

The name of this lichen, coming as it does from the Old Irish or the Gaelic is a great linguistic curiosity in Derbyshire, where there are no "Celtic" village names.

S.O.A.

VII.

MOTHER GRUNDY'S PARLOUR.

Reference has already been made to the first two reports of the Research Committee for the Archæological Exploration of Derbyshire Caves, (Royal Anthropological Institute and British Association.),¹ which deal with the Traycliff and Harborough Caves. The third report,² by Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, describes the excavations conducted by himself and Mr. G. A. Garfitt at Mother Grundy's Parlour, Creswell Crags, in 1924. The work on this site is only in its preliminary stages but sufficient has been revealed to indicate the importance of Creswell in the study of the history of man. Between 1874 and 1879 the caves were examined by Sir William Boyd Dawkins and the Rev. J. M. Mello, and in the early numbers of the *Journal* there appeared some account of the result of their labours.³ This is not the place to do more than call the attention of our readers to Mr. Armstrong's report, which includes numerous illustrations of the more important finds. The objects which undoubtedly make the strongest appeal to popular interest are the engravings on bone, three of which, the heads of a bear, a reindeer and a rhinoceros are shown in the report. Mr. Armstrong concludes his report with a consideration of the probable date of the occupation of the site. He is of opinion that, while the whole basis of the culture is late Aurinacian, it cannot be denied that there are remains of a culture at Creswell

¹ *Derb. Arch. Journal*, n.s. i, 124 and 245.

² *Journal of the Roy. Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. LV, Jan.-June, 1925.

³ *Derb. Arch. Journal*, i, 15. 'Palæolithic Man at Creswell'; do. vii, 92, "The Mammoth at Creswell"; see also iv, 161, "Pleistocene Deposits of Derbyshire."

which is contemporary with that at La Madeleine in France. The Magdalenian occupation here, however, was periodic and not constant, and probably we owe the presence of man here to hunting-expeditions engaged in by men settled considerably further south. He concludes

“ I suggest that the Mother Grundy’s Parlour site is Magdalenian in age, Aurignacian in technique, and that it demonstrates a development of upper Palaeolithic culture in England, possibly a local development, which, whether we term it “ Developed Aurignacian ” or “ Provincial Magdalenian, ” may, as further evidence accumulates, prove to be typical of the country as a whole.”

VIII.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY.

“ 1627. The names of ye myners w’ch were chosen (att Bakewell ye xvijth day of September) to attende ye Lorde of Devonshyre and other his Ma’es Com’ers uppon ye demande of p’empcon and all oare at a rate certaine.

John Townend	}	Chosen for ye generallitye of ye kings feilde In ye high Peak.
John frithe		
Thurstan Dale		
Roger Wibbersley		
Richard Semor	}	For all ye myn’rs in Works- worth wapentacke.
Willm. Hopkinson		
Thos. Hardinge		
George Addam		
Thos. Barker	}	For ye gen’alitie of Ashford Lo’pp.
Rob’t’e Whyte		
John Whyte		..For Midleton and Eyam
Roger Tasker		..For Tidswall myn’rs,
Richard Newton		for ye generalitie of all the myners in Bakewell Lo’pp.

The substance of their answers (whereto they all subscribed att Chatsworthe uppon ye 25th of September 1627) though ye forme was altered by ye com’issioners.