

A LOCAL HISTORY OF BASLOW AND BUBNELL, DERBYSHIRE.

ITEMS COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY MR. C.R. ALLCOCK assisted
by MR. W. H. DERBYSHIRE and many local inhabitants,
during the years 1926 - 1934.

BOOKS referring to BASLOW kept in the Derby Public Library.

- 1319 - 20. Kerry C. - The Court Rolls of Baslow, Derbyshire.
(In the D.A.N.H.S. Journal, 1900-01. V. 22-23).
- Mason E. - The Wogwhipper's Ancient Weapon. (In the Reliquary. 1903. V. 9. 3rd. Ser. PP. 274-275.
- 1779 - Savage J. - Baslow Shepherds' Book, made Jan. 1777.
- 1823 - Grt. Brit. - Statutes. Act for enclosing lands in the manor and township of Baslow.
- 1824 - - Baslow Friendly Society. Rules and orders to be observed and kept by the Friendly Society - at Mr. N. Broomhead's.
- 1830 - - Baslow Co-operative Society. Laws and Regulations of the Baslow Co-op Society.
- 1857 - - Baslow Oddfellows. Rules of the Loyal Duke of Devonshire Lodge.
- 1852 - Barker A. - An address to the inhabitants of the Chapelry of Baslow on the restoration and re-opening of the Church.

MAPS in Derby Museum.

- 1673. A map of the County of Derby with its Hundreds.
- 1763. An accurate map of the County of Derby with its Hundreds.
- 1767. Derbyshire by P. P. Burdett.
- 1793. Derbyshire by J. Cary.
- 1798. A map of 90 miles by 75 miles from Chesterfield.
- 1818. A new map of Derbyshire with its Hundreds.
- 1838. Ordnance Survey.

SOME OLD WRITERS on Derbyshire.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1682. Rev. John Hieron (Noncon.) <li style="padding-left: 20px;">? Ralph Kinder. 1710. Bassano's Church Notes. <li style="padding-left: 20px;">? Dodsworth Collection. 1712 William Wolley Manuscript. 1780. Dr. Pegg's Collections. 1781. Thomas Blore. 1789. Thomas Pilkington (Unitarian). 1811. Rev. D. P. Davies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Godfrey Meynell Library. <li style="text-align: center;">? Heralds College. Bodleian Library. Adam Wolley, Matlock. Heralds College. do. |
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ORIGIN of the names BASLOW and BUBNELL.

Source:- from Mr. Wrench's Lecture in 1900(?)

"Mr. Wrench first traced the origin of the name of the village. It was originally pronounced 'Barslow' and that gave the clue to the derivation. 'Bar' meant 'barrier' - the hills about Baslow were the ancient boundary between Mercia and Northumbria while the 'low' referred to the ancient funeral mound which existed on the top of the eminence of Yeld Wood till about sixty years ago."

Source:- 116B.

"The name of Baslow appears to be of Scandinavian origin, in the Domesday Book it was spelled 'Basselowe' 'low' meaning a mound - Baslow being the burial place of 'Bassa'. In the dialect of Derbyshire, Baslow is pronounced 'Bassla'.

Source:- 116B.

"William Bray writing in 1778 says, 'Baslow barrow shows its naked top over Chatsworth House!' This probably marks the site of Bassa's grave, there is nothing to show it was a family burial place".

Source:- 148B.

"Baslow, a village in Derbyshire; Basselau in the Domesday Book; Basselowe in R.H. ; Bassetlowe in 1285. From the man's name Bassa (1) once latinized as Bassus. Osbertus Basse is mentioned in the Domesday of St.Pauls 1222. Cp. the O.N.man's name Bassi, of frequent occurrence; also the modern surname Bass. Cp. also Bassenthwaite, near Keswick, i.e. Bassa's paddock; Baswick, near Beverly and Baseworth in Yorkshire. The name appears to be Scandinavian."

Source:- 116B

"Bubnell in 1086 was spelled Bubenenle, Bubinhull, Bubbynhyll and in 1473 Bubbenshill and means 'the Hill of Bubba'.

Source:- Glover's H & G of Derbyshire 1833.

"Bubnell, or Bobenhall, at the Norman Survey, was a berewick of Aisseford".

Notes:-

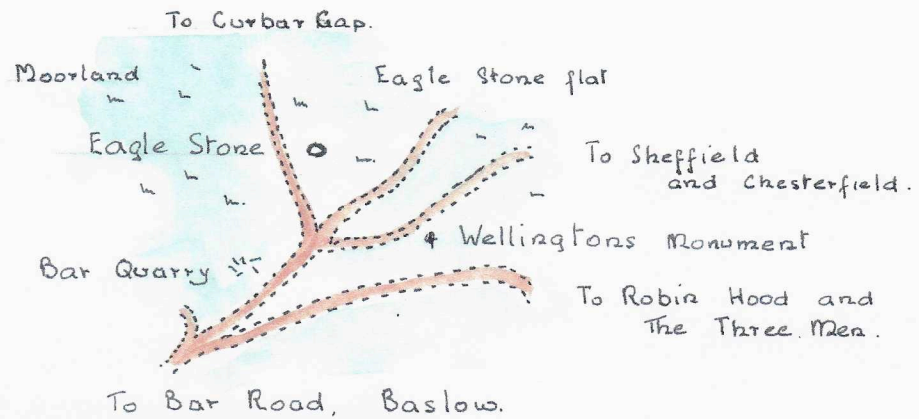
Who investigate and (or) removed the Yeldfuncaimound?

Did Thomas Bateman?

Does 'Bubba' indicate a corruption of 'Bassa'?

Sites of Barrows known to have been opened are given on page ____

Map illustrating the position of the Eagle Stone located on the moorland near the junction of several old tracks converging onto the Bar Road leading down to the Old Bridge.



The Bar Quarry was the source of much Baslow building stone.

The Eagle Stone - isolated block exposed to the worst of the elements - rounded and riven by them.



Derivations of various local names.

Source:- William Andrews, Derbyshire Gatherer, 1880.

"There is the Derwent, the chief stream of the county. This is probably simply the old British dwr-gwyn, meaning 'clear water' ".

Source:- Thomas Tudor, 'High Peak to Sherwood'.

"The early English Settlers here were known in their own time as 'Pecseatas', 'seatas' meaning 'settlers'. But in-as-much as their country lay about the contested borders of Northumbria and Mercia, we cannot be certain as to when they were included in the political area of the latter kingdom."

Source:- Thomas Tudor. 'High Peak to Sherwood'

"The term 'Alto Pecco' (High Peak) came into use about the end of the 13th century.

The Hundred Rolls (cica 1273) sometimes say 'Peak', sometimes 'High Peak' and in Derbyshire Charters, while we find 'Alto Pecco' frequently in the 14th century and later, documents of the years 1220-1243 and 1272 refer simply to the 'Ballious de Pecco'. But the two terms were sometimes used indifferently. In the reign of Henry VIII 'The Peak' was sufficient"

Source:- Thomas Tudor, 'High Peak to Sherwood'.

Mercia is a latinized form of Old English 'Mearc' a mark or border, and at first referred chiefly to the region bordering upon
"It is directly derived from the Early English Chronicles".

Source:- Miss Beswick, late of the Cupola, Baslow. 1930.

"The Eagle Stone is prominent on the flat close to the junction of several old bridle roads branching off to Curbar, Baslow, Sheffield and Chesterfield. Hence bargaining was frequent there, giving the name 'Haggle Stone'.

Source:- J. Pendleton, History of Derbyshire, 1886

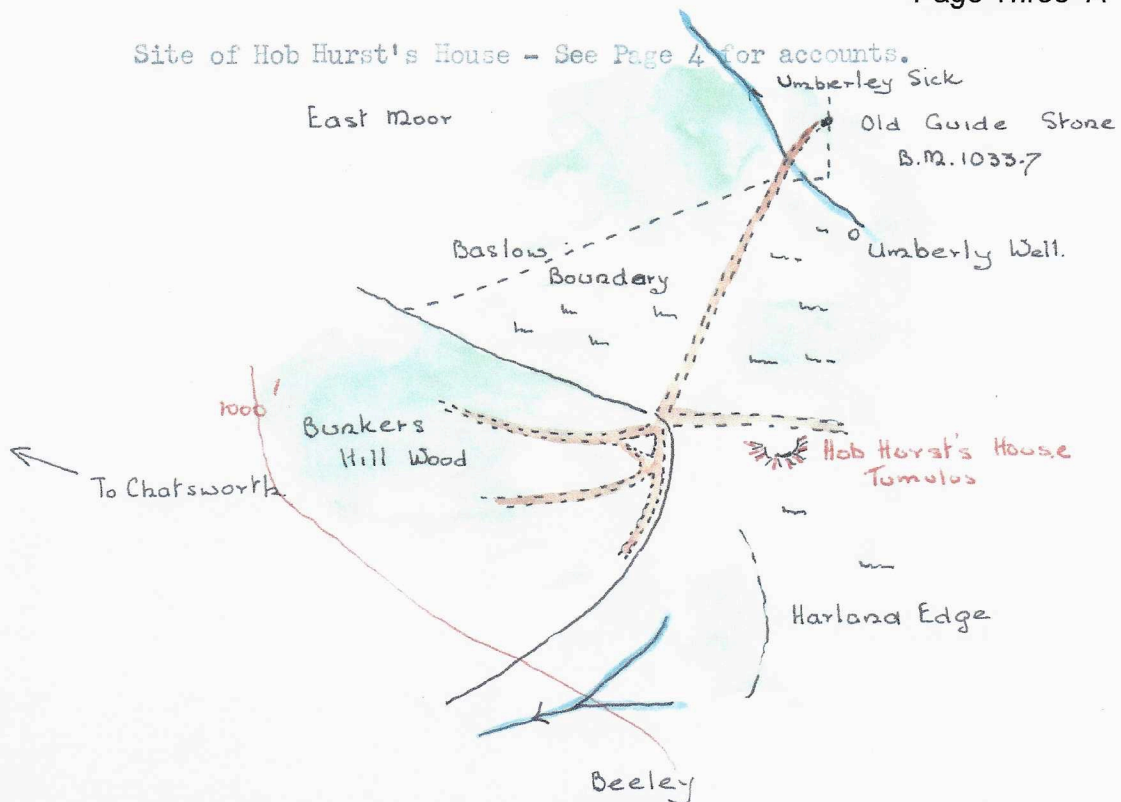
"And one of these, 'the Eagle Stone' was once a rock idol, the object of much adoration among the Druids"

Source:- A note of the late Dr. Wrench's.

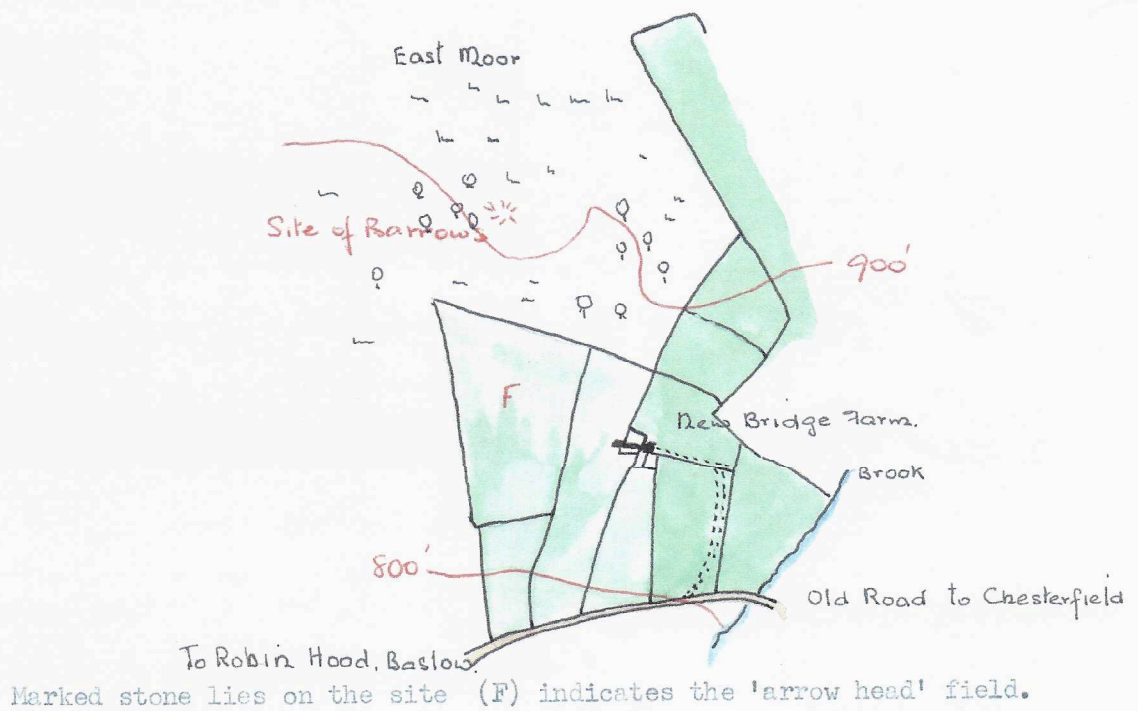
"Aegle - Brother of Welland - AEgle was the archer god who could throw stones no man could move. "Eccles" is derived from 'AEgle', e.g. Ecclestone"

NOTES:-

Much criticism of the last quotation.
Eccles = Church (?)



Site of Barrow near New Bridge Farm - See page 4 for reference.



Prehistoric investigations.

Palaeolithic:- River Drift Men.
Cave Men.
Few flints north of Derbyshire.
Ice Age Changes.
Neolithic:- Barrow burials.
Homes chiefly on uplands.
England chiefly swamps and forest.
Stonehenge.
Bronze Age:- Barrow burials.

Source:- Mr. F. Green, Farmer, New Bridge Farm, Baslow. 1931.
A barrow was opened by Mr. Green and excavated by the Duke of Rutland. Finds were made. There are untouched barrows nearby. Flints are frequently turned up by the plough on one of the fields. He had a tin full of flint implements. See sketch of the site. A marked stone lies on the surface of the opened barrow.

Source:- William Andrews, Derbyshire Gatherer, 1880.
"One of the barrows on Baslow Moor is known by no other name than 'Hob Hurst's House', the popular belief being that this mound was the abode of a 'Hob' or 'Hob-i-th-Hurst', an unearthly being who haunted moors and woods and in his visits to the homestead and byre did both good and bad turns for the people according as they behaved to him" "The barrow I have just alluded to was opened a quarter of a century ago and contained a rectangular cist composed of rough upright slabs of stone of large size and bearing throughout traces of the funeral fire. The cist was, in round numbers, about 10 feet by 9 and contained deposits of calcined bones, one of the heaps of which was kept together by a row of boulders."
Further references are then made to the mischief Hob was supposed to do particularly to cattle.

SOURCE:- Page 86 'Ten Years Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills from 1848-58.' by Thomas Bateman (1861)

A barrow opened in 1853.
"On the third of June, we went to a conspicuous mound on the heathery uninclosed and most elevated part of Baslow Moor, called Hob Hurst's House and found it to be a circular tumulus composed of sand and gritstone, about 11 yds. diam. and 4 ft. high, though from its being surrounded by an embankment inside of which the earth had been cut in the form of a ditch, the height appeared fully 6 feet and it was only by digging down to the natural surface that we were able to ascertain the actual elevation. The diameter at the outside of the embankment was 22 yds. it was formed, like the mound, of stones and sand and was 14 ft. thick at the base and about 4 ft. high. A trench cut from the south side of the central mound disclosed some large upright slabs of gritstone, set on a natural level, which we at once perceived to be part of a cist or sepulchral chamber,



The Incense Cup
found at
Stone Low, Baslow Moor



Weaversley or Whibbersley Cross with ditch in foreground
and Leach Fen behind.

which was soon cleared out and sketched. It was rectangular, measuring from north to south 10'3" and 9'0" from east to west and was chiefly constructed of slabs of stone each nearly a yard broad. There were traces of fire throughout the whole enclosure, the undisturbed sand having been burnt to a dirty white or cream colour and covered with a layer of charcoal, which was thickest towards the East side where in the corner formed by the junction of the south boundary of the chamber, we discovered the original deposit, consisting of calcined human bones lying in the very spot where they had been drawn together while the embers of the funeral pyre were glowing. They were in a small heap with some thick pieces of charcoal and two lumps of burnt lead ore and were separated or marked off from the floor of the chamber by a semi-circular row of small sandstone boulders all of which exhibited marks of fire. A few more burnt bones were found embedded in the sand near the north end of the cist but no instrument or pottery of any kind was seen, although one of the pieces of charred wood exhibits a cleanly cut oblique surface which must have been effected by a sharp instrument.

In the popular name given to the barrow, we have an indirect testimony to its great antiquity as Hob Hurst's house signifies the abode of an unearthly or supernatural being, accustomed to haunt woods and other solitary places, respecting whom many traditions yet linger in remote villages. Such an idea could only arise in a superstitious age long ago, yet sufficiently modern to have effaced all tradition recollection of the original intention of the mound; it, likewise, affords a curious instance of the inherent tendency of the mind to assign a reason for everything uncommon or unaccountable which no extent of ignorance or apathy seems able to totally eradicate. Many of the remaining prehistoric monuments of our land are similarly connected with name well known in popular mythology, now so rapidly vanishing, that it is possible the legends will be forgotten, while the names alone will be perpetuated as long as the structures with which they are identified exist. We may here observe that the practice of separating the deposits within the cist by pebbles as in this barrow is most unusual in the Midland Counties but is described as prevalent in the Channel Islands by Mr. Tukes in the Journal of the British Archaeological Institute, Vol 1. page 142."

Source:- Sheffield Telegraph and Star quoting Mr. J. Simpson of Matlock.

The Legend of the Lost Peakland Town. Leach (Leash) Fen.

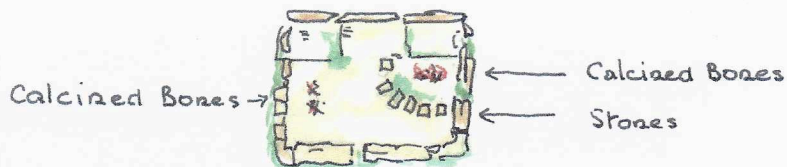
"Town or village was destroyed by an earthquake. Tradition put on record by William Wood, a weaver of Eyam, may be considered the oldest tradition of the Peak".

"Here, before the Roman Invasion, says the legend, stood a town or village the inhabitants of which lived, according to Diodorus Siculus, in small cots or huts built of wood, the walls of stakes or wattle, like hurdles and covered with rushes or reeds. These with their inhabitants were swallowed up by a convulsion of nature.

Some years ago a Duke of Rutland ordered a deep ditch to be cut through it to drain it. A great variety of fragments of rude earthenware and pieces of black oak, shaped and cut, were dug up. On the S.E. side, when enclosed, numerous articles were turned up by the plough of an unknown nature or purpose.



Hob Hurst's Mound.



Cist found in the above mound when opened.



Position of Leach, or Leash, or Lease, Fen or Fend.

There is an old saying:-

'When Chesterfield was heath and broom
Leach Fend was a market town.
Now Leach Fend is all heath and broom
And Chesterfield a market town.

Source:- History of Derbyshire by Pendleton.

"Over the moorland to the right, near Baslow, stretches the wild and solitary Lees Fen, where, according to tradition a town has been buried more completely than Pompeii: hence the old rhyme:

'When Chesterfield was gorse and broom,
Lease fen was a market town.
Now Chesterfield is a market town
Lease fen is but gorse and broom' "

Source:- Vestiges pp.27-8

"About the year 1830 a barrow upon the Est Moor, near Baslow, called Stone Low was accidentally opened by the farmer in whose stackyard it stood. In the centre he found two large urns both neatly ornamented and both containing calcined bones and flints. Inside one of them was small incense cup, with two perforations through one side. This being fortunately preserved, we are enabled to give a cut of it."

Source:- Sheffield Public Museum Catalogue of Bateman Antiquities.

"Incense Cup. - the bottom rounded and rough, the sides smooth and tapering, plain, with two holes on one side. $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter. Found inside an urn in a barrow at Stone Low, Baslow Moor, Derbyshire, about 1830. J93-893 (N.32)."

Source:- Yorkshire Telegraph and Star quoting Mr. Simpson.

"Mr. Simpson thinks an ancient track or ley ran:- Cromford Bridge, Matlock Church, Hurker, Guide stone Beeley Moor, Whibbersley Cross, Shepherds Cross, Owler Bar."

Source:- Lyson's History of Derbyshire, Vol V. Magna Britannia (1817)

"Derbyshire	-	part of Coritani	of the Britons.
"	"	Britannia Prima	of the Romans
"	"	Mercia	of the Saxons."

Source:- Baslow Church Fabric.

Stone now built into the West wall of the church porch shews Saxon rope work.

Source:- Derbyshire Courier, 13th May 1911.

"When the workmen commenced to demolish the Chancel of Baslow Church a month or so ago Mr. E.M. Wrench requested them to keep a keep lookout for any old stones".

"Pieces of stone, too, have been discovered which look as if they formed parts of a cross decorated with interlaced rope work."

These are preserved built into the wall of the porch

NOTE:-

Bassano in his account of his visit in 1710 refers to a delapidated cross in the Churchyard. In 1782 (Churchwardens and Overseers' Accounts) a post was bought for the sundial. Today the sundial is approached by old stone steps (the greeces mentioned by Bassano?)
Was the old cross replaced by the sundial?
Were the old stone remnants built into the Chancel during its former restoration in 1853 after lying about for some time?

Source:- Jewitts' 'Domesday Book.'
"Derbyshire (derbyschire)
Hammenstan Wapentake.

Manor.

In Aisseford (Ashford) with the Berewites Ralunt (Rowland), Lanesdune (Longstone) Hetesope (Hassop) Caluoure (Calver) Basselau (Baslow) Bubeneli (Bubnell) Berceles (Birchill) Scelhadun (Sheldon) Taddintune (Taddington) Flagon (Flagg) Priestclui (Priestcliffe) Backeuuelle (Blackwell).

King Edward had 22 carucates of land for geld and one carucate without geld. The King has now in demesne there four ploughs and eighteen villanes have five ploughs. Land for 22 Ploughs. There is one mill of 12 pence and site of one mill had one lead work and forty acres of meadow. Wood not pasturable 2 miles in length and two in breadth"

Notes:-

Berewite	- Berwick, berewick, sub-divisions.
Carucate	- Land ploughed by one team in a season - varying acreage - fixed in 1194 as 100 acres.
Demesne	- portion of a manor which the lord retained in his own hands cultivated by his villeins.
Geld	- a payment, a tax.
Villane	- a class of unfree tenants; they usually had to labour so many days on the demesne a year.

Manor.

In Langeleie (Langley) and Chetesuorde (Chatsworth) Leuenot and Chetel had 10 oxgangs of land for geld. Land for 10 oxen. This belongs to Ednesoure (Edensor). William Peveril keeps them for the King. 5 villanes and 2 bordars have two ploughs and one acre of meadow there. Wood pasturable one mile in length and one in breadth and a little underwood. In the time of King Edward it was worth 20 shillings now 16 shillings."

NOTES:-

Oxgang	- bovate is $\frac{1}{8}$ of a carucate or as much as one ox could plough in one year.
Bordar	- crofters or villagers, free but cultivated small plots.
Edward	- Edward the Confessor.

Before the Norman Conquest Chetesuorde or Chetelvoide was the home stead of Chetel, the Saxon thane, Lord of the Manor.

Source:- Bulmer's History of Derbyshire.

"At the time of the Domesday survey Basselawe (Baslow) was a berwick of the Royal Manor of Ashford. A century later it was regarded as a distinct manor and was held by William de Avenell, Lord of Haddon. About the close of the 12th century, it was conveyed in moieties, by the two Avenell co-heiresses to Sir Simon Basset and Richard de Vernon. The descent of the former moiety is difficult to trace but it was probably that portion held by the Earls of Shrewsbury in the reign of Henry VI. The two moieties appear to have been united about the close of the 15th century and the manor has descended through the Vernons and Manners to the present Duke of Rutland".

NOTES:-

Moiety - Portion of part.

Henry VI - 1422-61

Simon Basset - See page

The Duke of Rutland sold the Baslow estate in 1920.

Source:- Appendix to Glover's Gazetteer 1833.

"Basselau - a berwick of Bakewell.

Possessor in Edward the Confessor's reign - the King.

" " Domesday Survey - the King.

Bubenelli - a berwick of Bakewell.

Possessor in Edward's reign

- not entered.

" " Domesday Survey - the King.

NOTE:-

Is 'a berwick of Bakewell' correct?

Source:- J. Tilley's 'Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire Vol 1., High Peak Hundred.' 1892.

"Tenure - Manor of Baslow.

1086 Royal demesne

Curzons.

1330 by gift to the Vernons.

1565 by heiress John Manners - Duke of Rutland.

There was a moiety with Nivelles which pass by heiress to Talbots 1406. Writer fancies this manor was held by the Avenells of Haddon whose heiress Elizabeth took it to the Bassetts about 1195 who were filched of it by King John (1199-1216)."

"Baslow is said to have been given to the Vernons in 1330 by Henry de Curzon yet the Talbots had part in the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461)."

Source:- White's Gazetteer 1857.

"The Manor of Baslow was given by Henry de Curzon before the year 1330 to Richard Vernon from whom it has descended to the present owner."

Source:- J. Tilley.

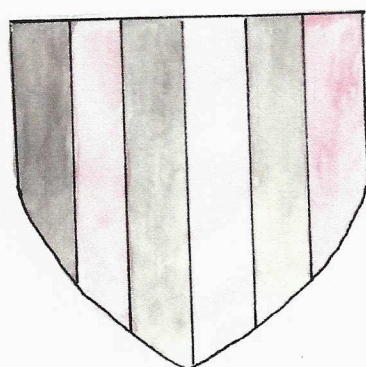
"Tenure, Bubnell, Manor of.

1086 William Avenell

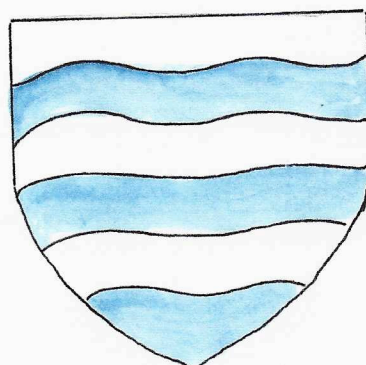
1195 By heiress Simon Basset.

King John in moieties Bassetts and Vernons.

Merged into Baslow 1378. Bassetts sold their share."

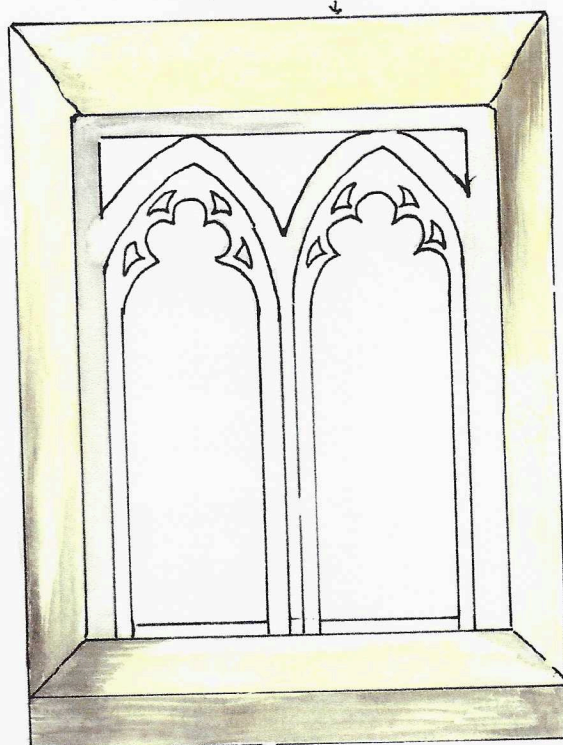


Thomas Alan
Bassett



Taken from a copy of the Magna Carta
Bubnel Hall to the Bassetts via the Averalls.

Sepulchral Stone
↓



One of the Clerestory Windows in the Church
For the markings on the lintols formerly sepulchral stone
see pages 48

Source:- Glover's H. and G. of Derbyshire. 1823.

"In 6 Edwd. 1 (1278) Gilbert deFrauncey was possessor of the manor of Basselawe.

In 25 Edwd. 1 (1297) Richard de Vernon had it.

In 16 Edwd. 2 (1323) Four water mills in Baslow.

John, Earl of Shrewsbury, was seised of the manor in the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461). Some records describe a moiety of the manor of Baslow as held under the Abbot of Darley, in the reign of Henry VI together with the manor of Bubnell by John, Earl of Shrewsbury,"

Source:- Bulmer's History of Derbyshire.

"At the time of the Domesday Survey Basselawe was a berwick of the Royal Manor of Ashford. A century later it was regarded as a distinct manor."

"William Eyre, a grandson of Robert Eyre of Padley, purchased the manor of Bubnell in the 16th Century. It is subsequently belonged to the Bassetts of Blore from whom it passed by marriage to the Copwoods."

Source:- Lyson's Magna Britannia 1817.

"The Manor of Baslow was given by Henry de Curzon before 1330 to Richard Vernon. Some records describe a moiety of the manor of Baslow as held under the Abbot of Derley "

"The manor of Calver - possessors of,
Henry VI Thomas Linford (Lynford).
Henry VIII Rowland Shakerley
Traceys
Stratfords
Elizabeth Eyres of Hassop."

"The King's Forest of the Peak - extensive. infested with wolves in ancient times. Family named Wolfhunt served in the Forest. Wolves ceased to be inhabitants before the reign of Edward 2nd. because then John de Wolhunt's service was to destroy any wolves that should come into the Forest. The Forest was plentifully stocked with deer in 1634 but they were probably destroyed during the Civil Wars."

Another writer states a severe winter destroyed most.

Principal local Families.

12th Century. - Avenells of Haddon, Vernons. Bassetts of Bubnell.
13th " - Edensors of Edensor. De Gernons of Bakewell.
14th " - Bakewells of Bakewell. Sheldons of Sheldon. Leches of Chatsworth.
15th " - Helyons of Bakewell.
16th " - Copwoods of Bubnell. Manners of Haddon. Sandfords of Bakewell.
17th " - Wells of Home Hall, Bakewell.

Queen Mary at Chatsworth - 1570, 73, 77, 78, 81.

Source:- Derbyshire Archl. Society's Journal. Vol. 30.
(Extracts from the Lay Subsidy Rolls 1327-8)

"Under the early Normans taxation was raised on:-

Purveyance - carriages.
Preemption - provisions.
Prisage - casks.

During the reign of Henry 2nd (1154-89) the wealth of the country developed brought about by the Crusades. Collection of tithe was made by the Reeve. The Assessments were made in fractional parts. Had the list been a century or so older the person styled Carpenter, Carter, Tailor or Smith, might have been set down with confidence as immediately following the particular pursuit.

(Barker - stripper of bark, or Bercar - a shepherd.

Chapman - a salesman, Lyster or Lester - a dyer, Webster - a weaver)

(The commonest Christian names throughout England were:-

Men - William, John, Robert, Henry.

Women - Alice, Agnes, Margaret.)

Baslow portion of the Rolls.

"Eleventh Membrane (as far as decipherable)

	<u>li</u>	<u>s</u>		<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
.....Baslow (?)					
Thomas Bassett	Habet	iiij		Inde	iiij
..... Basset		lx			iiij
Thom. fil Thom.		lx			iiij
Nich. Bercar		l			ij vj
Rob. de Kniveton		lx			iiij
Rad. fil Rob.		iiij			iiij
..... Keys		lx			ij vj
..... Beumaner		xl			ij
..... Basset		xl			ij
.....		xxx			xviiij
.....		xxx			xviiij
.....		xx			xij
.....		xx			xij
Summa bonorum.		<u>xxxj</u>			<u>xxxj</u>

Notes:-

It will be noted that many of the names had been obliterated.

The righthand addition appears to be correct.

The lefthand one does not add up to xxxj pounds, rather xxvij li (pounds)

Thom fil Thom. means Thom. son of Thom.

Very often the same man might be described as Thomas fil

Thomas de Baslow meaning Thomas son of Thomas of Baslow.

In the parish Registers the term 'filius de' means 'son of'
and 'filia de' means 'daughter of'.

Source:- Derbyshire Archl. Society's Journal, Vol. 30.
(Extracts from the Assize Roll, Derbyshire, 4 Edw. 3rd.(1331)

"The 17th year of the King's father (1234) at Basselowe, Henry Fych and Nicholas de Wynes were wristling and in struggling the aforesaid Nicholas threw Henry to the ground on which he received a hurt neck that he could not rise but afterwards he recovered and lived for a month and more and from a certain fever he contracted died. No one is suspected in the matter."

"In the same year at Edenesover one Nicholas Danyel by night struck Richard Baycock with a sword whereupon he immediately died and after the deed he fled and is suspected therefore let him be inexigent and outlawed. His chattels with 3 sh. whereof j Bret the Sheriff to answer. He was in the frank pledge of Thomas de Edenesover who now hath him not therefore in mercy."

"In the 4th year of the King that now is at Hedeshover (Edensor) one Stephen son of John Hevedesover fell from a cart - horse to the ground upon which he forthwith died. No one is suspected about it. Judgement, misadventure. Price of the animal 5s6d whereof I Bret the sheriff to answer. The first finder is dead."

Notes:-

Frankpledge

In mercy,.....

j personal pronoun 'I'

Was the animal placed under arrest?

Source:- Derbyshire Arch. Society's Journal, Vol. 22.
(Extracts from the Court Rolls of Baslow, commencing Anno 13 Edward 2nd. - 1320.)

"Of Roger North for j mess. and j bovat of land vj shillings. He holds by suit of court and mill duty and by foreign service."

"Of William le Leche for a proportion of the wood of Tozerhurst, land and meadow within the bounds of the same wood, with one acre which or Ralph Brun held, with five acres of land above Bronile with a portion a certain place of land which is called 'The Grene' Basselowe lying between Olveston and the vill of Basselowe vij shillings iiij pence. holds by charter of Richard son of lord Richard de Vernon, doing suit to the mill to the xxth grain and suit of court. He holds foreign se "Of..... for a portion of certain place and meadow called "Grysec between the bounds of the aforesaid place of Gryseclif iiij shillings v pence for all things."

Griseclosfield and that thirteen acres of land and one rood are in Bromley, of which two acres and one rood of land Richard de Euley claimed to hold by charter and one acre of ground lies and that one acre of land is in Pippegrenis and the Buttes at the Boles. They said also that four acres of land are outside the wood of Corshurst which Philip le Leche claimed to hold by charter. They also said the acre of land is at the entrance to Torhurst lying near th Meadow.

They also said that Richard de Ruley holds at will two acres of land at Depedale clif. Memd. that iiij acres are upon the mulnehull and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre beyond j acre near Oskelmedewe side. The above-mentioned acre Philipe Leche claims to hold v acres of land in Bromlei no mention is made of Overby, nor of Nether Bromley, of which in Bromley-overe and Offechere are xiij acres and j rood. And Philip and William his father claim to hold the whole of the remainder."

Note:-

The Leches held Chatsworth at one time. As one writer says, 'They had a respectable mansion with a park.'

"Richard de Vernon who last died give to William le Leche and his heirs all my portion of a certain wood which is called Tozeshurst and all my land and my meadow, four measures of the same wood with j acre of land which Ralph Brun once held in Bobenhull, lying between the stone cross (crucem lapideam) upon Astly fege in length on one part and the tenement of John de Calvore on the other. And in breadth between Rymeles on one part and the land of the said John de Calvore. I have given and granted to the same William five acres of land above Brunleie together with part of a certain place of land called the 'Grene' in Basselowe, lying between Olveston and the vill of Baslowe. Holding to him and to his heirs of the same and his heirs for every by service of vij shills. and iiij d. for all things save foreign service, suits of court and multure."

"Richard de Vernon son of William de Vernon give to William son of Hugo de Stokis, this Hugo was father of Richard de Ruyle, for homage and his service the whole of Mutland with toft and croft in the vill and territory of Bobenhull - that viz which Jordan son of Matthew de Stanedon once held with the appurts and wt the assart which Roger de Griseclif once held in divers places in the two Bromeleies and in Pipegrenes holding of me and my heirs to himself and his heirs by the accustomed services paying iiij d. for all things, foreign service excepted."

"It is agreed by Matilda de Vernon that none of her tenants shall leave her manor without any intimation of the same under the penalty of half a mark for each desertion."

"Rental of Baslow.

Will de Boterhales hold by fealty j mess. and j bovate of land by the service of iiij d. per annum paying at Michaelmas. He has a charter of Lord Gilbert Franceys and renders one pair of iron horse shoes. Robert le Froggote did fealty and holds a certain place of land in the Linleye by the service of a farthing per Annum at Michaelmas.

William le Tasker did fealty and holds a mess. and two acres of land by serv. of xv d. and bonepenny and other services.

William Eliot of Bobenhull holds a mess and half a bovate of land and renders iiij d. p.a. with other services.

Md. That ij acres of land lie above Basselowe Barr which was accustomed to yield vj d. per ann. It is in the hands of the lord."

1346.

"John de Penyston had been summoned to respond to Ralph le Leche, Alderman of the Guild of the Blessed V. Mary of Baslow on the plea of bebt. 1354.

The Jury said on their oath that John de Edensoure by William de Blithe his workman had turned a separate water course of the lord's unto a certain fulling mill held by the same John.

William Leche complained that Geoffrey Bolar with his dog had killed his pig worth xi d.

William, son of Robert le Leche injured five houses at the Ford to the damage of xx shills. Ordered to be distrained until he way for the waste. It was granted by the lord that a cottage on Baslow Green which Geoffrey Boler formerly held should be held by the Brethren of Saint Mary's Guild of St. Mary of Basselowe celebrated in the church, holding the same at will to the lord at the yearly rent of xij d.

Notes:-

What was the object of the Guild? Why did they require a cottage? Was the Vernon Chapel, Bakewell once named the Chapel of the Guild of St. Mary?

1356.

They said Rob son of Roger le leche made default Ralph Leche to repair his house under penalty of xl d. Surety Rog. North.

1362-3

Emmota de Calvour, John son of Giles le Leigh, Loan dau. of Nicholas and Rob. son of Roger Lech ought to appear and came not, in mercy. Nicholas Hervy gave xx pullets that he might not be elected provost Richard Rust was removed from that office and William Spakeman was elected in his place and took the oath. The open field called 'Dilfield' ought to pay ld. per ann. and this payment is in arrears for 15 yrs. past and the bonepenny for 'Gristlyffeld' has not been paid for the last 15 years.

1365.

Presented that a certain Grange at Basselowe called Tythebern is parcel of the holding which Richard Leche alienated by Robert Leche, his father of free land.

Wherefore it is commanded to distrain the tenement of the Grange for more defaults of court, and for fealty and for his service acknowledged. Three Lydgates at Baslow are not repaired.

1366.

It is commanded to distrain the tenement of a certain Grange called Tythebern of Baslow for default of suit of court and for fealty and service and to ascertain what the nature of the ingress is in the said grange. The said grange is parcel of the holding of Robert le Leche of free land, and was alienated to John de Melburn, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, his heirs and assigns - as is said.

That Lord Thomas de Metham held a place called Halieplace near the Bridge of Bobinhull of Lord Richard de Vernon but by what service they know not. Wherefore it was commanded to distrain the said Thomas to do fealty and

to acknowledge his service.

Amongst the fifteen fined for pasturing their cattle on the moor without licence is one 'Ralph Jakkeknave' (Probably a name or nickname descriptive of character).

1368.

David de Dereham, Henry Sotheron and John Mitchell, butchers, sold meat contrary to the assize. They were all presented for blocking up the Lord's ground against his will with a table called 'fflesbord' - (clearly a meat stall).

Hugh son of Richard Wastell alias Hewet took up a cot. an acre and a rood formerly John Machon's and previously held by Alice, wife of John Wright. Ingress xvd. House to be rebuilt this year. He gave now a 'Hersive' (a hair seive) for the lord's use. Here follows a rather suspicious entry:-

'Stephen Cuydy gave to the lord four horseshoes for his best horse to obtain consideration of the court concerning a certain way stopped up by John del Stones between the said Stephen and the said John, to deter mine whether the said John could legally do this or not and a day was assigned.'

In the accounts of John Cuydy, provost of Baslow from Mich. anno 41 and 42 Edwd. 3rd. (1368-69) we have:-

'Of the rent of Thoresthurst which was occupied by Godfrey ffoliambe and Thomas de Womwell, iij shills. vjd.

For a hoop round a millstone and for repairs of a spindle and for a carpenter ij shills.

Robert Ogle (or cole) baillif of Haddon. - For a 'shroud' for the same mill ij shills. (Probably a wooden cover for the millstones.)

The tenants of Middleton and Eyam ordered to be distrained for pasturing their cattle on the Moor.

(Meadowfurlong mentioned.)

The tenants of Pillesley distrained for cutting and carrying the heath on the moor.

John son of Rich. Russher who held a cottage is dead. He has no chattels for a heriot.

The Ale Taster presented that the foll. persons had broken the assize (1379):-

Matilda Leche	in vl	brewings	12d.
Thomas de Shatton	" iijj	"	8d.
Henry Taillour	" iijj	"	8d.
James North	" ij	"	4d.
Will Spateman	" j	"	2d.
Rob son of Will	" j	"	2d.
Robert Eliot	" j	"	2d.
Will Eliot	" j	"	2d.
Nicholas Hervey	" ij	"	4d.

1379.

It was agreed in the court of Thomas de Metham Kt. that Stephen del medow, Thomas son of Will, Alex de Pillesley had cut wood, as well brushwood as timber and taken it away.

1380.

It is agreed with the inquest in the Court of Sir Thomas de Metham, that Will de Huklow xijd. for unsteady driving - in mercy.

Henry Ragged for rooting up heath on the moor, the wife of Alex de Bradshagh for the same. - in mercy.

1381.

Thomas de Wombwell and Cecil, his dau. absent. Cecil, wife of Henry Ostiler who held a third part of a mess. burnt a fire in her own house.

It was presented by the miller that Roger de Boterhales, John le Tailour, John Cudy, John Bagard, John le Taillour Junior, Will le Boterhales had a day appointed to do the millpond of their two millponds here and they have lodgings whilst they do their work. In mercy.

1382.

John and Will Pope, John Bagard, Joan Swan, Rich Walker will not close their gaps by which tenants receive much injury. In mercy. Stephen and Robert Cudy ought to enclose their field at Boterhales and have not.

1383.

Adam del Hull for licence to carry millstones over the moor during the past year. In mercy.

1385.

To this court came John de Criche and Adam lymbrenner and took up the quarry for stone and millstones of Lady Juliana Vernon at Baslow.

Source:- D.A.S. JOURNAL Vol. 23.

1387.

Baslow Court, Wednesday, S. Peter Vincula. 10 Rich. 2nd. Henry de Coupland held a mess. and an acre of land, at his death it was taken by Margery Bele and at her death Raynold Walchemon became tenant at xijd. per ann. beginning at Mich.

Everyone is ordered to repair his fences and they ought to make Ledzates against the feast of Trinity. (The horizontal bar of a gate or bar is termed the ledge. A ledzate may possibly mean a climbstile with 2 or 3 bars across) (The intimation about making Ledzates follows an Order for repairing the 'postrate' hedges inferring that gaps would not be made if stiles were duly provided).

Mention is made of a house formerly the chapel of the Blessed Mary which was let for vjd. the half year, but which was in state of decay.

1392.

Baslow Court, Wed. next before Purifn. B.V.M., 15 Rich. 2nd. John Michel and six others were reported for trespass in Deppendale Wode, throwing down and carrying away the timber and two others for trespassing in Wolleyshaw.

It was ordained as well by the lord's council as by the village community, that if any labourer depart from the demesne in summer and did not return by the feast of the Assumption for measuring of the growing crops in the autumn he should give xjd. to the lord for each offence.

Robert Watson sued Nicholas del Hay because his dog had worried (momordebat) a pig at his house to the damage of v shil. The accused denied the charge. In mercy.

Adam le Partrykhunter has a ruinous house. (a nickname for a poacher).

The jury said that Elena the wife of Adam le Partryker is a woman of strife and breaks the appointment of the lord and the tenants. She is amerced v shills.

John Soller and John and Will has sons presented for trespass collecting 'le Corke'. (Cinders or ?)

A pain was imposed by the lord that all the tenants of the manor holding under Henry Vernon should have:-

- 1.A 'Jack' (A very stong leather jerkin made of the thickest white leather, reaching to the thigh.)
- 2.A 'Sallett' (A kind of helmet which succeeded the bacinet and specially distinguished by a projection behind to protect the neck)
- 3.A sword.
- 4.A bow and arrows.

John Seler vjd. and Will Seler made Hue-and-cry and Home-soken upon Roger Decon contrary to the peace. In mercy.

(Hue-and-cry:- an outcry or alarm raised to incite to the pursuit and capture of a felon or robber.)

(Home-soken:- the immunity of a house or habitation; the privilege of the dwelling, so that he who breaks or infringes that security is said to commit Hamsocen. Hamsoken:- an assault upon a house.-

1484.

Baslow; View of Frankpledge, Sat. after close of Easter. 2, Rich.3rd.

The renants to make a Pinfalder by Feb. next under a penalty of 40d. each.

Presented that Philip Leche entered Baslow Moor and within its bounds between Dawkynwaste and Reddebonk the same Philip and his servants found certain sheep and heifers and drove them to Chatsworth and put them in the park there to the injury of the lord because Philip had no right to do so. In mercy xl shills.

It is ordained by the Xll (Jury) that no one henceforth shall load or carry any millstones over the bridge of Basselowe under the pain of vjsh. viiij. to the lord for every pair of millstones so carried.

George Leche (of Chatsworth) was presented for diminishing a moor called Basselowe Moor and now Called Chatsworth More being part of the said Basselowe Moor and such (right) he has not. In mercy. 11j shils. 111jd.

Notes:- on the extracts from Baslow court Rolls which are in excellent condition in the custody of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir.

Place names mentioned include:-

Tozerhurst	Bronile
The Grene	Olveston
Gryseclif (Grislowcliff?)	Gattescroft
Griseclosfedl	Bromley (Bramley)
Pippegrenis	Buttes
Boles (on boundary between	Bubnell and Hassop.)
Corshurst	Depedale Clif
Torshurst (Toost)	Mulnehull
Oskulmedewe	Bromlei (Bramley)
Nether Bromley	Offchere
Bromley overe	Tozeshurst
Bobenhull (Bubnell)	Astley fege
Rymeles	Brumleie (Bramley)
Mutland	Stokis
Stanedon	Boterhales
Linleye	Dilfield.
Gristlyffeld (Grislowfield)	Tythebern (Tythebarn)
Halleplace	Bridge of Bobinhull
Thoresthurst	Medowfurlong (Meadowfurl.)
Deppendale Wode	Wolleyshaw
Dawynwaste (Dakin Wash?)	Reddebonk

Many of these places have not yet been identified. Modern name is given in brackets where known.

Source:- D.A.S. Journal, Vol.2.

"Among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield, pertaining to their extensive ecclesiastical rights throughout the Peak, is a receipt roll of the year 1339, giving in detail all the money received from,

1. the small tenants,
2. the farmers,
3. pensions,
4. mills
5. tithes of minerals, corn and hay.

The total amounts to £218.13.1 $\frac{1}{4}$, a very large sum for those days. In addition to this was the tithe on wool and lambs which was collected at a different time of the year and entered on another roll. The roll of receipts for 1339 is on a long narrow piece of parchment, measuring 6ft. 8 ins. in width, the upper part is much frayed and in parts illegible. on the back of the roll is the mortuary list for the year. The mortuary was a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church as a set off against any personal tithes or offerings that had not been duly paid during his lifetime.

By custom, the voluntary and occasional offering became a regular due in most districts and eventually grew into an impost that was enjoined by both civil and ecclesiastical law in all parishes where the custom had obtained. The mortuary of the rector was the analogous liability to the heriot of the lord. After comparing this mortuary roll with five or six others of the same century that are extant at Lichfield it becomes clear that the custom in the Peak was as follows:- Firstly, that the Mortuary was levied on every householder's wife; Secondly, that it was the 2nd best beast that was taken, but the term 'beast' confined to horses and cattle, and in default of a beast that claim was made to the best wearing apparel of the deceased. For the first claim or heriot was due to the lord of the manor. The merciful provision of no mortuary beast being taken save when there were three did therefore secure to the survivor of a single beast. It is necessary to bear this in mind when studying the roll.

Firme:-

Hugo de Birchel	js.	ljd.
Gervasius de Hassop	ij	iiiijd.
Johannes de Calton	j	

Pensienes:-

Ecclesia de Ednesore	j	vj
Capella de Basselowe	j	vj

Molendina:-

Item de Chattesworth	j	viiij
Item de Basselowe	xj	ix
Item de Calvoure	ij	
Item molendinum fullonicum de Dobenhall	ij	

Minerales:-

Nicholas de Congesdon, Johannes frater
et Willielmus Note pro decimis mineralibus.
Sunt proxima xviiij Li. xs.
Nicholas de Congesdon, Willielmus Note
de Calvoure pro decimis de Calvoure
iiij Li. xs. nunc ad xls. viiij.
.....et Thomas Megesone pro
decimis garbarum de Chattesworth
xiijs. lvd.
Wil. de Calvoure, Rogerus Worth,
Johannes clericus, Robert Leche, Robertus
Gennery, Robertus de Beyleye pro decimis
de Basset Dobenhull et Bothals (?)
xiiij Li xs.

Johannes de Billeston, Gervasius Woderove
 Nicholas Woderove, Nicholas Leyr et
 Johannes de Calton de Chattesworth pro
 decimis de Hope xiiij Li. ijs. iijd.

Pro corpore Emma uxore Ricardi de Chattesworth
 j supertunicam venditam Letitia Stonne pro ijs.
 pro corpore Willielmo Hordinson de Hassop
 j sourcope, de russet venditam Henrico Beleye pro xijd.
 Pro corpore Hugone de Walkare de Bobenhull
 j aketon venditum pro xiijs.
 Pro corpore Henrico Mellor de Hassop
 j boven nigrum non venditum, protest vendi pro vjs
 Pro corpore Rudulpho Penne de Baslow
 j juvencam venditam Ricardo de Litton pro xs.
 Pro corpore Margareta uxore Roger Diris de Chattesworth
 j juven-cam debilem venditam eidem Rogero pro iijs.
 Pro corpore Lotie Maundeville de Chattesworth
 j tunicam venditam pro Willielmo Donnis pro xvd.

Notes:-

Sourcope - kind of overcloak.
 Aketon - military cloak.
 Molendina - mill.
 Mol.fullm. - windmill.

Source:- Derbyshire Times - Quotations from Dr. Wrench's Lecture
 part of which dealt with Baslow Court Recds.

"Most interesting items had been transcribed and threw light on
 the manners and customs of the people living hundreds of years ago.
 It was found for instance that people were fined for bringing millstones
 over the bridge. Baslow also had to provide a certain number of
 soldiers and sailors for the King's service. The men were chosen
 by their fellow townsmen and had no option in the matter. There was
 a curious old law providing that every boy in Baslow should have a
 bow and two arrows and had to practise with them every day. The
 village therefore probably provided some of the famous bowmen who
 won a great victory at Agincourt."

Source:- Extracts by W.A.Carrington, from the Stewards' Accounts
 preserved at Haddon Hall, 1549-1671.

xijd. Item delyvered unto Rychird Baslowe for ys costs to
 Chesterfield for fetchynge of ye hopps ther yt same daye
 and for ij Li. of Wyke yerne for ye use of ye howsse.
 xijd. Item unto Richard baslowe at yt same Tyme.

ool-00-0 (1638) Giv to Baslowe players for a play.
 (1642) Armies brought fro Belvoir to Haddon June 29th
 40 muskets 40 rests
 40 bandilieres 12 carra bines
 12 quirashieres 12 greate saddles

xiij Li. ijs. iiijd.

Sourcope - kind of overcloak.
Aketon - military cloak.
Molendina - mill.
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Source:- Extracts by W.A.Carrington, from the Stewards' Accounts preserved at Haddon Hall, 1549-1671.

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.....      (1642) Armies brought fro Belvoir to Haddon June 29th
              40 muskets                      40 rests
              40 bandilieres                  12 carra bines
              12 quirashieres                  12 greate saddles

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Page twenty.

2 barrells pouthier	20 tie swords
1 guilt gorgett	3 paire plaine pistolls
20 tie bills	8 flasks for pouthier
1 peare of pistolls sett with mother of perle.	

..... Sent back fro Haddon to Belvoir, Oct. 5th 1642.

25 muskets	25 rests
25 bandillieres	10 carrabines
12 quirashieres	1 barrell pouthier etc.

002-00-0 (1648) Pd my Lord Dec.3rd to play with the Earle of Exeter.
 000-05-0 Giv the lord ffairefax gard by my lords command.
 001-00-0 Giv the lord ffairefax his trumpetters.
 012-00-0 Pd 4 monethes assesmt for the lord ffairefax armie ending 10th June 1646 for that part of Exeter house my lord houlds wch the landlord ought to pay.
 001-00-0 (Mich.1670-Mich.1671) Given to Mr.ffeearne curate of Baslow by my Honorable lord and ladies command for preaching and reading of prayers."

Source:- D.A.S.Journal, Vol. 44.

'The Hundred of the Heigh Peake.'

Derb - The estreats indented for the second payment of the third Subsidie granted unto our late soveraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, her heires and successors by act of Parliament holden at Westminster in the xliijth yeare of her heighnes raigne, conteyning the names and surnames of every person with theire somes chargable and contributory to the same payment made by us Sir John Manners and Sir John Bentley, knights and William Cavendyshe, Esquire, Commissioners appointed within the said hundred of Heigh Peake by vertue of the King's Majesty's Commission to us and others directed in that behalf. The one part of which estreate wee have delivered unto George More of Greenhull in the said county of Derby, gentleman (Heigh Collector within the said hundred) to receive the same. Thotherpart thereof wee doe send unto the King's Majesty's court of Exchequer according to the tenour and effect of the said act. Given under our hands and seales the xvijth daye of October in the yeare of our soveraigne Lord James (etc) the First of England (etc) and the 26th of Scotland (etc) 1603.

Baslow:- (baslow only, extracted)

	Rateable Value.	Tx paid.
Rowland Eyre Gen' in land	viiij Li.	xjsh. viiijd.
John Greaves " "	xl s.	ijsh. viiijd.
Robert Deane " "	xxs.	xvjd.
John Lees " "	xxs.	xvjd.
Patrick Chapman " "	xx s	xvjd.
Robert Wood " "	xx s	xvjd.
Richard Allvey " "	xx s	xvjd.

Henry Heyward in land	xx s.	xvjd.
George Rushton "	xx s.	xvjd.
Steven Frenche "	xx s.	xvjd.
John Froggott "	xx s.	xvjd.
Robert Stafford in goods	iiij Li	iijs.
Robert Gregory " "	iiij Li.	iijs.
SUMMA		x xxjs.iiiijd.

Notes:-

The valuation was on the old hidage.

Rateable value is given in the first column.

A Subsidy or supertax was paid by the richer people.

An oxgang was an eighth part of a hide.

A normal hide contained 120 acres.

Every North Derbyshire village seems to have reckoned its land by the Oxgang and duties were levied on the Oxgang.

The tax was levied on both personal and real estate.

The above list shews the second payment of the third of four subsidies granted.

The first payment was $\frac{3}{8}$ in the £ and this the second $\frac{1}{4}$ in the £ for land.

For goods the payments were $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{-}$ in the £ respectively.

Source:- C.R.A. 1932.

The Baslow Old Bridge was erected in 1603. A stone on the North side at the Bubnell end is inscribed E G 1603. The 3 is not very clear and might be an 8 or 9.

Source: ?

Sir William Cavendish - talent and zeal he displayed in the important work of the Reformation earned for the favour of his sovereign.

Sir William built a specious elegant house completed by his widow. It was quadrangular with turrets. His widow married as her fourth

husband George, Earl of Shrewsbury.

He had charge of Mary, Queen of Scots at Chatsworth 1570, 1573, 1577, 1578, 1581.

Lord Burleigh thought Chatsworth "a very mete hows for good preservation of his charge having no town of resort wher any ambushes might lye."

Source:- Glover's H. and G. of Derbyshire, 1832.

1634 Ship Money.

Derbyshire had to provide a ship of 350 tons
140 men
and £3,500.

Source:- Lyson's His. of Derbys. Magna Brita. 1817.

"Sir John Gell provided Sir Thomas Fairfax with 400 men some of whom came from Chatsworth.

1643 Colonel Eyre at Chatsworth and Hassop. (Royalist garrison)
Colonel Millward at Bakewell.

1644 Royalists lose at Ashbourne and retire to Chatsworth and round Chesterfield.

- 1645 Aug. King and army (3000) marched from Ashbourne through the Peak to Doncaster.
1645 Sept. Fresh garrison at Chatsworth, Besieged by Parliamentar for 14 days when Parliamentarians had to leave.

Note:- William, 3rd Earl of Devonshire, supported Charles 1st.
His brother Charles was killed during the Civil Wars.

Chatsworth was garrisoned in 1643 by John Gell (Parlia-n.)
In Dec 1643 it was occupied by Earl of Newcastle who left Col. Eyre in charge.
In Sept. 1645 it was held by a Royalist party of 300 horse under Col. Shalcross. At the same time Kajor Melanus (Parl) with 400 foot-laid siege until ordered to raise.
William, 4th Earl, supported William of Orange. In 1694 he was made Marquis of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire.

William, 1st Earl of Devonshire through Arabella Stuart.

Source:- Copy of a document lent by Mr. A. Alsp.
1659.

Md. That this tenth day of March 1659 I, Willm. Earle of Devonshire in consideration of twentyfive shillings fine paid by George Alsoe of Baslow in ye County of Derby, Laborer and for ye servi and rents hereafter exprest Doe Demyse to ye said George ye Cottage in Baslow aforesaid wherein the said George now lives y four plots of land thereto belonging (as they are now divided) containing about three acres be it more or less for one and twenty yeares from Ladyday now next coming The said George paying the yrly rent of twentyfive shillings at Michaelmass and Ladyday by equal portions and ye cheafe rent to ye Lord and half of Parliamt. taxes for the Cottage and land aforesayd: Keeping ye building in good repaire:
Grinding his grist at Chatsworth Mill and planting yrly one yunge plant oak (or elm etc) Provided if he will or assigne his intrest in ye premises without my consent under my hand and seel all demyse to be void.

Witness my hand to this The day and yeare first
above written.

W. Devonshire

Signed and seald by ye
sayd Earle in the presence of
J. Warde
Edwd. Ellis.

Source:- D.A.S. Journal.

"A religious Census of Derbyshire 1676.

Edensor 296	Conformist	2	Papist	2	Nonconformists.
Bakewell 4235	"	65	"	200	"

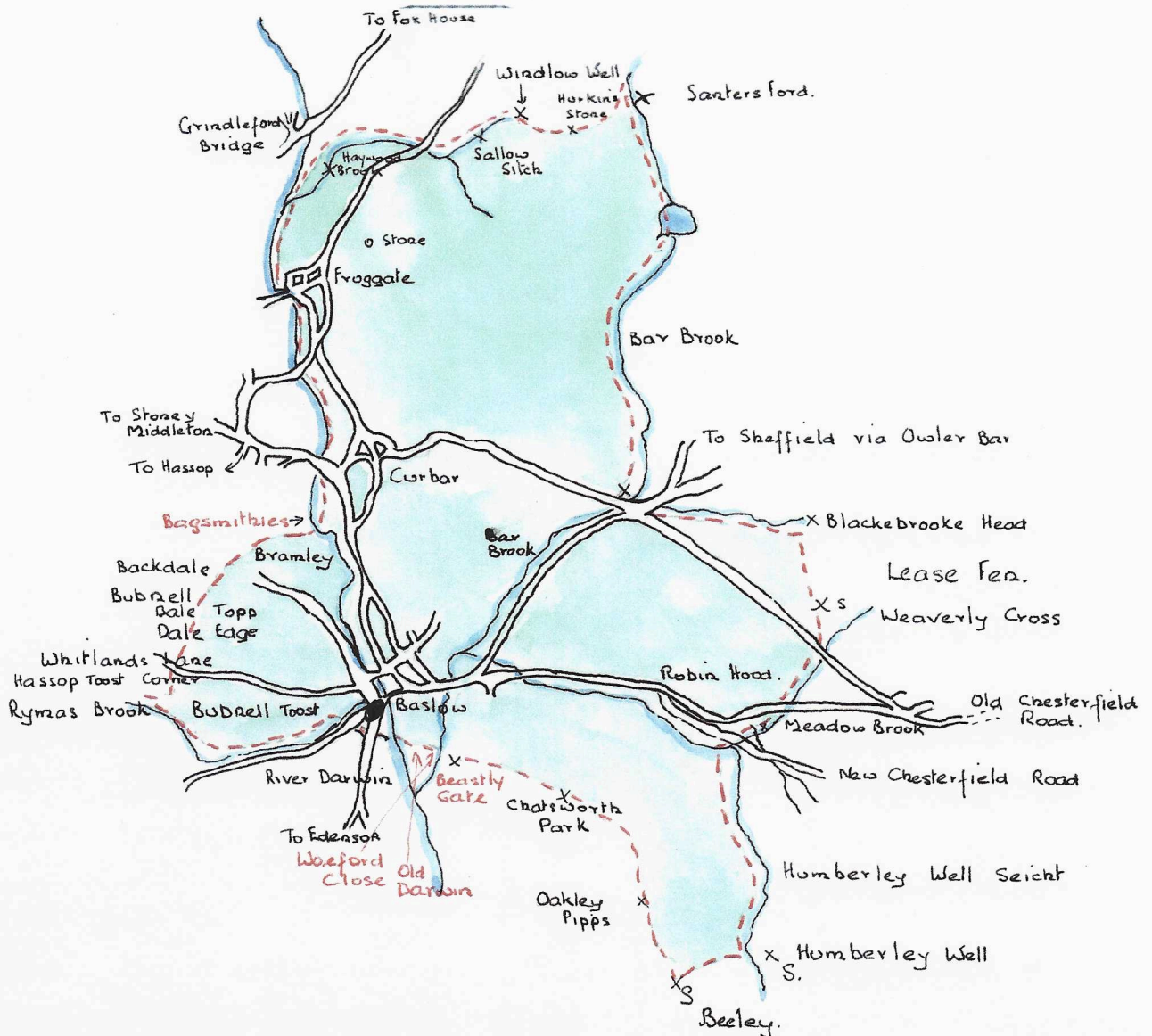
Source:- Document lent by Mr. Cockerton.

"A perambulation of my Mannor of Baslow taken by me Sir George Manners knight in the sight of my Tennants the 13th July 1614.
Baslow.

Our beginning is at STONEFIELD WELL which is Southeast and so wee go along by Chatsworth Parke Wall and so to a spring called DAKINE WASH at the petition of Beeley and Baslow lordshipps there is a Crosse marked upon a Stone and so from thence to another Cross marked Stone at HUMBERLY SPRING HEAD southwarde then at the meeting of three HUMBERLY BROOK WARDSHALVE BROOK MEADOW BROOK or SMILTING BROOK and then at the Smilting House they come all into one brook called BARDLONK so to a marked stone by MEADOW BROOK northward then to a Crosse Stone called WIEBERSLEY CROSS at LEYES FERN then down the middle of Leyes ferm to a Crosse marked Stone by a brook called BLACKEBROOKE at Leyes ferm End from thence all allong by Blackebrooke to a Crosse marked stone near unto Barbrooke then to SALTENS FORD at the beginning of Padley lordshipp there is a Crosse upon ye Stone Bridge then to the HURKING STONE where it is marked with a crosse and so to another Crosse marked Stone at a Spring called WINLEY HOOKE WELL then to another Crosse marked Stone at PYELAY WATE - "
Bubnell.

A perambulation of mannor of Bubnell our beginning is at BAGSMITHIES and soon by LAO (LOW? LOCO?) BROMLEY and then to the petition of Bubnell from Calver and Haslop and so to the Ground of Robert Lees called WHEATLANDS LANE HEAD from thence to the TOOST where it parts from Mr. Eyre's Toost and so to RYMASS where it parts Burchills and Bubnell and then to MOORE BANK parting Bubnell and Baslow feild.
The names of those that went the boundary with mee.

Robert Botham	79 yrs.	Simon Wilkinson	78	Thomas Oates	78
Edmund Hallm	78	John Bole	70	Robt Hage	66
James Haberjam	58	Will Matley	56	Henry Damme	50
Tho Brushfield	50	Robert Lees	50	John Hill	44
Hugh Rowland	44	Robert Gregory	42	Henry Elyott	41
Simon Bromehead	39	B. White	39	Humphrey Chapman	36
Thomas Brough	38	Ffranciiss Baslow	34	George ragge	23
John Gregory	22	Henry Haberjam	21	Hugh Mrstine	
John Collyer		Rowland Wood		Robert Eyre	
Robert Kitchen		Robert Heyward		George Stevenson	
Richd Broadbotham		John Brightmore		Thom Wylde	
Robert Ollyver		Anthony Gregory		Robert Gregory	
Robert Brushfield		Godfrey Vickars		Godfrey Boler	
George Hingman		Richard White		John Ragge	
..... Gosse		George Baslow		George Wilkinson	
Roger Damme		Robert Gregory		John Wilkinson.	
Thomas Atkinson		Richard Alvey		Edmund Wilkinson	
Anthony Clayton		John Cooke		Willm Hooten	
Ed Booth		Roger Wilde		Ralph Staden	
George Needham		Ed Broomhead		Robert Oates."	



Map illustrating the Boundary as it was 'gone' the 18th Oct. 1625.

The red dotted line is the boundary.

The 'x' fixes some point mentioned in the account.

The 's' indicates the location of a marked stone some of which are still there.

Names marked in red are of places not yet exactly identified.

Sallow in 'Sallow Sitch' means 'green'.

Dr. Wrench took a very great interest in this old custom.

Weaverley Cross now known as Whibbersley Cross, Lease Fern as Leash Fen.

Source:- Document lent by Mr. Cockerton.

"The Boundary of Baslow as it was gone the 18th October 1625 by forty of the most ancientest prishoners. From BEASTLEY GATE up after CHATSWORTH PALKE WALL to the Topp of the Moor and so along to a little above OAKELEY PIPPS to a stone that hath a cross on it whear Beeley Lordshipp meets with Baslow and from thence directly to HUBERLY WELL where lyeth a stone that hath a cross on it from thence down HUBERLEY WELL SEICHT TO THE THREE BROOKS WHICH WEL CROSSED AND SO UP BY THE SMILTING BROOK als MEADOW BROOK past the lower end of which is a stone with a cross on it, to the South end of LEASE FERM to a cross called WEAVERLY CROSSE and so up to the midle of Lease ferm to BLACKEBROOKE HEAD - and so down Blackebrooke to BARBROOK and so up Barbrook to SANTERS FORD from Santers ford southwest to HURKINS STONE from thence Highwest to WINDLOW WELL and so down the GREEN SEICHT to the further HAYBROK where is a stone crossed and so along the haybrook to the RIVER DARWIN and along after the East Side of the said river to BAGSMITHIES POOL and so over the said river up along the River Bank to a Spring in Bagsmithies Issuing out of a Ditch on wall side parting Bagsmithies and Bramley and so up after Bramley fence to BACKDALE HEAD and so ober the way to the meeting of the two fences that enclose Bubnell Dale and Barkdale and so along Bubnell Dale Topp to the BOALE EDGE and along an old ditch over the Boale Edge to HASSOP TOOST CORNER from the West corner along after the highway fence and so after the fence that parts Bubnell Toost and Hassop Toost down to the BROOK RYMASS and so along the Brook Rymass to the RIVER DARWIN and so over Darwin and after the Bank in the Close called the WOEFORD CLOSE and so to Old Darwin and after OLD DARWIN to Barbrook and over BARBROOK to BEASTLEY GATE.

John Greaves
Richard Hodkin
George Scholer
Humphrey Rowand's mark
Edmund Cork
Robert lees' mark
Roger Wild's mark
John Gregory
John Ffroggot's mark
Godfrey Chapman's mark
Thomas Brough's mark
Robert Ollivers.

Alexander Cosse
Thomas Brusfield's mark
Thomas Kitchen
Thomas Harrison
Thomas Marsons
Will Cooke
Godfrey Bolers
Thomas Atkinsn
Geo Ragge
Will Both
Ffranciss Baslow. "

(Map of route taken, as far as can be traced, is given Page 23 A

List of Documents and Books kept in the Church Safes.

1569-1687	Earliest Parish Register.
1624	Copy of Eyre Tablet at Longstone.
1653 Oct. 20	A copy of ye agreement for advancing ye Minister's wages within the Chappelry of Baslow.
1658 Jan. 25	A copy of a deed relating to the Chappelry of Baslow w
1676 May. 10	Further agreements.
1682 May 28	Agreement between Inhabitants and Mr. Nichols.
1688-1738	Second Parish Register.
1688-1773	Indemnity Bonds to prevent families resident in Baslow from becoming troublesome.
1700 Mar 4	Memo re Matthewman Charity.
1721-1791	Overseers' Bills.
1721-1843	Old Bills.
1722	Re tithe
1723	Statement of the case to the Duke of Rutland as to Baslow's curates.
1736-1802	Parish Indentures.
1729 Jan.	Copy of Wm. Chetham's Will.
1738-	Third Parish Register.
1766-1795	Workhouse Bills.
1766	Receipts for rent for Houses for the use of the poor
1772-1800	Re Hartington Land.
1784-1828	Overseers' Bills and Inventory Lists.
1788	Sundry expenses at the Ford School.
1791-1812	Marriage Register.
1802	Rating of Inhabitants: Chapelry of Baslow to Rev. Mr. Barker
1826	Enclosures in Baslow and Bubnell Townships.
1829	Copy of the Enclosures Award.
1827	Militia Circular.
1828 *	Constable's Bills.
1828	Churchwardens' Bills.
1830	Letters re the poor.
1829-1906	Church Vestry Minute Book.
No date	Register of seat holders.
1836-1872	Account of money received and paid by overseers to clogymen, schoolmaster and poor of Baslow.
1869 Jul 13	Copy of London Gazette (re new chapelry of Curbar.)
1870	List of Subscribers for purchase of new school.
1873	Endowed Charities Return to House of Commons.
1873 Feb 13	Endowed Charities, County of Derby.
1876 Aug 16	Duke of Rutland to Vicar and Churchwardens of Parish of Baslow - Grant of a site for a School.

Source:- C.R.A. from Mr. Tomlinson, Bubnell Hall.

In a field N.W. of Bubnell Hall is the old kneading trough used by the Bakers who supplied Eyam with bread during the Plague. It is now used as a cattle trough. A place in the barn is pointed out as the site of the oven used. There are the remains of an arch in the wall which marks the spot.

Mr. Tomlinson has in his possession an old grave stone or at least part of one. His dining room floor at Bubnell Hall consisted of stone slabs. They were being removed when he found a workman breaking up this particular stone. The part he rescued is inscribed as follows:-

Thomas (?) Boler
butler (?) to ye S:.....(?)
aged about (?)
16.. (?)

Source:- ?

"Philip Kinder, in the preface to his intended History of Derbyshire written about the middle of the seventeenth century has the following observations relating to the character and modes of living of the inhabitants of Derbyshire "The common sort of people, out of a genuine reverence not forced by fear or institution, do observe those of larger fortunes, courteous and ready to show the way and help a passenger: you may say they are lazy and idle in a better sense, for they have not thereupon to set themselves on work, for all their harvest and seed time is finished in six weeks: the rest of their tyme they spend in fothering their cattle, mending their stone enclosures, and in sports. The countrie women here are chaste and sober, very diligent in their housewifery: they hate idleness, love and obey their husbands, only in some of the great towns may seeming sanctificators used to follow the Presbyterian gang, and upon a lecture day put on their best rayment and hereby take an occasion to goo a gossiping. Your merry wife of Bentley will sometimes look in ye glass, chirp a cupp merrily yet not indently. In the Peak they are much given to dances after the bagpipes, almost every town hath a bagpipe in it. Their exercises, for the great part is the Gymnopaidia or naked boy, an ould recreation among the Greeks."

Source:- Parish Register.

"1666 Hugh Hole, a young man of Calver, killed at Rowland in a mine."
1701 4th Ja., This day a prodigious kind(s) of larks or
seafowl came over East Moor and Round by the Stand and over by Edensor
Shurch into Caulton

Wit. Robert Rowland Wm.Oxley

They flew close about 30 yards high and broad and above a mile long."
1701 15th Jan. This morning was fallen a great snow but on the
16th the wind a great blown and drew much but"
1705 8th May., A snow and a frost."

1705 July 16th Mention of a great drought.

1706 Sept. 17th A great flood at 12 o'clock which brought down sheaves of corn. It was quarter of a yard high in our lower parbur. None living ever saw such a flood. It began to rain at 4 yesternight. 29" higher than ever by the mark on the Mill. stoop. It took Grindleford Bridge down.

Source:- Constable's and Overseers' Accounts, Baslow Church.

1719 May 1st.

Spent at George Walker's when the gibbert was set up, 14/8.

Spent at ye King's coronation ringers, 00/02/00/00 (two shillings)

Spent at ye King's return from Hanover ringers 00/02/00/00.

1720 To Robert Marples for thatch, 3d.

To four horse loads of slate, 2/3.

Copy of a document in the Church safe.

Know ye all by these presents Mr. Samson White of Baslow of Bakewell in County of Derby.

(Obligation written in Latin) 1722

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above founder, Samson White, his heires Executors., administrators, assigners or any of them do not nor shall at any time here after ask claim or demand tythe hay of and from any of the inhabitants of Baslow aforesd. for any land there or of any other persons or persons holding lands belonging to Baslow aforesaid: The said Towne of Baslowe and ye lands thereunto belonging having (since?) out of mind been exempted from paying Tythe Hay and also shall suffer the said inhabitants of Baslow and all other persons and persons holding land there peaceably and quietly to have take and carry away to their owne proper use and behoofe all such Hay or mowed grass as shall arise and growe within ye liberties of Baslow aforesd. without the lett trouble, molestation or distrubance of him y sd. Samsn White, his heires, executrs., administratr. or assignes or any of them and also if ye sd. Samson do and shall forthwith pay and discharge or cause to be well and truly paid and discharged al suchsume and sumes of money as are or shall be expended for or by reason of ye poor all citations lately deliverd to Humphrey Marsden, Edwd Rowland, Robert Staffod, William Grundy Hum hrey Rowlan, Robert Marpe, Senr. Rob Marple Junr, and Christopher Bowler all of Baslow aforesaid by the apparitor at ye suite of the said Samson White Then this obligation to be void or ele to be and remain in full force and vertue.

Sealed and delivered upon treble stamp paper the two words (Baslowe Basloue) on ye margin of ye obligation being first written before the execution thereof and in the presence of us Edward Heathcote Junr, William Ratcliff.

(signed)

Copy of a small document in the Church safe.

Since this writing Humphrey Chapman has obtained a quarter of an Oxgang of Jo Ingman's tenement and a quarter of Widow Kinder's which make two oxgangs and he has own one oxgang of his own land saying that every 29th foot was his there being so many Oxgangs in Baslow and old Robert Gregory told him that he did not right in not assessing himself for it.

Godfrey Marsden has owned his oxgang and it is as many acres as some other oxgangs are.

May 19 - 1690 sep. Anna Kinder of Baslow.

Memorandum yt when I John Noton builded the smithy by the Chappel yard Humphrey Chapman told me I ought to have asked him leave foritfor every twentieth foot of the waste land in Baslow belonged to him.

Witness my handthis

30th day of November 1719

Witnessed Joseph Maltby.

Source:- Glover, 1829-33.

The Cupola furnace was introduced into Derbyshire 105 yrs. ago (before 1829, viz. 1724) by a physician named Wright. A cupola was like a long, but not deep, narrow chest.

Note:- Baslow had its Cupola - up the Sheffield Road, and was there not one in Bramley Dale, Bubnell. This was run by the Barker family I am informed.

Source:- Constable's and Overseers' Accounts.

1723	Paid at various times for	1 raven	3 4d.
		1 fox	1/-
		1 Hedgehog	2d.
		1 urchon	2d.
		1 ringtail	4d.

Note:- Rewards for slaying of 'nuisances'?

Source:- On the back of an Overseers' Account 1724

1725 Aprill ye 17 it was agreed upon.

Memdm An agreement made betwixt the Inhabitants of Baslow and Bubnell and Humphrey Rowland and Robert Rowland for a house uperned of the town. The rent to be ten shillings a year and them to set it in good repair and so to keep in the same so long as the said Inhabitants hold it and to enter May the 1st 1725.

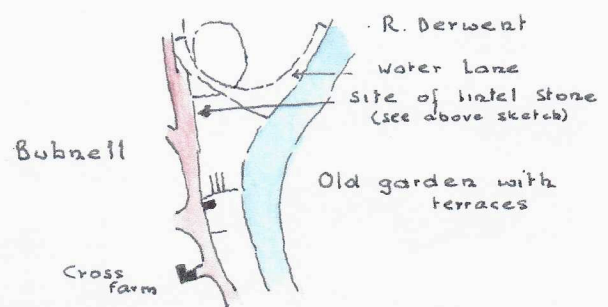
Witness one hand

Humphrey Chapman.

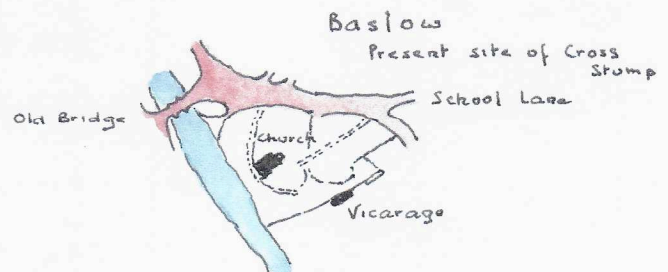
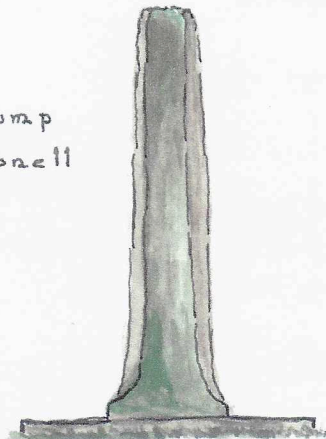
Note:- Was this one of the 'Poor houses'?

It was possibly in the Crof where the house belonging to Mr. Hoyland now stands on Gorse Bank Lane.

A garden gate lintel stone - Bubnell.



Cross Stump
from Bubnell



Source:- Peakland Sketches by Evans.
The Haddon Oak.

"An account of a tree, commonly called 'My Lady's Oak' which grew in Haddon Park, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Rutland. This tree being at first designed for his Grace's own use, was thrown down, and received £6 damage in the fall of it, at the rate of 1/- per foot. Then it was pilled and the bark sold to a tanner then living in Bakewell, for £5-15-0. Then all the top wood was taken from it computed at about four cords and after this it was exposed to sale, and sold by Jonathan Barker to Hen. Green, of Whittington, and Thomas Gardom of Baslow, 30th July, 1728, for £5-16-0. N.B. The number of solid feet contained in this tree after it became into the hands of Hen. Green and Thomas Gardom were 960 feet and upwards. An account of what that part of the tree made which the said Henry Green and Thomas Gardom bought:-

Sold first a cutting of 6 feet in length from the butt end to Gibb, Allicock of Tidbury £12-12-0
Another cutting to Jno Smith of Youlgrave 1-5-0
The remainder of the tree was hewed into cooper's ware by Robert Jenkinson in the following manner:-

Into 914 large bottoms per long hundred	£45-11-8
500 kit bottoms	7-17-6
460 panel piercings	7-5-6
460 short ware	3-7-6
160 pigeon bottoms	18-0
3360 kit staves	7-10-9
	<u>£86-7-11</u>

Out of which deduct what was paid to the said Robert for hewing the cooper ware."

Source:- Overseers' accounts in Church Safe.

1730 Mention of Heaton - a glazier.

Note:- Is there any connection with the name Eaton Hill?

1730 Mention of Rushton - a mercer.

1731 The method of assessing for church and poor rate was then altered from 'on the oxgang' to 'in the £'.

Source:- C.R.A.

1731 A lintel stone, inscribed E.G.1731, over a partly builtup doorway, situated in the wall on the riverside of the Bubnell Road near the entrance to Water Lane, marks the entrance to a once well-tended garden with terraces. The garden is now desolate. E.G. I am told, refers to a member of the Gardom family.

Source:- Constable's and Overseers' Accounts.

1732 The first assessments for 'by the pound' rate.

Received by 3 assessments levied upon the inhabitants of Baslow and Bubnell

by the pound rate ye sum of £24-02-08½

Disburst ye same year £23-19-08

Pd ye Succeeding Officer £:::02-11½

- 1734 Mention of W. Cowper Of Ragge Farm.
Mention of Bridge End.

Source:- Paper in church safe.

- 1736 Indentures of Christian Marples to Thomas Kitchen of Bubnell
are dated 1st July 1736

Note:- There are several other indentures of later 18 th
century dates. For a full copy of one see 1772.

Source:- Cand O. Accounts.

- 1736 Mention of R. Marples "o'th Gaterow."

Wm. Froggatt of Calver committed for murder of a man of Eyam
Shrove Tuesday - Woman committed for murder.

- 1738 21st Nov. Two from Edensor committed for throwing a child into
the Derwent.

Source:- Parish Register.

- 1738 "For a dropsie:- (Written on one of the pages.)

Take ye leaves of Ash trees as soon as they begin to come
out and double distil 'em, give nine spoonfuls of ye
water with one spoonful of Mustard Seed in ye morning and
at 4 or 5 in ye afternoon, give a spoonful of mustard seed
in ye like quantity of white wine. this is recommended as
never failing. When ye distemper is taken at first, rest
from taking it for 10 days and ye begin again."

Source:- C. and O. Accounts.

- 1739 March 22nd. Man condemned to be hanged and woman acquitted-
turned King's Evidence.
Poor Rate 3d in the £.
Church " 2d in the £.

Source:- ?

- 1739 Chesterfield to Hundstone Lane near Tideswell and
Litton (5 Lane End?).

'The only evidence I have been able to find for "The Three
Men" is on Page 95 of Mr. John Dronfield's History of Penistone
1904 as follows:-

When Ralph Rigly, curate of Eyam for 22 years, was
buried there on April 22nd 1740 three clergymen from
Yorkshire, who had attended his funeral, were lost on
Eastmoor in the snow whilst returning home the same even-
ing. A shepherd found one of them on the following
morning, when animation was with difficulty restored,
but his two companions perished.

Source:- Parish Register.

- 1742 Woman starved on East Moor.
 1746 20th April. Woman buried - 106 years old.
 1749 22nd August. Ye same night was most terrible for lightening
 and thunder and rain yet ever was known in this age.

Source:- A loose leaf in the church safe.

A coat stays and cloak	£1- 1-0
Elizabeth Stafford, a gown and binn and bowl	8-3
Marey Lees Ruffles	1-0
aan Bright an apron	2-0
Elizabeth Stefford an apron	1-6
a Bitt of Hardin yarn	4
a Backspritle and lokinglas.	1-6
a handcarhif and fostiron	1-1
a Tin Broiler	4
a few trenchers and litle Bowl	8
a washtub and a kitt	1-4
a stone pott	6
a Chair	6
a box	4
a chest	3-0
a hendkerhif and kettle	10
a pair of Ruffles and pot hooks	5
An apron dreeping pann	1-7
A Gown	4-0
One apron	1-8
dregeing Box and Laydle	3
a Kake slise	3
a parshall of wool	2-6
a few coals	3
a black hood	1-0
Sarah Short for somethings	6-6
a pair of Bedstocks	6-6
a pair of Blankets	8-0
a few scones	8
some lead	3
a hat and two old Chairs	1-0
a parshal of old Raggs	1-0
a few trenchers	3
an old chair	3
a pair of Bedstocks	3
Sheet and a bottle	7-0
Hannal Huley for somethings	7-0
Joseph Broomhead ye Jewter	16-0
Some iron bars	1-0
an Old Bowl	2
Bees in ye Garcen	£1- 5- 0
	<u>£6-16-9</u>

Note:- The above is probably an old inventory of things obtained
 for the local poor or the value of items used or bought for
 the Poor House in the 1700s.

Source:- Churchwardens' and Overseers' Accounts.

- 1751 May 27th (Juno Lees House)
 A labourer 1 day 8d Rods 3d.
 Gathering ye thatch together after ye flood 3d.
 (Mention of repairs to Sheldon's shop.
 1753 Spent with ye new Schoolmaster 9d.
 1765 John a pair of britchs and New Hatt 3/4
 For one (fox) killed by Hounfield dogs 1/-
 " " " " " Sheffield dogs 1/-

Source:- Workhouse Bills Kept in the Vestry.

To May 5th 1766.

Baslow entered the Workhouse in Hordlow April 7th.

To paper from their book £ - -2 $\frac{1}{2}$

For utensils to pay at

coming in

6-2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Share by 24ths since joined

3-1 $\frac{3}{4}$

9-6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note:-Where was Hordlow?

This was the first time the poor were sent to a workhouse.
 Before, the parish looked after its own poor and had its
 own poorhouse.

Source:- C. W. and O. Accounts.

1767 (From Robert Barker's Constable's Account.)

Land tax assessment Dinner and ale £1-6-8

Window assessment warrant 2-2

Keeping watch and ward 8

Note:- 'Poorhouse' is often mentioned in the accounts.

Source:- Glover.

1768 Rainfall 39.919 ins. (highest measured at Chatsworth from
 1761-1810 when average was 28.411 inches.)

1768 (PE potatoes)

This excellent root is said to have been first grown in this
 county at Baslow so late as 1768.

Source:- Apprentice Indenture in Church safe.

'This Indenture Witnesseth; that John Rushton, son of James Roushton
 of Bramley in ye County of Derby Labourer of his own good liking and
 by and with ye Consent of his Father doth put himself Apprentice and
 Servant to and with Joshua Wainwright of Sheffield in the County of
 York Taylor, wearn his Art and with him after the manner of an
 Apprentice to serve from the day of ye date of these indentures unto
 the full end and term of eight years from thence. He shall nor lend
 them unlawfully to any jurt of the said Master he shall not do cause
 or procure to be done, he shall neither buy or sell without his
 master's leave. Taverns, Inns or Ale Houses he shall not haunt at
 Cards, Dice Tables or any other unlawful game. Joshua Wainwright in
 Consideration of the sum of fifty shillings of Lawful Money of Great
 Britain to him in hand well and truly paid by ye said overseers of
 the poor of Baslow in ye County of Derby, allowing his said apprent-
 ice, sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Washing, Lodging and all other
 necessaries during the

said Term and paying him one Shilling and fourpence per annum for Seven of the first years and five shillings ye last year, at ye expiration of ye said term dismissing him with two good suits of Apparel Dated the 29th Da. of September in the 9th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George 1772.

Joshuah Wainwright.

Source:- Assessment Document in the Church Safe.

Grundy Robt. Mr. Goz.B.Farm	Sl.	0.	8
Ditto for Miller's Farm	1.	12.	4
Penistone Robt.		14.	8
Marple Robert Gate row		7.	0
Marsden Edm.		4.	8
Moore Jhos. Mr.			
Rowland Humph. Freehd. J. Farm	1.	4.	4
Holmes Robert		5.	0
Marple George			0
Hodgkinson Antho.		3.	4
Matley John		3.	0
Bromhead Josh.	1.	2.	0
Hearnshaw Wm.		6.	8
Hague John			8
Marple Robt. for Hague's Farm		2.	0
Marsden John		2.	4
Platts Thos.			4.
Koton Widow Jackflatt		2.	4
Grundy Robt. Mr. Freehold		2.	0
Cardom Mr. Thomas		10.	8
White John		8.	0
Marple Thomas		2.	4
Blackwell Devd.			4
The Rev. Mr. Farrer			8
Calton James Mr.		4.	0
Alsop late Widow		6.	0
Savage John		1.	0
Marsden Edm'd Park Gate		2.	4
Marsden Jameses late farm		1.	4
Allsop Thos.		1.	8
Bowler Henry		3.	0
Widow Raggs farm		2.	4
Bettany for Kitchens frechold		4.	0
Johnson widow Wm. Freehold Farm		1.	8
Stafford John		5.	8
White Sampson Mr.		14.	0
Watson Saml. Mr.		10.	4
Marsden Thos. widow fold		3.	8
Heston Thos		1.	4
Marple Robert C. Hill		6.	4
Bowler Chris		14.	0
Ditto		1.	8
Gregory Jo's Freehold and Farm		1.	0
Brushfield Thos.			8
Marple Robt. Wifes farm		1.	0
Penistone			8
Short Sam		1.	8

Wool and lamb	3.	4
Barker Robert Mr.	1.	9. 4
Gardom John Mr.	10.	4
Oddy Rich'd Mr.	1.	9. 4
Messrs Bagshaw and Grundy	18.	0
Hague Wm.	18.	4
Kitchen William	16.	4
Howard John	9.	8
Hodgkinson Richard	1.	4
King John	1.	4
Marple John Mr.		8
TOTAL	<u>£20.</u>	<u>1. 8</u>

This assessment seen and allowed by us this 11th day of Sept. 1772 being two of his Majesties J.P.

W. Milnes Wm. Bagshawe.

Source:- ?

Mr. Peter Gregory of Riber Hall had a hand corn mill invented by William Watson of Baslow and patented by him in 1774.

Source:- C. and O. Accounts.

N.B. The Township of Baslow etc. joined the Poorhouse at Ashover on the 25th day of March Anno domini 1778.

1778 Hearse House taken down and rebuilt.

1779 A spinning wheel 2/6d.

Source:- Glover.

Lowest rainfall 1780 19.443 inches (Chatsworth records.)

Source:- C. and O. Accounts.

1782 A new poorhouse built.

1789 Receipts are Ashover poorhouse receipts.

1793 Coach hire to Nottingham 6/-.

Source:- C.R.A. 1932

In the possession of Mr. J. Ollivant, The Robin Hood Inn, Chesterfield Road, is a Book containing the rules, accounts and minutes of a society for the prosecuting of ROBBERS, THIEVES etc. It was founded 7th August 1793 in Baslow by Mr. Joseph Broomhead, Sign of the Cock, Baslow.

Notes:- The Society has been revived and meets at the Peacock Hotel for an annual dinner. It still adheres to its rules re membership (1946)

Source:- C. and O. Accounts.

1795 A blanket 3/-

Chaf bed 4d.

Bread tea and tobacco at a funeral 5/9

Gave hir when lame of her arm 1/-

Source:- ?

In 1796 being the balloting year for the Militia and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring villages being persuaded by some unhappy discontented that the militia of Derby either raised more money or paid more money than other counties assembled and agreed to go to Bakewell in a body previous to the Magistrates meeting on the business and let them know their intention of coming in a mob to oppose their business as such. On the day the Magistrates met, there came a large mob from Castleton, Longstone, Eyam, Basslow etc. and took all the papers from the officers being lists of men liable to serve in the militia and went into the room where they sat and examined Dr. Denman's pocket. Then they made a fire before the Inn and burnt the papers. The Magistrates then applied for the Cavalry of the county to attend on the next meeting which they did and though a large mob again assembled they were dispersed. Six prisoners were taken and confined all night and were escorted by the cavalry, that remained all night in the town, to Chesterfield jail next day.. The prisoners were from Baslow etc., more from Bakewell.

Source:- Small document in Church Safe.

April 1792. Received of Mr. Wm. Kitchen ten Shillings for Rent due to me for the Houses in the Croft.

by me

Geo. Etches.

Note:- Poorhouses were in the Croft. Gorse Bank Lane?

Source:- Book lent by Mrs. Redfern, a descendant of Mr. Penistone. Foundation of Methodism in Baslow.

A Mr. Buckley appointed to the Nottingham Circuit in 1793 on his way through Baslow made the acquaintance of a young man, Mr. Ralph Penistone, somewhere near the present site of Mr. Redfern's house. This meeting led to the establishment of a Chapel in Baslow two or three years later. Mr. Buckley stayed at that house (Mr. Redfern's now, then Mr. Penistone's) which was built in 1751. It appears that probably some road or branch off the Back Lane passed on the western end of Mr. Redfern's House, between that and Mr. J. Holmes' Farm. Mr. Redfern possesses a stone with the date 1689 worked on it probably from some old house near by. One is known to have been destroyed which stood near the western end of Mr. Redfern's house.

Note:- The above-mentioned road or branch is shown in the Baslow Enclosures Award Book in the Church Safe.

Source:- Notes made in the Marriage Register 1791-1812.

The Highest flood in River Derwent happened on 17 Aug. 1799 which washed down Calver Bridge carried away large quantities of hay and did various other damage.

Calver Cotton Mill belonging to Messrs. Gardom, Pares and Co. was destroyed by fire 17 May 1802 and on the same morning a snow 2-3 inches fell.

Source:- C. and O.Accounts.

1802-3	Elizabeth Bowler overseer.	
	Paid for hiring Militia men	£28.
	Paid for upkeep.	£37.
	Militia men's wives had to be kept.	
1805-6	Paid for permanent force.	£15. 3. 0
	Gave him when his house was on fire	6. 0
	Parish accounts pd. out	£299.19. 5
	Parish accounts received	£290. 7.10.

Source:- Farey's General View of Derbyshire - A Survey of 1807.

Mr. Whitehurst received a confused account "of a fault ranging E. and W. which was proved on Baslow Common in driving up the level to the Colliery formerly worked in Chatsworth Old Park (for I believe Mr. Whitehurst to have been a man of the strictest veracity)" and he was led to describe a great fault as crossing this Colliery from South to North which has no existence What Mr. Whitehurst described as 1st Grit in the New Plantation is in reality 3rd Grit under which both 1st and 2nd Grit and 1st and 2nd Coal Shales lay as anyone may satisfy himself by a comparison of the measures in Baslow Colliery now in work, on the North side of the Old Park.

Draining and liming are essentials of proper farming in Coal Areas. When laid down to grass, I have noticed, in Chatsworth Old Park and elsewhere, that the small daisies, and other beggarly weeds, are more disposed to prevail than grass, on the strong soils of the Coal District.

In list of Collieries - Baslow - $1\frac{3}{4}$ mls. E. of town, 2nd Coal brasses.
Chatsworth Old Park - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mls. S.E. of Baslow
2nd Coal (formerly worked).

Peak Millstones were formerly made in Baslow from
2'3" dia. and 8" thick to
5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. and 17" thick.

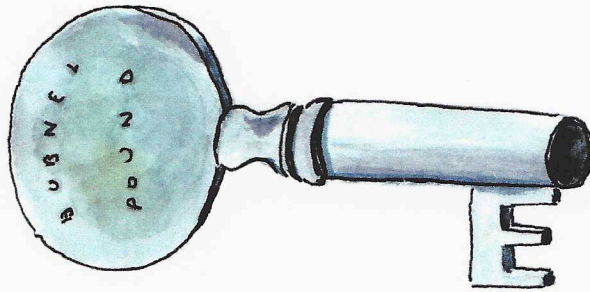
A pair of 5 ft. stones cost 10 guineas.
Bakestones were made in the district.

In the list of Lead Mines - Dog Rake - Calver.
Peak Pipe - Calver, Mr. Hassop.

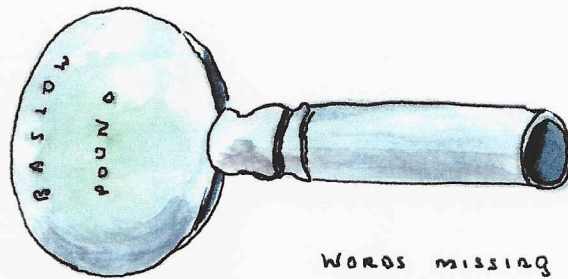
In the list of Peat Bogs - E. of Chatsworth House.
Robin Hood, Baslow.
Bar Brook, Slag Mill.
E. of Curbar.

The effects of Belland from Buddling - a practice dangerous then in vogue - are illustrated by the reference to the pollution of the River Derwent resulting - in the destruction of fish. Prior to 1800 the ores were carried on Pack Horses, a drove of which was named a jag - the drover, a jagger.

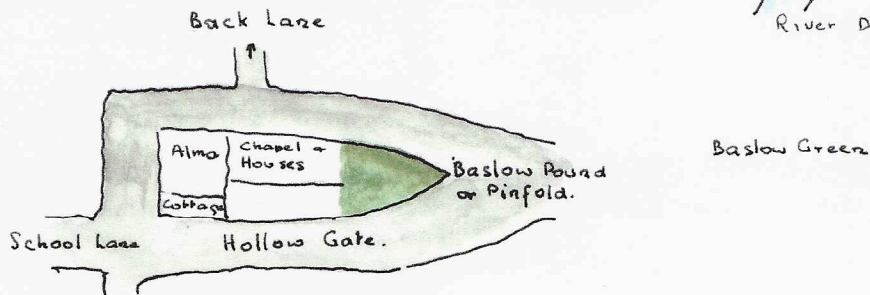
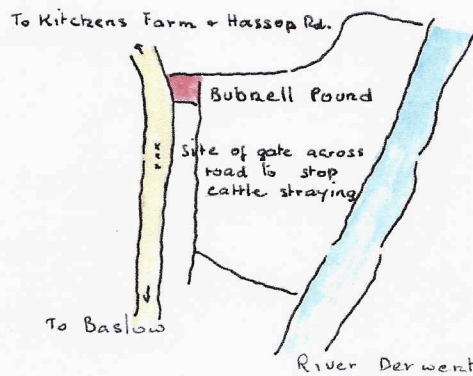
Pound Keys in the hands of Mr Derbyshire.



9' long



WORDS MISSING



Sites of two Pounds.

In the writer's time cars and wagons were in use except in the hilly parts.

Price of conveying ore in 1808 appears to be 1/- per ton per mile. Much wood was required for the old Lead Bole or Hearth and for charcoal for the ancient iron furnaces, which caused the destruction of forests on the hills and their neglected condition until 40 years ago. (1760s).

In the list of ancient Boles or Lead Hearths are:-

Baslow - N.E. of the Colliery.

Chatsworth - Old Park Plantation S.E. of Baslow.

These Boles were succeeded by Slag Mills - large Bellows worked by men or water. A slag mill was always near a Cupola near a stream of water for resmelting the Black Slag of the Cupolas. There was an Old Hearth at Hazleford Bridge or Leadmill Bridge at Hathersage. Here are evidences of severe floods which swept away apparatus and scattered the unsmelted ore.

In the list of Cupolas is:-

Bar Brook in Baslow (& Slag Mill)

Thomas and John Barker.

Cupolas were placed on a site where the fumes would have least effect on the surrounding country, people and cattle and minimise bellying.

Source:- C. and Overseers' Accounts.

1809 Paid for my warrant 3/- and Pinder's oath 1/-

1810 Going to Darley to hire a substitute (after ballot at Tideswell) (Militia)

do. Expenses on the road 3/-

do. Mrs. Ashton for board and ale 9/9

Enrolling, Cockade and his listing 6/-

Paid the substitute £56.14/-

Notes:- The old Baslow Pinfold site is still known. Is marked by three trees on the small green triangle of sloping turf at the junction of Over Lane and School Lane. It was once used as a rubbish dump.

The Bunnell Pinfold is still clearly defined. Mr. Derbyshire has in his possession Pinfold keys.

1812 Paid for Church and Poor, Whetton Land Enclosure £4. 9.9d

1813 Enrolled nine local men.

1818 Shared a militia man with Longstone.

Militia Expenses £11. 5. 2

County Rate 36.10. 5½

Parish expenses out 433 0. 0

Parish received 405 0. 0

Source:- Glover

1810 Mr. W.B. Thomas of Chesterfield had a famed Merino wool sheep farm in Baslow.

Note:- Where was this farm?

Source:- ? Perhaps a small document in the church papers.
Joseph Barker am ready to Certify the Robert Randle eloped from me and was from me about nine weeks from Jan 16 1812 to March the 19th and when he came back he stopt until April the 13th Both in the same year.

Note:- Was this a case of a run-away apprentice?

1812 The New Chatsworth road from Chesterfield built.

Source:- Andrews' Derbyshire Gatherer.

The 'Anvil' is on an eminence and opposite to it on the Robin Hood moor, may be seen the monument to Lord Nelson, commemorative of the Battle of Trafalgar. It was placed there in the year of Nelson's death by three residents in the neighbourhood. In the same direction may be seen three massive blocks of stone, called by the villagers, The Royal Sovereign, The Defiance and the Victory.

Note:- The 'residents' belonged to the Savage family.

Source:- Lysons.

Roads missing off his 1817 map are:-

Dore and Totley (just built at that time)

New Chesterfield Road (Built 1812)

Bakewell Road (built 1812)

The great East Moor was chiefly waste. In the Northern part were (1817) extensive sheepwalks called the woodlands- without walls or fences.

Mention is made of a new road which had just been made from Sheffield through Abbeydale and Totley to Baslow.

Mention is made of the Turnpike from Chesterfield- Brampton, Baslow, Hassop, Great Longstone, Wardlow.

Curbar, Froggatt and Rowland were in the Chapelry of Baslow then and Curbar and Froggatt were in the manor of Baslow.

Source:- Sheffield Ramblers' Guide.

Old Guidestone on Blackstone Edge.

About half a mile E. by N. of Welling on's Monument on the old 1759 authorised turnpike to Baslow and beyond- from Curbar land- and apparently lost and strayed after the opening of the Sheffield to Baslow road (1818) is an old rough guide stone 5 ft. high by 14 ins. by 12 ins., bearing only these two words in three lines, CHESTERFIELD ROADE.

This once highway is about 16ft wide and the baring of a section of it would probably show that it was chiefly made of rough blocks of grit with flat sides placed face upwards, and not of the larger and smaller stones which wedged in and made the more scientific laid road introduced by Macadam.

Source:- C. and Overseers' Accounts.

1819-20 Highway work provided. (for unemployed).

Yearly rent for poor houses gradually increased.

1821 Spent at 15 committee meetings £2-1-4. (Ale?)

1820 To Barker Sarah Rubnell

Weavers Looms £2-2-0

Cash given when going by houserow. £1.

Note:- What is meant by 'houserow'?

1821 Loss on 14 Dozen of yarn at 4s. per dozen £2-16-0.

Note:- Supplied to local unemployed.

1821 W. Kitchen (Overseer)

Baslow Overseer pays interest on Mr White's
Charity

15-0

Duke of Rutland's Dole

£2-10-0

(Baslow's Share)

1-14-0

Interest money paid out of Rowsley

Turnpike Road.

($\frac{1}{2}$ to parson $\frac{1}{2}$ to poor of Baslow & Bubnell) £1-5-0 a year.

Pop. taken by Wm Kitchen in 1821.

	Baslow	Bubnell	Total
Inhabited houses	165	18	183
Families	176	19	195
Houses Building	1	-	1
Houses uninhabited	2	-	2
Families in agriculture	83	17	100
Do. in trade, Manufacture, handicraft	56	1	57
Other families	37	1	38
Males	446	52	498
Females	426	44	470
Total	872	96	968

1828 Spent and pd. at the Green Man-

Meeting on Curbar business

6/8

Note:- Where was the Green Man? Curbar?

Source:- Original Document in C.R.A. Manuscript Book.

Printed by W. Hoon, Ashbourne.

County of Derby, (To the Constable of Baslow

To Wit (in the said county.

BY VIRTUE of a late Act of Parliament, intituled "An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, Sturdy Beggars and Vagrants into One Act; and for the more effectually punishing such, and sending them whither they ought to be sent."

THESE are to require you to call to your Assistance, sufficient Men of your Constabulary, and together with the, often to make general privy Searches through your limits and whole Constabulary and such as you find and apprehend upon your Search, betwixt the Date hereof and our next Meeting, you shall cause to be brought before us, or any of us, or any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, to be examined and dealt with according to Law. The Persons you are to apprehend as Rogues, etc. are described by the said Act to be those that follow: (videlicet)

Jugglers, Gypsies, or Wandering or Counterfeit Egyptians, Pretenders to Skill in Physiognomy, or telling Fortunes, or else use any subtle Craft to deceive His Majesty's Subjects, or Play, or Bet at any unlawful Games or Plays.

All persons who run away and leave their Wives and Families to the Parish Charge; all that wander abroad Begging (except soldiers and Seafaring Men, who must produce to you testimonials

in writing under the Hand and Seal of some Justice of the Peace, setting down the Time and Place of their landing, and the Place to which they are to pass, and the time for such their Passage) and all that are loitering and refuse to Work at Common Wages.

You are to search the Houses, Cottages, Barns, Outhouses, and other Places within your Constabulary, where the Persons above said are suspected to be entertained and received, and of your so doing herein to give an account at our next Meeting, which you shall have notice of.

Given under our Hands and Seals, the 30th day of March 1821.

B.Thornhill

H.B.Thornhill

Source:- Original Document in Manuscript Book.

Printer-W. Hoon, Ashborne.

HIGH PEAK HUNDRED (To the Constable or Headborough of the Township
DERBYSHIRE (of Eubnell in the said County.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from His Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the said Hundred, to me directed, you are hereby severally required forthwith to give Public Notice to the Church wardens, Surveyors of the Highways, and Householdors, being assessed to any Parochial or Public Rate, within your respective Liberties, that they do assemble on the 22nd Day of September instant, at the church or chapel, or if there should be no Church or Chapel, then at the usual Place of Public Meeting, within their respective liberties. at the Hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the Forenoon; and that the Major part of them so assembled, do make a list of the Names of at least Ten Persons living therein, who each of them have an Estate in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, lying within the same, in their own Right, or in the Right of their Wives, of the value of 10£ by the Year; or a Personal Estate, of the value of 100£; or are Occupiers or Tenants of Houses, Lands, Tenements, of Hereditaments, of the yearly value of 30£. And if there should not be Ten Persons having such Qualifications, then that they do insert in such List, the Names of such Persons as are so Qualified, together with the Names of the most sufficient and able Inhabitants not so Qualified, as shall make up the Number Ten, if so many can be found, if not, so many as shall there be resident, to serve the Office of Surveyor of the Highways. And you are also severally required, within Three Days after making the said List, to deliver a Copy thereof to one of the Justices of the Peace of the said Hundred, living in or near the same Township; and also to give Personal Notice to, or cause Notices in writing to be left at the Places of Abode of the several Persons contained in such List informing them of their being so Named, to the intent that they may severally appear before the said Justices, at their Special Sessions, to be holden at the JUSTICE ROOM in BAKEWELL within the said Hundred and County, on FRIDAY the 26th Day of October ensuing, at the Hour of Eleven in the Forenoon of the Same Day, to accept such Office, if they shall be appointed thereto, or to shew Cause if they have any, against their being appointed. And you are

likewise to give Notice to the present Surveyors of the High ways within your respective Liberties, to appear at the same time and Place, and produce such accounts and lists before the said Justices, as are required by the said act. And you, and each of you, are Personally to appear before the said Justices, at their said special Sessions, and then and there severally deliver to the said Justices, the said original List or Lists taken within your respective Liberties, and give Account of the Execution of this Precept.

Given under my Hand the 10th day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and twentyone.

Joseph Gilbert, High Constable.

Source:- Document in the Church Safe
(Circular)

Regular Militia, County of Derby.

To the Constable or Headborough of Baslow in the County of Derby.
Sir,

By virtue of authority under the Hands and Seals of two or more of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, acting in and for the Hundred of High Peak, I acquaint you that Thomas Sandivan own Man John Gregory a Classed Man with Great Longstone and Garth Marples a Classed Man with Bubnell of your Township, were at their Subdivision Meeting of Lieutenancy, held yesterday, ballotted to serve in the Regular Militia, in order that they or their substitutes may be classed to the different Townships or places, to supply the several vacancies mentioned to you in my last Circular Letter, dat the 23rd of March and you will see and confer with the different Constables of such Places, as you are classed with such Letter thereon, before the next Meeting for enrolling ballotted men or the Substitutes, and that you are to inform each of them thereof personally or by notice in writing, given to them or left at their Dwelling Houses, or usual places of abode, seven days previous to the Meeting of Enrollment, and appear with them or their Substitutes that they may attested be, and enrolled, at one of their next Subdivision Meetings, which are appointed to be held on Tuesday the First and Wednesday the Second days of May next, at the RUTLAND ARMS INN, BAKEWELL, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of those days for the purpose of enrolling ballotted Men, or their substitutes, (who must be of the height of five feet four or upwards, having not more than one child) otherwise both you and they will be liable to the heavy penalties imposed by the regular Militia Acts for such neglects, and which the Deputy Lieutenants will assuredly enforce. You will immediately fill up and sign the enclosed notices, according to the above instructions and serve them on the ballotted Men. Mr. Farnsworth of Bakewell, Surgeon, is appointed to examine the men on the days of enrollment, and for so doing is paid by the Deputy Lieuts., and you are to give notice to all ballotted men in your Township who have substitutes enrolled for them, that they must authorize you to obtain a Certificate for them from me, on the day of enrollment,

stating that they were ballotted and had substitutes enrolled, otherwise they will be liable for the next ballot. The fee for oaths and enrollment is 3/- per Man.

Your very particular attention is expected by the Deputy Lieutenants to be paid to these instructions and in bringing the Men forward at the above Meetings to be enrolled, (and if possible on the first day) otherwise for neglect thereof or their orders you will be liable to the Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

Yours, John Barker,

Clerk of the Subdivision Meetings of Lieutenancy for the Hundred of the High Peak, Burre House, Bakewell, 12th April 1827.
By order of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, the above Precept is forwarded by me,

Joseph Gilbert,
High Constable for the High Peak.

Source:- Glover's History and Gazetteer of Derbyshire, 1833.
"At Baslow the rural festival of kitdressing took place on the 4th Of August in the present year (1829) the procession was attended by the Baslow Band. The decoration of the kits surpassed in beauty and taste anything seen before. There was a great gathering even from distant places. On one kit was the inscription,
"The farmer, the plough boy, the fleece, and the flail,
Success to the milk maid who carries the pail."

A beautiful garland and a large pink coloured flag with emblems were carried in the procession. Twigs of willow were bent over the tops of the kits and entwined with ribbons and flowers and many fanciful ornaments of muslin and silk mingled with trinkets of silver and gold composed the garlands which were also formed on a framework of willow twigs interwoven together. The maidens of the village, attired in their best carried the kits on their heads, attended by the young men. In the evening a happy company assembled at the Wheatsheaf Inn where dancing and merriment concluded the day's festivities.

Notes:- Kits were Milk pails.

A bright new kit was kept in reserve for this festival. The local common milking place was in Charsworth Park at Milking Hillock.

Local references are still made to Wakes Week.

The Oddfellows observed the festival by parading but called it Hospital Sunday. This continued until 1928.

Mr. Rowland was a tanner in Baslow in 1829.

Note:- The old tan yard and building is still in existence near White Lodge on the Calver Road.

Source:- Constable's Accounts.

Castle Hotel Bakewell, Bill 1830

for 3 Constables Staffs 5/-

Source:- Chapelwardens and Overseers' Accounts.

1830 Assylum list mentioned

1830 Poor Rates received £521. 5. 7½

" " Expence 532.13. 0

Amount of money paid out other than Relief of

Poor £145.15. 2.

County Rate	£19. 3. 6
Constable levies	35. 0. 0
Catching moles	11. 0. 0
Overseer's salary	6.19. 6
Journeys and other expenses	£23.12.2

Note:- Local Government accounts begin to increase now.
 1830 Man transported for 14 years,
 Coach fare to Manchester to the Eye Institution 12/0
 Man transported for life.

Ashover Workhouse Monthly Bills, paid B. Warren, the Governor,
 25th March 1830.

Months expenses, Baslow and Bulnell proportion	9. 4½
" " "	9. 7
" " "	9. 3
" " "	8. 2½
" " "	8. 0
" " "	8. 9½
" " "	8. 6
" " "	8. 5
" " "	8. 2½
" " "	9. 1½
" " "	8. 8
" " "	8. 4
" " "	8. 1½

N.B. The Township of Baslow etc. joined the Poorhouse at Ashover on
 the 25th Day of March Anno domini 1778.

William Cundy Baslow

Paid him 25th March for attendance and medicine to the undermentioned
 paupers £2.10.3d.

County Rates paid Mr. Gilbert High Constable (1830-4 quarters)

Paid County rates for Baslow	£10. 6. 10½
Bulnell	6. 9. 11
Baslow	10. 6. 10½
Bulnell	6. 9. 11
Baslow	10. 6. 10½
Bulnell	6. 9. 11
Baslow	10. 6. 10½
Bulnell	6. 9. 11
Total	<u>£67. 7. 2</u>

Constable Levies paid the Constable.

Paid 10 Single Levies	Baslow proportions @ 17/6	£8. 15. 0
do	Bulnell do @ 7/8	3. 16. 8
do	Baslow do @ 17/6	8. 15. 0
do	Bulnell do @ 7/8	3. 16. 8
	Total	<u>£25. 3. 4</u>

Brightmore Jno. Mole Assessment.

Paid him on acct.	£2.
do	2.
do	2.
do	1

Paid him the Balance £4. 0. 0
 Total £11.0. 0

Isaac Swindell, Pilsley, paid him on account of Stonebreaking:-

Paid him 0/- (on accs. of 22½ yds of Stone ()
 Paid him 18/- (@ 1/3 a yd (£1. 8. 0
 Paid him on accs. of 5 yds. of stone @ 1/3 6. 3

N.B. The breaking of stone by bargain was reported to for the purpose of doing away with the system of working by House Row a plan that many Labourers chose rather to follow than strive to seek out for employment and since stone breaking was substituted the only person who has broken stone is the above Isaac Swindell, a good labourer, the rest who before pretended they could not get any work have it seems found employment somewhere sooner than break stone.

Notes:- What is meant by 'House Row'?

Persons who break stone are paid after the rate of 1/3 per yd. the same price that Mr. Mattw. Frost Junr. allowed to his roadmen and the Township received from Mr. Frost 1/- per yard. The Township therefore loses 3d per yard.

Cottage Rents due to the Duke of Rutland.

Paid Mr. coke for 1 year's Rent from Michaelmas 1829 to Michaelmas 1830. Entered in his Book as follows:-

Overseers of the Poor of Baslow £8. 8. 0
 William Marples Labourer £2. 0. 0

Interest money given to the poor

Notes:- This was the interest on £10 held by Township - now lost.
 See Charity Commissioners' Report.

Church Assessment.

Paid Mr. Stroyan the Churchwarden,
 Baslow and Bubjell prportion of Church Asses..

Assessment paid for Duke of Rutland.

8 Assessments for Woods to be repaid when a fall of Timber takes place. 4/2.

Hiring 5 Militia Men.

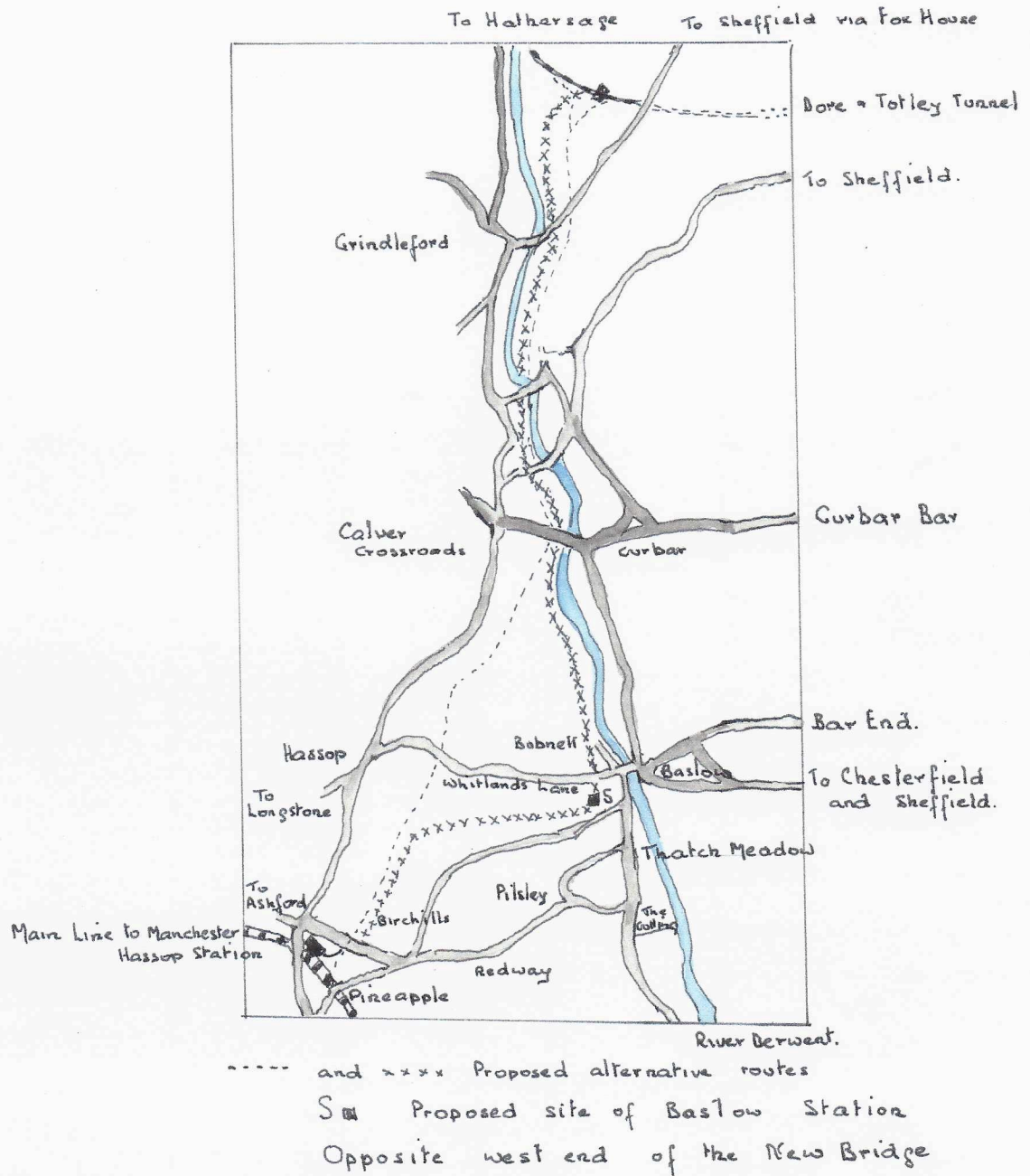
Viz. Wm. Gascoine Copit Lane 20.34 Sheffield paid him	£3. 3. 0
Wm. Longden No. 26 Scotland Street Sheffield paid him	3.10. 0
Mattw. Sikes No.72 Duke's St. Sheffield paid him	3.10. 0
Geo. Brassington, Mr. Andrew Yard, Sheffield paid him	3.10. 0
Simon Goodwin, Baslow paid him	3. 4. 0
dinner and expenses to the above 5 Men at Bakewell	15. 0
paid Beeley their proportion	1.11. 0
paid Stoney Middleton do	6. 0
paid for the above 5 Men's attestations	15. 0

Overseer's Salary £6. 6. 0

Writing out accts. 3/- Keeping them 10/6.

1830-1831 By Mr Frost on acct of breaking 5 yds of stone per Isaac Swindell upon Bakewell New Road @ 1/- per yd 5/-

Proposed routes for Hassop - Grindleford Railway.



1830 To paid for a load of lime for the purpose of White washing as a preventative against the Cholera now prevalent in various parts of the kingdom.

Source:- Copy of a letter sent to Mr John Marples.
No.39, 1st List of Church Documents.

"March 6 1831.

Sir i took the opertunity to rit to you and send my money to my mothers next door Bety richardsons on thursday next the thenth day of March and not to the shop as youst for my children are all very bad of the smallpox and chincouf bothe for these several weeks very bad for i am in a rears wifth my rent and if you do not i shal have furher truble so no more at present

from S..... W..... your humbe servant"

Notes:- They are Baslow Poor living in Stockport and must be kept by Baslow. A pathetic letter to the overseer.

Source:- Copy of letter sent to Mr. Gardom.
No.39, 1st List of Church Documents.

Manchester, Jan. 5th 1831.

Sir, As you seem to have the charge of the corresponding department, connected with the overseership, is the reason I now write to you concerning our troublesome parishoners in this our troublesome town, in accordance with your desire I waited upon J..... F..... and communicated your opinions of the crime, together with your determination, to rigidly perform your duty, by compelling the fathers to contribute towards the support of their children, he was rather stupid at first and I thought T.....M..... would have a journey over, but after a little conversation, he became more considerate, and I have succeeded in obtaining Two Pounds from him, which pays for J..... up to last Thursday (Dec. 30th) I should be glad to be able to give you any satisfaction on the improvement of his sight, he cannot see any better at present than when he first came, still the Doctors hold out every hope for the better. He underwent an operation on New Year's day for the fifth time, he has been very ill for better than a fortnight, but when I saw him yesterday he was rather lonely, as there is not another patient in, he is obliged to sit in the dark room from morning till night, not a vestige of light to be seen, to be sure that is no difference to him, light or dark, if ever he recovers his sight you may depend he will know how to prize it. It would have been a little consolation to him if you had sent word how his family are as he much wishes to know.

No doubt you will hear exaggerated accounts concerning the turn out spinners, it is not general in Manchester, merely a few turned out in consequence of a desire on the part of the men to compell the women to give place to them, as the wages of women being less, in a great measure supercedes the demand for men spinners. They have been peacable, no disturbance has taken place, one factory commenced working again on Monday. The greatest distress is

occasioned at Ashton and Hyde in consequence of the mills being stopped, the population being working people dependent on the mills for work and support, a great deal of illwill is manifested by the workmen there, towards their masters, the magistrates have been obliged to call out the Soldiery. Some of the ...fected ones took opportunity of the darkday night and shot Mr. Ashton as he was returning from his mill about six o'clock, it is supposed he must have died instantly I have not seen an account of the inquest. Did Mr M..... receive a newspaper about 3 weeks ago, as I could like to know if they will come to hand the Posts are so awkward

Yours respectfully

J..... G.....gh. "

Source:- 1833 ?

Baslow (Basselawe).

Only Manufacturers being a few looms for weaving calicoes and gingham. There are in the village, a tanner, three millers, three malsters, a saddler, three shoemakers, a sugeon, a Chandler, millwright, blacksmith, tailor, baker, draper and other shops. 5 victuallers. Annual value estimated of land and buildings in Baslow

£1961. 10. 10.

Average Parochial Expenses - Poor rate - County Rate -

Constables account - Mole Catchers etc.

449. 0. 0

Labourer's wages - 6/- to 12/- a week.

Paupers went to Ashover.

Source:- Tudor (?) Chatsworth.

The open roads stretch out before us, flinging their lines towards the distant house, whose pavilioned extension rises square and solid through the trees, and whose three gateways are filled with masterpieces of ironwork, crested and gilded and exceeding stately to look upon. The easternmost gates are the original ones which formed the main entrance in William Tallman's design, and were made by Monsieur Tijon, the master craftsman of his time, for the gateway which gave access to the house at a point much further down the valley. They were moved here when the great north extension of the house was built about a century ago, and the new gates of this much grander entrance were modelled upon them. It was at this time that the beautiful bridge was built to form the approach to the new pavilion entrance.

Source:- ?

A substantial schoolroom for boys and girls built of stone was erected by the Duke of Rutland in 1839 which is partly supported by a subscription, the two noble Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland and the Minister liberally subscribe a sum of £15 each per annum. The average attendance is about 60.

Note:- This is the old 'Churchyard' school. The door from this is now the front door of the Schoolhouse.

Source:- White's Gazetteer 1857

"In 1851 Baslow had 174 houses and 834 inhabitants of whom 434 were males and 400 females: rateable value £3,059.6.0. The Duke of Rutland and Devonshire are the principal landowners and the former, Lord of the manor besides whom are a few small owners.

The Peacock Inn kept by Mrs. Broomhead has excellent suites of rooms and an excellent bowling green, from whence there is a direct footroad to the house. This Inn has an air of quiet retirement, and the proprietress has the privilege of granting tickets for fishing in the Derwent.

The Wheatsheaf, proprietor, Mr. Ninian Ingleby. (Any connection between Mr. Ingleby and Ingleby's Bridge near the Wheatsheaf?)

The Devonshire Arms, kept by Mr. White.

Coaches from Sheffield, Manchester, Buxton and Bakewell pass or call at these houses constantly. The township was enclosed under one Act passed 1812.

Mr. Richard Geeson, builder, is erecting a large and convenient house on an elevated site. (This was the Alma.)

Bubnell contains 21 houses and 118 inhabitants, of whom 54 were males and 64 females.

1864 Chesterfield to Curbar Road was disturnpiked.

Source:- Sheffield Ramblers' Handbook.

Wellington's Monument, on the top of the properly-named Blackstone Edge, at an elevation of over 950 ft., is seen (on the Right) by all who passed down the hill to Baslow from Owlbar and Sheffield. The inscription on the Monument is as follows:-

Born		Died
1769	Wellington	1852

Erected 1866 by E.M.Wrench, Late 34th Regt.

A gas Light and Coke Co.Ltd, was established in 1868 with a capital of £2,345.

Source:- Vestry Book.

1875. 7th April. Carried that Mr. Salvin be asked to prepare plan for new Schools and Master's House to be erected on site given by Duke of Rutland Committee formed to erect School.

1875. 7th May. Propose instead of the Local Board Rate to levy a Church Rate of 2/1

Source:- Bulmer.

A hydropathic establishment was erected in 1881. It is a handsome stone structure in the Tudor style (Demolished)