

Office had the matter in hand, and that instructions had been given for the cross to be restored. We have pleasure in recording that the work has now been completed. Whibbersley Cross is on Leash Fen near the junction of Baslow, Brampton and Barlow parishes, not far from the top of Pudding-Pie Hill above Old Brampton.

W. J.

XXI.

ROMAN REMAINS AT LITTLE CHESTER.

Few vestiges of the Roman fort at Little Chester are now to be seen and it was in 1721 that the well-known antiquary Dr. Stukeley wrote his account and gave a plan of this ancient fortification. He traced the wall all round, he says, and gives the size of the fort as five hundred by six hundred feet or nearly seven acres.

Professor Haverfield and Mr. John Ward went carefully into the question and agree that Stukeley's plan shows fairly accurately the position and size of this fort. It is remarkable that since 1721 little in the way of Roman building has been found at Little Chester, perhaps because so large a portion of the site has been and is encumbered with farm-houses and cottages, several of which date from the 17th century. The lower portions of the walling of the cellars of what is known as the Manor House are almost certainly of Roman date.

Also, when the Great Northern Railway bridges and the modern cottages in Old Chester Road and City Road were built, it is certain that Roman walls, floors, pottery etc., were discovered but unfortunately these finds do not seem to have been properly recorded.

During the erection of a new sports pavilion on the Derby School playing-field in September, 1924, the foundation work of which was being carried out under the superintendence of the Borough Surveyor, further

discoveries of Roman walling and other building materials were made. The new site chosen for the Pavilion is about 150 yards, slightly west of south, from the assumed position of the south gate of the fort and consequently well outside the walls of the encampment.

Immediately the excavations for the new building were commenced it was observed by the Corporation officials superintending the work that the digging was in "made" ground and a number of fragments of thin bricks and tiles were discovered. These bricks varied from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness and several were of larger size than 9 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it was at once suspected that Roman work was close at hand. During the following two days the foundation of a stone wall 35 feet long and 3 feet in thickness, as well as a cross wall with Roman bonding-brick in situ and a concrete floor were exposed. A careful examination of the excavated material brought to light innumerable fragments of bricks, roofing tiles (tegulae), hypocaust tiles of the flanged type with combings in many patterns, scratched on the back to provide a 'key' for the mortar, fragments of pottery both Samian and Upchurch ware and small pieces of wall plaster, coloured red, black and yellow in the typical Roman manner.

Excavations were carried on for several days sufficient to establish the fact that what had been found were the remains of a Roman building. The weather turning wet, further excavations became impossible for the time being, a new position was chosen for the pavilion and the site was left for further examination during the following summer.

It has been pointed out by Professor Haverfield that the baths attached to Roman forts are invariably outside the walls. It is early to make any attempt, without further excavation, to postulate what type of building has been found but the large number of fragments of hypocaust

tiles, together with certain peculiarities connected with the concrete floor that has been found, suggest that here may have been discovered the remains of the baths attached to the Roman fort at Little Chester.

C. B. Sherwin.

XXII.

ECKINGTON.

Mr. T. Walter Hall of Sheffield has recently published a volume dealing with the records of Worsborough, Eckington and Sheffield. Part II., largely compiled from materials amongst the Fairbank papers, includes a Parliamentary survey of Eckintgon, (1650) and part of the Court Roll of the manor (1713-1736). The history of this manor is of considerable interest and can be traced back to the time of Wulfric Spot, a century before the Norman Conquest.

XXIII.

A FIGURE OF ST. JOHN OF BRIDLINGTON IN MORLEY CHURCH.

In the south wall of Morley Church, and at the east end, lighting the present vestry, is a square headed, three light window filled with fifteenth century glass. The lights are occupied as follows:—the left or eastern light has a figure with an inscription for St. Roger; in the centre are the four Evangelists writing on scrolls at desks, with their emblematic beasts in attendance; in the western light are St. William of York and St. John of Bridlington, who occupies the extreme right side of the window. The label containing his name—‘ ‘Scs. Joh'es p'or Bridli'tone ’—is divided by his nimbus. The upper part of the window is filled with fine and elaborate canopies with crocketed pinnacles, and the glass in the tracery above shows the Arms of Stathum, Morley and Okeover.