

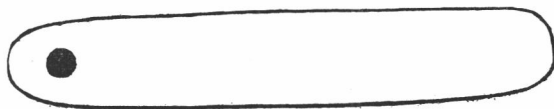
has built them up into a complete beaker with very great skill and patience. In this restoration there are necessarily many blank spaces which have been filled in. But the accompanying illustration gives some idea of the original scheme of ornamentation. The short oblique lines near the top and the vertical ones near the base of the rim are deeply incised. All the remaining ones—and that includes all the horizontal lines encircling the vessel as well as those forming a trellis-pattern—may have been made by pressing cord on the soft clay. The regularity of the pit-marks favours this view. On the other hand, each pit is so deep and so sharp in outline that it seems more reasonable to suppose that these lines were first marked out with a sharp implement, and then very carefully and regularly pricked with a sharp punch.

The beaker is 7.6 ins. high. The diameter at the lip is 5.0 ins., at the waist 4.5 ins., at the bowl 5.0 ins., and at the base 3.0 ins. It has been presented to the Derby Museum.

W. Storrs Fox.

XII.

BRONZE AGE WHETSTONE.



WHETSTONE, HUNGRY BENTLEY.

About ten years ago a small whetstone, perforated at one end, was found in a gravel-pit of Glacial Drift at Hungry Bentley, Alkington, near Ashbourne. Its length is 2.85 ins. At the perforated end its width is .4 in., and at the butt end .5 in. It varies slightly in thickness, increasing from .25 in. at the perforation to .35 in. in the middle, and then decreasing to .3 in. at the butt. The perforation is .15 in diameter. Mr. Reginald Smith, of

the British Museum, expressed the opinion that the whetstone probably had been used as a razor-strop in the late Bronze Age. It was in the possession of Mr. S. T. Nash of Cubley near Derby, from the time that it was found till October, 1926, when he gave it to me.

W. Storrs Fox.

XIII.

“The See of Derby: being a Souvenir of its Foundation,”—edited by Canon A. W. F. Blunt, Vicar of St. Werburgh’s, Derby, and Rural Dean of Derby.

This little book issued by authority of the Diocesan Committee under the able editorship of Canon Blunt ought to find a place on the shelves of every lover of Derbyshire’s ecclesiastical history. For, though its interest is not mainly archaeological, it is in the light of her past history that the contributors to its pages celebrate the recent achievement and greet the unknown future of the Church in Derbyshire. Three articles in particular should interest the readers of this Journal. The arms of the new see (“*purpure a cross of St. Chad, in chief three fountains,*”) are briefly described and discussed by the Rev. H. Lawrance, who claims that they aptly record the ecclesiastical history of the county; and if the new coat wins his approval we may be sure that it is heraldically all that it should be! In “*Habemus Pontificem*” Canon Scott Moncrieff gives a clear and concise sketch of the history of diocesan organisation in the Midlands, from the days of Diuma the first bishop of Mercia down to Edmund Derby. Finally in a long article, occupying more than half the book, Mr. Thomas L. Tudor, author of “*The High Peak to Sherwood,*” discusses “*Churches and Christian Origins in the See of Derby.*” The writer of this note is unfortunately ill-equipped for the task of coping with the wealth of interesting material that Mr. Tudor has brought together, but he would like to thank him for his