

## Miscellanea.

By Rev. C. KERRY.

### Wayside Interments.



FOR some particular crimes offenders were denied the right of interment in consecrated ground—suicides especially—all such having excommunicated themselves by their own wicked act, and by the ecclesiastical laws such persons were not permitted to have the rites of Christian burial performed over them. (*See the present rubric before the Burial office.*) In cases of this kind the bodies of the unfortunate persons were usually interred at or near the intersection of two roads, or at a “three lane ends,” probably as setting forth the symbolical cross and the Blessed Trinity, and so in some degree considered sacred. There are, without doubt, numbers of these interments in the county, a few of which only are here recorded. It would be desirable if a more perfect list could be compiled.

The oldest book of churchwardens’ accounts belonging to Morton, now in a very tattered condition, has a few interesting entries touching this subject. The first occurs in 1635:—“Itē given to two men for to watch the churchyard one night because it was supposed they would have brought Thomas Wright to have been buried there. 1s. od.”

Again, in 1637. “Itē given for watchinge the Churchyard the 10th of May when Parsons wife of Morwood had like to have been buried there. 1s. 8d.”

Fearing in the meantime that the interment party had evaded them and deposited the body in the precincts of the old Trinity Chapel, Brackenfield, then an outlying chapel attached to Morton, the churchwardens proceeded further: "Itē given to Thomas Clarke ffor to search whether P'son's wife of Morewood was buried in the chappell yard. 8d."

#### TIBSHELF.

The "PACKMAN'S GRAVE," in the parish of Tibshelf, is the name given to a mound of earth in the north-east angle at the crossing of the Tibshelf and Alfreton road, and the lane leading from Doe Hill to Blackwell. At the north end of the mound are two stones once forming a square pillar, formerly bearing the initials of the deceased. One old person said she had heard the name was Hopkinson. Others say it was the grave of a packman, who was murdered there by four men (who probably buried him), but that the remains were subsequently removed. None of the reports agree in detail, a circumstance which proves the antiquity of the interment.

#### WEST HALLAM.

The following entry occurs in the Register of West Hallam:—  
"1698 April 13th Katharine, the wife of Thomas Smith als Cutler was found *felo de se* by y<sup>e</sup> coronor's Inquest & interred in y<sup>e</sup> crosse ways near y<sup>e</sup> windmill\* on y<sup>e</sup> same day."

The body of this poor woman was discovered between fifty and sixty years ago during some improvements in the highway. Kate Cutler, tradition says, drowned herself in "Holbrook's Pool," somewhere in the vicinity. The gravestone bearing her name was taken by one Isaac Warren and used for a mantel-piece. The bones were taken to Mr. Robert Boden, surgeon, at Smalley.

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\* One of the timbers of the upper wooden structure on the left of the entrance within has the date "1595" formed with the heads of nails securely driven into the oak. The mill was standing, though somewhat the worse for wear, about three years ago, and it may be still.

## BRACKENFIELD.

At the junction of the roads leading from Knot Cross and from Tansley to Brackenfield, is a spot called Mather's Grave, where a poor fellow of this name was buried about the year 1716. He committed suicide in an old barn not far from Brackenfield Green. From various entries in the Morton registers, it may be concluded that owing to the cloud which hung over him on account of the birth of an illegitimate daughter, who was burdensome to the ratepayers, he terminated his existence. Tradition relates that he was drawn to his grave by two bullocks, and on the way to his resting-place a raven ominously settled on the body, when the oxen came to a stand. Some years ago, at the widening of the highway, the body was found and re-interred beneath the wall bounding the cottage garden close by. A large stone is inserted in the wall with the initials "S. M." (Samuel Mather), to which a spurious date has been recently added.

## CHESTERFIELD.

At the junction of the road from Tapton Grove with the highway from Chesterfield to Staveley a suicide was interred many years ago.

## NOTTS.

There is a wayside grave at the junction of three roads between Winkbourn and Hockerton, a few miles north-east of Southwell. The story connected with this interment is a sad one. A poor young packman accustomed to travel through that neighbourhood was waylaid by one Standley, the son of a gamekeeper to "Squire" Pegg, of Winkbourn, and was struck down by a blow on his head with a spade. The villain then interred the youth in a wood close by, and no more was heard of the packman for some time afterwards. Suspicion, however, was aroused by the sale of some cloth by Standley, and the body was shortly afterwards found by the father of the poor fellow, to whom the exact spot where his boy was buried was revealed in a remarkable dream.

Standley was arrested, confessed his guilt, and was condemned, but hung himself in his cell before the day of execution. His body was brought to the three lane ends above mentioned, and interred with the usual barbarous ceremony.

(*Teste Mr. Rob Handley, July 21st, 1887*)

### Isolated Interments.

Newton Old Hall stands about midway between Tibshelf and Blackwell. It is now in a state of great decay, and has been converted into a farmhouse and cottages. It was clearly erected during the reign of James I., and is constructed of the perishable free stone of the district. The numerous small windows have single mullions, and are capped with hollowed labels. The front of the house is approached through two small yards, in the first or outer of which lie three gravestones in the north-east corner side by side. The one in the centre is thus inscribed: "Here lie interred the remains of William Downing, who died at Blackwell, February 27, 1857, aged 77 years. He was the owner of this hall, and it was his expressed wish to be here interred."

The stone on the north side of it has the following: "Martha, wife of William Downing, died at Newton Hall, June 23, 1832, aged 56 years."

The stone on the south side has: "To the memory of Anne, sister of Martha Downing, who died at Blackwell, June 23, 1855, aged 84 years."

(Visited June 4th, 1890.—ED.)

### KIRK HALLAM.

The Nonconformists had once a burial place in the vicinity of Kirk Hallam, but the ground has been under cultivation for many years.



## SHIRLAND.

**Quaker Cemetery at Toad Hole Furnace.**

This spot lies about midway between the Peacock Hotel and Hall Field Gate, and so snugly sequestered is it, that, unless pointed out, but few travellers would discover its situation, the meeting house being quite at one with an adjoining cottage and contiguous buildings. No memorials mark the humble grave mounds, and the Cemetery would not be recognized *as such* by a casual visitor. No register is kept, and a few loose certificates in custody of the chapel keeper are the only memoranda of the departed members interred in the little grass plot close by. As there were only sixteen of these at the time of my visit, the readers of the Journal will pardon the Editor for preserving their names in a more permanent manner.

Mary Brandreth, aged 80 or more, June 1, 1862.

Samuel Bramley, 2 Dec., 1866.

Samuel Bramley, 17 May, 1869, the father of Peter Bramley.

Isaac Sargent, 3 May, 1871, aged 92 years.

Margaret Kelsall, 3 January, 1872, aged about 60.

Sarah Bramley, wife of Samuel, 23 August, 1877, aged 82.

Ann Bramley, daughter-in-law of Sarah and Samuel, the wife of Peter, 18th November, 1877.

Hope Roots, 8 December, 1877.

John Helmsley, 20 Dec., 1879, aged about 80.

Jane Sargent (sister to Isaac), 29 August, 1882.

John Sargent (son of Isaac), 29 Dec., 1883.

Anders Evertsen (from Norway), 21 May, 1883.

Peter Sadler Wake, 30 June, 1883.

Thomas Drury, of Fritchley, 21 August, 1884.

Ann Wake, 5 July, 1884.

Ann Brown, aged 92 (date ?)

(As these are merely certificates of registration of death by the district registrar, it is probable the interment in each case took place a day or two after the date on the certificate.)

On the lintel of the meeting house door is engraven "Matthew Hopkinson, 1745." He is said to have been the owner of Ufton Fields in Oakerthorpe. The place is very cheerless within. There is an upper chamber for the female members. Meetings are held once a quarter.

## MORTON.

The churchyard contains numerous small memorials of free stone not much more than eighteen inches in height, with only the initials of the deceased, and the year of departure. Some of the following have been identified by the editor from the registers:—

I . G 1695	John Godborn, an infant.	I . W 1673	James Wright.
M . P. 1690	Mary Plimmer.	I . P. 1674	John Plimer.
E . P 1693	Not registered.	I . P. 1702	Not registered.
R . G 1716	Richard Godber.	W . H 1680	William Hawley.
I . M. 1682	Jane Marse.	I . W 1694	John Wild.
I * L 1697	James Laverack. (A more ornate memorial.)	A . M 1686	Ann Mather.

R . E. 1693	Richard Eyre.	M . E 1678	Margaret Eyre.
I . E 1694	Jonathan Eyre.	E . B 1693	Elizabeth Buxton.
W . S. 1676	William Smith.	T . R. 1695	Thomas Ragg.
G . M 1686	George Mather.	M . R 1690	Matthew Ragg.

The old family of Spateman, of Road Nook, in this parish, were interred in the chancel, but as is too often the case during the process of church restoration, their memorial slabs were removed into the churchyard at the rebuilding of the chancel about fifty years ago. One lies at the entrance of the chancel or priest's door. Another at the east end is thus inscribed:—

“SARAH  
“LATE WIFE OF  
“GEORGE CLERK GENT  
“OF CHESTERFIELD &  
“DAUGHTER OF JNO.  
“SPATEMAN, ESQ.  
“DIED 8 APRILL 1717  
“AGED 49 YEARS.

Another contiguous memorial commemorates John Clarke, who died February 10th, 1724, aged 85 years, and Elizabeth Clarke, who died September 5th, 1724, aged 78. With these were undoubtedly connected “Mr. John Clark, wine merchant of Kingston upon Thames in the county of Surrey. Buried July 23, 1742.” (Affidavit from Mr. Cartwright, Rector of Matlock.)

On a high tomb with a coped top, south of the porch, are the following epitaphs, printed here because the stone is already nearly illegible, and the family commemorated had an ecclesiastical status in the neighbourhood:—

“ Here lie the remains of  
 “ the Rev<sup>d</sup>. William Wilson  
 “ minister of Trinity Chapel.  
 “ He was born at Eaglesfield  
 “ in the County of Cumberland  
 “ and died at Higham in this Parish  
 “ on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1815,  
 “ aged 76 years.”

*On the south side of the same tomb—*

Here also lie the Remains of  
 his brother, the Rev<sup>d</sup> Peter Wilson, Vicar  
 of Blackwell, Minister of Trinity Chapel  
 and Rector of Pinxton.  
 He was born at Eaglesfield in the  
 County of Cumberland,  
 and died at Pinxton the . . .  
 . . . . . June . . . . . 1820  
 in the 79<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

On a plain stone to the east of this:—

“ Sacred to the memory of Jenny  
 the wife of Peter Elliott late of Shirland  
 who departed this life Jan. 6, 1830,  
 aged 47 years.”

“ She was . . . . .  
 But words are wanting to say what.  
 Think what a wife should be:  
 . . . . . She was that.”

The earliest record of the Spatemans in the Morton Register occurs in 1609, when “Joane Spademan” was buried on the 16th of May.

The next records the baptism of John, the son of John Spateman, on the 18th of October, 1638. The last entry of the family seems to be "John Spateman, Esq., of Road Nook, was buried in Woollen, and affidavit made Jan. 2, 1707."

The readers of last year's Journal will recollect that Leonard Wheatcroft was married by one of the Spatemans of Road Nook, a magistrate for the district at the time.

#### DENBY.

The mother of John Flamstead, our great Derbyshire astronomer, who was born at Denby in 1646, was one of the Spateman family—a fact not generally known—but I discovered the marriage entry of his parents when transcribing the Registers of Morley in this county some years ago. It is as follows:—"1645, Novemb<sup>r</sup> 24th. Stephen flamsteed, of Darby, Batchelor, and Mary Spadman, of Denby, spinster, were maryed together."

This entry fully explains the connection of the astronomer's family with *Denby*. In his own memoirs, printed by W. Hone, in *The Every Day Book*, vol. i., col. 1091, Flamstead writes:—"I was borne at Denby, 5 miles from Derby, August 19, 1646—my father having removed his family thither because the sickness was then in Derby."

There is a house not far from Denby Church called "Flamstead House," said to be his birthplace; but, according to the best traditions, the astronomer was born at an old stone mansion at the "Crow Trees" by the bridle road leading from Denby to Smalley, demolished about fifty years ago. This must have been the home of the Spatemans, his mother's family.

I have been very credibly informed that the astronomer's parents held or owned the house occupied by Mr. John Smith, the eminent clockmaker in the Queen Street, Derby, a structure, *wainscotted* at least, as early as the commencement of that century. Of the cruel and unjust treatment Flamstead received from the much-belauded, but unprincipled, Sir Isaac Newton, his own memoirs sufficiently testify. The editor has a deed on vellum dated the 3rd of August, 1665, relating to the sale of a house

in S. Alkmund's parish to Benjamin Parker for £350, and endorsed with the autographs of

George Gregson

John Flamstead &

Steven Flamstead.

#### ILKESTON.

### **Cantelupe Monument, Ilkeston Church.**

In or about the year 1855, when this church was thoroughly restored under the auspices of that worthy Vicar, the Rev G. Searle Ebsworth, an ancient tomb which stood under the easternmost arch between the north chapel and the chancel, was taken down and removed to the exterior. The monument consisted of two large oblong slabs, one resting on the floor on a slightly elevated basement, and the other supported above it, and upon it, by an open arcade of stonework. The mensa exhibits the matrices of an early brass of large proportions; indeed, the stone measures eight feet six inches by three feet seven inches, and the plates have nearly covered the surface. This now lies on the east side of the churchyard near the wall of the vicarage garden. The other stone corresponding in size and material has recently been placed over the grave of the late vicar, and bears two incongruous patches of white marble with inscriptions. This slab formed the bed or foundation of the superstructure.

The side stones of the tomb formed an open arcade, the arches being decorated with a single cusp on either side. There were three of these openings on each side of the tomb, and one at each end. These arch stones, now lying in the vicarage garden, are not from the same quarry as the slabs, although both are filled with small globular fossils; the slabs are of a warmish brown tint, whilst the side stones are ashy grey, almost white, like some of the Derbyshire marbles.

As the upper and lower slabs appear to be of Purbeck or Petworth marble, it is not probable that the brass was engraved in Derbyshire, but in the south of England, and hence it is the

more likely that the sides of the tomb, in order to save cost and labour of transport, would be obtained from some of the marble quarries of this county. As the natural veins and fissures in the two larger slabs correspond, it is obvious that both were sawn out of the same block.

On referring to the Rev. Dr. Cox's invaluable work on the "Churches of Derbyshire," I find that this ancient tomb has been noticed by three distinguished antiquaries:—Ashmole, about 1644; Godfrey Meynell, Esq., about 1814; and Sir Stephen Glyn in 1852.

Mr. Eliäs Ashmole writes: "Under the uppermost arch on the north side of the chancel is a raised monument having a large marble for the top-stone, whereon seems to have been ye portraiture of a clergyman in his habitt, but ye Brass is stolen away."

Mr. Meynell made a sketch of it, now preserved with his collections at Meynell Langley Hall, but this I have not seen.

Sir Stephen Glyn describes the sides of this tomb as being of alabaster, and having pierced arches, which are trefoiled and hollow within.

From Ashmole we learn that the tomb was in the same condition and position in 1644 as it was in 1855. It may have been stripped of its plates by some of those marauding and officious Parliamentarians who made such havoc of Ashover Church about that time.

With regard to Sir Stephen Glyn's mistake about the sides being of alabaster, we know that as the other Cantelupe monument with its recumbent effigy was once *whitewashed*, it is more than probable that this memorial did not escape the attention of the same talented artist; if so, Sir Stephen must be pardoned for his blunder.

It seems taken for granted that the matrices on this tomb were once filled with brass, and at this time nothing can be said to the contrary; probably they were, but I cannot forbear the observation that the ledger does not contain the slightest vestige of pitch, in which the plates were invariably bedded, nor of the rivets by

which they were secured to the stone, which is the more remarkable because in almost every empty matrix the rivets remain firmly embedded in their leaden holdings. There is an instance in St. Lawrence's, Reading, where an early ledger stone of a large brass has been denuded of its plates and chiseled level again for the reception of a later brass, but in this case the heads of the earlier rivets are still firm in their beds and glistening all over the stone. Is it possible that these matrices have been filled with laminae of white marble or some such material and the device incised thereon? I do not know of an example, but I cannot account for the absence of the usually tenacious rivets.

Whatever the material may have been, the lines of demarcation are sufficiently clear to determine its date, and so happily its identity. This is done simply by analogy. Every period has had its prevailing fashion not only in dress, but in the fine arts; and this is verified by the uniformity both in sentiment and detail which may be observed in works known to be coeval.

And first of all, this memorial is *not* one of an ecclesiastic, as Ashmole supposed, but of a warrior in his military costume. The habit does not reach the feet, but stops short a little below the knee; the right elbow projects in the contour in a tight fitting suit of some kind, which is never observed in the case of a priest vested either in cope or chasuble; then there is the top and base point of a shield suspended on the left arm. This is conclusive with regard to the profession of the deceased.

And now for the date. If we except the ayletts or small shields appearing above the shoulders on the brass of Sir Robert de Setvans, in the church of Chartham, in Kent, dated 1306, then the outline of the effigy will be found precisely similar—the head uncovered, the hair crulled or trussed at the sides after the true Edwardian fashion, the right elbow projecting at the waist line; the curved shield enclosing the left elbow, and showing its demi outline at the top, side, and base point; the long skirts of the surcoat covering his suit of mail, reaching below the knees; the animal at the feet with its tail raised almost touching the skirt—all these features are common to both memorials, and to



others which might be named of the same period. We may therefore safely fix this date of 1306 as one very approximate to the date of this memorial.

The next point to ascertain is, whether any person of note connected with Ilkeston died about this time. The Cantelupes were then its lords. Referring to Glover's account of this family in his "History of Ilkeston and Shipley," published in 1831, we find that William de Cantelupe, founder of this family, left five sons. William, the eldest son, died in 1307—the very year in point—but as neither he nor his descendants had any connection with Ilkeston, it is not likely to be his memorial. Now Nicholas, the fourth son (whose cross-legged effigy still lies in the chancel of Ilkeston Church), by his marriage with Eustacia, sole daughter and heiress of Hugh Fitz Ralph, lord of Greasley and Ilkeston, became lord of Ilkeston. This Nicholas and Eustacia had an only son, William de Cantelupe, who succeeded his father in his lordships, and died in 1309. And this is clearly the person to whose memory this once beautiful, though now broken and ejected, memorial was erected. It was not reared to Nicholas the father, because his recumbent effigy still remains; nor was it erected to Nicholas, the son and successor of this William, because he died in 1346, a period far too late for a monument of this character.

Relying, therefore, on the evidence afforded by analogy, we have now identified this interesting relic of departed greatness as the tomb of William de Cantelupe. He is related to have attended Edward I. in his French and Scottish wars, and was summoned to Parliament from 28 Edward I. to 1 Edward II., being then seized as aforesaid of the Manor of Ilkeston in right of his mother.

Unfortunately, the slabs have lain so long (thirty-four years) exposed to the elements, that "the sun by day and the frost by night" will soon have completed the work of disintegration, and in a few years the traces I have so carefully delineated will be no longer visible. A natural flaw or fault in both of the large slabs has widened into a fissure extending the whole length, and if the

mensa is ever moved, the *utmost* care must be taken, or the fissure will become a new fracture—I say *new*, because the stone is already severed laterally, an injury probably inflicted when laid in its present position.\*

The canopy above the principal figure consisted of a single arch resting on slender shafts rising from detached bases, and crowned with delicate foliated capitals, the shaft line terminating in lofty crocketed pinnacles. The arch span is divided by larger cusps (two on each side) into five compartments, and each of these again, by smaller cusps, into three, except those near the caps, in which two smaller curves only appear. There are five crockets on each side of the canopy, the two uppermost rising to the height of the centre finial, and this dwarfing apparently to make room at the top of the slab for the insertion of two angels with wings addorsed, bearing the soul of the deceased to Paradise, the soul appearing as an infant supported on either side by the heavenly guardians.

On a level with the base line of the preceding subject are two small shields acutely pointed, and once depicted with the arms of the deceased. In this case the dexter shield would have “a fesse vaire between three leopards’ heads jessant de-lis,” and the other would be charged with the arms of his wife’s family, either singly, or impaled with his own.

### Dale Abbey.

The following is a literal translation of an original charter once belonging to this Abbey, and now in the possession of Henry H. Bemrose, Esq., M.P.:—“Know ye present and future that I Roger son of Geoffry le Chamberleng have given, granted and quit claimed for me and my heirs for ever one acre of land in the territory of ‘Alwaldestona’ (Alvaston) to God, and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Stanley Park and to the

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\* Since this was written the present worthy Vicar has had this most interesting relic removed into the organ chambers, where it has been firmly erected against the western wall.

canons of the Præmonstratentian Order there serving God in that place, viz., that which lies between the land of Walter the clerk, and the land of William the son of Richard in Langfurlang. Holding to the aforesaid Canons in free, pure, and perpetual alms. And I Roger and my heirs warrant the aforesaid acre truly to the said Canons against all people. And that this, my donation, concession and quitclaim may for ever maintain strength and firmness, to this present writing I have placed my seal. These witnessing: Thomas Hanselin, \* Robert de Haregeve, Stephen son of Burg, Henry son of Peter of Boleton, William son Richard Henry the corn chandler of 'Okebroke,' Geoffry his brother and others." Several other deeds relating to this Abbey are in the possession of Pole Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall. (*Vide* First Append. to IX<sup>th</sup> Report of Hist. MSS. Commiss., p. 403.)

### Gypsies—The Boswells.

Daniel Boswell, a king or chief of the gipsy family of that name, died on the 21st March, 1821, aged 73, in his tent on Hall Green, Selston Common, and was buried in the Church-yard there, where his broken gravestone may still be seen. The verse on his stone is characteristic:—

"I've lodged it's true in many a town,  
And travelled many a year,  
But death at length has brought me down  
To my last lodging here."

A plain stone slab at the west end of the nave of Ickelford Church, near Hitchin, covers the remains of a famous Gipsy King of the name of Boswell. Some years ago one of his descendants visited the Church to see his grave. On leaving, he placed a handsome sum in the Rector's hands, desiring him to give it to the poor, because that village had given his ancestor a final resting place. (ED.—From the Rector of Ickelford.)

The Rev. S. Fox, late Rector of Morley, was very diligent in

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\* Thomas Hanselin, living 1232-4, had a son Thomas, who also occurs in the Pipe Rolls A.D. 1271. Alvaston was a fee of Geoffry Anselin's.

his ministrations to Samuel Boswell, an aged member of the wandering fraternity which was then encamping in the parish, and there is an entry in the Smalley Register commemorating either his death, or the baptism of one of the children.

### **The Winfield and Pentrich Rising in 1817.**

The late Mr. J. R. Fielding, surgeon, of Alfreton, had in his possession the leaden bullet with which one of the insurgents shot Robert Walters \* at South Winfield, on the 10th of June, 1817. The bullet was extracted by Dr. Griffin Spencer, formerly of Alfreton.

### **Morley and Smalley.**

Among the MSS. belonging to Will. W. E. Wynn, Esq., at Peniarth, County Merioneth, is a volume (No. 150) which contains several Anglo-Saxon Charters, one of which is dated A.D. 1009, and relates to a gift of lands by King Ethelred to Morkare in Westun, Morlæge, Smalley, Kideslegge, Crye, and Eaglabý. (*Hist. MSS. Com. Second Report*, p. 105.)

### **Derby.**

#### **FIVE COTTAGES FOR "BEDE-MEN."**

(*From the Belvoir Charters, by favour of the Duke of Rutland through Mr. Carrington.*)

"Knowe all men that be p'sent, and those that be to come, that I Edmunde Bradshawe son and heyr of Thom<sup>s</sup> Bradshawe, haue gyffen and gr<sup>a</sup>unted by this p'sens vnto S<sup>r</sup> Hen' Vernon Knyght, and to his heyres for eu'mo' the letteng & setteng of V cottagis next w<sup>o</sup>ut the messe and gate that Roger Wylde nowe dwells, in Derby w<sup>i</sup>n the Countie of Derby, and furthermor' the said Edmunde gr<sup>a</sup>unteth unto the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry and to his heyres for eu'mor' that he and they schall as often tyme as the said S<sup>r</sup> Henr'

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\* Servant to Mr. Epworth.

and his heyres thynke nessessar', chaunge and putt owt frome the said cottagis forme tyme to tyme eu'y of the said ten<sup>ants</sup>, so that ther' be od<sup>r</sup> (other) for them to pray for the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry and his childer, and for the soule of Robert West and his heyres ; and yf any of my heys her aft' wolde chaunge this my well and intent Then I wyll and gr<sup>a</sup>unt vnto the said S<sup>r</sup> Henr' and to his heyres for eu'mor' that he and they shall Reiosse (*rejoice or enjoy*) the said cottag<sup>s</sup> in ffirre enherytaunce for eu'mor'. In wittnez wherof to this p'sent my dede, I haue setto my seall afor (before) Rob<sup>t</sup> Wood of Alton, Richard Roep (Roper) and Thomas Bromhall of Irton, and mony od<sup>r</sup>. Yeffen the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> the xxiii<sup>th</sup> yer of Kyng Henr' the vij<sup>th</sup>. (Seal lost).

(*Translation.*)

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing may come. Edmund Dey chaplain, son of Richard Dey of Derby saluting in the Lord. Know ye that I the aforesaid Edmund have remitted, released, and altogether for me and my heirs quit-claimed to Henry Vernon K<sup>t</sup>. full and peaceable possession and seisin to his heirs and assigns for ever, all my right, state, claim, &c., in one Mec' (? *Mease or Messuage*) with the appurts. situate in the Irongate in Derby between the tenement of the Prior and Convent of Repton on one part, and the tenement of Thomas Strelley on the other, and in all lands, &c., appertaining thereto, which I had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Bradshawe formerly of Iddersey in the said county, &c. Given the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of September anno 24 Henry vij. (1508.)

These two charters clearly relate to the same estate. We infer from the latter that these old Bedehouses were in the *Irongate*. The seal of the second charter has a "W" surmounted by a crown.

### Ogston and Brackenfield.

Yvo de Herez for the health of the soul of his brother William, gave to God & S. Mary of Felley, and to William de Luvitot, the Prior, & to the canons there serving God, 20 acres of land in

Oggeston and Brackenphey. Witnesses: Hubert de Crich, Will Barry, Will de Herez of Wyverton, Ralph Poer, Ralph de Annesley, Will. Pyte, Simon the chaplain of Wynfeld, and very many more.

Robert de Herez gave to the said Prior & canons an assart in Oggedeston, which Edward the smith of Wistanton held. Witnesses: Walter Abbot of Darley, Gilbert Prior of Thurgaton, Alfred Prior of Newstead, Simon fitz Richard, Philip de Belmes, Philip de Ufton, Ric. Aaron, Robert le Aungevin, Will. Pite, Roger Pite, John Plungun, Will. de la Vale, Geoffry de Herez, Robert, son of Robert de Herez the donor. Yvo de Herez confirmed this according to the charter which the monks had of his father.

### **Tibshelf.**

John de Heriz for the health of his soul and of Sarra his wife gave to the church of Felley ten and eight bovates (distinct from each other) of his land in Tibbeshelf to sustain two canons of that convent who should daily celebrate in that church of Felley for ever. Witnesses: Will., Prior of Thurgaton, Robert de Willoughby, Geoffry Berry, Will. de Heriz, Reginald de Annesley, Yvo de Heriz, Roger de Aencourt, Ralph de Wynfeld, Roger de Somerville, Ywan Beaton, and others.

### **Dale Abbey.**

Robert son of Walter de Strelley for the health of his soul, and of all his ancestors and successors, but especially for the soul of William de Dyve, gave to the said monastery of Dale or Stanley Park three bovates of land with the appurts. in Trowell:—one, which Thomas son of Geoffry le Ryver held in villenage, together with the said Thomas and all his following and his cattle, and two more which Letice the widow of Robert son of Henry held in like manner with her cattle, and all her following from that time to be begotten. And likewise all the meadow which Robert le Vavasour had of the gift of Walter le Halum in Kirk Halum Park, for the sustentation of one canon, daily celebrating mass in

the said house of the Park for the soul of the said William de Dyva in Sutton upon Sore, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. (*Thoroton.*)

NOTE.—Strelley's land in Trowel descended to the family Powtrel of West Hallam by the marriage of one of the four co-heiresses of John Strelley.

### Stanley, Derbys.

The Radfords of Smalley, Tansley, and Carnfield are descended from one ancestor, whose tomb at the west end of Stanley church bears the following inscription :—

“ Here lieth the Body of  
Thomas Radford,  
Tanner, who departed this life  
the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, 1755, aged 64 years.”

On an old headstone a little to the south of this :—

Hear lyeth	Hear lyeth
y <sup>e</sup> Body of	y <sup>e</sup> Body of
Elizabeth y <sup>e</sup> do-	Elizabeth y <sup>e</sup>
ughter of Thom	wife of Tho <sup>s</sup>
Radford who	Radford who
departed Feb. 12	departed Feb :
1733 aged 19.	y <sup>e</sup> 7 . 1733
	aged 56

### Pinxton Church.

The wing or projection on the south side of Pinxton Church is the only remaining portion of the former Church, taken down about 1750. This old fragment originally formed the south transept, and at first sight presents some puzzling details to the antiquary. It exhibits a combination of south transept and chantry with a vestry capped by a tower. The first alteration seems to have been made in this transept about 1460, when a

wall was built across the interior from east to west, obviously to form a sacristy; thereby partly concealing one of the jambs of the Decorated window on the east, and another jamb of the lancet on the west. This partition wall was carried up to the ridge tree of the roof, and had a coping or weather table of its own, which may still be seen in the weather moulding on the north side of the tower. For access into the southern section or sacristy, a doorway of Decorated character was inserted, which was evidently taken from some other part of the building; whilst on the chantry side, this partition wall carries a bracket for an image with leaf work of the fifteenth century, showing the date of these alterations. About the year 1600, the idea was conceived of raising the four walls of this narrow vestry so as to form a tower, which was done, and the present "brick-on-end"-shaped campanile was the result. The original integrity of the transept without a vestry or tower is proved by the continuity of the stonecourses of the lower portions of the tower with the contiguous work to the north of it.

The Pinxton registers begin as early as 1563, when Christopher, son of Xpofe Newton, was bap. Oct. 3. There are numerous subsequent entries of this family.

"1566. Roger Revell son of John, bap. 28 April.

"1568. Richard Strelley the sonne of Phillippe Strelley was baptized X<sup>th</sup> day of May.

"1588. John Rowbotham son of John, bap<sup>d</sup> and buried.

"1592. William, son of Xpof. Wood, bap. 23 Oct.

"1595. Roger Watson, clerk, incumbent of Pinxton, buried 7 May.

"1651. Ralphe Roodes, Minister and preacher, of Godes Word was incumbente of this Church of Pinxton and was buried 16<sup>th</sup> July.

"1670. John Kelsall, appointed Rector of Pinxton by Francis Revell the Patron.

"1682. Johannes Kelsall fil. Johannis Kelsall Rectoris Bap. 10 July.

"1688. M<sup>r</sup> Richard Raynor M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Kelsall, married 3<sup>rd</sup> Aprill.

"1690. Richard Raynor Inducted. Robert Revell, patron."

(Ed.)



Among some Hucknall Torkard deeds in the possession of the Editor, is one dated May 22, 1704. in which Roger Kelsall, of Pinxton, Gent, son and heir appar<sup>t</sup> of John Kelsall of Pinxton, clerk, deceased, for the sum of £20 sold a field of five acres, called "Black Hoe Close," in the parish of Hucknall T. (formerly purchased by Rev. John Kelsall of Christopher Newton, of Bulwell, Gent,) to Margaret Kelsall, of Pinxton, spinster.

Another, dated 31 December, 1719, has—"Jane Raynor, of Laxton, Notts., widow, relict of John Kelsall, late of Pinxton, clerk, and John Kelsall, of Pentridge, in Co. Derby, yeoman (son of the said John Kelsall, and brother to Roger Kelsall), and Barbara his wife of the one part; and Samuel Wild of Bulwell Gent, of the other part. The persons here named on the 1<sup>st</sup> part sell the before named 'Blackhoe Close' to S. Wild of the second part for £36."

### South Normanton.

#### *Revell Family, of Carnfield Hall.*

- "1561. George Revell, son of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Revell was bapt<sup>d</sup>.
- "1562. Edward Revell son of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Revell christened 17 February.
- "1576. An Revel dau. to Adam Revel christened 15<sup>th</sup> of December.
- "1584. Edward Revel was buried xvij day of August.
- "1595. Ann Revel gent, (*sic.*) vidua, was buried xij Oct.
- "1613. Mrs. Dorothy Revell wife of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Revell gent, buried 6 July, 1613.
- "1615-6. Robert Revel gent was buried xvi February."

### Notings from the late Mr. W. Slater, of Horsley Castle Farm.

#### *Kedleston Hall.*

The stones used for the building of this mansion were obtained from the quarries at Horsley. When the largest of them were

brought down the hill from the old castle site, large numbers of persons from Horsley were employed to form a "drag" to the carts conveying them, ale being supplied from Kedleston to refresh them for their services. It is reported that Duffield Bridge had to be insured before the parish authorities would permit the heavy loads to be carried across it. It was then only half the width it is now. All the main bridges over the Derwent above Derby seem to have been widened about the same time, probably about 1790.—[ED.]

*Coxbench.*

In the valley between the castle hill and the hamlet is a large circular mound of considerable elevation by the side of the brook, obviously a barrow or tumulus. The old people call it "The Devil's Shovel full." They relate that his Satanic Majesty when at Chesterfield, for some cause or other resolved to dam the Derwent at Derby, and for this purpose was making his way through Coxbench with an enormous shovel full of earth. Unfortunately, however, he lost his shoe, and was compelled to deposit his burden in the valley. (With regard to this legend of Satan's visit to Chesterfield, see Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," vol. iv., p. 464-5.)

*Winfield Manor.*

Funeral of George, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury, quoted by Hunter (*History of Hallamshire*) from Holme's MSS. (*Harl. Library*):—The xxvi of July Anno Regis Hen viii. tricesimo, departed out of this world the right noble and puissant George Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Talbot, Furnival, Verdon, and Strange of Blackmoor, and High Steward of the King's most honble. household, &c. On the 27 of March this noble Earl was removed from Wynfield to Sheffield with women and tall yeomen, and the same night his dirige done, and his body honourably buried.

The morrow after, his masses solempnely song.—first, one of the Trenitie, another of O<sup>r</sup> Lady, and the third of Requiem.

Sir John Talbot chief mourner.

Sir Henry Sayvell, S<sup>r</sup> Henry Sackveile,

Sir Henry Sutton, S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Strelley Knight,

M<sup>r</sup> John Talbot, sonne to S<sup>r</sup> John Talbott,

M<sup>r</sup> William Vernon, worshipfull Esq<sup>r</sup>.

There were first gentlemen in gowns and hoods.

Item 200 yeomen in black coates.

First the . . . , .

Then the Quier.

John Will bare the Standard.

After that certain gentlemen.

After them certain chapleyns.

John Pervall bare the banner of his armes

Then next Chester and Carlill, the King's Heraults at armes.

Then the corps.

Thomas Ashley bare the banner of the Trenitie on the right side at the head.

Thomas Lee bare the banner of O<sup>r</sup> Lady on the left side.

Thomas Eaton bare the banner of S. George on the right side at the feet.

(The fourth omitted.)

Assistants: Anthony Neville, John Basset, Ryc. Greenhall, John Leyke.

Then the mourners: and after them the Trayne.

The said George Lord Shrewsbury had Lady Anne married to Compton. Francis, now lord, had issue, George, now Lord Talbot, M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Talbott, and my lady Anne, children to the said Lord Francis, Earle that now is.

### Knot Cross in Ashover.

A marble monument affixed to the north wall within Heanor Church has the following:—

“In memory of  
William, eldest son of Robert and  
Anne Parker of Knot Cross in  
y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Ashover in this  
County of Derby, obiit Ap.  
23. An: Do: 1628 Ætat: sue 35.  
and Hannah  
his wife eldest daughter of  
Francis & Hannah Ward  
of Wilford in the Co. of Nott:  
Obiit Oct. 26 An: D: 1626  
Æt sua 24.

### The Old Chapel at Lea, near Dethick.

No portion of this building now remains, but the site is discernible near the old home of the Rollestons. The wall lines are about 14 yards in length by 5 yards in width. It stood in the “Middle Close,” the property of Mrs. Smith (Nightingale of Lea Hurst). This field is now occupied by Mr. Lowe, who said that in his grandfather’s time the chapel was converted into a barn or cowshed, but it was taken down about the year 1828.—[ED.]

### Wessington, anciently *Wystanton*.

The last quit claim of Robert de Winefeld to all right in the vill of Wystanton, dated A.D. 1263, S. Andrew’s Day. Witnesses: Walter de Rybo Knight, Rog. de Aynecort (Deincourt), Roger de Sumervil, Walter de Vfton, Geoffry de Dethic, Rob. de Boterleg, Hugo de Olkelthorp, Will. de Vfton, John de Wytelee.  
(*Ramsey Chartulary, No. 498.*)

### “Ship=Money,” Derbys.

A.D. 1635 (11 Car. I.) Derbyshire to provide one ship of 350 tons, manned with 140 men, and double equipage, with munition, wages, and victuals.

(*Rymer “Fœdera,”* xix. 663.)

### St. Peter's, Derby. (*Liversage.*)

A few years ago an incised alabaster slab was discovered during some repairs (probably the last re-seating of the church) on the north side of the nave near the pulpit. It was sent to a builder in Derby for restoration. After some time had elapsed the late Vicar called at the stoneyard to make enquiries about the memorial. It could not be found, and it was eventually ascertained that one of the workmen had conveyed this interesting relic to some part of the town to serve for a cover for a drain on which he was then engaged. In the centre of the slab was a floriated cross on steps. The marginal inscription was as follows :

“Hic jacet Margareta Smyth filia Rogeri Smyth,  
Pewterer, et uxor Rogeri Liversage quæ obiit xxiij  
die mensis Novembris A°. Dni. M°.CCCCC°.ff3333.  
cuius animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.”

(Supplied to the Editor by the late Vicar, the Rev. Will. Hope.)

