument, in Roman characters,

EXSVPERIVS . EPISCOPVS . ECCLESIÆ . BOGIENSI . DEDIT.

intimating that it was given by Exsuperius, who was Bishop of Bayeux and Toulouse in the year 405, to the church of Bouges, near which a battle was fought in 1421, between the Scots, under the Duke d'Alençon, who were quartered in the church, and the English, under Thomas Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry V, who was slain there. At this time Dr. Stukeley supposes it to have been brought from the church of Bouges as a trophy, and presented to Dale Abbey.

Roman coins have frequently been found in this county. In 1740 an urn, filled with denarii, was dug up at a place called Greenhaigh Lane, near Alfreton.

In 1748, fifteen or sixteen hundred denarii, chiefly of Trajan, Hadrian, the Antonines, and Septimus Severus, were found in

a field on a farm called New Grounds, in the same neighbourhood as the preceding.

In the year 1761, numerous third brass coins of the Lower Empire were found in the foundation of a small building, about ten feet square, constructed of unhewn gritstones, and situated upon Crich Cliff.

About the year 1770, a great number of denarii were found in a place called Stuffins Wood, near Pleasley.

About the year 1775, in ridding a piece of rough ground in Fritchley, near Crich, were found several pieces of Roman coins, some silver, but mostly copper, of which, nine silver and eight copper were in the possession of Mr. Reynolds in 1778.

In 1778 an urn was dug up in Culland Park, which was filled with third brass coins of Gallienus; Salonina, Diocletian, Constantine, &c. (Mr. J. Reynolds's collection). In 1784, about seventy Roman coins, chiefly of Hadrian, Septimus Severus, and Constantine junior, were found at Burton Wood, four miles from Ashbourne. (Gentleman's Mag. 1784, part ii, p. 791.)

In 1788 an earthen vessel, full of Roman copper coins, was found on Edge Moor, in Crich Common. (Archæologia, vol. x.)

Two hundred copper coins, principally of the Lower Empire, were discovered in a perforated rock called Scarthen Nick, close to Cromford, many of them were in fine preservation.

About 1810 an aureus of Augustus was found in the neighbourhood of Belpar. (Glover's Hist. of Derbyshire.)

The vicinity of Eyam, besides abounding with Celtic remains, has at various times afforded so many Roman coins, that we cannot doubt its having been known to that nation.

In the year 1814, some stone-getters in Eyam Dale found a considerable number of denarii and small brass coins, mostly of Gallienus, Victorinus, and Probus. Towards the close of the last century a copper coin of Probus was found on Eyam Moor, and more recently a posthumous coin of Claudius, obv. DIVO . CLAVDIO, reverse CONSECRATIO, an eagle, has been discovered in Eyam Dale.

Mr. Degge, who resided at Fenny Bentley at the time

Wolley wrote his manuscript history of the county (1712), had an urn and coins of the Roman period, which had been there discovered.

At Upper Haddon Roman remains have been found. In 1826 numerous pieces of pottery were discovered, the most remarkable were the fragments of mortariæ, or triturating vessels; along with these were found a few coins of Constantine the Great and his son Crispus.

Roman coins in third brass, of the emperors Gallienus, Postumus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, &c., have been discocered upon Oker Hill, near Darley-in-the-Dale; also many other antiquities, both of British and Roman origin, have been brought to light upon the same ground. In 1846 a pig of lead of the Roman shape was dug up near some ancient mineral works on the hill.

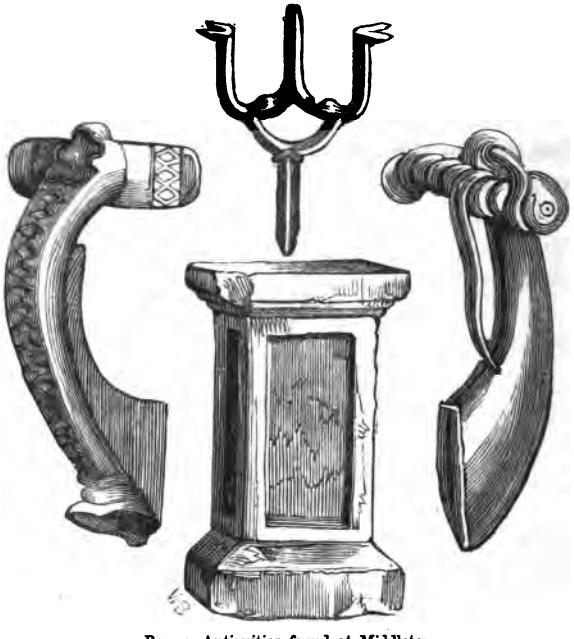
Fibula found near Monyash.

A bronze fibula of unusual construction was found near the village of Monyash in 1845; the bowed part and the pin are

both formed from one piece of metal, and to give to the latter the proper degree of elasticity, to enable it to retain its place, it is fancifully twisted at the top.

At Bolsover, in 1845, a small brass coin of Victorinus was discovered along with another of Constantius the Second.

At Middleton-by-Yolgrave many remains of Roman antiquities have from time to time been discovered. In 1821 a bronze fibula, of the usual harp shape, was found in excavating



Roman Antiquities found at Middleton.

a fishpond. In 1822 a bronze trident was found during the construction of a new line of road, at a short distance from the place where the excavation had been made for the fishpond.

In 1827 a bronze key of Roman work was dug up during the progress of planting an orchard.

In 1831, whilst converting some land into a garden at the upper end of the village, many pieces of amphoræ, mortariæ, and similar household vessels, were discovered; also two small

brass coins, one of them being of Tetricus, the other the extremely common coin of the younger Constantine, with the wolf on the reverse. Upon the same ground in 1843 was found a beautiful bronze fibula, which had been enriched by the introduction of coloured stones or paste; like the other, it is of the usual harp-shaped pattern.

But perhaps the most uncommon relic of Roman times found at Middleton is a small uninscribed altar of the fine sandstone of the neighbourhood. It was found propping up a beam in an ancient cottage which was repaired in 1831; its height is sixteen inches and its breadth six, having a recessed panel on all sides, with a plain base and a moulded capital.

Chesterfield has also been very productive of Roman coins; of which it is very unfortunate that a list has not been kept, as had they corresponded in date with those found at Little Chester, it would have been another proof of the traffic formerly carried on between those towns, which was probably considerable; although the Romans could never foresee the necessity for the railway which now runs in much the same direction as their road did.

Of late years, however, more attention has been paid to numismatics, as the following brief list, which appears in Ford's 'History of Chesterfield,' will testify.

SILVER.

Trajan. Reverse, P . M . T . R . P . COS . . III., a female figure. Found in 1832, amongst some soil in the High street, during repairs of the gas pipes.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

Trajan. Reverse, S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI.; a figure of Hope. Found in March 1822, in digging a grave in the churchyard.

2.

Maximinanus. Reverse, GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. Found in May 1836, in a garden at the bottom of Lord's Mill street.

THIRD BRASS.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Reverse, a winged Victory; in the exergue, P . L . S. Found in 1820, in an old garden near the High street.

But few altars or inscriptions have been found in this county; the pigs of lead (if they may with propriety be termed inscriptions), the tablet at Melandra Castle, and the altar at Haddon Hall, form the whole sum of inscribed relics which Derbyshire has produced, or at least, all that have been published. The altar is the most important, and it is rather remarkable that it was discovered at a considerable distance from any known station; it was found in the grounds of Haddon Hall, and is now deposited in the porch of that edifice. It measures two feet eleven inches in height, and is made of the common Derbyshire sandstone. The following inscription is now legible, only three letters being obliterated in the name of the person by whom it was dedicated, which may be supplied without difficulty: DEO . MARTI . BRACIACAE . OS(I)TIVS . CAECILIA-(NVS) . PRAEF . COH . I . AQVITANO . V. S. Horsley supposes BRACIACAE to be the name of a place; Mr. Baxter and Dr. Pegge considered it as an epithet of Mars. The cohors prima Aquitanorum does not occur in Horsley's work, nor in the list of Roman auxiliary troops in the Tabulæ honestæ Missionis of the Emperor Trajan, discovered near Sydenham and Malpas, (Reliquiæ Rom. vol. i. part iv, plate 1, 2,) but it appears in that of the Emperor Hadrian, (Gough's Camden, vol. iii, page 28,) found near Stainington in the west riding of Yorkshire.

The sepulchral remains of the Romans hitherto discovered in Derbyshire are few, and far between; though it is by no means unlikely that many antiquities of a funereal character still remain. When we recollect that the Romans seldom or never interred their dead in tumuli, or in this country raised any ostentatious monuments, the reason is at once obvious why so few have been brought to light; as the skeleton, or more frequently, the urn with its deposit of calcined bones,

may lie undisturbed for ages, where there is no external indication of the earth having been removed for the purposes of sepulture.

Neither must we fall into the common error of attributing to the Romans those barrows, or those particular instances of interment in which the body is accompanied by Roman coins. That coins mark the era of the person with whose remains they may be found is undeniable, whilst it is equally certain, that as a guide to the age of the sepulchral mound in which they may be inclosed, they are entirely fallacious. The Britons, looking upon their tumuli as a kind of sacred ground, continued, in many instances, to bury in the same barrow for ages after its first construction, and deposited with their dead in later times the coins of their Roman masters, on the same principle as that which prompted them in earlier times to inter the rude weapon, or ornament of flint or bone. The reasons that this is mentioned here, are first, to direct the attention of the reader to the section of the work devoted to the record of British antiquities, where the circumstances connected with the occurrence of Roman coins in tumuli are detailed at length, and, secondly, to account for not introducing those discoveries under the head of Roman sepulchral antiquities.

The funereal deposits, undoubtedly Roman, may be very shortly described, as principally existing in the immediate vicinity of the different stations. At Little Chester, many urns of the usual and unvarying form, filled with calcined human bones have been found, and in one instance an entire skeleton, previously described. At Brough, as at Little Chester, urns have been found, but no entire skeletons. At Bakewell, in the year 1808, in digging in Church Row, an urn, having handles like an amphora, and partly covered with a green glaze, was found and destroyed. It contained, in addition to the usual deposit of calcined human bones, a small bronze bell, with a ring at the top, which was much corroded. In Darley Dale, a labourer engaged in cutting a drain found a Roman urn, of the usual globular form, full of burned bones, which was thrown in amongst the broken stone used in the construction of the drain.

Dr. Pegge states, in a private letter to Major Rooke, that at Chesterfield, in 1790, two Roman urns were found in excavating for the foundations of buildings on the south side of the market-place; which demonstrates almost to a certainty that Chesterfield was a Roman station. Probably Lutudarum, as previously surmised.

SECTION IV.

THE SAXON PERIOD.

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THE SAXON PERIOD.

THERE is no period of our early history, of which the relics still remain visible and tangible, which has been the subject of more confusion amongst archæologists than the one under our present consideration. One generation of scientific men supposed almost every building in which was a circular arch to be Saxon; but now we have arrived at the opposite extreme, and in defiance of history, which recites the vast sums expended by the Saxon kings in religious architecture, and in spite of the grotesque and interlaced patterns of Saxon sculpture which still exist, and whose counterparts are represented in manuscripts of the Saxon period, all is Norman; so in the equally interesting pursuit of endeavouring to trace the progressive civilization of the aboriginal Briton by the evidence of the gradual intermixture of weapons and ornaments of metal, which by degrees superseded those of flint and bone, we are met by antiquaries who deny the use of iron amongst the Britons, and would have them appear as uncivilized and as barbarous before the advent of the Saxons as they were before the Roman conquest, at which time, if we are to credit the Commentaries of Cæsar, they were in possession of weapons of iron. Thus many articles which have been discovered in the Derbyshire and other tumuli, denoting a knowledge of metallurgy, and found in undisturbed contact with weapons of bone and flint, are pronounced to be Saxon by many modern archæologists.

As a guide to less learned readers, it will be as well to point out the barrows which from any portion of their contents may be thought to belong to the Saxon period:

1. Barrow upon White Lowe, near Winster, opened in 1765-6.
2. Barrow upon Garratt Piece, near Middleton, opened in 1788.
3. Barrow opened at Brushfield, near Taddington, in 1825.
4. Galley Lowe, near Brassington, opened June 30th, 1843.
5. A barrow upon Alsop Moor, opened May 30th, 1845.
6. Stand Lowe, near New Inns, opened June 19th, 1845.
7. Steep Lowe, near Alstonefield, opened June 21st, 1845.
8. Cow Lowe, near Buxton, opened August 29th, 1846.
9. A barrow at Brun Cliff, opened February 20th, 1847.

It will be seen that in barrows numbered 4, 7, and 8, only one interment of recent date was found in each, whilst there were others of much more ancient date in the same tumuli. May not these have been family vaults, used by the same tribe from the period when civilization was at a low ebb, and still held sacred in after times, when the men were armed, and the females ornamented with articles which the every-day contact of the Britons with their Roman conquerors would soon teach the former to fabricate?

These remarks are called for from the consideration that there are few monuments extant in Derbyshire which can with certainty be attributed to the Pagan Saxons; indeed, it is doubtful whether that people effected any permanent lodgement in this county, until they had imbibed the precepts of Christianity, which would of necessity put an end to their Pagan rites, amongst which barrow-burial must be included.

As there are ample materials for an instructive section upon the subject of Saxon antiquities in Derbyshire, of which we have many relics, it will be more in accordance with truth if we leave the first century of the Saxon invasion in the impenetrable darkness which surrounds it, so far as this county is concerned, instead of stripping the tumuli of the Romanized Britons to ornament those of the idolatrous Saxons, whose location in the most inland county of England in the first century and half of their usurpation is extremely problematical. However, if the reader is of a different opinion, he can refer to the details of the discoveries in the barrows, in the section appropriated to that subject, and he will there find a sufficiency

of facts to sustain a fabric of theory favorable to almost any construction he may wish to deduce. This will always be the case, to a great extent, where history is either defective or silent; and all that the antiquary can do is to simplify and explain, as far as is possible, and as far as is consonant with reason, the facts and circumstances under which his discoveries are made.

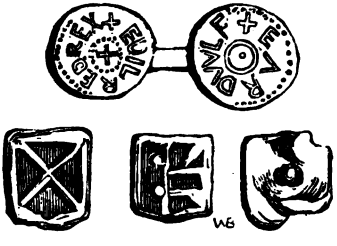
In pursuance of this plan, a brief sketch of the extent of the kingdom of Mercia, of which Derbyshire formed an important portion, will not be out of place.

It may here be proper to intimate, that when the Saxons were invited over by Vortigern, they were all Pagans and idolaters. About the year 597, Austin, or Augustin, a Benedictine monk, was sent by Pope Gregory I to convert the Saxons of Kent. In 653, the doctrine of the cross was taught in Mercia, by some monks who had been protected and encouraged by the king of Northumberland. According to Rapin, the kingdom of Mercia, which probably derived its Saxon inhabitants from the kingdom of Northumberland, was bounded on the north by the Humber, by which river it was separated from that kingdom; on the west, by the Severn, beyond which were the Britons, or Welsh; on the south, by the Thames, by which it was separated from the kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex; and on the east, by the kingdoms of Essex and East Anglia. Thus Mercia was guarded on three sides, by three large rivers that run into the sea, and served for a boundary for all the other kingdoms. Hence the name of Mercia, from the Saxon word *merc*, which signifies a bound, and not, as some fancy, from an imaginary river, named Mercia. The inhabitants of this kingdom are sometimes termed by historians Mediterranei Angli, or the midland English; and sometimes South Humbrians, as being south of the Humber; but the most common name is that of Mercians. The principal cities of Mercia were Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Northampton, Worcester, Gloucester, Derby, Chester, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Oxford, Bristol, and Repenendum, now Repton, and nothing more than a small market-town of Derbyshire, was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and the burial-place of its kings. Of all

the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, this was the finest and the most considerable. Its length was a hundred and sixty miles, and its greatest breadth about one hundred.

The history of Mercia, previous to its incorporation with the other states into one kingdom, presents little besides a perpetual recurrence of sanguinary wars on a small scale; and instances of blood-thirsty rulers, quieting their consciences by the erection of religious edifices. In these times many of our churches were founded, of some of which there still exist considerable remains; as at Repton. Where this is the case, notices of such buildings will be found under the head of "Church Antiquities." About the same time, it is probable that the ancient castle at Castleton was built by some petty chieftain. The elevated situation of this building, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly isolate the eminence on which it stands, must, previous to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks; and on the east is nearly two hundred feet in depth. On the west it is skirted by the precipice which overhangs the great cavern, and rears its abrupt front to the height of two hundred aud sixty feet. The north side is the most accessible; yet even there the path has been carried in a winding direction to obviate the steepness of the ascent. The castle yard, an inclosed area, extended almost over the whole summit of the eminence. The wall is nearly in ruins to the level of the area, though in some few places on the outside it measures twenty feet in height. On the north side were two small towers, now destroyed. The entrance was in the north-east corner, as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the keep; the walls of this building on the south and west sides are pretty entire, and at the north-west corner are fifty-five feet high; but the north and east sides are very much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of thirty-eight feet two inches; but on the inside it is not equal; being, from north to south, twenty-one feet four inches; from east to west, nineteen feet three inches; this variation arises from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which are composed of

broken masses of limestone and mortar, of such excellent quality that it binds the whole together like a rock; the facings, both within and without, are of hewn gritstone. In the wall within is some herring-bone work. The interior is a complete vacuity, but anciently consisted of two rooms, one on the ground-floor and one above, over which the roof was raised with a gable-end to the north and south, but not of corresponding height with the outer walls. The room on the ground-floor was about fourteen feet high; the upper room about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been through a doorway on the south side of the upper room, by a flight of steps, now wholly destroyed, but said to have existed within memory; the present entrance is through an aperture made in the wall. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase communicating with the roof, but in ruinous condition. From Mr. King's description of this castle, in the sixth volume of the 'Archæologia,' we learn that in one angle there was a small closet in the thickness of the wall, and in another place was a niche with a canopy. Within the area of the castle-yard are sometimes found small objects of lead, impressed with various unintelligible devices; and stycas of the Northumbrian kings, one of them being of



Ethelred, Eardulf moneyer. On Ludworth Common, near Mellor, is a flat stone, about eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and nearly two feet thick, approaching in form to an oval; on which formerly stood two stone obelisks, fixed in round sockets, and tapering upwards. In 1810, part of one of these alone remained in its original position: this was two feet six inches high, and twenty inches in diameter at the top; it is said the remaining pieces were used in the formation or

reparation of a neighbouring road. This monument bears a good deal of resemblance to another in Cheshire, situate at no great distance, known by the name of the Bow Stones. The one in question is called by the country people "Robin Hood's Picking-rods."

In the neigbourhood of Repton many discoveries of an interesting nature have been made, in addition to those recorded under the head Repton, in the division treating of Church Antiquities. The following is extracted from Gough's edition of "Camden's Britannia:" "In a close, north of the church, at the end of the seventeenth century, there was found near the surface a square of fifteen yards, inclosed by a wall, once covered with stones, laid on wooden joists, and containing a stone coffin, in which was a human skeleton, nine feet long, surrounded by one hundred others of the common proportions, their feet pointing to it; the floor was paved with broad flat stones, and entered by a door and stone steps forty yards from it, nearer the church and river. The old labourer who found these planted a sycamore tree on the spot, when he covered it up again." This sepulchre was reopened in 1785, and was found to contain many bones of gigantic size, along with several spear-heads and fragments of other weapons all of iron. Near it, in 1839, a large quantity of bones was found, and with them a sword, now in the possession of Dr. Bigsby. Some years ago a stone coffin was found in the Hall yard, inverted over a skeleton of gigantic size, which was wrapped in a shroud of tanned leather, and with a cap of the same material on the head, fastened by a thong beneath the chin. Around it were heaps of bones, many of gigantic proportions, but so confusedly scattered that the exact measurement of no perfect skeleton could be obtained.

Many other curious relics, as well as coins of the Lower Empire, have been discovered at various times. (See Proceedings of the British Archæological Association, at Winchester, 1845, p. 451.)

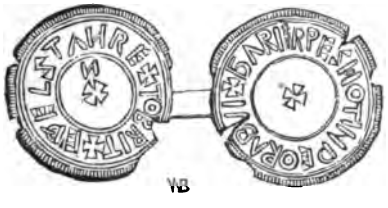
In addition to altar-pieces, crosses, fonts, tombs, &c., described in the section on Ecclesiastical Antiquities, one article of holy import yet remains to be noticed, namely, the head of a small cross, found in 1842 upon Elton Moor by persons en-

gaged in digging for ironstone; it is of the same form as the celebrated Runic cross, near Lancaster, but is much smaller in size, and bears a knotted device similar to one seen on the reverse of a coin of Anlaf, one of the Northumbrian kings.

In draining, near Stanton, in 1845, a piece of coarse sandstone was found, which appears to have been a fragment of a door-case, bearing some very rude design in the Saxon style, which is difficult to make out, on account of the piece of grit being so fragmentary.

Another very ancient cross of simple design exists near the secluded village of Edale. It formerly stood in a massy base or pedestal, but has long since been displaced from its original situation. It is carved out of a single block of the coarse sandstone abounding on the neighbouring moors.

The town of Derby appears to have been of great importance in the days of the sole monarchs of the Saxon dynasty, as we find many coins there minted, the earliest of which is of Ethelwulf. The following list will convey an idea of the variety, though it is probably by no means complete.



ETHELWULF—837 to 857.

EDELVVLF . REX. In the centre the letters DORIBI.

ATHELSTAN—924 to 940.

1. EDELSTAN . RE . SAXORVM. Reverse, BOILA . MOT . CT . DEORABVI.

2. EDELSTAN . REX . TOT . BRIT. Rev., BANIRPEZ (*sic*) MOT . IN . DEORABVI.

3. EDELSTAN . REX . SAXIORVM. Reverse, MENELA. MOT . ON . DEORABVI.

EADWIG—955 to 959.

EADVVIG REX. Reverse, EOVLF . MON . DEOR.

EADGAR—959 to 975.

EADGAR . REX . TO . B. Reverse, VLFEZ . MOT . IN DEOR.

There is a coin of Edward the Confessor of small module, which reads much like Derby, still it is uncertain, for which reason we omit giving it.

SECTION V.

MEDIÆVAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

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MEDIÆVAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The mediæval monuments in this, as in every other county, significantly display the barbarous state of society, and the dire superstition of the middle ages, when almost every country gentleman was a sanguinary warrior; thinking it an honour to hold service under a titled leader, whose sole glory was in successful military exploits: in comparison with which the lives and fortunes of the mass of the people, then expressively termed "villains," were as "the small dust of the balance."

A career of this description, if not checked by any untoward event, was sure to lead to honour and advancement; and if, in after life, the recollection of the horrors of a pillaged town, or a desolated country, obtruded in an unpleasant manner, conscience was bribed to an uneasy silence by costly benefactions to religious foundations; and after death, deprecatory petitions and requests for prayers for the souls of the departed appear on the same tombs which record their warlike struggles or instances of ferocious courage. A fantastic heraldic pride generally accompanies memorials of this period, where figures of the Trinity are impiously placed in close contact with armorial bearings; and angels are made the instruments of exhibiting the heraldic adjuncts of an inflated pride.

There were, no doubt, many really humane and pious men to be found amongst the class of which we have been speaking, but they were not sufficiently numerous to negative the picture we have drawn, which in fact is supported on every hand by history. Still this state of things is not so much to be charged upon individuals as on the system of laws and society introduced by the successful Norman adventurers, who held human life and national industry in contempt, when opposed to their gratification, or cupidity. Nor are we even yet able to

say, in the nineteenth century, that we are entirely emancipated from the effects of the Norman conquest, whilst so many enactments breathing the spirit of feudalism remain in force.

When these matters are viewed in a right spirit, the labours of the archæologist acquire consequence and value: we learn from the sculptured brass and alabaster the tumultuous and insecure state of the dwellers of even remote places; and we ought to turn from the study with feelings of thankfulness that times such as these are passed away, that now "might" is no longer "right," and that, as we are so rapidly progressing in "knowledge," the source of true power, there is no longer any danger of retrograding to those "good old times."

Apart from reflections of the above stamp, mediæval monuments are the most correct authorities handed down to the present time of the military costume and female attire of the times in which they were executed, and as such demand a great share of attention. Undoubtedly the oldest monuments afford but few designs from whence to ascertain the quality of their occupants. These appear to be the coped tombs, such as are described under the head "Bakewell;" and perhaps to these may be added a few of the crossed gravestones contained in the same list, though most of these appear to have been the humble memorials of craftsmen and the like, and are, peradventure, assignable to a lengthened period, their use being continued at least until the end of the fourteenth century, though they were general in the twelfth. The next in antiquity are those in which a portion of the figure is given inside a quatrefoil, in some instances an horizontal opening at the feet shows those extremities: this was probably intended to show the appearance of the body in its coffin, through holes in the lid.

The next style of effigy is always in sandstone, and seems to have prevailed about the middle of the thirteenth century, the figures being clothed in chain mail, with hoods of the same, and are armed with long two-edged swords, the legs are almost universally crossed, and in the hands is frequently held the representation of a heart; specimens of these are to be seen in the churches of Darley Dale, Kedleston, Norbury, Ilkeston, Melbourne, Yolgrave, and others.

After these came the altar-tombs, with effigies in alabaster,

on which plate armour first appears, with gorgets and gussets of mail; the principal peculiarity of the female figures is the reticulated head-dress. These monuments continued to the extent of the period of which we take cognizance, and were contemporary with incised slabs of alabaster and engraved plates of brass, though brought into general use earlier than either of them. Incised slabs were made use of in Derbyshire previous to brass effigies, which may be accounted for by the ease with which the material could be obtained in the county, when, on the other hand, all brass plates were imported. The designs upon incised slabs, neatly engraved with outlines of figures, arms, and inscriptions, and filled up with pitch or some other bituminous substance, contrast favorably with the whiteness of the stone: these were used through the fifteenth century and until the Reformation. Engraved brass plates, at first the production of foreign artists, became very popular towards the end of the first half of the fifteenth century, and continued in use for a long time; there are few effigies in this metal later than the time of Queen Elizabeth, of which period a noble specimen to the memory of Bishop Pursglove exists in Tideswell church. These figures are very good authorities in regard to costume, as they are generally remarkably accurate in all minute details. There are some very good examples in the churches of Ashover, Hathersage, Morley, Sawley, Staveley, &c.; one in Hathersage church has been enriched with gilding, which materially adds to its splendour. On some in Morley church the figure of St. Christopher is added, which appears to be rather a peculiarity, though he is frequently represented in painted glass; of the latter are some interesting examples in Morley church, said to have been brought from Dale Abbey, and embodying a monkish legend, once doubtless inculcated as gospel on the uneducated multitude.

The stone church crosses, and the fonts and other sculptures of Saxon types (some of them in red sandstone), prove that Christianity had taken deep root, and that the district possessed elegant religious edifices, the work of the Saxon inhabitants, previous to the invasion of this country by the Normans, though it is to the latter that everything beautiful in our ancient church architecture has, for some unaccountable reason, been attributed; nevertheless we know that the former were

as far advanced in civilization and possessed the same religious zeal as their subduers.

We shall now proceed with the list of Church Antiquities, which are arranged in alphabetical array; subordinate to which chronological order is observed as far as practicable.

ALFRETON CHURCH.

On the north wall of the chancel is a slab of gritstone, into which brass figures of two persons in a kneeling position, have been inlaid; these, according to a brass tablet still remaining in the stone, were the effigies of John Ormond, who died in 1503, and of Joan his wife (the heiress of Chaworth), who died in 1507. The inscription is surmounted by the armorials of these individuals.

GREAT APPLEBY CHURCH.

Under an arch by the side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, now much defaced, bearing effigies of a knight and lady, representing (according to Burton) Sir Edmund de Appleby and his wife, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. The male figure is in armour, having his helmet surmounted by his crest, placed beneath his head, and at his feet a lion.

ASHBOURNE CHURCH.

In the north transept is a large embattled altar-tomb, enriched on all sides with quatrefoils and shields of arms. On the top are two recumbent effigies in alabaster; the one of a knight in plain armour, with pointed helmet, having his arms (three cocks) expressed on his breast, a lion at his feet, and angels supporting his pillow; the other of an old man with a short beard, habited in a tunic, with a robe falling over his left shoulder, having on his head a close cap; a purse and dagger are attached to his girdle, and at his feet is the figure of a dog.

This monument was evidently designed to commemorate some of the Cockayne family, and it is probable that the effigy in armour is that of John Cockayne, who was some time knight

of the shire, and who died in 1373. The figure of the aged man is probably intended for Edmund Cockayne.

In the same transept is another altar tomb of alabaster, with the effigies of a knight of the same family, and his lady; the sides are much enriched with Gothic tracery and figures of angels, oddly enough employed in holding shields charged with armorial bearings. The knight is in plate armour, with a collar of SS; under his head is a helmet with crest (a cock's head) and lamberquin. The lady is dressed in a close gown and mantle, with a reticulated head-dress. In the south transept is an old altar-tomb, without date or effigy, probably pertaining to the Bradburne family.

Under an arch between the nave and south transept is an altar tomb of alabaster, enriched on the sides with the prevailing decorations of figures of angels displaying shields of arms. On it lie the mutilated figures of a man in armour, with straight hair, and his lady, in a close gown and mantle, with a rich bandeau encircling her head.

At the north end of the north transept is a large altar tomb, enriched with Gothic tracery and shields; on the top is a slab of alabaster, on which are engraved effigies of a man in plate armour, bareheaded, his helmet and crest under his head; his lady in the angular head-dress; on a scroll across the figures, is an inscription in verse, in text-hand, from which it appears that this is the monument of Sir Thomas Cockayne, who died in 1537. The metrical epitaph is as follows:

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockayne,
Made Knight at Turney and Turwyne;
Who builded here fayre houses twayne,
With many profettes that remayne;
And three fayre parkes impaled he,
For his successors here to be;
And did his house and name restore,
Which others had decayed before;
And was a Knight so worshypfull,
So vertuous, wyse, and mercyfull,
His dedes deserve that his good name
Lyve here in everlasting fame."

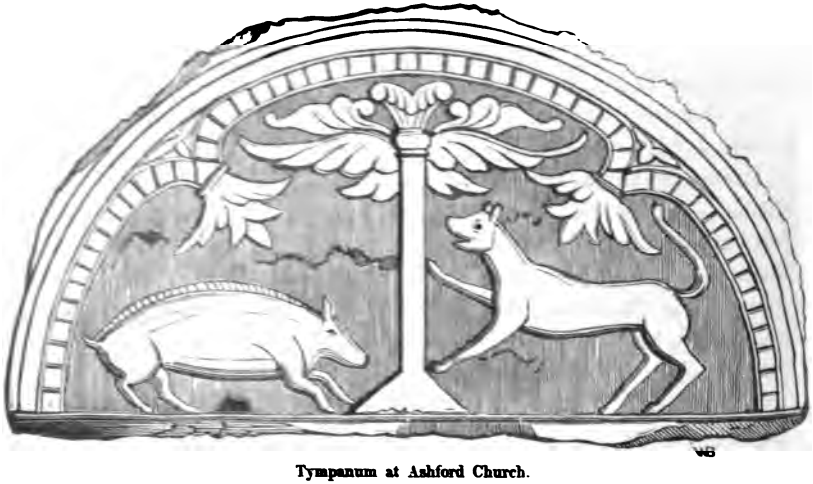
There is another altar-tomb in the same place, ornamented with angels holding shields of arms. On the top are brasses of Francis Cockayne, who died in 1538, and his wife Dorothy, heiress of Marowe. They are beneath a rich Gothic canopy; he is

cased in plate armour, over which he wears a tabard, on which his arms are emblazoned; he is bareheaded, and reclines on his crested helmet; the female is dressed in a gown with a closely fitting body, and pointed head-dress, she wears beads, and reclines on an embroidered pillow.

During the progress of the alterations which were made in this church in 1839, the remains of a stone coffin, and several stone slabs bearing crosses and other devices, were discovered.

ASHFORD CHURCH

Contains no monuments either of early date or of particular interest; in the south wall is inserted a piece of early sculpture representing a wild boar, and another animal resembling a wolf



Tympanum at Ashford Church.

couchant under a tree; this stone, from its semicircular form, has probably been used as the tympanum of the doorway of a former church, more ancient than the one now standing.

ASHOVER CHURCH

Presents some fine specimens of monumental brasses, in memory of James Rolleston, and his wife Anne, daughter of

John Babyngton of Dethick. A riband encircling the slab, informs us that the lady died in the year 1507; the date of the decease of her husband is obliterated.

In the chancel is a brass representing a person clad in priestly vestments, which is supposed to commemorate a friar, Philip, son of Robert Eyre; the inscription, however, is effaced.

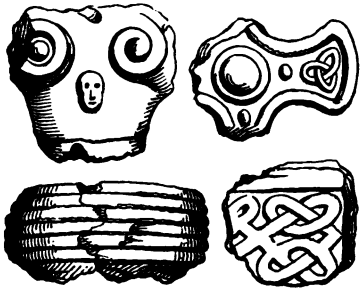
There is also a handsome altar-tomb to the memory of Thomas Babington of Dethick, who died in 1518, and Edith, his second wife. On it are the effigies of a gentleman, with straight hair, in a gown and double collar, and his lady in a dress of the times, surrounded by numerous figures in pairs, under rich Gothic canopies. In this church is a very remarkable and ancient font; the base is of stone, the lower part is of an hexagonal form, the basin of the font is cylindrical, and is surrounded by twenty leaden figures loosely draped, standing in ornamental niches.

BAKEWELL CHURCH

Displays three various styles of building, distinctly exhibiting the architecture of different periods. The western part of the nave appears to be plain Norman; but at the west end there is a circular-headed doorway, highly enriched with the grotesque figures and foliage peculiar to an early period of Norman art, or perhaps dating prior to the Conquest; above this doorway are traces of arcades, the faces of the arch mouldings being cut into zig-zags. The remainder of the church appears to have been the work of the fifteenth century, with the exception of the pillars that support the tower, which are evidently older than that period, though much more modern than the west end of the nave.

Owing to the insecure nature of the foundations, it was found necessary to remove the spire in the year 1826; and subsequently in 1841 to rebuild the whole centre part of the church, which was restored to much of its original beauty. During the progress of this work, many relics of a church and cemetery of very ancient date were discovered. The fragments of sculptured stones, which had been used as fillers in the foundation of the

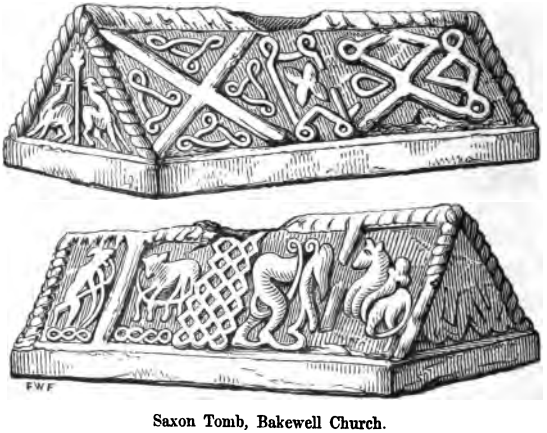
edifice which was removed in 1841, are pronounced by compe-



Fragments of Sculpture from Bakewell Church.

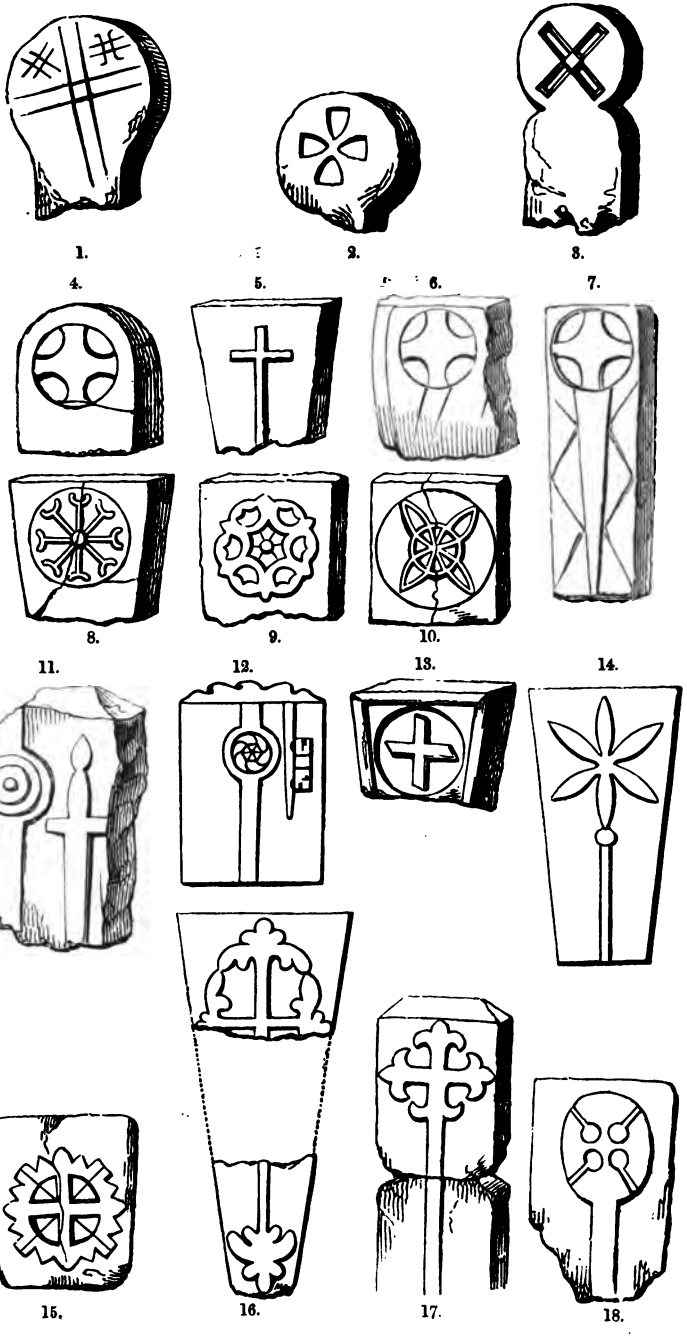
tent judges to be of Saxon workmanship, of an earlier style than the arch in the west end.

Perhaps the most extraordinary relic brought to light, was a coped tomb of small dimensions, one side ornamented with knotwork, the other with monsters, half animal, half vegetable, at the head are two griffins standing back to back under a tree; the device at the feet seems to be some interlaced pattern. A spiral, or rope-like moulding runs round the angles of the stone, which is three feet four inches in length, and averages



Saxon Tomb, Bakewell Church.

fifteen inches and a half in breadth, though it is rather narrower at the feet than at the head. This monument bears every appearancc of being a work of Saxon times; though coped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tombs were most prevalent for the first century after the Conquest, to which period may be attributed two other coped tombs, found at the same time and place, one of them ornamented horizontally with zig-zag lines, the other with vertical ones, in such a manner as to convey the idea of the tiling of a house. The average length of these is from four to five feet; this measurement is of little consequence, as part of each is wanting. In the same manner an extensive variety of sepulchral crosses of different dates were discovered; some of sufficient size to be made useful, having been worked into window-sills, archstones, dripstones, &c. These crosses are of two distinct forms: one, evidently intended to be placed in the earth vertically, as is the case with gravestones of the present day; whilst the other kind was as plainly designed to lie upon the surface of the ground. The former are of rude workmanship, and generally have the same device on both sides. The top of the stone, which would appear about one foot above the turf, is always circular, whilst the lower part, which was concealed in the ground, is of indefinite shape and length; varieties of this form are represented in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. Their small size had saved them from being broken, or used as dressed stone, which had been the fate of many of the larger kind, which, when perfect, would measure, on an average, six feet in length. The latter diminish in width from the head towards the feet, and are generally adorned with a cross fleury; though some have various fanciful forms of the cross, which may be assigned to an earlier period. In perfect specimens, most of the crosses are placed upon a base of two or three steps, similar to a common design upon the reverses of Byzantine coins. We frequently find symbols denoting the trade or profession of the persons these stones were intended to commemorate; amongst those discovered at Bakewell are the chalice (appertaining to the priest), the sword, fig. 11 (man at arms), the bow and arrow (forester), the key, fig. 12 (blacksmith), which has been worked up into an archstone, and the shears (clothier). Figures 13 to the end are various patterns of crosses, all found built up in the interior of the walls of Bakewell church, they present a fair selection from the variety (about thirty) there discovered.

Besides monuments of this description, several pieces of effigies were discovered, which had been broken, and used for

the same purposes as the foregoing. The most remarkable of these are the body of a figure clothed in drapery, with a sword, belt, and buckle round the waist, probably the effigy of one of those monkish soldiers of the cross, known as Templars or Hospitallers; and part of a neatly-sculptured figure of a female, whose hands are held in a posture of supplication, whilst between them is clasped the representation of a heart.

About the year 1817, in excavating near the church wall, in order to place an abutment, several stone coffins were dug up, one of them containing the body of a priest, or other eccle-

Chalice and Font in Bakewell Church.

siastic, with whom was deposited a leaden or pewter chalice and paten, and a few coins; report says, of one of the Edwards.

Within the church there are the following monuments old enough to be interesting: originally placed against an arch, on

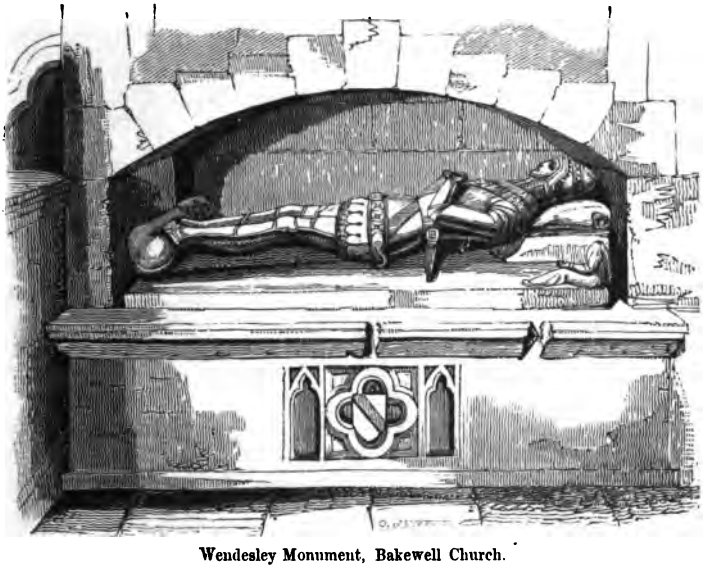
the south side of the nave, is the monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and his lady Avena, who died in 1383; they are represented by half-length figures, under a

Foljambe Monument, Bakewell Church.

canopy carved in alto-relievo in alabaster, he wearing a pointed helmet, with gorget of chain mail and plate armour. She is in the usual dress of the period, and wears the reticulated head-dress; over their heads are their respective coats of arms.

In the vestry, within the south transept, is the effigy in alabaster of a knight in plate armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a rich bandeau inscribed IHC NAZAREN; his pillow is supported by seated angels. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Wendesley, who was

mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, 4th of Henry IV, 1403, whilst fighting on the side of the House of Lancaster,



Wendesley Monument, Bakewell Church.

and was buried at Bakewell, where formerly were several shields of arms of his family carved in wood.

In the chancel is a beautiful table monument of veined alabaster, with an inscription round the margin commemorating John Vernon, who died the 12th of August, 1477.

There is also an incised slab of alabaster with an imperfect inscription, and a shield of arms of Eyre impaling Mordaunt; owing to its having been laid down as a paving-stone it is much defaced and worn away.

The font within the church is of considerable antiquity; its form is octagon, and on each face is the representation of one of the Apostles rudely sculptured.

In the churchyard is a stone cross of great antiquity, supposed to have been brought from some other place. The height of it is eight feet exclusive of the pedestal, the width is two feet. The ornaments and sculptured devices on the four sides of the shaft are much corroded by atmospheric action; on the front of the cross the figures appear to represent the

birth, crucifixion, entombment, resurrection, and ascension; on the reverse is Christ entering Jerusalem upon an ass. These figures are indistinct, and antiquaries have differed in

Cross, Bakewell Churchyard.

their interpretation of them. The decorations on the sides consist of foliage and knotwork of Saxon type.

BARLBOROUGH CHURCH.

The monument near the communion-table is to Joan, Lady Furnival, wife of Sir Thomas Nevil. The effigy is in alabaster, and in 1707 there remained so much of the inscription on the verge as follows: "Hic jacet . . . Johanna filia et heres . . . . Willielmi Furnival;" she died in or before 1399, and was buried at Worksop, whence this monument is supposed to have been removed, subsequent to the Reformation, by Judge Rodes, who was seneschal to the Earl of Salisbury. The following verse relates to the subject:

"Dame Johane is beryed aboven the hye quere,
Next Thomas Nevil that was hir husband,
In alabaster, an ymage, Sir Thomas right nere
As he is tumulate on her right hand,
And by her daughter Molde, we understand,
Went out the Furnivalls, as by their name,
As Lovetofts by Dame Molde, afore, did the same."

GREAT BARLOW CHURCH.

In this church are monuments and other memorials of the Barlow family, but they are much defaced. One represents a knight in armour, and is the tomb of Robert Barlow, who died in 1467. The inscription is as follows: "Orate pro anima Roberti Barley nup. . . . qui obiit in die assumpcionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Anno Dom. 1467."

"Item orate pro bono statu Margaritæ uxoris suæ."

There is another inscription to a later member of the same family: "Hic jacet Robertus Barley et . . . . uxor ejus quidem Robertus obiit 2 die Februari Anno Dom. 1532, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

BARROW-UPON-TRENT CHURCH,

Along with that of Sawley, was a resting-place of the Bothe family. The oldest existing monument at Barrow is to John Bothe, who died in 1413. Upon an alabaster stone, at the entrance of the chancel, is the effigy of a man in armour, who by the inscription appears to be John Bothe, who died in 1482. In the south wall of the south aisle, set upright under an arch, is the figure of an ecclesiastic in rich vestments. Several monuments have been destroyed by alterations.

BARTON BLOUNT CHURCH

Is an ancient and plain structure covered with ivy. Under an arch in the chancel there are some broken effigies, and the figure of a female represented in the attitude of prayer, holding her heart in her hands.

BEIGHTON CHURCH.

In the vestry-room of this church, adjoining the chancel, are two flag-stones bearing the following inscriptions:

"Orate pro anima Domini Johannis Tynker quondam vicari de Beighton: annos . . . Corpus hic jacet animæ propitietur Deus. An. D. Millesimo quadragintesimo octogesimo (1480).

"Hic jacent Ricardus Boswette (or Dowsette) armigeri et Johanna uxor ejus Millesimo quingentigesimo primo (1501) animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

Bassano's volume of 'Church Notes' says there was a monument to Edward Dowsette, who died in 1501.

FENNY BENTLEY CHURCH.

In the chancel of which is a curious altar tomb for Thomas Beresford and Agnes his wife. On the top of the monument are the effigies inclosed in shrouds, and on the side and end of it twenty-one similar ones for their children, with the following inscription in Latin and in English. By a singular passage in which, it appears that this gentleman must have lived to a great age, as he is said to have distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt.

Thomas Beresford died 20th March, 1473; Agnes died 16th March, 1467.

"As you now are, soe once were wee,
And as wee are, soe shall you bee.

Quem tegat hoc marmor si forte requiris
Amice, nobili Beresford tu tibi nomen
Habes, luce patrum claras, proprio sed
Lumine major, de gemino merito nomine Luce
Capit Largus militis."

"Doctus, amans, alvit, coluit, recreavit musas; jus vinctos sumptibus, arte domo excellens, strenuus dux fortis et audax, Francice testatur curia testes Agen."

Hewghe Beresford, gent., third son of Thomas and Agnes, died 1516.

BLACKWELL.

In Blackwell churchyard is a stone cross ornamented on every side with braids and knotwork.

BOLSOVER CHURCH

Contains monuments of the Cavendish family, chiefly in the

expensive and formal style of the seventeenth century, therefore not old enough to present any very interesting features.

In the church is an ancient sculptured stone, five feet long by three feet wide, which was discovered in the early part of the last century, previous to that time it had served as a step to the north door of the church; on the under side of this stone is a rude sculpture, in high relief, representing the nativity of our Saviour. The Virgin Mary appears to be sitting in a stable, with a mutilated figure of the infant Jesus in her

Ancient Sculpture in Bolsover Church.

lap, who seems to have had one hand on a dove; three figures standing round the Virgin Mother are probably intended to represent the wise men of the East, when they fell down and worshipped the infant Jesus, and opened their treasures, presenting unto him gifts, gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Two camels' heads are looking over or into the manger; the great projection of these heads is very singular. The style of the drapery and other parts of the sculpture seem to attribute it to the eleventh or twelfth century. It was most likely an altar-piece, and then probably held in high estimation; and, from the situation in which it was found, we are led to suppose it was put there as a place of safety during some of the frequent attacks that were made on Bolsover Castle.

In the wall which supports the west side of the terrace of Bolsover Castle are inserted two monumental crosses of singular form. The shaft is supported upon an inverted crescent, and the head of the crosses are of the form familiarly known as the Maltese.

BRADBOURNE.

In Bradbourne churchyard are several pieces of an early sculptured cross, of similar character to that at Bakewell, being covered with figures on the front and back, and having the sides decorated with knotwork and foliage.

In the south chancel window are remains of stained glass, amongst which are two shields of arms, and at the west end of the church is a square font, lined with lead; the sides are cut into quatrefoils.

BRAILSFORD.

The ancient embattled church at this place is a Norman structure; around the string courses of the tower are some rude sculptures, and in the chancel are three stone stalls, or sedilia. Between the nave and the chancel is a round pillar of early date, with an enriched capital; behind which there appears to have been a passage to a confessional. In the centre of the chancel are several incised slabs of alabaster, on two of which are effigies of knights in armour, and on a third, a priest in his vestments; the inscriptions are so defaced, that the only one distinguishable is as follows: "Rauf Shirley, esquire; and dame Alice his third wife, on whose sowles God have mercy." Lyson says "this Sir Rauf Shirley, son of Ralph; who died about 1443, was buried at Brailsford, in 1466."

BRAMPTON.

The ancient spire church at this place is supposed, by an inscription on one of the walls, to have existed as early as 1155. It seems to have been rebuilt and consecrated in the year 1253. The church is dedicated to Saint Peter and Saint Paul, whose effigies are sculptured in rough sandstone. In the nave is a very remarkable sepulchral monument, apparently of the 13th century, which was long since discovered in digging a grave, and is now placed upright against the wall of the nave. Within a quatrefoil, at the upper end of the stone, is the upper part of a female figure, holding a heart in her hands, sculptured in bas-relief; at the other end, her feet and the lower part of her

drapery appear through an horizontal opening. On one side of the quatrefoil is a cross fleury. On the level part of the stone is an inscription of three lines, in Lombardic capitals.

This is perhaps one of the most ancient monumental effigies in the kingdom, and it shows, in a remarkably clear manner, the gradual transition from the coffin-shaped slab, frequently ornamented with the cross, to the perfect representation of the person deceased. Here we see the plain slab partly, but not entirely, superseded by an effigy, the design of which appears to represent two apertures in the coffin-lid, through which the upper and lower extremities of the corpse are visible. Though the inscription is perfect, antiquaries have disagreed as to the person for whom it was designed. Lysons says, it is probable it was for a person of no less consequence than Matilda, the heiress of the barony of Caus, who died in the eighth year of Henry III. Adam Wolley has questioned the veracity of this statement, and observes there was another family of the name of Caus, who were lords of the manor, or rather of one of the manors of Brampton; it is therefore much more probable that this lady was the wife or daughter of one of that family, than that she was allied to the baronial family of Caus of Nottinghamshire.

The inscription placed by Mr. White Watson over the stone in 1801, says it perpetuates the memory of Matilda le Caus, one of the family of Sir Thomas le Caus, who, it appears from ancient records, was the son of Ralph de Brampton, lord of the manor of Caushall in that township, about the year 1216, in whose family it remained upwards of two hundred years. Bassano's Church Notes, taken about 1710, describe an ancient tomb, without date, to Hiskanda Domina de Brampton.

There is a mutilated alabaster slab to Philip ———, probably a son of Ash, who married a co-heiress of Caus, who died in 1517.

BREADSALL CHURCH.

At Breadsall was formerly a priory, founded by an ancestor of the Dethics, in the reign of Henry III. On excavating the foundations for the improvements made by the late Dr. Darwin, upon the site of the priory, several stone coffins were discovered.

The church is a Norman structure, with a tower terminated by an octagonal spire. In it there are three handsome sedilia, and a compartment for holy water.

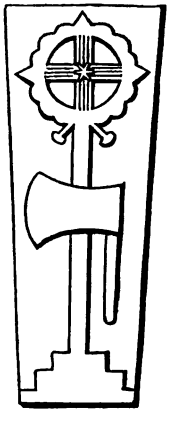
CHELLASTON.

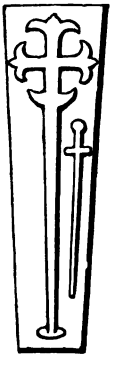
The ancient church at this place, dedicated to Saint Peter, formerly belonged to Dale Abbey. On the south side of the chancel, in a small compartment, there is a mutilated figure of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus on her knee. On the north side of the chancel is an alabaster slab, to the memory of an ecclesiastic, having a cross fleury; on one side of which is a chalice, and on the other a book, with the date of 1405 engraven thereon. In the south aisle of this church is an alabaster slab, with the effigy of an ecclesiastic in a cope, in the attitude of supplication, inscribed, "Hic jacet corpora ..... Bawredon quondam capellanus hujus ecclesiæ, A. dm. M.D.XXIII. Cujus anima propitietur Deus. Amen.

At the time the church was repewed, at the commencement of the present century, a great number of alabaster slabs were destroyed, and the then churchwarden was permitted to pave his stable-floor with them.

CHELMORTON CHURCH

Contains no monuments of early date, but in lowering the churchyard near the entrance of the building, some years ago, five monumental slabs were discovered, apparently in their original situations; of these, the two here engraved are the most curious; one appears to mark the grave of the village carpenter; the other bears the very common device of the sword on the right hand of the cross.





The remaining three are highly decorated specimens of the cross fleury, and are probably much more modern than the two we have engraved; the stones of which they are made being much finer, and the workmanship being altogether superior.

There is a neat piscina in the chancel, and a few relics of painted glass still remain in one of the side windows.

CHESTERFIELD CHURCH.

This church, so well known by its tortuous spire, contains many objects worthy of attention and illustration; our business, however, is more particularly connected with the sepulchral relics; nevertheless, a brief enumeration of the other antiquities of this fine building will not be entirely out of place. The screen, which separates the chancel from the transept, is of oak, enriched with tracery; near the top is a series of eight figures:

the first six are human, and bear the instruments of the passion; the remaining two represent a lion and a bird, and have labels in their mouths, on which legends may possibly have been painted.

During the repairs in 1842-3, which resulted in a complete and judicious restoration of the interior of the church, many objects long forgotten, or but little known, were brought to light. In the chancel two recesses were uncovered, one of which was a highly decorated receptacle for holy water.

On the south side of the transept arch was a painting, which had long been covered with whitewash; it represented a vase containing a plant covered with leaves. Near it was a figure of a person in canonicals; the whole subject was surrounded by a gilt border. On the opposite side of the arch there had been a painting of the crucifixion; on the right side of the cross was a female figure, probably intended for the Virgin Mary; on the left side was an ecclesiastic; below this painting were the figures of two more ecclesiastics. Over the north-west door was a text painted in black letter, of no great antiquity, which was found to cover the remains of a much older painting, of which the zig-zag border and a wreath of fleurs-de-lis were alone to be distinguished. Under one of the pews a mutilated sculpture, in stone, of the Virgin was found.

The finest of the monuments appears to be the figure of an ecclesiastic lying in a recess in the wall of the south aisle of the nave. It is probably the tomb of a founder of, or benefactor to, the edifice, of whose name we are ignorant; though it is likely that he was a member of the Foljambe family. The effigy lies beneath a crocketed arch of the fourteenth century. About the middle of the chancel is a remarkable slab of alabaster, with the effigy of a priest engraved on it, habited in a cope, with a chalice on one side of him and a book on the other: around the edge of the stone is the following inscription in Latin: "Here lies John Pypys, chaplain to the guild of the Holy Cross, who died the eight day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and two. To whose soul may Almighty God be merciful. Amen."

On the south side of the cross aisle is the following inscription on a brass plate, in Latin: "Underneath here is deposited the body of John Verdon, formerly rector of Lyndeby, in

the county of York, and chaplain of the chantry of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the parish of All Saints, in Chesterfield, who died the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1500. I desire you so to pray for his soul as you would pray for your own soul."

Within the chancel rails is a brass figure of a knight in armour and mail, short hair, head in a helmet without crest. The knight is without either sword, dagger, or collar; on his gonfannons is a bend between six escallops; on his surcoat are other armorials; his feet rest on a stag. His lady is in profile, in the veil and low pointed head-dress worn at the commencement of the sixteenth century. She wears a cross and chain, and has her surcoat, which is faced with ermine, confined by a belt ornamented with three roses. Below them are the conventional effigies of seven sons and seven daughters.

In the south chapel is an altar-tomb of the Foljambe's, around which are six pairs of knights and ladies, standing under double canopies. The knights have straight hair, and oblong shields; on each side of the pair at the feet is an heraldic angel. The top of this tomb is formed of a blue slab, in which are brass effigies of a knight and lady, with their respective shields of arms above their heads.

In addition to these interesting monuments there are many more, erected to the memory of members of the Foljambe family and others, specimens of the cumbrous style and of the horrible taste prevailing towards the close of the sixteenth and continuing through most of the seventeenth century. Indeed it appears that the aspect of one of the monuments diffuses such an atmosphere of revolting mortality as, in years gone by, to have inspired the muse of the author of 'Rookwood,' whilst penning the dismal ballad of "The Old Oak Coffin."

Beside the Foljambe altar-tombs is another object of interest, once doubtless of wonder. This is, according to tradition, a veritable rib of the formidable "Dun Cow," killed by Guy Earl of Warwick; where at the Castle is a similar bone. To most observers it will be evident that it is the jaw-bone of a small whale; its dimensions are, when measured along the outer curve, seven feet four inches, and in a straight line from each extremity, five feet seven inches, its circumference varies from twelve to fourteen inches. Near one end is engraven, in

old English characters, "Thomas Fletcher;" hence it is supposed to have belonged to the family of Fletchers, who succeeded the Foljambes at Walton, and to have been deposited here about the year 1650.

In the south aisle there is a slab with a triple cross, placed upon steps, engraved on it. The insignia of the trade of the person buried beneath are the "hammer and pincers."

In the south aisle is also an arch containing a female figure, with angels supporting the head; the hands and other parts of it are defaced.

CRICH CHURCH.

In the north aisle of the church at this place is a pointed arch, beneath which is a recumbent effigy of a man in armour, resting his feet upon a dog. Neither arms, inscription, nor date is visible; but it is with some reason supposed to be in memory of Sir William de Wakebridge, who died during the reign of Edward III.

On the right hand side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, with the effigy of a man resting his feet upon a dog thereon. On the ledge of the slab is a Latin inscription to Godfrey Beresford, Esquire, son and heir to Adam Beresford, of Bentley, Esquire, and servant to George Earl of Shrewsbury. He died 29th of November, 1513.

CROXALL CHURCH

Contains Latin inscriptions to the memory of various members of the Curzon family, commencing with one to John Curzon and his wife, who died about the middle of the fourteenth century. Another to Thomas Curzon, Esquire, and Margaret his wife, who died the eighth day of the month of August A.D. 1485.

The next is thus: "Pray for the souls of Richard Curzon, lord of Kedleston, and of Alice his wife, which Richard died the third day of August, A.D. 1496. May the Lord have mercy on their souls. Amen."

There is one also to "John Horton, son and heir of Roger Horton of Catton, and Anna his wife, daughter of John Curzon of Croxall, which said John Horton died . . . day of October,

A.D. 1521, and the aforesaid Anna died on the 9th day of . . . . . A.D. 15 . . To whose souls God be propitious. Amen."

CUBLEY CHURCH

Was the mausoleum of the Montgomery family, to which there were several monuments and inscriptions in Latin, namely, one to Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Knight, who died on the 27th of March, 1435.

The next to Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Knight, and Johanna his wife, which said Nicholas died the 3d of August, 1494. About this tomb were the figures of Thomas and Walter, and two other sons of Sir Nicholas, whose names are defaced, and also the figures and arms of the four daughters of Sir Nicholas.

These inscriptions are now defaced, but there still remains a handsome altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures of angels under Gothic canopies, whose task is to display the heraldic achievements of the knight, whose figure, clothed in plate armour, lies on the top of the tomb; his head, on the front of which are the letters I. H. C. in text-hand, resting on his helmet, which is decorated with a rich bandeau.

The windows still retain portions of the stained glass, with which they have been filled.

DARLEY-IN-THE-DALE.

The churchyard at this place is ornamented with one of the largest and most ancient yew trees in the kingdom. It measures thirty-three feet in girth, and, though robbed of many of its branches, still exhibits a singular specimen of luxuriant vegetation.

The church is a Gothic structure, of the end of the fourteenth century, or perhaps a little later. Whatever its age may be, however, it doubtless stands on the site of a far more ancient building, of which a few sculptured stones are inserted in the walls of the present edifice.

Here are several specimens of the coffin-shaped slabs, decorated with crosses, partly hidden by the church walls being built upon them; a very perfect one of later date is built in the wall of the porch; it has a bugle-horn suspended from the

shaft of the cross; underneath the horn are some slight traces of an animal, but not sufficiently distinct to be figured. A

stone coffin, with a circular recess for the head, was found in the churchyard many years since; it is now used as a cistern to catch the water which runs from the roof of the church. Against a window in the south transept of the church is a recumbent figure, carved in sandstone. It represents a knight, with curly hair and beard; a sword by his side, holding in his hands a heart, and having a rose at his feet. The legs are crossed in the same manner as in effigies supposed to represent Crusaders. Tradition says his name was John of Darley, and that he lived in the neighbourhood.

Beneath this, but quite unconnected with it, is an alabaster slab, with an inscription in old English, much defaced. In the north transept there are two incised slabs, inferior to few in point of execution. They are of alabaster, and have the lines filled with pitch, which renders the designs very distinct. They were erected to the memory of branches of the family of Rollisley, formerly lords of the manor of Rowsley, an adjoining village. The first bears an inscription in a mixed dialect of Latin and English, which, being rather extraordinary, is copied verbatim.

"Hic jacet Carolus Johannes Rollisley, armiger, Elizabeth, uxor ejus, the thirde die of June, the yere of oure Lorde a thousand v.c. and thriteen;" each figure stands beneath a richly-decorated canopy. At the feet of the male are eight

sons; and at those of the female, four daughters; between the heads are the arms of Rollisley, impaling those of his wife. The smaller slab is inscribed, "Hic jacet corpora Johannis Rollysley . . . hic q_e $\overline{qdem}$ Johannes obiit XXVI. die Aprilis Ao. $\overline{Dni}$. M^o. ccccc . . . Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen." He died in 1535, so this slab must have been one of the latest in the county upon which the Catholic form of supplication was used. It has figures as the other; above, Rollisley's arms, quartered with those of his lady; at his feet are figures of ten sons, at those of the lady, two daughters, who are separated from the sons by a shield of arms.

The matrices of several ancient brasses are to be seen in some of the paving-stones; the brasses themselves have long ago disappeared.

DERBY

Appears to have contained six monastic establishments, of which no traces now remain. In excavations upon the sites of these buildings various remains have been brought to light, which prove the extent and importance of these establishments.

The Priory of Saint James stood nearly upon the same ground now occupied by the King's Head Inn, and in digging the foundation for buildings in the neighbourhood, a large stone coffin, containing a human skeleton, was discovered many years since.

The Abbey of Saint Helen stood upon the ground now covered by the establishment of Mr. Hall, the marble mason.

Quantities of human remains have been discovered in lowering the ground upon the site of the cemetery attached to the monastery. Some of the skeletons were inclosed in cells of flagstones, placed close together, without cement.

If there had not been a certainty of the existence of a religious establishment and its burial-ground upon this spot, we should at once have assigned the graves lined with slabs to a very early period, probably to the early converts to Christianity, who, after having commenced burying in consecrated ground, would still retain a few of their Pagan customs in the way of interring the dead; this is an instance of the Celtic kist-vaen

having survived the disuse of barrows, in which it is generally found, and of its having been in use in a modified form as late as the reign of Henry II, in whose day the Abbey of St. Helen was founded.

In a field called the Nuns, near which stood the Nunnery of Saint Mary, some relics were found on the 2d of March, 1825, by some workmen employed in laying out the ground for a street. About two feet from the surface, the men came in contact with a stone coffin, which, being opened, was found to contain human bones, apparently the skeleton of a female of small proportions. The sinking of the earth had broken this ancient receptacle of what once possessed life and thought and beauty; it was about five feet long, and lay in a direction due east and west. Several fragments of human bones were found in the immediate vicinity of the coffin, and at a short distance were subsequently discovered the remains of an encaustic pavement. This interesting relic was about nine feet in length, and four feet in width, and was formed of many coloured tiles, about three inches square. The pavement was partly surrounded by the foundations of walls; several fragments dug up in the vicinity had the appearance of archstones, as if they had been employed in constructing the doorway of a small room, of which the pavement formed the floor.

Of the Derby Churches, that of All Saints takes precedence; but we have nothing to do with the architectural beauties of its lofty tower; and in early monuments it is very deficient, two only coming within our limits; one of these is an incised slab of alabaster, placed upright against a pew in the north aisle; it represents an ecclesiastic standing beneath a rich Gothic canopy, holding a chalice in his left hand, and having his right hand elevated. Round the edge of the slab runs the following inscription: "Subtus me jacit Johannes Lawe quondam canonicus ecclesiæ collegiatæ omnium Scor̄ Derbey ac Subdecanus ejusdem, qui obiit anno dn̄i millimo cccc^{mo} (1400) cujus anima propitietur Deus. Amen."

In the east end of the north aisle is a wooden tomb, about four feet high, upon which lies the effigy of a dignitary in rich canonical robes, with a dog at his feet, collared, and looking

mournfully up at his master. Upon the side of this tomb are

Incised Slab at All Saints Church, Derby.

figures of thirteen monks in praying postures, and under them, cut in wood, lies a man on his left side, wrapped up in his

winding-sheet, with a "cross patee" on his left breast. This tomb is supposed to cover the remains of one of the abbots of Darley, and is one of the kind not unfrequently placed over the graves of persons of high ecclesiastical rank, and supposed to represent the appearance of the buried corpse, contrasting with the gorgeous effigy of the deceased in his robes in such a manner as to convey a wholesome lesson of the transitory nature of human greatness to persons destitute of learning, and to whose feelings a highly-coloured representation of the fate of all flesh would appeal in a startling manner.

Some tombs of this description are sufficiently revolting to impart a disagreeable sensation to any person.

Saint Alkmund's church, notwithstanding its antiquity, does not contain any monuments dating previous to the Reformation.

The church is supposed to have been founded as early as the ninth century, in honour of Alkmund (son of Alured, the deposed king of Northumbria), who was slain in battle whilst endeavouring to reinstate his father. Some relics of the Saxon church were discovered whilst pulling down the late church (a building of the fourteenth century), to make way for a new edifice, built by subscription in 1844-5. These were—a fragment of sculpture, ornamented with figures of animals, which appear to have formed the lower limb of a finial cross; and two sandstone capitals of a conical form, decorated with crosses and knotwork, in the peculiar and distinctive style of Saxon sculpture; one of the capitals is likewise ornamented with a human head.

There are no mediæval monuments in the other churches at Derby.

DOVERIDGE CHURCH

Contains an incised slab of alabaster, with the effigies of Ralph Oakover, Esq., and Agnes his wife; he died in 1495, and is represented upon the slab as clad in plate armour, bareheaded, and pillowed on his helmet.

DRONFIELD.

In Dronfield church are brasses representing members of a branch of the Eyre family, and in the chancel is a gravestone, into which are inserted the figures of two priests engraved on brass plates; they are habited in copes, the borders of which are ornamented with quatrefoils; between them is the figure of a bugle-horn, and beneath them are the following inscriptions in text-hand:

"Hic jacet Dom̄s. Thomas Gomfrey de Wormhull quondam Rector Ecclesiæ de Dronfield qui obiit II° die mensis Octobri anno domini Mccclxxxx nono." (2d October, 1399.)

"Hic jacet Dus̄ Ricus̄ Gomfrey quondam Rector Ecclesiæ de Idenhall et Prebendiari de Somershall in capella Regis de Penkcriche et frater p'dict̄ Thome qui obiit anno Domini Mill^mo ccc . . . (13 . .) quorum amimarum propitietur Deus. Amen."

In the south aisle is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures of angels holding shields; upon it lies the statue of a knight clothed in plate armour of the fifteenth century, without helmet.

DUFFIELD CHURCH

Possesses an inscription to the memory of John Bradshaw, who died in 1523, and a very fine altar-tomb to the memory of Sir Roger Minors, of Windle Hill, in the parish of Sutton, who died in 1536, and of his lady. This tomb stands in the north aisle of the chancel, and is decorated on the sides with figures of friars sculptured in bas-relief, and at the ends with angels holding shields of arms; upon the tomb are the effigies of the knight and lady; he is bareheaded, encased in plate armour, and decorated with a collar of SS. His head reclines upon his helmet, with crest and lamberquin. The lady is clothed with a gown and mantle, and wears the angular head-dress. She has a little dog on each side of her feet.

Altogether this is one of the finest monuments in the county, and is highly valuable as illustrating the minutiæ of

clothing and body-armour worn during the reign of Henry VIII.

ELMTON.

In the chancel of Elmton church is a slab with a cross fleury engraved on it, and this inscription in text-hand :

"Orate pro aia Roberti Berbi."

ETWALL CHURCH

Is the burying-place of the Port family, to branches of which there are monuments exhibiting very fine specimens of the brasses in use subsequent to the Reformation; when kneeling figures, covered with armorials, and followed by troops of children also kneeling, came into use, and soon superseded the standing or reclining effigies which were in use before, and to which we owe a great part of our knowledge of mediæval costume.

There is one monument in Etwall church that comes within our limits, which is to commemorate Henry Port and Elizabeth his wife, who, with seventeen children, are represented upon brass plates; the effigy of Henry Port is wanting. The inscription is curious :

"Orate pro anabus Henrici Port, et Elizabeth uxor ejus, qui quidem Henricus obiit in festo Translacionis Sci Thomæ Marturis. Anno Dm. M.V.C. duodecimo (1512) quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

EYAM CHURCH

Contains no monuments of interest; there is an ancient font, lined with lead; and there are some vestiges of painted glass in one of the windows.

In the churchyard stands an intricately-ornamented cross of Saxon work, enriched with human figures and various elaborate designs of interlaced knotwork. Its present height is about eight feet, and the upper part of the shaft is wanting, as seen

in the engraving. It is probably of the same period as the

Cross in Eyam Churchyard.

cross at Bakewell, to which it is much superior, both from its style of workmanship and state of preservation.

HALLAM (WEST).

On the north side of the chancel of the church at this place is an altar-tomb with the effigy of a man in plate armour, having a shield of arms on each side of his head, and this inscription:

"Hic jacet Thomas Powtrell armiger quondam dominus istius Ville ac patron istius ecclesiæ qui obiit XXIIII die Augusti anno $\overline{\text{Dni}}$ M° cccc° lxxxiiij (1484) cujus anima propitietur Deus."

HARTINGTON.

In the churchyard of this village, near to the chancel door of the church, is a very large stone coffin, with a thick and heavy cover, upon which has been sculptured a cross fleury,

now almost obliterated by the effects of the weather. The size and form of the coffin indicate that it has not been intended to be placed beneath the ground, and the many furrows which it exhibits, arising from atmospheric causes, show that centuries must have elapsed since the occupancy of its present situation. It is probable that many have in turn occupied this narrow house, as several initials of a modern style of letter are engraved upon the lid; and from information afforded by the sexton it appears that some years since, the cover being removed, the stone coffin was found to inclose an inner one of wood, upon which there were initials done in brass nails, but no date. This would certainly be of much later date than the outer coffin, as the custom of using brass nails appears to have been most prevalent during the seventeenth century. On the north side of the church is a window which has been long blocked up; the stones used for this purpose being mostly fragments of crucial gravestones, of the same character as the Bakewell collection, afford another instance of the appropriation of these memorials to architectural purposes, which is the case in many of the Derbyshire churches, and moreover adduce another proof of their great antiquity.

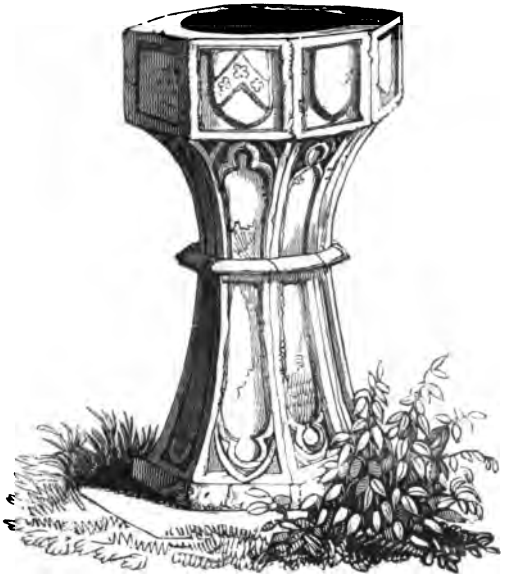
HARTSHORNE.

There is an incised slab of alabaster in this church, representing the figures of a knight in the armour of the fifteenth century, and his lady.

HATHERSAGE.

The churchyard is, upon pretty good authority, said to be the resting-place of Little John, the companion of the noble-hearted Robin Hood; who, with his band of stalwart followers, successfully resisted the barbarous feudal laws of the Normans. Certain it is that in the churchyard are two worn sandstones, placed at a distance from each other, which from time immemorial have been said to mark the situation of Little John's grave, which was opened about the close of the last century by a party from Cannon Hall, near Barnsley, in Yorkshire, when they found a thigh-bone of monstrous size, which was taken

away, together with an ancient cap which was suspended in the church, said to have belonged to the same individual.



In the interior of the church is an ancient font; and on the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, upon which are brass figures of a man with short hair, cased in plate armour of peculiar construction, with a gorget of chain-mail, armed with a long sword and a dagger, with a lion under his feet; and of a lady in a veiled head-dress and gown faced with ermine; beneath them are figures of eleven sons and three daughters, distinguished by their Christian names. Under the effigies is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Robertus Eyr armiger qui obiit xx die mensis Marcii anno Millimo cccc° lix (1459) et Johna uxor ejus quæ obiit ix die mensis Marcii anno dm Millmo cccc° lxiii (1463) ac pueri eorundem quor anabus ppicietur Deus. Amen."

Upon the north wall hangs a wooden tablet, to which are attached gilt brass plates, upon which are engraved kneeling effigies of a male, followed by four sons, each distinguished by his Christian name, and of a female clothed in a gown and surcoat, upon which are emblazoned her arms; she wears a

pointed head-dress, and has a long strap and buckle round her waist. The male figure is, with the exception of the head and hands, cased in plate armour; has long hair, and wears broad-toed sollerets. The inscription runs as follows:

"Orate pro animabus venerabilis viri magistri Radulphi Eyr quondam . . de Offerton in Com. Derby generosi et Elisab. uxoris ejus, qui quidem Radulphus obiit ano. Dom. 1493."

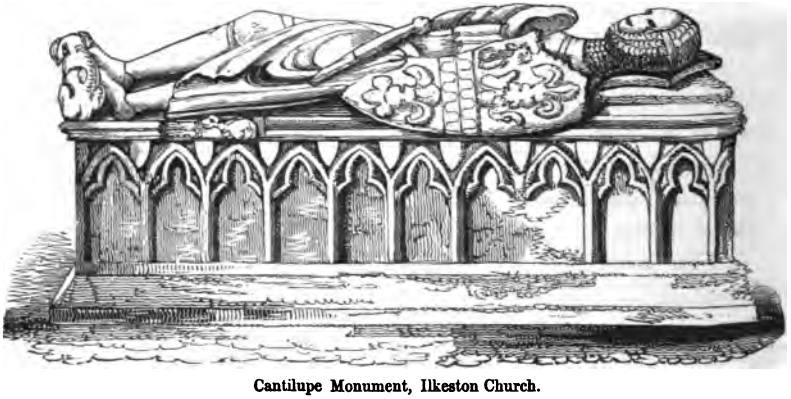
There is also a monument to the memory of Sir Arthur Eyre and his three wives, the date of which is lost.

HOGNASTON CHURCH.

Over the doorway of this church is a circular-headed tympanum, upon which is rudely sculptured the representation of a human figure standing, surrounded by animals, amongst which is a lamb holding a staff, at the end of which is a globe surrounded by a cross.

ILKESTON.

In the middle of the chancel of Ilkeston church is an altar-tomb with the effigy of a Crusader sculptured in stone, with a



Cantilupe Monument, Ilkeston Church.

dog at his feet. He wears a hood of mail, and is armed with a dagger and heater-shaped shield, which is charged with a coat of arms, denoting the figure to be intended to represent Nicholas Cantilupe, Lord of Ilkeston, who died in 1355.

KEDLESTON.

Upon removing two circular pieces of wood in the floor of the chancel of Kedleston church, about a foot beneath the present pavement, appear the head of a knight in mail armour, and that of his lady in veil and wimple, sculptured in pretty high relief, part of their hands also appear joined in the attitude of prayer; each of the sculptures is inclosed within a quatrefoil. In the year 1810, the stones above being removed, it appeared that these quatrefoils, and the heads within them, were cut on a large gravestone, four feet wide and ten inches thick, without any inscription. This is probably an earlier specimen of sculpture, applied to the purpose of perpetuating the features of the brave and beautiful of former times, than the effigy of Matilda Le Caus, existing in Brampton church, which appears to have been executed about the middle of the thirteenth century. The one in question may be assigned to the commencement of the same century.

In the south transept is an altar-tomb with alabaster figures of a knight of the Curzon family and his lady; he is in plate armour, and wears a collar of SS; his hair is straight, and his head reclines upon his helmet. At one end of the monument are figures of seven sons and the same number of daughters.

In the same place is the statue of another knight in plate armour; like the preceding one, it is carved in alabaster, and represents the knight bareheaded, and wearing a collar of SS.

Over a doorway in Kedleston church is a semicircular tympanum, representing a figure of a man on horseback, of very early work; it is placed beneath a circular arch, ornamented with a zig-zag pattern.

LANGLEY CHURCH

Contains monumental inscriptions to Alice, widow of Thomas Beresford, of Newton, dated 1511; and to Thomas Twyford, who died in 1523.

LONGFORD CHURCH.

In this church are several ancient monuments of the Long-

ford family, which possessed the manor for more than three centuries; one of these is an altar-tomb, under a richly-ornamented arch at the east end of the south aisle, on which is the figure of a knight in plate armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a collar of SS round his neck, and his hands joined in a supplicatory form; under his head is a large helmet with the Longford crest, which here much resembles three mushrooms.

Near this monument is another effigy of a knight in plate armour and mail gorget, with the arms of Longford on his breast.

At the end of the north aisle is an altar-tomb enriched with the shields of arms of the Longford family and others; upon it lies the statue of a knight in plate armour, with a richly-ornamented helmet, encircled with a bandeau, on the front of which is inscribed in text-hand the letters "I. H. C."

MATLOCK.

In the church at this place is an incised slab to the memory of some of the Wolley family, on which are represented a male and female, with their hands raised in an attitude of supplication; at their feet are six children. A mutilated inscription surrounds the verge, with a date at its termination, apparently 15—3.

MELBOURNE.

The church of this place can lay claim to a very high antiquity, being by many judicious archæologists attributed to the eleventh century; and although many alterations have been made in the original edifice, it is fortunate that many characteristic features of it still remain. Old as the present church may be, it is certain that its site was occupied by a Christian temple at a far earlier period, which tradition points out as very soon after the assassination of Osthrid, queen of Ethelred, the Mercian king, which took place in the year 697, at or near to Melbourne; from the same source we learn that the church was built to commemorate the queen. This legend is to a certain extent corroborated by a discovery made in the autumn

of 1842, whilst clearing the pillars of the present church from an accumulation of whitewash, beneath which covering a painting was found, apparently representing the aforenamed tragedy. In the centre of this decoration was a crucifix, and in the compartments by which it was surrounded were various figures, the most conspicuous of which was a man holding in one hand a large club, and with the other grasping a female by the wrist. There had been another painting on the same pillar previous to the one above described; of this little could be distinguished, further than a figure in armour in the act of striking. Both these paintings appear to have had an allusion to the murder of Osthrid.

The font is apparently very ancient, its form is hemispherical, and it is supported by a cluster of four columns, through which is an aperture to carry off the water. Like most of the Derbyshire fonts, it is lined with lead. (For the above particulars we are indebted to the 'History of Melbourne Church,' by the Rev. Joseph Deans.)

Under an obtuse arch, in the south wall of the south aisle, is the mutilated statue of a Crusader in mail, over which is a surcoat, with a bandeau of jewels round his head. On his shield are the arms of Melbourne.

Under an ogee arch, on the outside of the chancel, against the south wall, is another ancient figure, in stone, of a Crusader, in mail and surcoat, with a large angular shield, and at his feet a lion.

MELLOR CHURCH

Is dedicated to Saint Thomas, and was originally built between 1130 and 1160. But little of this edifice now remains, many repairs and alterations having taken place; though it is probable that the tower has claims to a considerable degree of antiquity. In the church are two objects of antiquity of a kind not often seen. The most ancient is the font, which is cut out of a block of sandstone of the same quality as that of the two obelisks upon Ludworth Moor, which are elsewhere alluded to. It is circular, and is ornamented with uncouth sculptures of three animals, the centre one carrying a human figure upon its back (probably designed to represent the entrance

of Christ into Jeruselem). A partially-defaced rim encircles the upper edge, and the interior of the font is lined with lead, with a hole at the bottom for the egress of the water. This vessel appears to be at least as early as the commencement of the eleventh century.

The other object of interest is an ancient pulpit hewn out of a solid block of oak. It is hexagonal, and is ornamented with tracery upon four sides. The style of the tracery denotes it to have been executed about the middle of the fourteenth century. These two relics of antiquity had been considered as lumber, until the present incumbent, the Rev. Matthew Freeman, caused the font to be placed at the west end of the church, and the pulpit within the chancel railing.

We are not aware of the existence of any other example of a carved pulpit formed from a solid block of wood; the one in question may therefore be considered as a very extraordinary specimen of mediæval art.

There was formerly a stone cross standing in the churchyard; it is now broken, and the remaining part serves as a pedestal for the sun-dial.

When, some years ago, the north wall of the church was taken down, several holes hewn in the rock were discovered, which had evidently been foundations for the pillars of a more ancient building.

In a hole in the wall, stopped up with plaster, were found a set of beads and a rosette, cut out of hawthorn wood. One of them was wormeaten, and the string was decayed, but with these exceptions the rosary was in good condition; they are now in the possession of the incumbent.

These articles, as savouring of Popery, were probably concealed at the time of the Reformation by some person connected with the church, who could not entirely relinquish the religion in which he had been brought up, and who retained a reverence for the appliances of the old faith. The writer is in possession of the cover of a brass censer discovered under similar circumstances in the church wall at Dymchurch, Kent.

MORLEY.

In the north aisle of Morley church are four windows occu-

pying nearly the whole of the north side, and one at the east end of the same aisle, filled with painted glass, said by tradition to have been brought from Dale Abbey, at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. It represents various legendary subjects divided into small compartments, and explained by inscriptions in text-hand. Both the figures and legends are a great deal mutilated, but the subjects of several of them, which appear to belong to a connected series may still be made out. They relate to a tradition, that on a dispute between the canons of Depedale and the keepers of the forest, the king granted to the canons as much land, as between two suns could be encircled with a plough drawn by stags, which were to be caught from the forest. Under one of the compartments is the inscription, "Go whom and yowke them and take ye ground th̄ ye plooe;" and under another, "Here Saynt Robert plooyth wyth the plooe."

In the east window is the figure of Saint Ursula crowned, and surrounded with a glory, and beneath her, two angels holding the eleven thousand virgins in a cloth; on a label is the inscription, "S̄ca Ursula cum xi Mill... Virginum ascendens in Cœlum." On the step of the altar is a brass plate, upon which is the following inscription, in text-hand, "Orati p' aiabus Godithe de Stathum d̄ni de Morley et Ricardi filii sui, qui campanile istud et ecclesiam fieri fecert .... quibus tenent anno d̄ni Millimo cccc tercio." (1403.)

In the chancel is a gravestone inlaid with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of a man in plate armour, bare-headed, kneeling on his helmet, and armed with a dagger, and of his lady, in a long gown and mitred head-dress. They are represented in the attitude of prayer, with labels proceeding from each, inscribed, "Sc̄e Xyofere ora pro nobis." Over them is a figure of Saint Christopher engraved in brass, to whom these supplications are addressed; he is figured as fording a stream, and carrying the infant Jesus on his shoulders. Under the brasses is this inscription, "Here lieth John Stathum, squyer, sometyme Lorde of thys towne, and Cecily his wyfe, which yaf to yis church iij belles, and ordeyned iij.*s.* iiij.*d.* yerely for brede to be done in almes among pourefolk of ys

pisch, i ye obiit of dame Godythe, sometyme Lady of ys towne, the said John dyed the VI daye of November, ye yere of oure Lord M.CCCC.liiij (1454), and the said Cecily died the XX day of April, the yere of our Lord M.CCCC.xliiij (1444), of whose sowles God have mercy. Amen." There is an altar-tomb covered with a slab of Purbeck marble, inlaid with brass figures of a man in armour of the fifteenth century, with his helmet and crest beneath his head; and his two ladies, one on each side of him; both ladies wear long gowns, with fur collars and cuffs, and the mitred head-dress. Above the male is a small figure of St. Christopher; and above the females, those of St. Mary and St. Anne; on scrolls are the following supplicatory sentences:

"Sce Cristofere
Sca Maria
Sca Anna
} ora pro nobis."

Below these brasses is the inscription, "Orate p' aiab Thome Stathum milit' nuper dni hujus ville q' obiit XXVII, die julii ao dni M.CCCC.lxx°, (1470), et dne Elisabeth uxoris ej filie Roberti Langley armigeri ac Thomasine ulterius uxoris ei filie Johannes Curson armigeri quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

Under an ornamented arch, on the south side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of Henry Statham, who died 30th of April, 1481, and his three wives, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret. He is cased in an elegant suit of armour of the period, with globular breastplate, and reclines upon his helmet, which is surmounted by a large crest, representing a spoonbill; he is armed with sword and dagger, and has a lion under his feet. One of the ladies is dressed in the remarkable mourning habit of the age, by which it may be understood that she outlived her husband; the other two are clothed in the ordinary gowns, and wear the common head-dress of the period.

In the chancel is an altar-tomb, with brass figures of a knight and lady, to the memory of Henry Sacheverill and Isabella, his wife; he died on the 20th of July, 1458.

There are also brasses to John Sacheverill and Joan, his

wife, who are represented as kneeling on cushions opposite to each other, having between them their coat of arms. The male is bareheaded, and clad in plate armour, and is followed by three sons; below the cushion on which he kneels is a pair of gauntlets. The female is clad in a tight fitting gown, with

Sacheverel Monument, Morley Church.

ermine cuffs, and wears an embroidered head-dress, of the pointed form. She is followed by five daughters. Above these figures is an effigy of Saint Christopher, carrying on his shoulders two children, each bearing a cross. On two scrolls is the invocation to Saint Christopher, parted thus,

Sainte Christofere ora pro nobis.

The epitaph is as follows:

"Hic jacet Johes Sachevrill armig. filius et heres Radi Sachevrell dni de Snetterton et Hopwell, et Joana uxor ejus

filia et heres Henrici Statham armigeri dni de Morley qui quidem Johnes obiit in bello Ricardi tertii morta Bosworth anno Dm M.cccclxxxiii (1483) quorum anabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

MUGGINTON CHURCH

Contains a monument with brass figures to the memory of Richard Kniveton and his wife Joan; he wears plated armour, mail gorget, and collar of SS, terminated by a portcullis, and is armed with a long sword, which hangs in front, and a dagger; his head rests on his helmet, which is decorated with a large crest, representing a wolf snarling at his own reflection in a circular looking-glass. At the feet of the figure is a mastiff with a collar round his neck. The lady wears an ermined jacket and mantle, and her hair falls upon the shoulders in natural ringlets, being only confined round the forehead by a bandeau of roses; round her neck is an ornament, apparently of pearls. The inscription is—

"Hic jacent Ricardus Kniveton armiger dominus de Mercaston et Underwood et Johanna uxor ejus qui quidem Richus obiit . . . die . . A. domini M. cccc (1400) quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

There is also an inscription to the memory of William Ireton, of Ireton, who died in 1502.

NEWTON SOLNEY.

Two ancient monuments of the Solney family exist in this church; one of them is a statue carved in stone, of a knight in mail and surcoat, his feet resting upon two foliated brackets, with his left hand on his breast, and his right hand upon his sword. This interesting old sculpture has been removed from the nave into a receptacle for lumber on the north side of the chancel. The other is under an arch in the north wall of the chancel; it is the effigy of a knight in plate armour, with gorget of mail. The pillow on which his head reclines is supported by angels, and his feet are placed upon a lion. This statue is much more modern than the other, and is carved in alabaster, a material seldom used for sculptures of a very early date.

NORBURY CHURCH

Is enriched with a considerable quantity of stained glass representing passages in monkish legends, figures of saints, heraldic bearings, &c.; an exuberance of carved tracery ornaments the pews, and several fine monuments to members of the Fitzherbert family are contained within its walls; besides which, there is in the chancel the figure of a Crusader in the act of drawing his sword, clad in a complete shirt of chain mail, with a hood of the same over his head; the hood and shirt are represented as being of one piece; from the loins to the knees he is covered with drapery; and on the scabbard of his sword is a chevron ornament. The oldest of the Fitzherbert monuments is a rich altar-tomb of alabaster, under the arch between the nave and north transept; it is decorated with elegant Gothic tracery, and figures of ladies holding shields sculptured in bas-relief: on the top are figures of a knight and his lady; he appears bareheaded, in plate armour, with a lion at his feet; the lady in the veiled and reticulated head-dress prevalent in the reign of Henry IV, with angels supporting her pillow, and two little dogs at her feet.

Under an arch in the south transept is another altar-tomb of alabaster, the sides of which are much enriched with figures in bas-relief; upon it lies the effigy of a knight in richly ornamented plate armour, bareheaded, wearing a collar of roses, and having a lion at his feet. Here are also memorials of Alice, wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert, who died in the reign of Edward IV; of Richard Fitzherbert, father of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert the judge; and of John Fitzherbert, who died in 1531, to whom is erected a plain altar-tomb of blue marble, with a brass plate, inscribed—"Hic jacet corpus Johannis Fitzherbert armigeri quondam domini hujus manerii qui obiit . . . Sancti Jacobi Apostoli MCCCCC tricesimo primo cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen;"—and of the abovementioned Sir Anthony, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died 1538, to whom, with his lady, is set apart a gravestone with their effigies on brass plates, where he is represented in a robe, with a roll in his hand; she in a mantle, ornamented with her arms. Excepting a long metrical epitaph in Latin, only the following fragment of the inscription

remains:—" . . . mon benche and sometyme lorde and patron of this towne . . . .

. . . of Richard Coton of Hampstall Rydware."

The whole, however, has been preserved by Le Neve, and is as follows:

"Of youre charitie prey for the soule of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert Knighte one of the Kinges Justices of the Common Benche, and sometyme Lord and Patrone of this towne, and Dorithie his wyfe, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby Knt. and dame Mawde his last wife one of the daughters and heyres of Richard Coton of Hampstall Rydware esquier by which he had five sonnes and five daughters, which Sir Anthony deceased the XXVII of May an° Dni M.CCCCCXXXVIII and the said Mawde.

There is also an incised slab of alabaster, with a figure in a winding-sheet; the inscription is illegible.

The two following epitaphs are stated in Le Neve's collection of epitaphs in the British Museum, to be in Northbury church, co. Derby.

On a tombe in a little chapel on the right hand—

"Mcccc seventy and three
Yeres of oure Lord passed in degree
The body that beried is under this stone
Of Nichol Fitzherbert Lord and Patrone
Of Norbury with Alis the doughter of Henry Bothe
Eight sonnes and five daughters he had in sothe:
Two sonnes and two daughters by Isabel hys wyfe
So seventeen children he had in his lyfe
This church he made of hys own expence
In the joy of heaven be hys recompence
And in moone of November the nineteenth dey
He bequeathed his soule to everlasting joye."

The other is,

"The dart of Death that no man may flee
Nay the common lawe of mertallitie
Hath demanded to be buried here
The body of Rafe Fitzherbert squiere
Patron of this churche and of this towne Lorde
The which deceassed years of oure Lorde
M cccc l xxx iii
Of Marche the second dey thus parted he
With him is laid upon this sepulture
Elisabeth his wyfe begon in sure
Daughter of John Marshall
Esqr Lord of Upton and Sedfall
Seven sonnes and eight daughters they had in fere
In thys life together whilst that they were
Merciful Jesu that pitiest mankinde
In thys blyss graunte them a place to fynde.
Presteo animabus requiem Deus."

NORTON CHURCH

Contains the monuments of William Blyth, who died about the end of the fifteenth century; the father and of the mother of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; also the tomb of their elder brother Richard, with a mutilated inscription.

PARWICH.

Over a window in the north aisle of Parwich church is inserted a coffin-shaped slab, upon which is engraved a cross fleury and sword.

RADBOURNE.

Here is an ancient inscription, commemorative of Peter de la Pole and his wife, it runs as follows:

"Hic jacent Petrus de la Pole: et Elizabeth uxor ejus que Elizabeth obiit quarto die mensis Augusti anno Dom: MCCCCXXXII et qui Petrus obiit . . . .

At the end of the north aisle is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures of angels holding shields; on the slab are engraved the figures of a judge and his lady, under canopies, with an inscription in text-hand, of which the following alone remains:

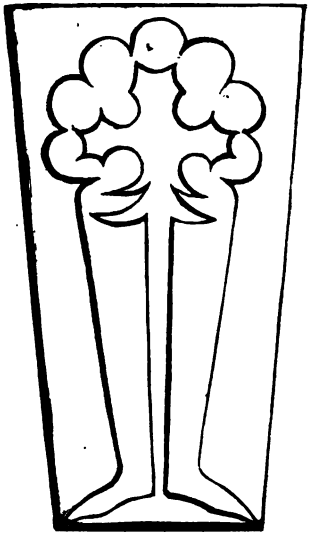
"Hic jacet Radulphus Pole . . . et Johan' uxor . . . ."

This tomb is doubtless to the memory of Ralph Pole, who was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1452.

In the nave is the effigy of one of the same family carved in alabaster; he is represented as clothed in plate armour, with a collar of SS; beneath his head, which is uncovered, is his helmet, with crest and lamberquin. The effigy of the female by his side is habited in a long gown and mantle.

Upon one of the paving-stones of the aisle of this church is sculptured a sepulchral cross of remarkable form, differing from any other example in the county. It is probably not so ancient as those discovered in Bakewell church, but resembles some of them in an important particular, namely, that the design is formed by an assemblage of circles placed in certain positions,

which of course vary in accordance with the pattern of the cross intended to be produced.



REPTON.

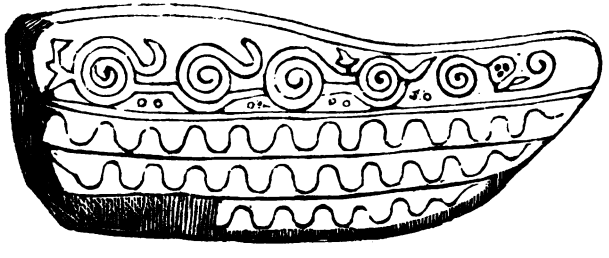
At this place it is supposed the first Christian church in the kingdom of Mercia was erected; and it is certain, that many of its monarchs were here interred.

The greater part of the original building was destroyed by the Danes, who wintered there in 874, at which time Eadburga daughter of Eadulph, king of the East Angles, was abbess of the monastery connected with the church.

The crypt, however, still remains one of the most perfect examples of Saxon architecture extant in the kingdom. There have been three entrances to the crypt, by steps which appear to have communicated with the transepts of the church. It is nearly a square of seventeen feet, the roof being vaulted with circular arches, springing from four spirally wreathed columns, standing upon rudely formed circular bases without mouldings, and surmounted by square capitals of very early style. The vaulting ribs are square, and there is an absence of groining, very uncommon; at the east end of the central division is a broken altar of stone.

Besides the crypt there are other portions of the original building still remaining in various parts of the present edifice; namely, the chancel, and some minor fragments.

Of the illustrious dead, who found a resting-place here, no memorials now exist. Many years ago, a stone was found on the west side of the churchyard, which probably had formed part of a tomb similar to the one at Penrith, now known as the "Giants Grave." This interesting relic was some time since destroyed; it is therefore most fortunate that, connected as it un-



Saxon Sculpture, Repton Church.

doubtedly was with the Mercian princes, an accurate representation of it has been preserved. (Transactions of the British Archæological Association at Winchester, 1845, pp. 451-3.)

About fifty-three years since, a leaden coffin was found east of the church, inscribed "Augustus anima Augustus orbis . . . ." Some other earlier antiquities have been discovered in this neighbourhood, which are described in the section of this work appropriated to Saxon remains.

The only monument about the church of any antiquity is an altar-tomb placed in the crypt. Upon it is the figure of a knight in plate armour, bareheaded, with a lion at his feet.

In 1749, a gravestone was found amongst the ruins of the monastery, with an imperfect inscription in Lombardic characters round the verge, which Dr. Pegge interprets thus: "Radulphum gratum lapis iste tegit humatum."

SAWLEY CHURCH

Contains two ancient monuments of ecclesiastics without inscriptions, and brasses to the memory of Roger Bothe, who

died in 1467, and Catherine his wife, who died in 1466, the parents of Lawrence Bothe, Bishop of Durham in 1457, afterwards Archbishop of York in 1476; and of John Bothe, Archdeacon of Durham, afterwards Bishop of Exeter in 1465.

Roger Bothe is represented in plate armour, with his helmet beneath his head, and a pig under his feet; his wife is clothed in a gown and mantle, and rests her feet upon a griffin; below them is the figure of their son Laurence in an ecclesiastical garb, standing by himself; beneath the effigy of Laurence are figures of the other children, namely, seven sons and ten daughters; all the latter have the reticulated head-dress.

There are monumental brasses for Robert Bothe and his lady; he was the brother of the archbishop, and died in 1478. He is in plate armour, mail gorget, wears a collar of roses, and rests his head upon his helmet, at his feet is a pig; his lady wears the gown and mantle, and stands upon a stag.

The inscription is curious, as showing the consequence attached in those days to having relatives in high situations in the church: ". . . . Roberti Bothe in cancello sepulti frater Magistri Johannis Bothe archdeaconi Dunelm̄, ac Magistri Radulphi Bothe archdeaconi . . . . . et uxor ejus . . . . die mensis februarii anno dm̄ Millmo cccc septuaginto octavo, et p̄dicta Margarita obiit ano dm̄ Millmo cccc . . . ."

Also a memorial to Richard Shylton, merchant of the staple of Calais, 1510.

SCARCLIFFE.

In Scarcliffe church is a monument representing the figure of a lady in a long gown and mantle, with plaited hair, and a rich coronet on her head, which is pillowed upon a lion, while some other animal is placed at her feet. She holds a child on her left arm, whose feet rest upon a foliated crocket. On a long scroll held by the child is the following inscription in Leonine verse, engraved in Lombardic capitals:

" Hic sub humo strata, mulier jacet tumulata
Constans et grata, Constancia jure vocata
C̄u genetrice data, proles requiescit humata.
Quamquam peccata, capita ejus sint cumulata,
Crimine purgata, cum prole Johanne beata.
Vivat prefata, sanctorum sede locata. Amen."

It is most probable that this lady was one of the baronial family of Frecheville, which possessed the manor of Scarcliffe for several generations, till it was forfeited to the crown in 1275, by Adam Frecheville, who had joined the rebellious barons. Concerning this lady, says Lysons, there are some idle traditions, one of which is, that the lady and child, whose effigies here repose, were wandering in the neighbouring woods on a winter's evening, and were saved from perishing there by the sound of the curfew bell, which guided them to Scarcliffe.

SHIRLAND CHURCH.

In the chancel of this church, under a richly-ornamented crocketed arch, with a pinnacle at each side, lies the mutilated figure of a knight in plate armour, richly ornamented with scrolls of foliage; the front of the tomb is covered with shields of arms, amongst which are several of the family of Grey, of Shirland, ancestors of the Lords Grey de Wilton, who possessed the manor of Shirland for several generations; it is probable that this is the monument of Sir Henry Grey, who died in 1396.

There is also a memorial of John Revil, Esq., who died in 1537.

SMISBY CHURCH

Contains an incised alabaster monument to William Kendall, Esq., of the date 1500.

SPONDON CHURCH.

At this church was buried Ralph Bird, of Locko, gentleman, who died in 1526.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE.

At this place lies Katharine, wife of William Francis, Esq.; she died in 1530, and over her is placed an incised slab of alabaster.

STAPENHILL CHURCH.

Here is interred, William Dethic, Esq., who died in 1490. In the chancel is an incised slab to his memory.

STAVELEY.

In the chancel of this church is an ancient gravestone, with a cross fleury and sword engraven upon it.

Here is also a fine brass figure, which has unfortunately been deprived of the head; it represents a figure in plate

Figure in Staveley Church.

armour, over which is worn a surcoat emblazoned with heraldic bearings; the offensive arms are a long sword and dagger, and the figure stands upon a greyhound. Above this effigy is a representation of God the Father, seated upon a throne beneath a Gothic canopy; he holds before him a crucifix proceeding from

a globe; upon the left extremity of the cross is perched a bird, apparently a dove, and intended as an emblem of the Holy Spirit. On two scrolls, proceeding from the head of the man in armour, towards this group, are the following sentences:

"Sca Trinitas unus Deus miserere nobis,"
and
"Deus propicius esto mihi peccatori."

On a riband, encircling the slab in which the above are inlaid, is the following mutilated inscription:

"Orate pro animabus Petri Frecheville . . . . Derbi armigeri qui obiit . . . die mensis . . anno domini Millmo cccc . . et Matildi uxoris ejus quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

On the brass riband, the words of this inscription are divided by figures of animals, fish, vegetables, &c., amongst which appear dragons, a bleeding hart, acorns, &c.

Another monument is enriched with brass figures of Piers Frecheville and his wife, who are kneeling on cushions, facing each other. The male figure is cased in plate armour, has long hair, and wears his spurs; behind him are seven sons, also kneeling. The lady is clothed in a long gown, confined at the waist by an embroidered sash, one end of which hangs down to the ground; she wears the pointed head-dress, and is provided with a lectern, upon which lies an open book. She is followed by seven kneeling daughters. Between the effigies, and rather above them, is a figure of God the Father, seated on a throne; and behind them are their respective armorial bearings.

Beneath is the following old English inscription:

"Here under lyeth the bodyes of Peyres Frecheville and Maude Wortley hys wife, and sometyme squyer unto the noble and excellent Prince King Henry the syxth, and lord and patron to this church, and . . . . benefactor to the sayde church, which Peyres deceassyd the xxv. daye of March, the yere of our Lord Millmo c. et iii (1503) on whose soullys Jhu have mercy. Amen."

Also to John Frecheville, son of Piers, who died in 1509.

STEETLEY.

The desecrated church of Steetley exhibits a very complete specimen of later Saxon style, on a small scale; it is quite entire, except the roof, and has undergone no alteration, except in one of the windows on the south side, which has been enlarged.

It consists of a nave and chancel, each twenty-six feet in length; the east end of the chancel is apsidal or circular, having a vaulted roof. The ribs of the arches, and the capitals of the half pillars from which they spring, are adorned with mouldings, grotesque heads, foliage, and knotwork, &c. A cornice, supported by brackets ornamented with roses, heads, &c., runs round the upper part of the exterior of the building; the circular apsis has also a fascia of foliage running round it, about midway between the ground and the roof, and is further enriched with pilasters in the Saxon style. The arch of the south doorway is circular, and is ornamented with zig-zag mouldings, and heads of monstrous birds or griffins. The shafts of the pillars are covered with foliage, &c., in the style of the south doorway of Ely Cathedral.

STRETTON CHURCH.

In this church are some ancient monuments of ecclesiastics uninscribed, also one to Walter Savage, rector in 1518.

STYDD.

At this place was formerly a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, dedicated to Saint Mary and John the Baptist; a small portion of the chapel wall still remains, together with a font, and a statue of a knight with a long sword; doubtless part of a tomb.

SUDBURY.

In this church are some ancient monuments of the Montgo-

mery family; the most remarkable are two very ancient effigies of females, clothed in flounced drapery, and holding hearts in

Ancient Monument in Sudbury Church.

their hands, which are raised in an attitude of supplication. This church also contains several beautiful monuments of the Vernon family.

SUTTON-IN-SCARSDALE.

Here are memorials of John Foljambe, son and heir apparent of Godfrey Foljambe, the date of whose death is 1499; and of John Leake, Esq., who died in 1505.

SWARKSTONE CHURCH.

Over the door of this church is a tympanum of early sculptured work. In the interior of the church is a gravestone of

alabaster, with the engraved effigies of a man in plate armour, with a greyhound at his feet; and of his lady, with a dog under each foot; and figures of seven sons and seven daughters. Round the verge of the stone is the following inscription:

"John Rolliston, Esquire, sutyme Lord of Swarston, dysseysyd the iij day of Deceber, in ye zere of our Lord the M.cccclxxxii (1482), and Susane his wife, dysseysyd the xxiii of December, the yeare of our Lord M.cccclx & v (1465), on whose soules God have mercy."

TICKNALL.

In the south wall of Ticknall church is an ancient figure of a female beneath a canopy. Also an ancient monument in alabaster, representing a man in plate armour, mail gorget, pointed helmet, armed with sword and dagger, standing upon a long-backed dog. The latter tomb is supposed to have been erected to the memory of one of the Frauncey family, of Foremark.

TIDESWELL CHURCH.

In this church is an inscription to the memory of John Foljambe, son of Thomas Foljambe, said to have been a principal contributor towards the building; he died in 1358.

In the middle of the chancel is an altar-tomb, the sides of which, being open, expose to view the figure of an emaciated corpse lying on a winding-sheet, apparently carved in stone; on the top is a slab of Purbeck marble, inlaid with brass plates, on which are engraved figures of God the Father, and the symbols of the Evangelists, with inscriptions on scrolls. Round the verge is the following lengthy and curious epitaph, in which a few abbreviations are supplied to render it more easily understood:

"Under thys stone lyeth Sampson Meverell, whych was borne in Stone in the feaste of Saynte Michaell the archangel, and there christened by the prior of the same hous; and Sampson (Meverel) of Clifton, esquier; and Margaret, the daughter of Philip Stapley, in the yeare of our Lord MCCCIIIIVIII (XX) (1388),

and so lived under the service of Nicholl Lord Audley and dame Elisabeth his wife, the space of 17 years and more; and after by the assent of John Meverell his fader, he was wedded in Belsor, the King's manor to Isabel, the daughter of the worshipful Knight Sir Roger Leche, the 17th day of Pasche (Easter), and after he came to the service of the noble Lord, John Mountegue Earl of Salisbury, the whych ordeyned the said Sampson to be a capitayne of divers worshipful places in France; and after the death of the said Earl he came to the service of John Duc of Bedford, and so being in his service he was at 11 great batayles in France within the space of two years, and at Saint Luce the said Duc gave him the order of knighthood; after that the said Duc made him knight constable, and by his commandment he kept the constable court of this land till the death of the said Duc; and after that he aboade under the service of John Stafford, Archbyshop of Canterbury, and soe endureing in great worship departed from all worldly service, unto the mercy of our Lord Jesu Christ, the which departed his soule from his body in the feast of Mar . . . . in the yeare of our Lord M.cccc lxii. (1462), and soe his worde may be prouved, that grace paseth cunning. Amen. Devoutly of your charity sayth a paternoster with an ave for Christian soules, and especial for the soule whose bons rest under this stone.

There is another fine monument to Sir Robert Litton and his wife Isabella, of whom there are brass figures; he is represented with long hair, and is clothed in a gown faced with ermine; at his side hangs a pouch; over his head is a small brass scroll with the words "Filius Dei miserere mei" engraven upon it. The lady is represented in a long gown, with cuffs of ermine, and has an embroidered belt round her waist, one end of which hangs down to her feet; above her is a scroll, upon which is engraven "Mater Dei memento mei."

On a brass riband round the verge of a slab of Petworth marble, into which the effigies are inlaid, is the following legend:

"Orate pro animas Roberti Lytton de Lytton et Isabella uxoris suæ qui quidem Robertus obiit sexto die mensis Maii anno $\overline{\text{Dm}}$ Millmo cccclxxxiii (1483) et predicta Isabella obiit xv die Octobris anno $\overline{\text{Dm}}$ Millmo ccccl viii (1458) et pro

aiabus duorum fidelm defunctorum quorum aiabus propitietur Deus."

In this church is a monumental brass, which, though of more modern date than the period so far strictly adhered to in this work, presents so many remarkable features, that it would have been inexcusable to have passed it over in silence.

This is an altar-tomb to the memory of Robert Pursglove, Bishop of Hull, upon which is inlaid his effigy in brass, together with a long metrical epitaph, in itself worthy of being better known to all admirers of old English orthography.

The bishop is represented in all his ecclesiastical robes, with his jewelled mitre on his head, the episcopal ring on his finger, and the pastoral staff or crosier reclining on his left shoulder; under his feet is the following composition engraved on a plate of brass in black letter:

"Under this stone as here doth ly, a corps sometime of fame
In Tiddeswall bred and born truely, Robert Pursglove by name
And then brought up by parents care, at school and learning trad
Till afterwards by uncle dear, to London he was had
Who William Bradshaw hight by name, in Paules which did him place
And there at school did him maintaine till thrice three whole years space
And then into the Abberye, was placed as I wist
In Southwarke calld, where it doth ly, Saint Mary Overis
To Oxford then, who did him send, unto that college right
And then 14 years did him find, which Corpus Christi hyght.
From thence at length, away he went, a clerk of learning great
To Gisburn Abbey straight was sent, and placed in Prior's seat;
Bishop of Hull he was also, archdeacon of Nottingham
Provost of Rotherham college too, of York eak suffragan.
Two gramer schooles he did ordain with land for to endow
One hospital for to maintain twelve impotent and poore.
O Gisburne thou with Tideswall town lament and mourne you maye
For this said Clerk of greate renown, lyeth here compast in claye
Though cruel death hath now down brought, this body which here doth lye
Yet trump of fame, stay can he nought, to sound his prayse on high.

"Qui legis hunc versum crebro reliquum memoreris
Vile cadaver sum tuque cadaver eris."

On a brass riband round the verge of the slab, ornamented at the corners with the figures of an angel, a winged lion, a winged bull, and an eagle, the insignia of the Evangelists:

"Christ is to me as life on earth, and death to me is gaine
Because I trust throw him alone, salvation to obtaine
Soe brittle is the state of man, so soon it dothe decay
Soe all the glory of this worlde, must passe and fade away."

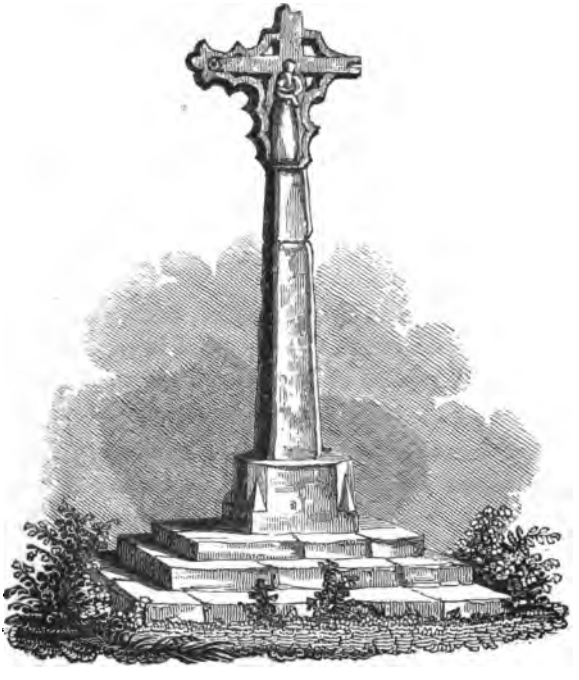
"This Robert Pursglove sometyme Bishoppe of Hull deceased the 2 daye of Maye in the yeare of oure Lorde God, 1579."

WALTON-UPON-TRENT CHURCH.

Here are some ancient tombs of ecclesiastics, among them that of Robert Morley, Rector, without date. The most remarkable of these is a brass, representing a priest, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and in his left holding a chalice with an ornamented foot. This fine specimen appears to have been executed in the early part of the fifteenth century.

WHESTON, NEAR TIDESWELL.

This little place can boast of being in possession of the most elegant wayside cross in the county, which within the present



Wheston Cross.

century has been slightly mutilated. It stands on a base placed at the summit of three steps; the shaft is square, with the corners bevilled off, and the head is tastefully ornamented

with tracery, in the centre of which is a small figure of the Virgin holding the infant Jesus in her arms.

WHITTINGTON.

In the middle of the pavement of the chancel of the church at this place is a very remarkable incised slab of alabaster, representing a priest in his canonicals; with a lesser figure on his left hand, probably intended for an acolyte. The head of the priest rests on a cushion with an embroidered border, to the right of which is a chalice, and on the left an open book. There is a defaced inscription of four lines above the figures, and a shorter one of two lines below them. There is every reason to believe that this slab covers the remains of Roger Criche, Vicar of Whittington, who died in 1414. (See a similar slab in Chesterfield church.)

WHITWELL CHURCH.

There is a gravestone in the chancel to the memory of Radulph Rye, Esq., of magnesian limestone. The inscription round the margin is inlaid with pitch, which has penetrated the stone so much as to form one solid body (very singular).

The inscription runs thus:

"Hic jacet Radulphus Rye, Armiger, Q'dom dns hujus ville et patronus ecclesiæ necnon C—— (that is capitalis) dominus domini vasti de Whytwell et Barleburgh qui obiit anno domini M . . . ccccxx . . . . cujus anime Deus propitietur. Amen."

A shield of armorial bearings: 1st, Quarterly; 1st and 4th, Vernon; 2, Avenal; 3, Durvasal; 2, Camville; 3, Stackpole; 4, Pembrugge; 5, Vernon; 6, Pipe; 7, Culpepper; 8, Bryan; 9, Rye.

WILLESLEY.

In this church is the tomb of Sir John Wylkins, a priest, which presents another example of the incised slabs of alabaster so general in this county, and one for the Abney family, viz.:

"Hic jacet Johes Abney et Maria uxor ejus qui quidem

Johes obiit primo die mensis Septembris anno Dm Milesimo V. quinto (1505)."

WILNE.

In the chancel of Wilne church is a large alabaster gravestone, with engraved effigies of a man in plate armour, bareheaded, and of his wife, who has her hands crossed upon her breast. Round the verge of the slab is the following inscription:

Hic jacent Hugh Willughby de Risley armiger et Isabella uxor ejus filia Gervasii Clifton milit qui obiit XII die mensis Septembri anno Dni Millio CCCCLXXXXI (1491) et Isabella obiit III die mensis Maii anno Dni Millimo CCCCLXXII (1472) quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

Another to Hugh Willoughby, grandson of Hugh, who first settled at Risley, and his wife Anne, with their son. There is a tomb adorned with brass figures of the three above-mentioned individuals. The male figure kneels on a cushion, and is clothed in armour, over which is a tabard embroidered with armorial designs; the son kneels in the rear of his parent, and is clothed in a similar fashion. Opposite to the male kneels the lady in a long gown with ermine cuffs and pointed headdress, behind her are small effigies of four daughters. Between the pair is their coat of arms, surmounted by a helmet and crest, above which is a representation of God the Father, seated upon a throne, holding a crucifix in front of him. Above all the figures is the inscription:

"Under y^e^ tombe lyeth Hewe Willoughbe squier which hath naturall hys lyfe departed the thirde daye of September ano Dm M.D.xiiii (1514) on hys solle Jhu have mercy."

Underneath the effigies is the following:

"Pray for the soules of Hugh Wylloughby of Rysley squier and Anne hys wyffe doughter of Richard Wentworth Esquier, and Thomas Wylloughby son and heire of the saide Hugh Wylloughby."

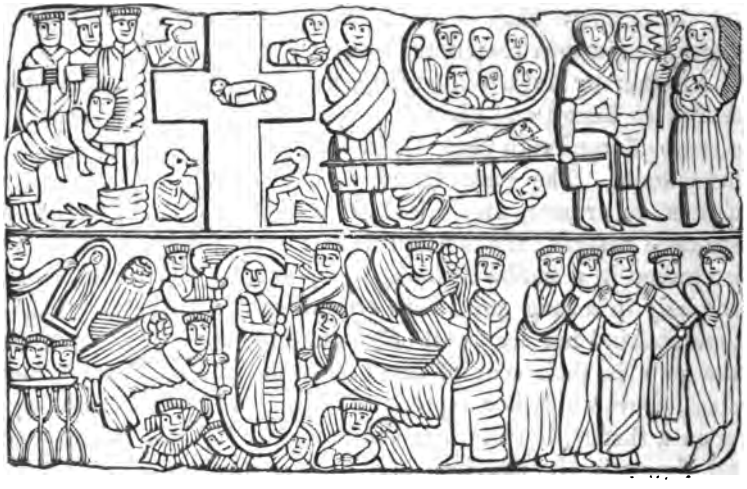
WINGFIELD (NORTH).

In this church are some ancient mutilated statues in armour.

WIRKSWORTH CHURCH

Is built in the cathedral manner, consisting of a nave with north and south aisles, having small transepts attached, and also aisles adjoining the choir.

In the north wall of the chancel is a specimen of rude and ancient sculpture in bas-relief, representing various events in the life of our Saviour, as related in the Gospels. The material is sandstone, and the dimensions are five feet in length by two feet ten inches in width.



Ancient Sculpture in Wirksworth Church.

This relic of primeval piety was found during the repairs in 1820, on removing the pavement in front of the altar railing, it was laid with the sculpture downwards, about two feet from the surface, over a stone-built vault or grave, which contained a perfect human skeleton of large size. It must not be understood to have formed the cover of this vault, as it had another suitable covering quite unconnected with the sculpture. It has doubtless been much longer, as is evident from its broken and mutilated extremities.

The subject is divided into two tiers or compartments by a

line traversing the centre of the stone; and we borrow the following interpretation of the figures from the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1821; premising that we commence at the left hand extremity of the upper row:

"First, there is a representation of Christ washing the disciples' feet, of whom three appear; near the basin lies the towel; secondly, the cross, on which is the lamb, emblematical of our Saviour. The figures above the cross are supposed to be intended for St. John and St. Peter; St. John on the left, from the head leaning towards the cross; that disciple being the beloved one, is always represented reclining on Christ; beneath the cross are two birds, apparently cocks. The third scene represents the entombing of Christ, wherein he is figured lying on a bier, as in the act of being carried by Joseph of Arimathea, and his attendants to the sepulchre.

"The figure beneath, in a recumbent posture, is significant of the victory obtained over Death and the grave by Christ's passion; the foot of the bier seems to retain Satan captive, by being placed through his body, and thus pinning him to the earth. The faces in the centre, over the body of Christ, are intended for the guard placed by the Chief Priest and Pharisees at the sepulchre, to prevent the abduction of the body by the disciples; fourthly, we see the presentation in the temple. The figure with the palm-branch in its hand denotes the Christian's joy at being rescued from sin and misery, by the appearance of Christ upon earth

"The first group of the lower range of figures is intended to show the Nativity. The busts beneath and the person pointing towards the infant signify the wise men from the East. The next group exhibiting the ascension, where our Saviour, bearing the cross, in token of having fulfilled his Father's will, is borne triumphant by angels to his heavenly home.

"The subject of the last division appears to be the return of the disciples to Jerusalem after the ascension."

There is every probability that this sculpture has formed an altar-piece in a church erected soon after the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity; it is of a similar character to the fragment preserved at Bolsover, but appears to be of earlier work. Nothing else very remarkable was discovered in the progress of

the repairs, if we except a few encaustic tiles, some of them bearing armorial devices, apparently productions of the middle of the fourteenth century.

At the east end of the north aisle is a chapel founded by the Vernons. The brass plate in memory of Roger Vernon, a younger son of the Richard Vernon of Haddon, 1468, was on an altar-tomb in this chapel.

In a chapel at the end of the north aisle, which belonged to the Blackwalls of Alton, afterwards to the Gells, is a slab with brass plates for Thomas Blackwall, who died in 1525, and for Maud his wife. The material is of blue marble, inlaid with four large figures, and several groups of small ones, all of brass; the inscription, likewise cut in brass, is as follows:

"Of your charitie pray for the soule of Thomas Blackewall, late of Wyrkesworth, and Maude his wyfe, which Thomas deptyd forthe of thys worlde the xxvii daye of Marche ye yere of or Lord MD XXV on whose soules Jhu have mcy. Amen."

Upon labels:

"O Mater Dei memento mei."
"Jhesu filii Dei miserere mei."
"Jhesu filii David miserere nobis."

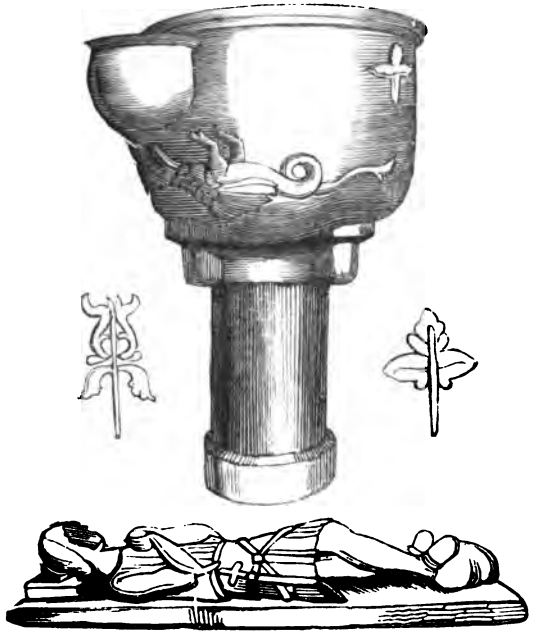
The more ancient burial-place of the Blackwalls was a chapel called the Alton Quire, where lie John Blackwall, 1520, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard B. and wife of . . . . Wigley, who died in 1500. There was also an incised slab of alabaster to the memory of John Ferne and his wife, (1509) with an inscription round the edge, which was broken up in 1820, and made into plaster, and one for B. Lowe of Alderwasley.

YOLGRAVE CHURCH.

In this church are some very elegant capitals of early style, and in a niche is a small statue of rude workmanship, holding in one hand a staff.

But perhaps the object most worthy of notice is a font in red sandstone, of peculiar form, and evidently of Saxon times. It is of hemispherical shape, and is supported on a massy round pillar; from the basin of the font proceeds a smaller

receptacle for water, which is apparently held from below, in the mouth of a dragon with a twisted tail.



Font, and Rossington's Monument in Yolgrave Church.

In the churchyard is a coffin-shaped slab, with a defaced cross fleury upon it, said by tradition to have been found "in situ" covering a stone coffin.

In the interior of the church is a large sandstone effigy of a Crusader with his legs crossed, holding a heart in his hands; he is clothed in drapery, and has a sword buckled round his loins. This figure is said to represent Sir John Rossington.

In the chancel is a beautiful little altar-tomb of alabaster, with figures of angels holding shields of arms round the sides. Upon this tomb lies a man in rich plate armour, the effect of which has in some places been heightened with gilding. He is bareheaded, wears long hair, and rests his head upon a helmet, which is surrounded with his crest, which is a cock, thereby identifying him as one of the Cockayne family, formerly of Harthill. The legs and feet are wanting, but there remains

the lion upon which they rested. The period of this monument is towards the middle of the fifteenth century.

In the north wall of the chancel is a curious alabaster tomb sculptured in high relief; it represents a female holding an infant in her arms, surrounded by children of both sexes; of which there are twenty exclusive of the infant; the boys have pouches attached to their robes. Around the verge of this curious monument is the following inscription: "Hic jacet sub lapide corp. Roberti Gilbert de Yolgrief generosi, et Johæ (Statham) consortis suæ, que Johæ obiit 11° die Novembris ao dm M° cccc lxxxii° (1492) qui quidem Robert clausum a hanc capella fieri fecet in ao . . . et idem Robert obiit.

CONCLUSION.

The writer craves indulgence to say a few words farther at the termination of his task, which has been to him a labour of love and not of interest. An early predilection for archæological pursuits called him forth to many pleasurable excursions, of which the results are chronicled in the preceding pages, accompanied by the individual whose portrait graces page viii; and he can truly say that these journeys in search of the antique have afforded the happiest portion of his career, and that the substance of this book, first noted down as a journal, was enlarged, more by the pleasure of revisiting in fancy the scenes of past enjoyment, and by a wish to communicate any facts that might be made available for the diffusion of antiquarian science, than by any motives of mercenary or ambitious character.

Whether the work be cordially received by the public or not, it is sufficient recompense to the writer to know that the very few friends who have witnessed the progress of these pages, written at a time when reference to more learned works on the subject was out of the question, will judge favorably of the motives which dictated it as well as of the book itself.

YOLGRAVE, *Dec.* 4, 1847.

INDEX.

ERRATUM.—P. 3, *line* 23, *for* Britors, *read* Britons.

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