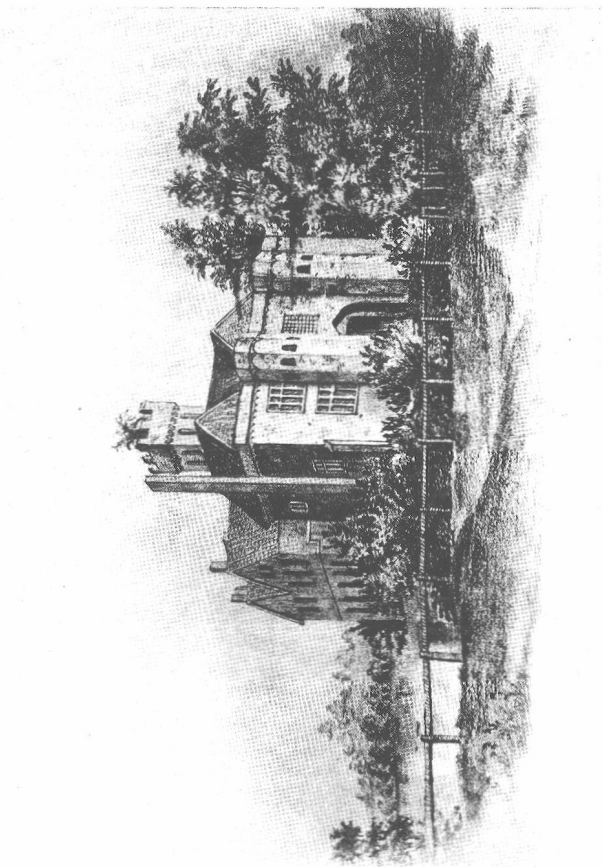


TO FACE PAGE I.



BARTON BLOUNT HALL

*As it was formerly, from an old painting in possession of the descendants of the Merry family.*

# DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

# NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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## Barton Blount and the Civil War.

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By Rev. A. M. AUDEN.

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**T**HOUGH the Hall of Barton Blount is situated in a remote district, and out of sight of the world, it has witnessed some stirring times in the course of its history, and its owners from time to time have taken their part in the political history of the country.

At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held under Henry de Ferrers, one of the commissioners appointed to make that survey, by one Ralph. At that time Barton was already possessed of a church and a priest. The entry in Domesday Book is:—

In Barctune, Godric, another Godric, Edric, Levenot, Ledmor Dunninc and Edward, had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are three ploughs now in the demesne, and nineteen villanes and eleven bordars having seven ploughs. There is a priest, and a church, and two mills of 20s. and sixty four acres of meadow, value in King Edward's time and now four pounds.

The present population is about 50, so that there has not been much change since the earliest record. After Ralph, the manor passed to the family of Bakepuze, who held it first under the Ferrers. Then, when Robert de Ferrers was deprived by Henry III. of his estates for acts of rebellion, and Tutbury was conferred on Edmund Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., the Bakepuzes still held the manor on the same terms as under the Ferrers. It then bore the name of Barton Bakepuze.

The last male heir of this family was William, son of Thomas de Bakepuze, living in 1375, who died without issue. His sister and heiress Helen married Nicholas Longford of Longford.

In the year 1381 the manor of Barton was purchased by Sir Walter Blount, appointed Constable of Tutbury Castle by John of Gaunt, January 8th, 1373,<sup>1</sup> son and heir of Sir Thomas Blount, treasurer of Normandy. The name of the manor was then changed to that of Barton Blount.

Erdeswick in his Survey of Staffordshire says:—"This ancient family is said to have taken its origin from the Blondi in Italy, and they from the Roman Flavii, so called from their fair hair. Le Blond, lord of Guines in France, came over with the conqueror: two of whose sons, Sir Robert and Sir William were the progenitors of all the Blounts in England."

The pedigree of the Blounts of Barton is as follows, so far as it is related to Barton Hall:—

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<sup>1</sup> John of Gaunt's Register, 2506.

SIR THOMAS BLOUNT (Treasurer of Normandy).

SIR WALTER BLOUNT<sup>2</sup> (killed at Battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403; first owner of Barton, Knight of the Shire, 1399).

SIR WALTER BLOUNT (executor of the will of John of Gaunt).	JOHN BLOUNT of Netherhall, Burton-on-Trent.
SIR THOMAS BLOUNT (High Sheriff 1447, Knight of the Shire 1421).	
SIR WILLIAM BLOUNT (High Sheriff, 1470).	THOMAS BLOUNT, Sheriff for Staffs., 1445.
SIR WALTER BLOUNT, died 1474 (1st Lord Mountjoy).	
SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, died 1475 (2nd Lord Mountjoy).	JOHN BLOUNT of Burton & Blount's Hall, Uttoxeter.
SIR JOHN BLOUNT, died 1488 (3rd Lord Mountjoy).	
SIR WILLIAM BLOUNT, died 1535 (4th Lord Mountjoy).	
SIR CHARLES BLOUNT, died 1545 (5th Lord Mountjoy); served in the French war—a patron of learning.	
SIR JAMES BLOUNT (6th Lord Mountjoy); sold Barton Hall, also Coton Hall and other property.	
SIR WILLIAM BLOUNT (7th Lord Mountjoy).	
SIR CHARLES BLOUNT, 8th Lord Mountjoy, cr: Earl of Devon 21st July, 1603, for his services as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland; <i>ob.</i> 1606; s.p., when the earldom became extinct.	

The family of Blount also had a town house at Burton-on-Trent, called Nether Hall (situated in what is now Anderstaff Lane) and owned the manor of Brizlincote.

Sir Walter Blount settled a portion of the manor of Barton on his second wife Sancha de Ayala, a Spanish lady who came to England with Constanca of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. This Sir Walter Blount was slain at the Battle of Shrewsbury, being the king's Standard-bearer, July 21st, 1403.

Another Sir Walter Blount was appointed Lord High Treasurer by Edward IV. in 1464 and the following year was created Lord Mountjoy. He died in 1474 being seized of many manors, three in Staffs, five in Leicestershire, eleven in Devon, two in Hants, one in Worcester, twenty in Derbyshire. By his will he ordered that every

<sup>2</sup> Sir Walter Blount, the first Lord Mountjoy, who apparently took the side of the House of York in the Wars of the Roses, was the victim of the raid by Sir Nicholas Longford on his house at Elvaston, which is the subject of the two articles in the *Journal* for 1912 and 1913, entitled "A Lancastrian Raid in the Wars of the Roses," see pp. 215, 216.



parish within the Hundred of Appletree wherein he was bred should have a vestment after the discretion of his executors.<sup>3</sup>

The fourth Lord Mountjoy died in 1535 and was by his will buried in Christ's Church, Grey Friars,<sup>4</sup> in case he did not die at Barton.

Charles, fifth Lord Mountjoy, served in the king's army in France in 1544. James the sixth lord sold Barton and other portions of the family estates. John Merry, gentleman, of London bought the manor and advowson of Barton Hall. He was succeeded by his son Henry. In 1561 a Sir William Merry was High Sheriff for Derby. <sup>5</sup> Amongst those persons who were heavily fined for adhering to the ancient faith and refusing to attend church, we find under the year 1594 the name of "Margaret, wife of Henry Merry of Barton Blount, gent." Other names connected with Barton also occur in the list, probably those of members of her household: John Bayley et Agneta, Anna Bailey uxor Johannis. This Henry Merry was followed by a son Henry—apparently the owner during the Civil war. His son John died without issue and his only sister and heiress took the manor of Barton to the family of Simpson by marriage. About the year 1700, Merry Simpson, the issue of this marriage retired to a French monastery.

<sup>6</sup> In a list of "Papists who registered their estates and the respective values thereof" in the county of Derby in 1715, occurs the name of Margaret Simpson £346 17s. 6d.

Also in a book entitled "Names of the Roman Catholics, Non-jurors, who refused to take the oaths to his majesty, King George the First for the county of Derby after the rebellion of 1715," occurs the name of "Mary Simpson of

<sup>3</sup> Cox, *Derbyshire Churches*, III., p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Many of the Blount family were buried here.—Cox, III., p. 7 note.

<sup>5</sup> Derbyshire N.H. and Archæol. *Journal*, vol. x.

<sup>6</sup> Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. I., appendix, p. 86.

Barton Blount £344 17s. 6d." "Mary Simpson of Barton Blount, Freehold estate, a farm at Marston for the benefit of her sister who married Thomas Brown of Bentley £346 17s. 7d." This sister was Alice Simpson of Barton, daughter of John Merry of Barton—by Elizabeth his wife.

The estate was purchased from the Simpson trustees by Sir Nathaniel Curzon who sold it to the Listers, and the Listers to the Cromptons. Samuel Crompton conveyed the manor and advowson of the church to Francis Bradshaw, son of Joseph Baggaley Bradshaw of Holbrook, who had taken the name, arms and estate of Bradshaw in 1767, on the death of his mother, Anne Bradshaw, daughter of Anthony Bradshaw of Belper, wife of Joseph Baggaley of Holbrook. The Barton branch of this family came to an end with the death of Ellen Bradshaw, March, 1915, the estate having successively passed through the hands of three sons and two daughters, all of whom died without issue. It then passed to the family of Sitwell through Charlotte Bradshaw, eldest daughter of Francis Bradshaw who married R. S. Sitwell of Kirk Hallam in 1821. Again the manor was sold and its present owner is Colonel H. J. Waring, M.B., F.R.C.S.

The present Hall has been somewhat altered from what it was in the seventeenth century. It was a castellated building, surrounded by a moat. Traces of this moat still remain, though it has been mostly filled in. The present owner has recently had a part on the west side re-excavated to form an ornamental fish pond.

To judge from an old view of the house—a photograph taken from an old painting in the possession of the descendants of the Merry family—apparently the south front, containing the present drawing room and library has been added to the older building. The parts of the old house visible from outside are the entrance with its two towers and the south-west portion which is seen on

the left of the photograph. There is now no village of Barton. Besides the Hall the Parish consists of four or five scattered farms. The only traces of the former village are a few mounds and irregularities in a field which still bears the name of "Barton Village." It is commonly related that the former owner "Squire Bradshaw"—as he is still called by the old people—in the days when each parish was responsible for its own poor, had the labourers' cottages pulled down; and built others in the neighbouring parish of Church Broughton, refusing to have any cottages in the Parish of Barton. Almost immediately after the outbreak of the Civil War, in August, 1642, Tutbury Castle, which is about 3 miles from Barton, was garrisoned for the king under <sup>7</sup>Henry Hastings, later created Lord Loughboro, Sir Andrew

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<sup>7</sup> The Hon. Henry Hastings, born 1609, second son of the 5th Earl of Huntingdon, was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1642, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was put in command of the "3rd Regt of His Majesties' Marching Army." At Edgehill he charged at the head of his own troop. In December, 1642, he received a commission "for raising both of horse and dragoons." He took part in the battle of Hopton Heath, March 19th, 1642-3: was at the siege of Lichfield in April: escorted the Queen from Newark to Oxford in May: relieved Stafford in June: failed to do the same at Eccleshall, August 17th: was present at the Battle of Newbury, September 20th, and for his gallantry there was created Baron Loughborough on October 23rd, 1643: was helping Lord Capel at Wem in the same month; with 1000 horse and some foot companies served at the relief of Newark, March 25th, 1644: and was at Marston Moor with his "cavalry and a few hardy foot," July 2nd, 1644: on April 22nd, 1645, defeated Massey at Ledbury, being "shot five times through his cloathes and upon his armes." At the beginning of the war he garrisoned his castle of Ashby and was also put in command of Tutbury, though Ashby was his headquarters where he had 600 men. His troop was with the King in the attack on Leicester, May 30th, 1645, of which Hastings was made governor on its capture with 1200 men under him, but after the battle of Naseby he was compelled to surrender the town on June 17th, 1645, and to retire to Ashby, which after a long siege he had to surrender, February 20th, 1645-6. He obtained a pass from the Parliament to go abroad, but on the outbreak of the second Civil War in 1648 he joined the Essex Royalists, and was chief of the commissariat during the siege of Colchester. Escaping from prison at Windsor he fled to Holland, and joined Charles II. in March, 1649. At the Restoration he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire, 5th January, 1660-1, and granted a pension of £500 per annum. He died in London, unmarried, January, 1666-7, and was buried in the chapel of S. George in Windsor Castle.

Kniveton<sup>8</sup> of Bradley being appointed Governor. This step was taken in answer to an address by King Charles to the High Sheriff of Staffs., then Sir Edward Mosley,<sup>9</sup> Bart., of Rolleston Hall.

Charles R.

Our will & pleasure is, and we doe hereby command and authorize you to raise sufficient forces of horse and foote, to be paid by the county, and to putt the same into the castle of Tutbury, for the defence and securitie of the same against all leavies of the rebels, and other illaffected persons in that or the neighbouring counties. And we hereby require you to use your utmost industry with our well affected subjects in that our countie, to persuade them to contribute horse, armes, ammunition, plate or money, to us for our assistancé and defence, and we doe hereby authorize you, by yourselfe, or such fitt persons as you shall appoynt on that behalfe, to receive the same. And you are to returne to us a list of their names and contributions, that we may make them satisfaction when God shall enable us, and remember it upon all occasions to their advantage. And we require and authorize yow to convene all the gentlemen, clergie, freeholders, and other our well affected subjects of our county to the purpose aforesaid. And for soe doinge this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our court at Reddeinge this 26th of November, 1642.

To counteract this garrisoning of Tutbury a parliamentary garrison was settled first at Burton, an important point, as it guards the bridge over the Trent, which was the main passage from west to east of the country. This town was, however, constantly menaced and changed hands several times. The Tutbury garrison proved a

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<sup>8</sup> Sir Andrew Kniveton greatly impoverished himself by his adherence to the royal cause, so that he had to sell almost all his estates to pay his fine. Bradley was sold to Francis Meynell, alderman goldsmith of London in 1655. Sir Andrew Kniveton was taken prisoner at the surrender of Ashby Castle 28th February, 1646.

"In May 1653, Sir Andrew Kniveton was a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench for divers debts amounting to £3,800 and was first committed Aug. 30, 1651."—*Gentleman's Magazine*. He died in 1696, his tomb is in Bradley Church.

<sup>9</sup> Sir Edward Mosley was taken prisoner at the battle of Middlewich by Sir Wm. Brereton, March 13th, 1643. He was fined £4,874 on account of his adherence to the king.—*Mosley Hist. of Tutbury*, p. 220.

sharp thorn in the side of the Parliamentarians. It was twice unsuccessfully besieged, and was one of the last places to surrender under very honourable terms to Sir William Brereton when the king's cause was hopeless, April 20th, 1646.

To counteract this powerful fortress Sir John Gell, the governor of Derby placed a further garrison at Barton Hall in October 1644, "being well situated to intercept communication between Tutbury and the Northern parts of the counties of Derby and Stafford, and was only a little over 3 miles distant from that castle."

From a letter addressed to the Earl of Essex it seems that the parliamentary forces met with some success in capturing many of Lord Loughborough's men.

TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

My Lord,

We are humble suitors to your excellency that we may have liberty under your authority to set up a garrison of 200 foote and 300 horse at Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire, and this to be done with al convenient speede. The reasons moving us are these: the towne is well affected, and hath been miserably afflicted by the enemy, and still suffers for want of helpe: we have settled a garrison at Barton parke, in this county, within 2 miles of Tutburie, which so curbs that garrison, that on Thursday last, the soldyers there laid down theyre armes and refused to serve any longer without present money, yet with much importunity and promise of future pay, they were content to expect a whyle longer, and since the governors of that castle have imposed a larger tax then formerly they did upon the neighbor inhabitants of Staffordshire at Burton and thereabouts towards the payment of those souldiers: our horse are now joined with the forces of Leicester and are settling a garrison<sup>10</sup> within 2 miles of Ashby to keep them from ranging abroad: and we are confidently perswaded that if we had a strong garrison at Burton, as things now stand, we could much distress al the three enemy garisons of Ashby, Tutbury and Lichfield: and are not with out hope, in a short time to reduce some of them to the parliament's service. We beseech your excellency, that

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<sup>10</sup> This was at Coleorton.

towards the maintenance of our soldiers at Burton, we may have two divisions of Staffordshire assigned unto us, and those two that now lie within the enemies quarters, and yield the parliament's partie no contribution at all, yet we doubt not but presently to bring them to obedience. This, my lord, is the desire of many well affected persons, yet in duety we durst doe nothing in it, without first knowing your pleasure, which we humbly desire, by this bearer, and it shall be readeley obey'd by your excellencies most humble servants,

Nov. 16, 1644.

F.G. G.G. T.G.

Staffordshire have many comanders and few souldiers, so as they are scarce able to keepe theire owne garisons.

The earl's reply was to the effect that the inhabitants of Burton were too poor to support a large garrison after all the town had suffered: (*History of Burton-on-Trent*, by W. Wesley).

Several complaints and petitions had been made to parliament about the sufferings imposed upon them by the plündering of both parties. The commander of the garrison at Barton House was a Captain Barton. Captain Symonds (a royalist officer who kept a diary of the doings of the war) has this entry:

GARRISONS IN DERBYSHIRE, 1645.

R(i.e. Rebels) Derby. Sir John Gell is governor. Five churches in it. R. Barton House, Mr. Merry ow(n)es it. Captain Barton, a clergyman,<sup>11</sup> sometime chaplain to Sir Thomas Burdett, and Captain Greenwood, a skynner at Ashburne in this county are governors. 700 horse.

Whether Barton House withstood a siege before being occupied by the parliamentary garrison, there seems to be no record, at anyrate the owner had to retire.

Sir Oswald Mosley<sup>12</sup> in his *History of Tutbury* has the

<sup>11</sup> Many ministers of religion accepted commissions, and commanded soldiers in this war. "One Mr. Palmer a minister had a commission to be captain of a troop of Nottingham horse." "One Mr. Coates a minister, an honest godly man was commander of a Nottingham Regt. of 400 Foot (Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson*). The famous Rev. Hugh Peters was a cavalry officer.

<sup>12</sup> Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 225.

following passage in respect to the Barton garrison :—

In the Intermediate plain (between Barton and Tutbury) many skirmishes occurred from time to time between these hostile stations, and the blood of many a brave soldier drenched the fertile banks of the winding Dove. The supplies of the garrison within the castle were frequently intercepted by the predatory attacks from Barton House : and more peremptory orders were obliged to be sent by the officers in command there to the constables of the adjoining townships, who not unfrequently excused the disobedience of their orders through the danger to which they were thus exposed.

As examples of such warrants are the following, addressed :—

To the Constable of Marchington.

These are in His Majesty's name, to charge and command you, immediately upon sight hereof to bring to Tutbury castle to me foure sufficiente able horses, or twenty pounds in money, to provide the same towards the recruitinge of my troope. And if any of your parishioners refuse to contribute to the same, you are hereby required to bringe them to me, to answer their neglect. Fayle not, as you will answer the contrary att your utmost perills. Given under my hand the 6th of March, 1645.

Gilbert Gerard.<sup>13</sup>

This is another :—

To the Constable of Marchington cum Membris.

These are to charge and command you to provide and bringe into our Quarters at Tutbury upon sight hereof, provision for 100 foote. You are to continue the same dayly until further order. You are to be excused for all other quartringe. Hereof fayle not at your perills. You are to bring the provision to Amye Drayton's House. March 13, 1645.

Jo. Bowyer.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Gilbert Gerard was a general in the king's army, related to Sir William Gerard of Etwall who sold his estate and the advowson of the vicarage in 1641 to Sir Edward Mosley (Cox, *Derbyshire Churches* III., p. 164). Colonel Gerard was wounded in the taking of Lichfield close by Prince Rupert, April 20th, 1643.

<sup>14</sup> Colonel Bowyer was an officer in the parliament army, supposed to have been related to Sir William Bowyer, a Staffordshire Baronet. He served under Sir Wm. Brereton.

The accounts of the constables of Uttoxeter of this period are still extant. They show the same kind of demands on neighbouring villages from both sides. The constable of Uttoxeter paid General Egerton at Tutbury £30 on the 8th of February, and General Gerard in lieu of six horses and their accoutrements £21, on the 29th of that month, besides other heavy payments for the provisioning of that garrison.

Raising large sums of money and furnishing provisions for these garrisons were a daily occurrence. The king passed through the neighbourhood no less than three times<sup>15</sup> during the war, when his officers and soldiers were quartered on the people at no slight expense. In the year 1644 Uttoxeter had to furnish no less a sum than £608 13s. 2d. and the neighbouring hamlet of Loxley £85 8s. 6d.

In 1645 the accounts for the year ending in October show the sums disbursed for the war amounted to £975 7s. 1d.

The same accounts show how later on, in 1646, when Tutbury was being besieged, Uttoxeter had to send stores to the parliamentary forces under Sir William Brereton. March 30, £7 4s. 6d. ; April 8th, £11 2s. 9d. When the

<sup>15</sup> In 1642 on his way to Shropshire ; May 24th, 1645 with Prince Rupert and 5,000 men, on his way from Stone to Leicester *via* Tutbury and Ashby August 12th (1645) on his way from South Wales to Chatsworth.

Symonds has this entry. "Saty., May 24 (1645). We marched to Uttoxeter His Majesty lay at Sir Thomas Milward's (chief Justice of Chester) house at Eaton in the County of Derby. We marched this day through a park belonging to Lord Cromwell [Frodswell], then by a house of Sir Harvey Bagot's in the morelands in Staffordshire [Bramshall], a woody enclosed country all the way except the moors on top of the hills. A black earth where they dig and cut a heathy turfe. A rebellious place. Earl of Lichfield quartered this night at Marston near Tutbury.

Whitsunday May 25. The army marched to Burton-on-Trent, the head quarters. His majesty lay at Tutbury. We lay at Roulston (Rolleston) a royal house."

The Uttoxeter Constable's accounts have the following entry:—Paid for peas and oats for the prince's quarters May 24, 1645 when the king went through this town £5 12s. 0d. Also to Prince Rupert's cook 5/- and for a hogshead of beer that went to Eaton for His Majesty £1 6s. 8d.



castle was surrendered, a number of sick soldiers who had aided either in taking or defending the castle, had to be entertained with food. The quartering of General Fairfax's soldiers in October cost the town £20. They also commandeered a number of horses. The accounts for the year ending October, 1646 amount to £796 2s. od. and from October, 1646 to May, 1647, £97 17s. 5d.

These accounts show very plainly how the poor inhabitants of the country suffered. They were truly between the devil and the deep sea. It may then be imagined how those who lived near the permanent garrisons could not call their property their own. Mrs. Hutchinson in her *Life of Col. Hutchinson*—although on the parliament side—speaks more than once of Sir John Gell's soldiers' thieving propensities. She describes them<sup>16</sup> as "being as dexterous at plunder as at fight," and again "His regiment of foot were good stout fighting men, but the most licentious, ungovernable wretches. Without any remorse he suffered his men indifferently to plunder both honest men and cavaliers."

The village of Church Broughton must have come in for its share of being plundered by both sides. The church tower, from which both Tutbury and Barton can be seen, would lend itself very well for a look-out tower and no doubt was so used. Some years ago a cannon ball of the type used during the civil war was dug up in the vicarage garden. The vicar of Church Broughton during the period of the Civil War was also rector of Barton Blount—the Rev. Emmanuel Haywood. Apparently he was driven away or withdrew whilst the garrison was at Barton: for the entries in the church registers cease to be made by him from October 18th, 1642 to October 7th, 1644. They were made during this period by Rev. William Ley "minister." Heywood returned in 1644, perhaps when the garrison was temporarily with-

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<sup>16</sup> *Life of Col. Hutchinson*, p. 120.

drawn. *The Victoria County History* <sup>17</sup> of Derby states:—

As the Parliament gained ground and adherents, the benefited clergy gradually but steadily were driven from their preferments, save those who were willing to abandon the Book of Common Prayer. Out of 108 Benefices in Derbyshire, it is known that 35 incumbents were turned out in 1644-5, in addition to several who had moved away earlier with the king's forces: whilst a few others followed within a year or two after a vain attempt to maintain some shadow of church principles. Those who were puritanically disposed or who put income before principle alone remained.

Apparently there was a temporary withdrawal of the Barton garrison after the taking of Leicester by the king, May 31st, 1645, when the soldiers would be needed elsewhere to counteract this success of the king. Symonds in his diary says:—"at the taking of Leicester by His Majestie, these garrisons of the rebels were slighted by themselves—Barton House near Tedbury in Derbyshire." But this garrison must soon have returned, for on Wednesday, August 13th, he mentions a sharp fight. This was after the king's defeat at Naseby (June 14th, 1645), when after a sojourn in South Wales he returned north through Bridgnorth and Lichfield.<sup>18</sup> "Wednesday, Aug. 13. In this march (from Tutbury to Ashbourne) a body of 500 of the enemy's horse fell upon our reare, neare Barton garrison by Tedbury, were well received by us,

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<sup>17</sup> *Victoria County History*, vol. 2, p. 28.

In some extracts from the minute book of the parliamentary committee which sat at Stafford we find "Feb. 21, 1645. Forasmuch as Mr. Beryer parson of Norbury hath given forth in his sermon divers scandalous speeches against the parliament, it is therefore ordered that Captain Henry Stone shall forthwith bring the said Mr. Beryer before the committee at Stafford to answer his misdemeanours, and that the said Captain Stone shall seize upon the horses and cattle of the said Mr. Beryer for the state service."

<sup>18</sup> The king's itinerary was "Aug. 10 Sunday to Lichfield 24 myle Monday rested, Tuesday to Tudbury Wednesday Aug. 13 to Ashbourne" (Symonds). From Ashbourne the king proceeded to Welbeck and Doncaster, then to Oxford, and thence to Hereford, Chester and Denbigh, back to Bridgnorth and again for this last time made another rapid march to Lichfield on his way to Newark.

twenty of ours hurt, three or four on both sides killed : wee toke twelve prisoners and lost some and a Captaine—General Gerards reare.” It must have been in connection with this fight that the following entry occurs in the register of Longford church :—

1645. The 14th day of August there were buried two soldiers killed, ye one at Alkmonton pistolled with two bullets in at ye backe and out at ye belly, his name as it is said was George Harris borne in Buckinghamshire in a town called Grimston.

At the same time was buried William Savage a soldier slain at Hungry Bentley (also in Alkmonton parish on the direct route between Tutbury and Ashbourne), he was killed with a sword wherewith he had many thrusts, buried the said 14th of August.

Another entry in the Longford register is :—

John Malley was attacked and had his house broken in sundry places by souldiers the first of November in the night, and because they could not get in and he would not yield, they shot him with a sluge into the head, and soe died and was buried the 2nd day of November.

Another skirmish seems to have taken place between the Barton garrison and royalist troops on July 1st, 1645, near Ashe<sup>19</sup> (between Sutton and Etwall), for in one of the Exchequer MSS. in the Record Office is to be found a bill for attending to wounded soldiers, some of whom belonged to the Barton force.

A true note of all those wounded soldiers cured by George Blaggrave<sup>20</sup> and his sonne since his last bill for which he demandeth pay as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis—At the fight near Ashe on Tuesday the			
first of July John Cox 1 cut in his hand and a			
very soare wound in his arm .. .. .			1 0 0

<sup>19</sup> Ashe Hall belonged to Sir Samuel Sleight, J.P., who took the side of the parliament.

<sup>20</sup> George Blaggrave and son are frequently alluded to in Cox and Hope's *Chronicles of All Saint's Church*. The father was clerk in 1620-1653 when he was succeeded in that office by his son. Dr. Cox says :—“G. Blaggrave was evidently a remarkable man who combined many offices, as is shown

Hugh Bande of Capt. Barton's, a thrust in the arm with a tuck <sup>21</sup> and a shott in the back .. ..	13	4
John Bullock of Capt. Bartons, a very sore cut in the forepart of his head which caused a piece of his scull the breadth of a half a crowne peace to (be) taken forth, alsoe a very sore cut over his hand	1	10 0
William Higgott of Major Molynes <sup>22</sup> companye a sore bruised legge .. .. .	10	0
Richard Hudson taken prisoner at Ashby <sup>23</sup> haveing a sore cut in the shoulder was sent to be dressed by the governors command .. .. .	6	8
One John Curson a Scotsman, Quartermaster a very sore wound in the head .. .. .	1	0 0
Robert Morris of Major Sander's <sup>24</sup> his comp. haveing a		

by the following epitaph found in the seventeenth-century commonplace book of one John Stansby.

Epitaph on George Blagrave Clarke of All Hallow's Church in Derby, who died 1653.

Here lyes where hard marble may well be a mourner  
A songman a sexton a surgion a Turner  
And not less a poete that Rub'd to the quick  
Some gal'd golden Asses and caus'd them to kick  
His witt was like Protus and well by its art  
To all formes and fashions itselpe would convert  
Yett though the world turn'd like the wheels of his clock  
His faith was established as firme as a Rock  
Adué Gentle George as well as loude fame  
All the Bells in Allhallows thy worth will pclaime.

Tho : Bancroft.

Collegiate Church of All Saint's Derby, page 42.

<sup>21</sup> A tuck was a short sword or rapier for thrusting.

<sup>22</sup> Major Molynes, generally known as Molanus, second in command to Sir John Gell. He was a Dutchman, and conducted most of the fighting in Derbyshire (Glover, 1., App. 14). Both sides employed foreign soldiers. We find such names as Lieut.-Col Reinkling, Col. Vermuden and Col. Vandrusk on the parliaments side and Col. Van Gore and others on the royalist side

<sup>23</sup> Ashby garrisoned for the king by its owner, Col. Lord Hastings. It was one of the places which held out longest. There were many skirmishes in the neighbourhood. The siege of the castle lasted from 16 Nov., 1644 to 28 Feb., 1645-6—104 days.

<sup>24</sup> Major Sander's name occurs very frequently in the fighting in various parts of Derbyshire. As Captain he was present at the taking of Bretby House, Dec., 1642, was put in command of the garrison at Burton where he was taken prisoner when the queen attacked that town May, 1643, but was evidently soon exchanged. He defeated a force of the king at Tissington in the Spring of 1644. He was the officer in command when Col. Eyre and all his company were taken prisoners in Boylestone church and later was at Newark.

dangeous cut over the eye hurt at Keyworth			
and a sore thrust through the arme .. ..	I	O	O
Luke Severne quartermaster Capt. Hope <sup>25</sup> a thrust			
and cut in the arme a very dangerous wound ..	I	O	O

In the rebellion against Richard Cromwell, Aug., 1659, he and Captain Hope of his Regt. were instrumental in quieting the rising in Derby (Hutton's *History of Derby*, p. 229; Glover, II., App. 84). He is described by Mrs. Hutchinson as a Derbyshire man, who was a very godly honest country gentleman, but had not many things requisite for a great soldier. This last remark was perhaps due to jealousy because Cromwell had appointed him (rather than her husband Col. Hutchinson) to succeed Col. Thornhagh to the command of the Notts Regt., after Col. Thornhagh had been killed at Preston fighting against the Scotch under the Earl of Hamilton. Mrs. Hutchinson says that Cromwell gave Sanders the appointment because he wished to buy from him the estate of Little Ireton (in Mugginton Parish) for major-general Ireton (*Life of Col. Hutchinson*, p. 324). Sir Thomas Sanders, as his title was, was a J.P. (Glover, I., App., pp. 75, 83, and 84). On the north side of the chancel of Mugginton church in the churchyard is a large vault, the entrance to which is beneath the chancel floor. This vault belonged to the Sanders family of Little Ireton. Sir Thomas Sanders, M.P. purchased Little Ireton and built the vault. He died in 1695. The family of Sanders came from Caldwell near Burton (*Journal*, vol. XLII., p. 28).

In *The Reliquary*, vol. VI., is an extract from a Civil War Tract, entitled "A Case for the City Spectacles," 1648.

"In the next place I must needs unkennell a nest of Independent cowards and vermine. And first I pluck out by the eares Sanders (that Diminutive of Alexander), Captaine under Sir John Gell: (the greatest act of valour that he ever did was to shoote a gentleman through the arme, and cut him after he was taken prisoner and disarmed: when he was to goe upon any service he had a trick to make his souldiers mutiny: which he did notoriously, when he should have gone with Colonel Gell to Naisby fight. His officers are like him: one Hope who has forfeited his name by his ill behaviour: This fellow plundered most sacriligiously a Communion Cup (as I heare) and was taken in the act, and pull'd out of his Breeches. Sir William Brereton that Tooth-Muster-Monster (the greatest cowards have longest teeth, as curst Cowes have short hornes); I say Major General Tooth, being once in fight with Sir John Gell at Hopton Heath, wheeled about and left Sir John to hot service, which he performed with such valour as gained the day (no thanks to Sir William). There was slaine the Earl of Northampton, and foure or five hundred more after which Sir William appears again and makes a fresh onset on the dead bodies, and plunders them of their cloathes, and Sir John of his honour; for the credit of the whole business was laid upon Sir William."

This is a typical example of the sort of abuse aimed by either side at the other;

<sup>25</sup> Capt. Hope of the Regt. of Col. Sanders, perhaps of the same well-known Derby family as the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, vicar of All Saints and St. Peters churches. A letter written by him to Cromwell survives. "March 24, 1654-5. It hath been my endeavour according to your highnes orders to compleyte my troop to a hundred. For that purpose I sent into Derbyshire to engage what soldiers I could that had heretofore bin in service and others that were well affected."

Richard Becke of Liefftenant Cornalls, a very sore scalded foot .. .. .	5 0
For cureing 10 cavaliers taken at the fight at Ashe whereof one was shot in the arme in the elbowe joynt and the bullet taken forth in the wrist near the hand. The rest were sore cut in their heads and thrust in the back. Cavaliers of Newark .. .. .	5 0 0

This bill was ordered to be paid on 18th September, 1645. It throws some light on the treatment of the wounded both of friend and foe.

One of the last encounters in which the Barton garrison took part of which there is an historical account took place on February 16th, 1646,<sup>26</sup> between a party of royalists who were bringing stores from Uttoxeter to Tutbury and a strong body of soldiers from Barton House, who attempted to prevent their approach. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

Again on February 18th, a party of the parliaments forces was routed by the king's forces near Uttoxeter.

There were doubtless many other similar incidents, but the sources of information are wanting. Sufficient proof, however, has been furnished of the uncomfortable position of the people of the neighbourhood of Tutbury and Barton.

The castle of Tutbury was besieged by Sir William Brereton who closely invested it on March 30th. It held out till April 20th, 1646, when the governor, Sir Andrew Kniveton surrendered on honourable terms. There would then be no further need of a garrison at Barton, so it was doubtless disgarrisoned about this time. The garrison of Derby was dismissed by order of parliament in the spring of 1646 (Pilkington says, 1645) :—

<sup>26</sup> Sir George Wharton's *Gesta Britannorum*.

Pilkington's *Derbyshire*, vol. II., p. 261.

Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 229.

The dismantling of the garrisons of Derby and Wingfield were placed under the management of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland, who were empowered to grant such officers who were willing to engage in the Irish expedition a month's pay in advance and to allow the soldiers their quarters with other good encouragement.

Dr. Cox states that Barton church, which is situated in the grounds of the Hall, was probably much damaged, at all events it was in a very dilapidated condition when the estate passed into the hands of the Simpson family, and was soon after taken down and rebuilt on a small scale, in the last year of Queen Anne.

After the war when the adherents of the king were heavily fined, amongst the Derbyshire gentlemen who compounded for their estates is Henry Merry, Barton Park, Esquire £1640. Since this period Barton House has seen few exciting events. There is a tradition that at the time of the Pretenders advance to Derby in 1745, the farmers of the neighbourhood drove their cattle into a basin-like depression in the Park where they could not be seen from any great distance—to save them from being commandeered. This is quite a reasonable tradition, as the Scots were marching from Ashbourne to Derby, and the hollow spoken of would well serve the purpose.

After seeing the distress caused by the Civil War in so remote a spot as Barton, and knowing Barton's case to be only one example of what went on in every county, it is not a matter of regret to the inhabitants that they no longer are called upon to take part in warlike matters. However, at the time of the Zeppelin raid on Derby in January, 1915, three zeppelins passed over Barton Hall, so that even its remoteness is not an absolute protection to-day, any more than it was in the 17th century.

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Pilkington, vol. II., p. 185.

Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. II., app., p. 82.

Glover, I., appendix, p. 84.