

possession of Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, of Sheffield. It is a winged palstave of an early pattern well developed as regards shape, stop-ridge and general proportions, but without the small side-loop which is characteristic of the type when fully developed. It is 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is sharp and well preserved. The width across the wings at the side is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and between the flanges three-quarters of an inch. In many respects it resembles a palstave found a few years ago upon Beeley Moor and now in the collection of Mr. Storrs Fox at Bakewell.

A. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.I., F.S.A. Scot.

(*Transactions of the Hunter Archæological Soc.* vol. ii, pt. 3, p. 246). This Society has kindly allowed the use of the illustration.

III.

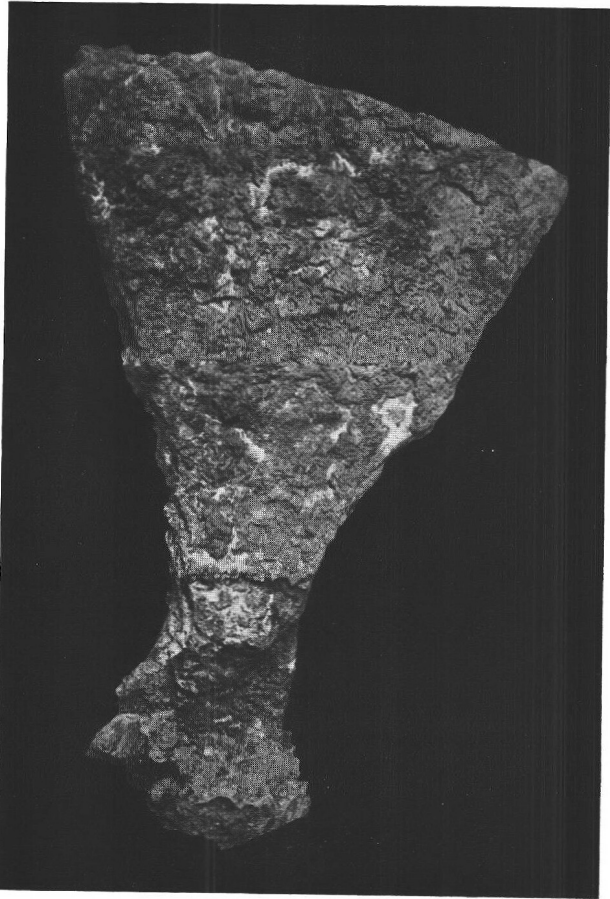
TWO CELTS FROM BARLOW AND SOMERSALL.

In the autumn of 1922 a Neolithic Stone Axe was found at Barlow near Chesterfield, in the orchard attached to the Vicarage. It was discovered just below the surface of the ground which does not seem to have been disturbed for a long time. It is of hard material, granitic in texture, and worked to a smooth surface, its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its greatest width $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and weighs $13\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. Its surface has weathered to a pale greyish brown shade, no doubt by oxidization, but when chipped shows green.

A similar but larger stone axe was found some years ago on Mr. Mottram's farm at Somersall, about four miles to the south of Barlow, but this find does not appear to have been locally recorded. This Somersall Celt is a more shapely example and weighs $26\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. The stone from which it was worked is of a marked green tint, very hard and when chipped has flaked in like manner to flint. Of volcanic origin and foreign to this locality, it emits a metallic ringing sound when struck. Its composition



A BRONZE PALSTAVE FROM GRINDLEFORD.



A VIKING-AXE FROM REPTON.

seems to consist of augite, hornblende, olivine and silica. Its form is remarkable, being of the type known as "thin-butted" the narrow end ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide) tapering so as to form a second sharp cutting-edge. The sides are convex, or slightly oval in shape, and the one side has a more pronounced bulge than the other, where the extreme thickness is nearly an inch and a half, its contour being something after the shape of a cricket-bat. Where the sides meet, the edges have been chamfered off by grinding. Each end has been worked to a fine cutting-edge and the whole polished.

This particular type of celt is assigned to the period which may be described as about the end of the middle-Neolithic, and not later than *circa* 3000 B.C. Whether these "green-stones" were carried here by the glacial-drift, traces of which are found in Derbyshire, or whether they were imported for the purpose of weapon-craft is difficult to say; but they appear to have been held in high estimation by our Stone-age predecessors. Since Britain was at that period a part of the Continent of Europe, the latter supposition is by no means improbable. British jet has been found in very early graves in Spain, whilst in some of the oldest British graves have been found beads of that peculiar blue-colour now identified as ancient Egyptian.

H. Ryde.

IV.

REPTON PRIORY.

The following points have been brought to light since the appearance of Dr. Hamilton Thompson's article in the *Journal* for 1923.

In clearing space for an oak staircase to the top gallery of the west wing, it was found that the Prior's Chamber had originally a barrel vault like that of the outer slype immediately below it. This vault was destroyed when