

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.

They say That ye kinge shall have ye buyinge of the oare in his own owne feild before all other geveing soe muche as itt may be sould for unto another soe as ye myners bargaines and debts be firste paide and that this their answeere is accordinge to ye custome w'ch apeareth by an Inquisicon taken in ye xvjth year of Edwarde ye firste and that ye Lords have ye lyke p'empcon in their owne feilde geveing as another will.

That when ye said Inquisicon was taken and founde by oathe of twelve men All that could be done for ye Kings benefitt w'thout p'iudice to ye myners was onely ye p'empcon as aforesaid geveinge as another will upon veive of ye oare according to ye severall differences and values otherwayes anie burners may buy itt and for that lib'tie wee conceive ye buyers pay cope to the Kinge. The reasons ye myners use to maintaine this custome—

1. CONSIDERINGE ye qualitie and condicon of ye myners whoe for ye moste p'te are poore men and muste be supplied with money beforehand for ye maintaing of themselues and families and for ye necessaries of their worke by suche oare buyers as beste knowe their honestye and credit w'ch buyers lykewyse for ye most p'te haue their moneys beforehand from suche merchants as beste knowe their abilities; w'ch supplies cannot be expected from strangers and unless ye poore myners in tyme of their dead workes be soe releived and great store of money soe disbursed and adventured there wilbe small p'fitts by their labours eyther to ye Kinge ye Lords ye buyers or themselues.

2. CONSIDERINGE ye qualitie of ye oare That all oares cannott be dressed and cleansed alyke w'thout greate coste before itt be melted neyther doe all oares beinge equally dressed yeild an equall proporcon in lead by reason whereof ye pryces many tymes differ a thirde or fourthe p'te There beinge manie severall kindes of oares vizt. bing oare brooke oare caued oare

smitham oare and hillocke oare all these beinge of severall values and natures nay eache of them in their severall kindes are sometymes better and sometymes worse So that yf there should be appoynted severall rates there muste be greate confusion in Judgeinge and discerninge their severall values and therefore impossible w'thou'tt greate inconveynience to agree to one constant rate for all oare.

3. CONSIDERINGE That ye mynes nowe used are auntiente and muche wasted That moste of ye beste veynes of oare are wrought to ye water or upon a deep feilde att a greater chardge than in tymes paste and still growe more and more chardgeable That two or three myners have gott oare in a grove where itt will nott nowe be gott w'th 7, 8 or ten uppon a deep feilde, soe that they are nott able to follow their works now unles ye price of oare encrease as ye mynes decay or growe more chardgeable neyther can ye myners lyve thereon hereafter yf the prices be made constante att ye rates that nowe they are In that they muste be glad to gleane after the oulde mans harveste w'th pypes and other Ingens where both horses and more men shalbe used to their far greater chardge And therefore they Joyntly denye to agree to a certaine rate or rates referinge themselves to ye custome and Quo warranto of ye mynes desyringe their custome may stande w'thou'tt alteracon, signifyinge That his ma'tye and his officers nowe have above 2 xlvis outt of every fother of lead for lott cope and custome besydes other benefitts by his mynes as meere dishes halfe meeres and primgapps. ffinis.

M'rdm: That whereas in every newfeild the kings ma'tye is to have ye thirde meyre nexte ye finder That the Barmaister usually takes att ye end of eyther of ye finder meyses halfe a meyre wherefore the kings third meyses are called halfe as aboves'd,

That ye com'issioners abovesaid after yey had putt this answere into better forme delivered a true coppye of it verbatim into ye hands of Mr. Richarde Greaves wheareunto all ye above said myners lykewyse subscribed where coppies may be had thereof for better satisfacon heerein, Juste agreeable w'th ye answere retorned into ye Escheq'r by vertue of a comission forth of ye saide Courte."

It is interesting in view of the difficulties which the country has had to face in the present year, to note that the mining industry in Derbyshire was not without its difficulties almost exactly three hundred years ago.

IX.

WILLINGTON CHURCH RESTORATION.

This small but interesting church has recently undergone a thorough restoration. It is exactly a century since the last structural alteration took place when the tower and north transept were built in 1824. The only important alteration to the structure at the restoration of 1924 has been the erection of a south porch, and the opening of the original south door which had been blocked since 1825. During the opening of this doorway, which is of late twelfth or early thirteenth century date, a large slab was uncovered about two feet below the surface. Unfortunately it was broken across in two places in course of removal. It proved to be a large sepulchral slab, dating probably from the very early years of the fourteenth century. The material is a yellow sandstone, somewhat soft. As a considerable part of the middle of the upper side has been worn away to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, there can be no doubt that it has served as a door-step at the entrance to the church for a considerable period. It is seven feet long, and 1 foot 8 inches wide at the head, tapering to 1 foot 2 inches at the foot. The slab is seven inches in thickness. There is a chamfered