

X.

PRE-REFORMATION PROCESSIONAL CROSS AT
CHESTERFIELD.

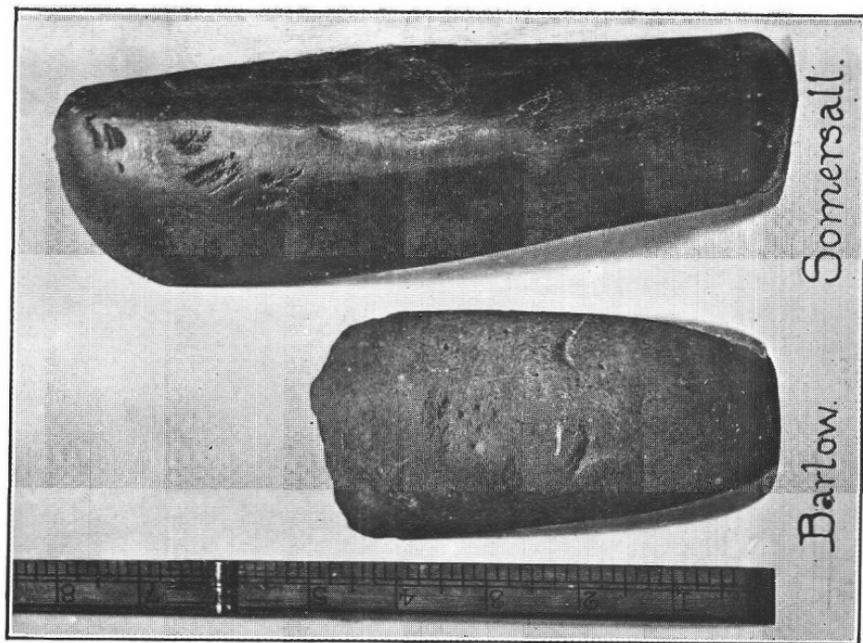
Accompanying this note is an illustration of a cross recently presented to Chesterfield Church by Major Philip Hunloke of Wingerworth Hall. The cross is of latten and before renovation was without the side branches and figures of the Virgin and St. John. The restoration of these features has been made on the authority of an almost identical example from the J. C. Robinson collection, now in the South Kensington Museum. The cross, which has at the four extremities plaques bearing the symbols of the Evangelists, probably dates from about the year 1500. It was found at Wingerworth Hall and it is reasonable to suppose that it was taken from Wingerworth Church, an ancient chapelry of Chesterfield at the time of the Reformation and thus escaped destruction. The Hunlokes were long notorious for their adherence to the un-reformed faith and suffered considerably in consequence and it would be natural for them to find a hiding-place for the cross in those troublous times. A short account of the Cross appeared in the *Architectural Review*, No. 322, Sep., 1923.

H. Ryde.

XI.

SEPULCHRAL CAVE AT TRAY CLIFF NEAR CASTLETON.

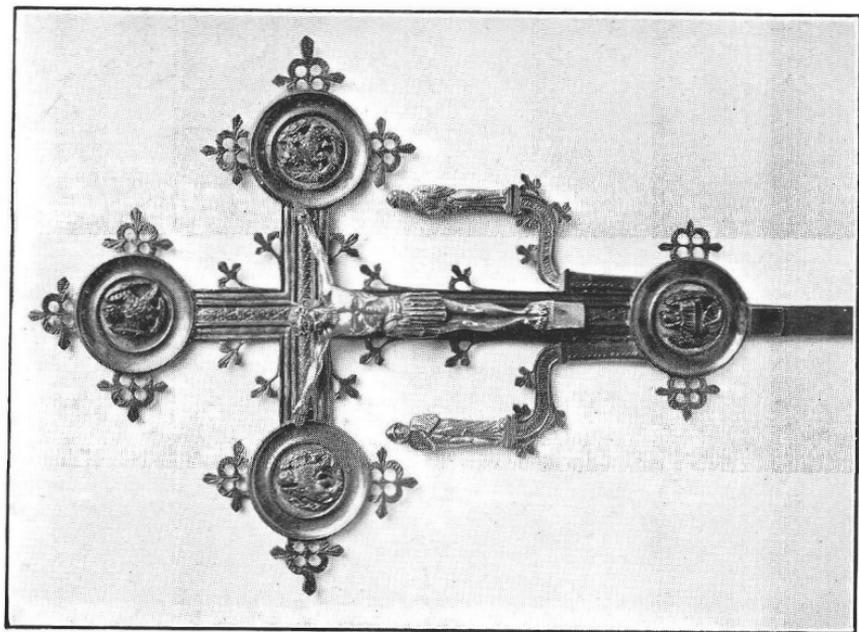
The discovery in 1921 of human remains below Tray Cliff, one mile to the west of Castleton led to a careful examination of the site by Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong and Dr. R. V. Favell of Sheffield. The results of their researches have been published in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (Vol. liii, p. 123, 1923). It was found that the site of the discovery had been a cave, the roof of which had collapsed through the action of water.



Somersall.

Barlow.

CELTS (from the neighbourhood of Chesterfield).



THE CHESTERFIELD CROSS.

No traces of regular habitation were met with, and the only finds, in addition to the bones of men and animals seem to have been a pick made from a red-deer antler and a small polished and re-chipped celt of greenish volcanic rock. This is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch extreme thickness. It is probably part of a broken polished axe originally of pointed oval section, which has been re-chipped and partially repolished at each side, to produce a tapering form with flattened butt, as though for insertion in a socket. The blade is segmental and polished to a fine edge. It is apparently "Neolithic," but not sufficiently characteristic to be datable.

Dr. Alex Low of Aberdeen University adds a description of the only human skull which was recovered, the bones which had previously been dispersed, however, point to there having been certainly three and possibly four interments in the Cave. The skull described belongs to a youth from 14 to 17 years of age and Dr. Low concludes "one is hardly justified in drawing any very definite conclusions from a single skull, and that immature, but the high, short, broad type of skull presents features characteristic of the Bronze Age race."

XII.

CLAY "CROSS."

The writer, having been fortunate enough to discover the remains of the Cross which gives its name to the village, submits the following particulars. The portion recovered consists of the base, with mortice-hole in the upper surface in which the shaft was fixed. The earliest definite information we have of this stone's history records its lying detached on an open space known as the "Buck Hillock." Thence it was probably removed when the "King's Head" and adjacent premises were erected, and we next hear of it at the back-entrance of the "Dusty Miller" on the opposite side of the road. From that