

BASLOW in the 1820

Or how The Duke got his Golden Gates

including

THE BASLOW ENCLOSURE AWARD

THE TURNPIKE ROAD OF 1824

THE RUTLAND/DEVONSHIRE EXCHANGE OF LANDS

FREEHOLDERS IN BASLOW

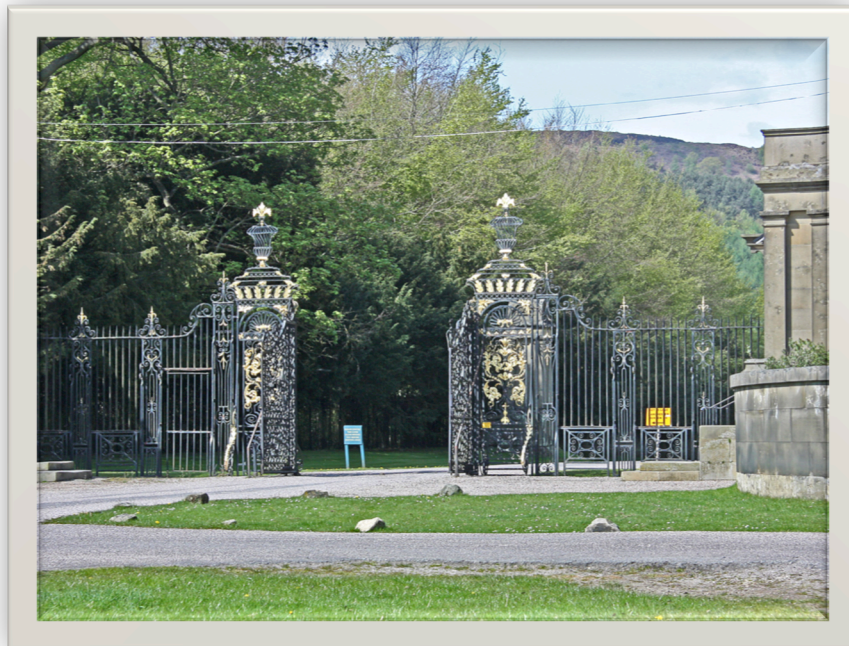


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1. SUMMARY

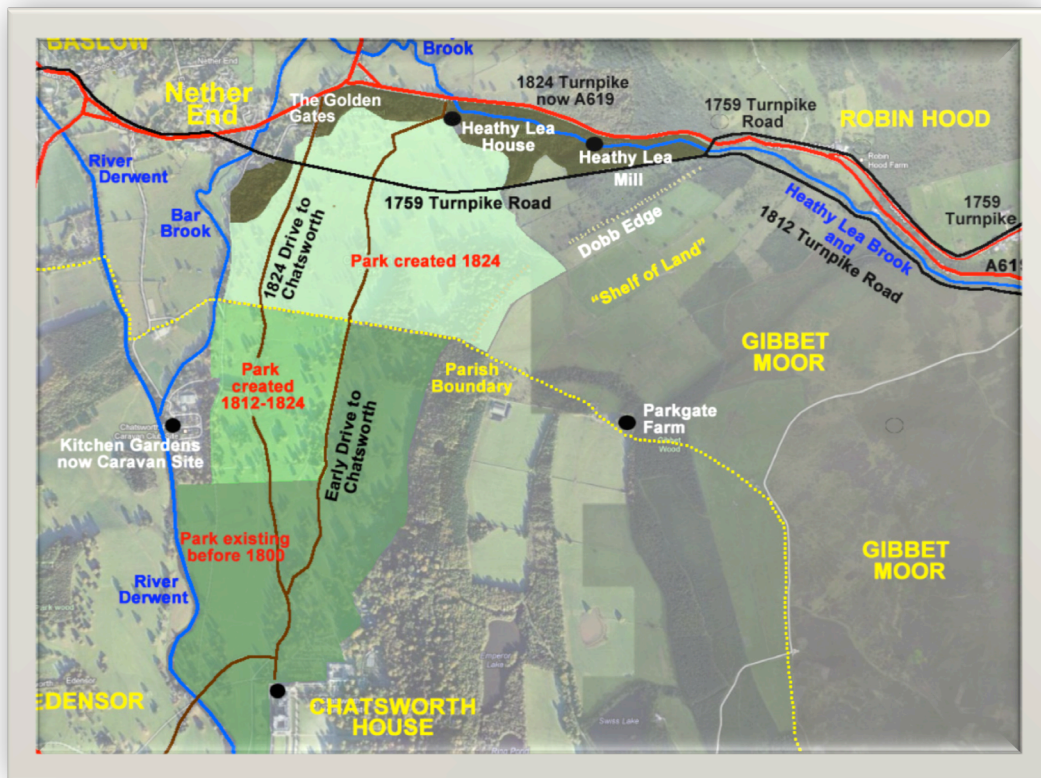
1824 was an eventful year for Baslow. The Duke of Devonshire extended his Park north into Baslow Parish. There were changes in the ownership of land, and the main turnpike out of the village was re-aligned. This article describes how it happened, the people who were involved and the effect it had on their livelihood. The main headings are

- the Baslow Enclosure Award, settling land ownership
- the Realignment of the Turnpike Road in the parish
- the Exchange of Lands between the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire
- the Eviction of residents so the land could be cleared for the park
- the Creation of the New Park

As this article may be useful for family history researchers, I have included a lot of personal detail in the appendices.

- the Freeholders affected by the Enclosure Award
- the People evicted during the creation of the Park
- the background of the villagers mentioned in the article

MAP of BASLOW and CHATSWORTH
showing areas and features described in the text



Dark Green -Park (north of the house) present before 1812
light Green – Park created between 1812 & 1824
Pale Green – The “New Park” created after 1824
Brown – Shelter Belt created after 1824

2. INTRODUCTION

Baslow Parish

Baslow and Bubnell are ancient settlements dating back to the Anglian era. Both are mentioned in the Domesday Book. By mediaeval times the manors of Baslow and Bubnell, together with the hamlets of Curbar and Froggatt, had become a Chapelry in the Parish of Bakewell. Baslow and Bubnell became a full parish in the 1850s. Curbar and Froggatt are not mentioned further in this article though they were involved in the Enclosure Award. With the waning of the manorial system, Bubnell has now become a hamlet within the village of Baslow.

The main geographical feature of the area is the long line of “Edges” west of the river Derwent, which have always been an obstacle to east west traffic. The valleys at Baslow provide some of the easier and preferred routes up this feature, promoting the village and aiding its development.

Agriculture had always been the mainstay of the economy. In addition in mediaeval time, there was also lead smelting in the area: traces of the sites are still present in the parish. An outcrop of coal led to Robin Hood becoming a small industrial area. The “Edges” above the Derwent Valley were a source of stone, especially good for millstones: Baslow was one of the main centres of production.

By the early 1800s these industries had faded away, but Baslow remained a thriving village, well supported by Inns, tradesmen and craftsmen. Bubnell was smaller with no “services”, but had larger productive farms with relatively few farmers, several of whom could well be described as “Gentleman Farmers”.

Both communities had wealthy residents often described as farmers, who had outside interests such as factories in Sheffield, dealerships in Chesterfield or even businesses in London. There were only a handful of freeholders in Baslow and none in Bubnell. Most of the richer people were tenants of one of the Dukes.

Population in 1841

	Baslow	Bubnell
People	962	173
Houses	128	20

The Dukes

The 1820s changes in Baslow were the direct result of actions taken by the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire.

The Duke of Rutland, Lord Manners, was Lord of the Manor of both Baslow and Bubnell and had been for many years. His family came from Haddon Hall near Bakewell, which he still owned but did not use it as a residence. He was a rich man with significant estates around in the country.

The Duke of Devonshire was much richer, had larger estates, and lived at Chatsworth. In the late 1700s the 4th and 5th Dukes had made significant changes to the Park and the village of Edensor with the advice and help of Capability Brown and others. William George Spencer Cavendish became 6th Duke in 1811. He was ambitious for Chatsworth

and determined to enhance the House, the Garden and the Park. He completed the changes to Edensor, which greatly improved the approach to Chatsworth House from that direction. He was building a brand new North Wing to the House. In 1812 he built a new turnpike (see below) to make the journey to Chesterfield easier.

BASLOW

From above Bubnell



The Photograph shows the “New Park” centre right, with the Shelf of Land and Gibbet Moor in the distance. The 1759 Turnpike went straight up the middle of the Park and can just be discerned.

But he was unhappy about the area to the north of his park just south of the Baslow parish boundary. Visitors from Baslow had to travel along a hilly private road through farmland until reaching the Park at the level of today’s cricket pitch. The area could be improved by extending the present park north to the parish boundary. This involved the destruction of a farm called Oxclose (the name appears frequently in parish records and on the family gravestones of the Marsdens, the tenant farmers).

The real breakthrough came in the early 1820s when the Duke of Rutland agreed to an “Exchange of Lands”. As part of the deal, the Duke of Devonshire got land in Baslow to the north of the parish boundary, ideal for an impressive extension to his park and for a new drive to his house. But there were problems. Some of the land was “Common and Waste”, not the personal property of the Duke of Rutland, and a turnpike road crossed the area that would become the New Park. The solution was an Enclosure Act to gain possession of the moors, and Act of Parliament to move the Turnpike. Some private landholders would also have to be persuaded to sell.

The process took time. 1824 is a convenient date to quote, but the initial decision must have been in 1820 or 1821, as records confirm that the land had been surveyed by 1822.

Subsequent legal arrangements, movement of people and creation of the Park would have taken place over the next few years, decades even.

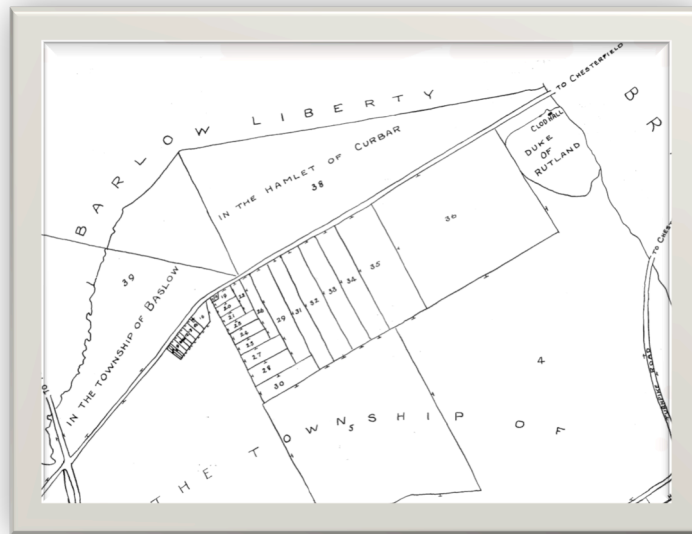
3. THE ENCLOSURE AWARD 1824

Background

The open field system of agriculture was widespread in much of England in mediaeval times. As time went by, it became apparent that enclosed fields were a more productive method of farming. Often, especially in hilly areas like Baslow it was possible to do this by agreement: at others time an Act of Parliament was needed to give the process legal backing.

By 1824 all suitable agricultural land in Baslow and Bubnell had already been enclosed. However the moorlands (and a few other small areas) remained “Common and Waste” land, to which freeholders had rights and access.

Plan of Allocations on the Moor (Enclosure Act 1824)



The diagonal road is the 1759 Turnpike between Curbar and Chesterfield, with the Baslow to Owler Bar road crossing it at the bottom left. Allotments to freeholders were within the subdivided rectangle south of the road.

The Duke of Rutland wanted control of this common land for two reasons. The first was to allow him develop the area for sport, especially for grouse shooting. The other reason was that he would then to be able to sell part of it (or exchange it) as a viable grouse moor. Local farmers would have continued to have use of the area, but under the control of gamekeepers.

An Enclosure Award provided him with the means to do this and as a Duke of the Realm he had no difficulty the getting the relevant Act passed by Parliament.

The Enclosure Award

Part 1 The Survey

The Parish was surveyed to establish the area and value of land owned both by freeholders and by the Duke of Rutland, and the extent of the “Common and Waste Land”.

Part 2 The Awards

Everyone eligible for part of the Common Land was “Awarded” an “Allotment on the Moor” as demanded by the Act. Details are shown in the table and described below.

The Allocation of Common and Waste Lands in Baslow

RECIPIENT	Area of Allotment on Moor	
	BASLOW	BUBNELL
D of R for Chief Rent	2 acre	
The Vicar of Bakewell for Small Tithes	64 acre	52 acre
The Surveyor of Highways	1 acre	1 acre
D of R as Lord of the Manor	82 acre	85 acre
Villagers for Common Right	79 acre	
D of R for Common Right	1271 acre	1553 acre
Total Area of common or Waste Land	1501 acre	1691 acre
Total Area of villages (Tithe Award)	3009 acre	2488 acre

Note - D of R = The Duke of Rutland. Areas are rounded down to full acres

Chief Rent is defined as “A payment made on freehold land to the original freeholder”. This had been paid for generations by a number of villagers to the Duke of Rutland. The opportunity of the Enclosure Award was taken to abolish the system, with the Duke accepting in compensation “Allotments on the Moor”

The rent could not have been large as the total area allocated amounted in total to only 2 acres.

Small Tithes were part of the income of the vicar of Bakewell. In return for abolishing them, the vicar received two Allotments, one for Baslow and one for Bubnell

The Surveyors of the Highways got one acre for each village “for the getting of stone”

As Lord of the Manor the Duke of Rutland got 82 acres of Common and Waste Land for Baslow and 85 acres for Bubnell. When comparing the villages, it is interesting to note that Bubnell with its small population was more valuable than the much larger Baslow.

A Common Right was held by all freeholders including the Lord of the Manor to have a share of the Common and Waste Ground, in proportion to the value of their holdings in

the village.. The remaining Common Land was divided with 79 acres going to Freeholders and 1271 to the Duke. It can be deduced that that the freeholders owned about 6% of the value of the village. The size of the allotment gave an indication of the value of each free-holding (but did not necessarily reflect the wealth of the owner).

There were no freeholders in Bubnell, so the Duke was allocated all the remaining Common and Waste Lands associated with the village.

Part 3 The Exchange (Enclosure Award)

At this stage of the enclosure process, each freeholder had been awarded his own allotment on the moor – a small rectangle of barren moorland alongside the Clod Hall to Curbar Gap road. The Vicar of Bakewell had a larger triangle of land nearby. In theory at least there were two quarries for road stone. The Duke had the rest of the Common and Waste in the parish.

The rectangles or allotments were a ruse, a trick. No way would it have been possible for the beneficiaries to make use of them, never mind enclose them. The Duke of Rutland wanted ALL of the moorland, every bit of it. The next stage had obviously been carefully negotiated beforehand – and then it was enshrined in the Act of Parliament.

Each allotment was exchanged for some asset belonging to the Duke of Rutland. Some got building land (freehold) in the village, some got fields in Baslow or nearby villages. The Vicar got property in Bakewell, one person received money. Nicholas Broomhead was the only person who owned any of the moorland, and the Duke wished to have it. It was exchanged for a very desirable plot of building land near the church.

The only Allotment on the moor not accounted for in the Act belonged to The Duke of Devonshire. However the transaction does appear in the financial accounts for the subsequent Exchange of Lands, further proof of the interconnection between the Enclosure Award and the Exchange of Lands.

There is more detail in Appendix 1.

Part 4 The result

The Duke of Rutland got what he wanted – the ownership and total control of all the moorlands, including those belonging to Curbar and Froggatt. It extended from Lady Cross in the north to Gibbet Moor in the south, including parts of Big Moor, Leach Fen and Birchen Edge .

The freeholders were presumably content with their gains in the village. The tenant farmers could negotiate with the Duke for access to the moors for grazing and other reasons. Ordinary villagers had to accept it as a *faite accompli*.

4. THE BASLOW CHESTERFIELD TURNPIKE

Roads in Baslow

Roads and traffic have always been a feature of Baslow. The side valleys of the Bar Brook and the Heathy Lea Brook area provide a relatively easy way up the long line of “Edges” east of the Derwent River, attracting traffic heading east to Chesterfield and beyond. Traces of mediaeval track-ways still exist, up Bar Road to Dronfield, through Robin Hood to Chesterfield, and up through the park to Parkgate and on to Ashover and Nottingham.

The 1759 Turnpike.

By the mid 1700s, these mediaeval roads were becoming inadequate for the increasing traffic and 1759 saw the first Turnpike road in the village. Starting at Hearnshaw Lane Head near Chapel en le Frith it reached Wardlow Mires where it divided. One branch went to Stoney Middleton and Curbar, the other came to Hassop, Wheatlands Lane, Baslow Bridge and Nether End. Here it crossed the small bridge over the Bar Brook, and headed up through the Park, across the old bridge over Heathy Lea Brook, and so to Robin Hood. The final stretch was over the moors where it joined the other branch before continuing to Old Brampton and Chesterfield. The moorland bit must have been difficult as in 1812 the Duke of Devonshire financed a new alternative route from Robin Hood. It kept on the south of the brook for the half mile to the open moorland at Stoney Low. Then this new road went straight across the moor to Wadshelf and on to Chesterfield market place.

The route of the 1812 Turnpike and Heathy Lea Brook.**View downstream towards Baslow**

*The turnpike descended the valley on the left side of the stream
It was subject to landslides and flooding.*

The turnpike crossed land destined to become the New Park so it had to be moved. The necessary Act of Parliament was duly passed, and a new road was constructed from the Wheatsheaf Hotel, up the north side of the Heathy Lea Brook to Robin Hood and on to Stoney Low where it joined the 1812 road. This is the present day main road, the A619. It is a much better route than its predecessors, and no doubt a relief at the time as the route in the upper Heathy Lea valley shown in the photo was subject to flooding and landslides.

It also marked the new boundary between the properties of the two Dukes.

5. THE EXCHANGE OF LANDS

The Exchange

Both the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland had extensive estates scattered over the country, so it is not surprising that they might want to rationalised them for their mutual advantage. Such exchanges (or sales) involving Baslow took place in 1824, 1860 and 1870.

In the 1824 “Exchange of Lands” the Duke of Devonshire got 3366 acres in several parishes around Chatsworth, including 1002 in Baslow, some of which were ideally placed for an extension to his park, or “The New Park” as it is called in this article. There is a story that it was finalised over a game of cards. Unfortunately we do not know the stakes or who won.

View of the Park from Wellington’s Monument



*The A619 road with its shelter belt is across the centre of the photo..
Chatsworth House is in the background.*

The 1002 acres was in the south east corner of Baslow Parish, extending from the parish boundary with Chatsworth in the south to north of the Heathy Lea brook, the line of the new turnpike road (the A629). The Barbrook marked the west boundary, while on the east the land included much of Gibbet Moor, where the Umberly brook was the dividing line with Holymoorside Parish.

The Schedule of the Exchange and the accompanying Map in Chatsworth archives give exact detail of the farms, fields and tenants involved. It also showed the route of the proposed new Turnpike road with the area, and price of the part of each field which the

Turnpike Trust would have to buy from the Duke of Rutland. The accounts also include a sum of money paid to the Duke of Devonshire arising from the Enclosure Award.

The Land

There were about 20 acres of freehold land near the present Golden Gates owned by three Baslow residents. Initially it was thought that there might be difficulties, but the purchase eventually went through without difficulty.

Parkgate and “The Shelf of Land” from Baslow Edge



*Parkgate and “The Shelf of Land” is across the centre beyond Dobb Edge
Gibbet moor is beyond, and the top of the Park lower right.*

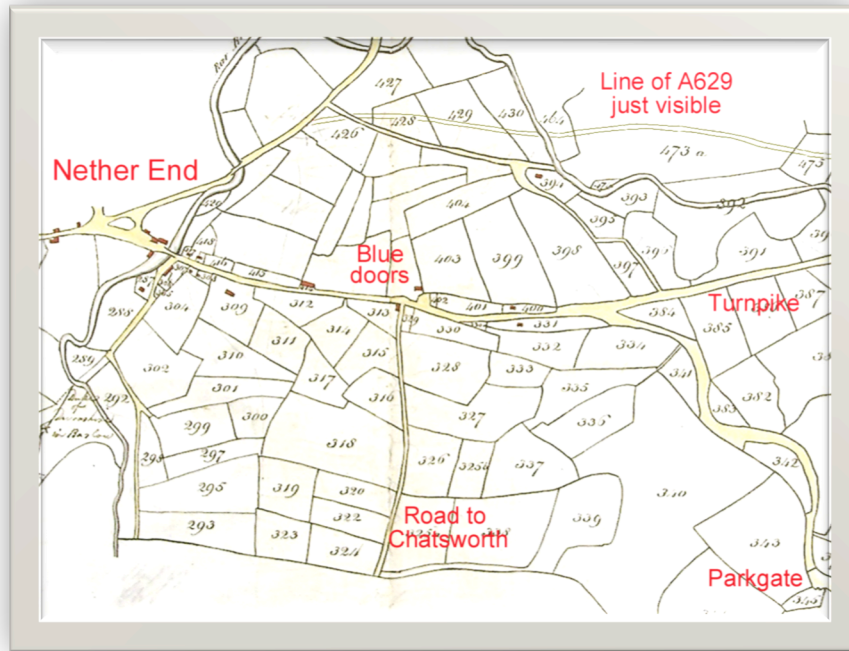
The newly acquired land can be divided into four sections.

- There was a small strip of land, a street of 6 houses, adjacent to the Barbrook near Nether End. The 8 residents living there were unaffected and remained in situ.
- There was a relatively flat “Shelf of Land” between Parkgate and Robin Hood, below Gibbet Moor and extending to Dobb Edge and down to Heathy Lea House. Most of the area was farmed by the tenants of Parkgate farm and of the Inn at Robin Hood. Several Baslow villagers also had fields in the area. There was no forced change to any of these tenancies
- Gibbet Moor, 652 acres, was now private property since the Enclosure Award. It would have been taken in hand by the gamekeepers and prepared for grouse shooting and other sport.
- The important area, destined for the “New Park”, was the flat and gently sloping ground bordered by the Baslow-Chatsworth parish boundary, Bar brook, the new turnpike road (the A629), and a line from Heathy Lea House up to Dobb Edge as shown in the map on Page 3. At the time it was farmland with fields, homesteads and houses.

6. THE CREATION OF THE NEW PARK

There was much to be done. All the tenancies had to be ended, the land had to be cleared and the park itself had to be installed. Most of the action was in Baslow parish, but the same process, perhaps starting at an earlier date, applied to Oxclose Farm just south of the parish boundary in Chatsworth parish.

Map drawn in 1822 for the Exchange



The Tenants affected by the changes

Full detail of people affected by the changes are listed in Appendix 3

The tenants who lost house and land

There were five farmers who had to go. It is entirely possible that some were farmers dependent on their acres. Alternatively they may have been well to do individuals with property or even occupations elsewhere.

Sampson Bowler had a house close to Nether End with 55 acres. His father had been manager of the coal mine at Robin Hood. In 1826 he was living in Inkersol, a coal mining area near Chesterfield, perhaps making use of the family coal industry expertise.

Robert Marsden the miller at Heathy Lea corn mill went to Manchester where the 1851 Census describes him as a "Retired Miller". George Marsden of Heathy Lea House just disappeared.

Two more Marsdens occupied the Oxclose Farm in Chatsworth. Robert, the leading farmer, was given the tenancy of Ewe Close in Bakewell, a farm of comparable size. The fate of his distant cousin William is not known though it may be relevant that his uncle was a merchant in Sheffield.

Sampson Alsop was the lodge keeper at Blue Doors at the start of the road to Chatsworth House and farmed 9 acres nearby. He was allocated house and lands in Edensor.

Tenants who lost fields only

A number of tenants lived in the village or Robin Hood, one in Robin Hood, but had fields in the area.

The biggest loser was Eliza Stafford who gave up 25 acres near the parish boundary. However by 1848 the family had 48 good quality acres near the Bakewell Road: this could have been compensation. John Brightmore lost 16 acres but he was 59 at the time: he retired to his house in the village. Thomas Boam kept his house by Barbrook but lost his 16 acres nearby: by 1841 he was an agricultural labourer. William Johnson one of the freeholders listed above also lost 9 acres of rented land. Six others lost a field or two, not enough to affect their living.

The tenants who stayed

There were eight families living close to Barbrook who suffered no change except getting a new landlord.

Edmund Marsden on the Shelf of Land kept his farm and fields at Parkgate. Others farmers with fields on the "Shelf of Land" were not required to go.

The Marsdens

It is a remarkable chance that of the four families who may have suffered badly from the exchange, three were from the extended Marsden family. In addition two other Marsden families survived unscathed at Ewe Close and Parkgate.

The Clearance

Every object in the area was raised to the ground in both Baslow and Chatsworth parishes. All traces of houses fields and walls were meticulously removed. This was a major task requiring much labour and must have taken a decade or two to complete. Only a few hedgerow trees were left which today can point to the original field system.

The New Park

A broad band of trees were planted as a screen or shelter belt along the Heathy Lea Brook and part of the Bar Brook.

Two new lodges were built near Nether End supporting the "Golden Gates" and a new drive was constructed through to Chatsworth House.

The grass grew and the Duke of Devonshire had his New Park. While this is not recorded it must have satisfied the 6th Duke to have another achievement to match his success in house, garden, Edensor and elsewhere.

7. CONCLUSION

It was worth it?

The moors have always been a special place. They were deserted by bronze age farmers 3000 years ago because of a worsening climate, then the peat moors kept them unchanged over the centuries. The Duke of Rutland's gamekeepers then the Water

Boards deterred people and activity. They are now an archaeological paradise and a wilderness for nature and walkers.

The A619 road and the traffic may be a mixed blessing to the inhabitants of Baslow but it is as it always has been an essential gateway for industry and commerce.

The New Park enhanced and enhances the Chatsworth experience. Its new entrance at the Golden Gates with the drive to the house would have duly impressed visitors at the time and still does. More important succeeding Dukes have had a policy of allowing public access to this enhanced park, where its rolling landscape and rural views have been an inspiration to many. Long may it remain so.

8. APPENDIX 1 - Freehold Property in 1824

Nether End

The largest area of freehold in the village can be traced back to Rowland Eyre of Hassop. Records at Chatsworth confirm that he sold two farms in Baslow in 1701. Most of the land was at the north end of The Park, in the vicinity of the Golden Gates.

The first farm, of 20 acres and known at the time as “Marples Farm”, was sold to John Jackson for £190. The main part, a Homestead and 13 acres east of Bar Brook at Nether End was subsequently bought by the Marples family, who retained it until the 1824 exchange.

The second Farm was sold to William Johnson. He got 10 acres on the east bank of the Barbrook, and also strip of land on the west or Baslow side of the brook. In 1787 the Johnson family were in debt and had to sell part of the farm to William Kitchin.

In 1824, both families agreed to sell their land on the east side of the Barbrook to the Duke of Devonshire. On the other bank Johnson had built Barbrook house opposite the Wheatsheaf Hotel, and Kitchin had developed his land next to the turnpike for a malt-house, a brewery and a pub the Barrel (now the Devonshire Arms). Later this area west of Barbrook developed into a street of privately owned shops, pubs and residencies.

Daisy Bank

The Tithe Award shows a second group of freehold properties located in a small rectangle either side of Daisy Bank, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The Houses included Moorstones, Hanover Buildings, Raleigh Cottage, Sycamore Cottage (on School Lane) and the (old) Methodist Chapel. In 1848 John Lees, a resident of Bakewell who owned Moorstones, also had 2 large fields to the east and north of the house. It is tempting to guess that the whole area was (part of) some earlier freehold farm or estate and there is some evidence to suggest that it may have belonged to the Rowland Family.

Other Freehold Property.

Finally there were two freehold houses. One was Magnolia Cottage in School Lane, owned by John Marples a Millwright. This might have been part of the Daisy Bank group.

The other house is now Rowley's. In 1710 it was a dwelling and carpenter's shop belonging to Thomas Marsden. It passed to the Gregory family then James Hawley who created the Prince of Wales Inn. There must be a reason why this single house became freehold prior to 1700.

Six or seven isolated fields in the village were in private hands before 1824, perhaps the legacy of some earlier open field arrangement. After 1824, and excluding the new park, only two fields remained privately owned, both off Over Lane and both belonging to Robert Holmes.

9. APPENDIX 2 – Freeholders in 1824

The table lists the freeholders in Baslow, with the amount of Chief Rent, the area of Land on Moor, details of the property on which their Enclosure Award was based, and the assets gained from it.

The Chief rent gives an indication of the value of their land holding, and the Allotment an indication of the value of their property in the village. Their wealth would also depend on additional assets held outside the village.

Name	Chief Rent	Allotment	Property	change
Ashton Valentine (deceased)	1 perch	3 acres	Field off upper Bar Road. House in Daisy Bank now demolished	Lost: Bar Rd field Got: field off Over Lane now The Meadows & West Garth
Bowler Sampson	16 perch	2 acres	Land off Baslow to Bakewell Road	Got: another field. Both fields then sold to Duke of Devonshire
Broomhead Nicholas	4 perch	1 acres	Six acres near Cupola + a Malthouse in Park	Lost: the 6 acres Got: 1 acre plot in Church Terrace/School Lane now Terrace of houses + Baslow House
Cundy William		3 roods	Raleigh House at Daisy Bank	Got: Ash Cottage in Daisy Bank
Dawkins Ann		8 perch	Part of Rowleys (Prince of Wales) nearest road	Got: small plot north of and adjacent to Inn. In the 1900s the site housed the village ambulance
Gardom Thomas (deceased)	64 perch	8 acres	6 acres off Baslow to Bakewell Road	Lost: fields in Baslow Got: land at Cliff House
Gregory Joseph		1 acres	Part of Rowleys (Prince of Wales) nearest church	Got: small plot near house
Holmes Robert	42 perch	8 acres	Field off Over Lane and more fields near Baslow Hall	Got: a second field off Over Lane
Jenkinson Ralph		5 perch	Property at Goose Green near Devonshire Arms	A small plot nearby. Later Beerhouse / Royal Hotel
Johnson William	29 perch	7 acres	Property at Goose Green, and Land near Golden Gates.	Extra land in Park. Later all Land sold to Duke of Devonshire
Kitchin William	62 perch	17 acres	Property at Nether End (now Devonshire Arms and Malthouse) and Fields in Park & south of Nether End	Got: a field in Barlow. Later all Baslow fields sold to Duke of Devonshire
Methodist Society		3 roods	The Old Chapel in School Lane	Got: nothing
Lees John	45 perch	4 acres	Moorstones at Daisy Bank + adjoining land	Got: cash
Marples George	45 perch	11 acres	Land in The Park near Golden Gates.	Got: more Land nearby. All then sold to Duke of Devonshire

Marples John		17 perch	House in School Lane at present Magnolia Cottage	Got: further plot at site of present Abney House
Marples Joseph		1 acre	Assessed with John Marples	
Wilson James		3 acres	Sycamore Cottage in Daisy Bank (now School Lane)	Got: Rose Cottage in Daisy Bank
Duke of Devonshire	48 perch	7 acres	Fields adjoining Chats Parish near Bar Brook	Taken into account in Exchange of Lands

*40 perch = 1 rood. 4 roods = 1 acre
1 perch is 5 yds by 6 yds*

10. APPENDIX 3 – People Affected By Creation of Park

Thirty three families were affected by the changes resulting from the exchange of lands and the creation of the new park. Details are in the tables below

- 3 Freeholders had to go, but they were paid a proper sum for their property.
- 6 Families had to leave their homes: some had farms, others did not
- 8 Villagers had their lease to land in the area terminated
- 8 Families living by Barbrook remained in situ, but with a new landlord.
- 6 Farmers who had land at Dobb Edge (one also lived there) suffered no immediate change.

There is more information about individuals in Appendix 4

Freeholders near Nether End

Johnson William		Property in Park sold. Moved to Barbrook House, Nether End
Kitchin William		Property in Park sold. His main farm was in Bubnell
Marples George		Property in Park sold. Moved to Magnolia Cottage School Lane

Tenants: Householders who had to leave

Alsop Sampson	9 acre	Lodge keeper at Blue Gates, which was at the entrance to the private road to Chatsworth He was allocated a house & fields in Edensor
Bowler Sampson	52 acre + Farmhouse	Farm on old turnpike near Nether End. He also rented 20 acres near Parkgate (see below) He left the area. May have had house elsewhere
Jenkinson Ralph	3 rood + House	House & croft beyond Blue Gates. He moved into his freehold property at Nether End
Marples Matthew	1 rood+ House	House & field beyond Blue Gates He left. There was a large extended family of Marples in Baslow.
Marsden Robert	9 acre+ Corn mill	Miller at Heathy Lea Corn Mill He left. He was later living in Manchester
Marsden George	44 acre	Farmer at Heathy Lea House. He left. No knowledge of where he went.

Tenants living in Baslow who lost land

Brightmore John	16 acre	Fields bordering Chatsworth parish. Age 59 in 1824. Retired.
Broomhead Nicholas	5 acre	3 acres near Malthouse, and 2 in Baslow village
Froggatt Hezekiah	1 acre	Part of field near Robin Hood
Gardom John	1 rood	Orchard opposite Wheatsheaf
Gardom William	2 rood	Part field near Heathy Lea
Johnson William	9 acre	Fields near Heathy Lea Mill. NB he was one of the freeholders
Marples Samuel	2 acre	Field near Plantation Cottage
Stafford Eliza	25 acre	Fields near Barbrook & parish boundary (also fields on "Shelf") In 1848 her son John had 48 acres of good land off Bakewell Rd
White Henry	3 acre	Fields near Sheffield Road

Tenants of Houses by Barbrook

Boam Thomas	16 acre	Park Lane Farm. Stayed as tenant, lost the land. Ag Lab in 1841
Bestwick James	13 perch	House opposite Park Cottage. Remained as tenant
Bettany Joseph	27 perch	Park Cottage. Remained as tenant
Bettany Richard	10 perch	House on site of present Parkside. Remained as tenant
Brown Thomas	3 rood	Thatch Cottage. Remained as tenant
Daniel William	14 perch	Thatch Cottage. Remained as tenant
Hollingsworth Benjamin	19 perch	Thatch Cottage. Remained as tenant
Hulley William	10 perch	House on site of present Parkside. Remained as tenant

Tenants on shelf of land above the Park

Bowler Sampson	20 acres	Near Parkgate. These acres are additional to his land in Park. Gave up tenancy when he left.
Etches George	23 acres	He had left the area by 1848
Marsden Edmund	13 acres + Farmhouse	Worked and lived at Parkgate Farm. A distant relation of Marsdens evicted from the Park area
Savage John	30 acres	Innkeeper at Robin Hood Farm
Stafford Eliza	24 acres	These acres in addition to her fields in Park. Probably gave them up in next few years.
Wilson Robert	14 acres	Probably lived at Stanton Ford

11. APPENDIX 4 – Background of People in Text

Alsop Sampson lived at Blue Gates, the lodge at the start of the old private road to Chatsworth. He had to move in 1824 like everyone else but he was the only person to be rehoused. As lodge keeper he would have been an employee of Chatsworth. His widow was living in Edensor 30 years later.

Ashton Valentine (b1738) had died just before 1824 so his property was in the hands of his “Devises”. His will revealed that he owned a number of properties in nearby villages as well as one in Daisy Bank.

Boam Thomas had a 16 acre farm based on Park Lane Farm. He lost the land but was still living there as an agricultural labourer in 1841.

Bowler Family had been in Baslow since Elizabethan times. By 1824 their homestead was at Nether End just inside the Park. Christopher Bowler (b1720) had been manager of the coal mine at Robin Hood and had also owned two of the very few freehold plots of land in the village. His younger son Sampson (b1760) sold the fields to the Duke of Devonshire in 1824 but lost the tenancy to his house and farm in the park. In 1848 these fields were being leased by the Duke of Rutland to the Stafford family.

By 1826 he was living in Inkersall, Chesterfield. Circumstances suggest that he was not a poor man.

Brightmore John (b1765) had a house up Bar Road and 16 acres in the Park. In the 1841 Census he was aged 75 and living with his son a Gunsmith.

Broomhead Family originally came from Bubnell House in Bubnell, and made their money from lead smelting. They moved to Baslow where they became Publicans at the Peacock Inn (now the Cavendish). They were still wealthy as **Nicholas** (1760) in 1820 was in a position to lend William Kitchin of Bubnell £1000 (say a million today). His benefits from the Enclosure Awards were boosted by the sale of 6 acres of rough ground near Cupola to the Duke of Rutland. He was awarded a plot of land at the bottom of School Lane on which he built Church Terrace apartments and a large house for himself. He called it “The Cottage” recently changed to “Baslow House”.

Duke of Devonshire had always owned a few acres at the extreme south end of Baslow Parish. It probably came about because of an earlier adjustment in the parish boundary.

Gardom Family were another long established Baslow family based at Yeld Farm at the bottom of the Sheffield Road. Their farm extended up to the Edge above, which is named after the family. **William Gardom** (b1761) was a tenant farmer. The John Gardom who lost a field in the Exchange of Lands cannot be identified.

A branch of the family had earlier moved to Bubnell Hall: John (b1721) built Calver Mill in 1785. His son **Thomas** (b1784-1817) bought Cliff House: He featured in the Enclosure Award as he had retained some fields in Baslow. His reward was the freehold of some land around his house, which later became Cliff College.

Gregory Family, traditionally carpenters, had lived since 1741 at Rowleys (the old Prince of Wales Inn), a freehold property. By 1824 the property had been divided and featured twice in the Enclosure Award with **Joseph** (b1788) and his cousin **Ann Dawkins** both benefiting. Ann got a small plot to the north of her building, which

eventually became the village mortuary, a building still remembered by older village residents.

Holmes Robert (b1770) was the tenant farmer at Cherry Tree Farm (behind the Village Shop). He must have had wealth, as he is known to have been involved in buying and selling fields near Rymas Brook.

Jenkinson Ralph (b1784) owned a house at Nether End probably purchased (by his family) from William Kitchen in the late 1700s. It seems that at the time the Enclosure Award he got a small plot of William Johnson's freehold land next to his house. The property either was or became a Beer-house and later developed into the Royal Hotel. He was also tenant of a house and field near Blue Doors, which he lost in 1824.

Johnson Family. This was long established local family. A Richard lived in Bubnell in Elizabethan times. In 1701 a descendent Thomas bought one of the two farms at Nether End then being sold by Rowland Eyre of Hassop. He must have been a man of substance as he paid £140 for it, perhaps £140000 today's money. Later part of the property was sold to the Kitchins. In 1824 William Johnson (1759) sold the few remaining fields to the Duke of Devonshire. He kept his house and some land on the Baslow side of the Bar Brook but left the village soon after.

Kitchin Family were tenant farmers at Bramley Farm in Bubnell, from Elizabethan times up to the 1960s. William (many Kitchens were called William) invested in Calver Mill when it was built in 1784. He also had property elsewhere, including Nether End in Baslow which he acquired either by purchase or through an earlier family marriage. In 1819 his business affairs were in such a poor state that he had to borrow £1000 from Nicholas Broomhead. One has to be rich to be able to borrow such a large sum!

Part of the Nether End property was sold to the Duke of Devonshire in 1824 for the development of the Park, leaving him with The Malt House and the Barrel Inn (later The Devonshire Arms) both of which were sold in the next decade or so.

Lees John (? b1780) was a resident of Bakewell who owned a house (Moorstones) and two fields at Daisy Bank. The family may have originated from Bubnell.

Marsden Family. Hugo Marsden (1575) arrived in Baslow in 1596. His descendants prospered, with Marsden becoming the commonest surname in the village in the 1700s.

In 1824 there was a **George Marsden** (b1769) at Heathy Lea House and **Robert** (b1789) was the Miller at Heathy Lea Mill: both were evicted. **Edmund Marsden** (b1787) a distant cousin lived at Parkgate Farm but survived because his farm was outside the area cleared for the Park.

Another branch of the family was granted in 1672 the tenancy of a large farm called Oxclose in Chatsworth just beyond the Baslow Parish Boundary. **Sampson** (b1755) and **William** (b1771) were living there when they had to go, because the Park extension. Interestingly William's uncle was a Cutler in Sheffield and a businessman in London and Sheffield.

Sampson was given the tenancy of Ewe Close Farm in Bakewell, Edmund stayed at Parkgate, George Robert and William had to leave the area.

Marples Family. There was a Marples Farm at Nether End before 1701 when the Eyres of Hassop sold it to Baslow residents in 1701. The family later purchased it and it

remained within the family until **George Marples** (b1768) sold it to the Duke of Devonshire in 1824. George also a member of the Guild of Skinners and no doubt had premises in Sheffield.

His distant cousins **John** (b1794) and his sons John and Joseph were carpenters and millwrights with a freehold property in School Lane (Magnolia Cottage). The latter were awarded land next door (Abney House) on which they built new houses for themselves.

Savage John (b1795) was the Landlord at the Robin Hood Inn. He also farmed 40 acres above the Park in addition to land close to the Inn which is now a golf course, so he was barely affected though a few acres were taken for the new road.

Stafford Eliza was a widow based at the family farm next to the Wheatsheaf Inn. About 25 acres were taken from her for the Park, though she retained another 25 acres near Parkgate. Evidence suggests that in compensation she or her son got up to 48 acres in Baslow next to the Bakewell road.

White Henry may have been a farmer in Bubnell.

Wilson Robert (b1764) from Stanton Ford had married into the Roland family and inherited their freehold house, Sycamore Cottage in School Lane. He did not live in the property.

12. Notes and Acknowledgements

Most of the facts have come from the Enclosure Awards of 1824, the Tithe Award of 1848 and the Census returns for 1841 and 1851: also the parish records of births, marriages and deaths.

I am indebted to the archivists for allowing me access to the Devonshire Mss at Chatsworth for further detail about the Land Exchange of 1823.

Also thank you to family historians who have provided interesting and useful detail.

Further information about names, properties and locations is available from the author (dds@w3z.co.uk) David Dalrymple-Smith

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