

observation for about a quarter of an hour; at the end of that time one turned into the eye of the wind and sailed to the S.E. (towards Derby) whilst the other kept on its N.W. course (towards the Peak) and both were lost to view. The white ruff round the neck and the white bare head were clearly seen in the case of one of the birds and even at a great height were easily detected when they caught the sunlight. The colour of the birds was a dirty brown. . . . ."

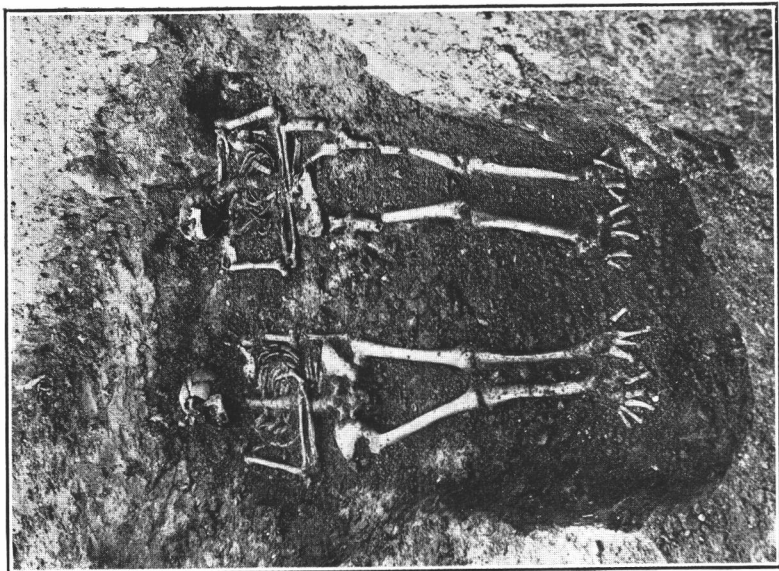
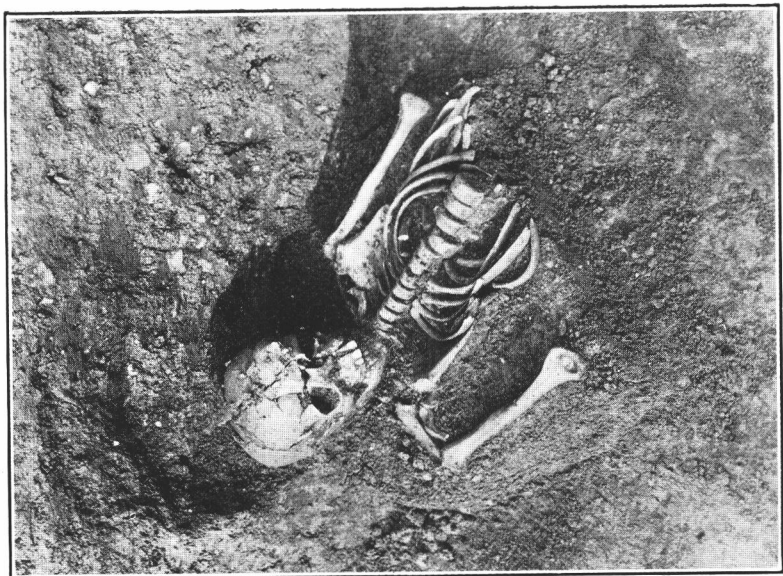
Dr. Hubert H. Hollick independently confirmed this, adding that he "had previous experience of vultures in S. Africa. . . . . Roughly they seemed to be six or seven feet across the wings." Seeing that there are two previous records only of the occurrence of this bird in the British Isles, its appearance in Derbyshire seems worthy of notice in the pages of this Journal. A Griffon Vulture was reported to have been seen in Cork Harbour in 1843, and according to the late Howard Saunders one was seen soaring round near Southampton Water a few years before he published his *Manual of British Birds* in 1889.

W.H.W.

## XV.

### HUMAN REMAINS, LITTLE CHESTER.

In the course of the excavations on the site of the Roman Camp at Little Chester last year, five human skeletons were discovered. They lay about 2 ft. 6 ins. below the present surface of the ground inside the camp and close to the west wall. All showed signs of regular burial and all were placed with the feet to the east. Three were men, one a woman and one a child of six. Sir Arthur Keith, President of the British Association to whom the skulls were submitted, had no hesitation in deciding that the interments were of post-Roman date, but he was not of the opinion that they were later than the thirteenth century. The presence of a number of skeletons



HUMAN REMAINS, LITTLE CHESTER.

of different ages and sexes, carefully and regularly buried, indicates the presence of a cemetery on the site and it may be safely assumed that the burials took place after the introduction of Christianity into the district—possibly before the Norman Conquest. In any case it is quite certain that there is no connection between them and the Roman occupation of Little Chester.

C. A. Clews.

### XVI.

The publication of Mr. Mill Stephenson's valuable *List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles* reveals the fact that though Derbyshire does not possess a single military brass of early date,<sup>1</sup> the county is particularly rich in those belonging to the later periods. Between 1450 and 1570, which is roughly the time covered by the two last articles on military effigies in this Journal, there are no less than eighteen figures. It is unnecessary here to particularize the details of equipment, in which there is generally speaking less variety than is the case with effigies in stone. The purpose of this note is to call attention to the prevalence of the tabard on brasses during the sixteenth century. Though we possess but one effigy in stone (Bakewell) representing this garment, all the brasses in the county between 1500 and 1570, with one exception, show it. So the only sixteenth century figures without the tabard are Ashover (1507) and Edensor (1570)—the last an exceptional memorial in more ways than one. The following is Mr. Stephenson's list, the date in each case being approximately the year in which the memorial was set up:—

- |                |              |       |
|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. Morley.     | John Stathum | 1454. |
| 2. Hathersage. | Robert Eyre. | 1463. |
| 3. Sawley.     | Roger Bothe. | 1467. |

(1) "The br. to John Foljambe, esq., 1358, in arm., was renewed in 1875 by C. G. S. Foljambe." (Tideswell).