

VOLUME II

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

DERBYSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

VOLUME II.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

CATALOGUE - DERBYSHIRE

DRONFIELD (Derbyshire)

South side of the chancel. Second window from the East

1. XIVC.

Diagram 1

A made up panel of white quarries

Fourteen whole quarries and ten fragmentary ones, bearing a running trail of oak leaves and acorns painted in black lines touched yellow stain. Disarranged. Two of the quarries have a vertical stem with off-springing trails. The two upper edges of each quarry have a plain border in yellow stain.

2. XIVC.

A piece of a foliage design: in situ? A piece of white glass with a trail of oak leaves and acorns at the centre, painted in black lines touched yellow stain, in a plain yellow stain border.

3. XIVC.

A grotesque. In situ

A winged beast with a bearded human head. In profile facing right. The creature wears a chaperon over its head and shoulders, the body is furred, the feet clawed. The body terminates in a long tail.

Painted in black lines. The head is white. The beard and chaperon in yellow stain, the body is white. The clumps of fur touched yellow stain. The wings are green. Pronounced smear shading.

Against a plain ruby ground, separated from the stone-work by a thin strip of plain white glass.

4. XIVC.

A Grotesque. In situ

Identical with Number 3 reversed, in profile facing left. Incomplete. The head and shoulders have been replaced with plain white glass.

5. XIVC.

A lion's face affronte jessant two stems

The lion's face is painted in black lines on yellow stain.

2.

The eyes white, the two stems are white. Leaded up on a plain ruby circular ground.

6. XIVC.

A fragment of a grotesque

The tail of a hybrid beast terminating in a trefoil leaf and a small dragon's head, in yellow stain.

7. XIVC.

Pieces of a foliage design. In situ?

A trail of oak leaves and acorns, painted in black lines and yellow stain on white glass, in a plain border, in yellow stain. The border is leaded separately and is separated from the stonework by a thin strip of plain white glass.

8. XIVC.

Pieces of a foliage design, in situ?

Identical with Number 7.

9. XIVC.

Very broken fragments, small pieces of grotesques, in yellow stain.

10. XIVC.

Pieces of a foliage design.

Identical with Number 7, but triangular in shape. The plain yellow stain borders here are made up of alien pieces.

11. XIVC.

Foliage design. In situ?

Each lobe has a straight vine (?) stem running down the centre with two small off-springing leaves and a larger terminal leaf. Painted in black lines on white touched yellow stain against a plain ruby ground in a plain yellow stain border. The latter separately leaded.

12. XIVC

A foliage design. In situ?

A thick serpentine vine stem, set in regular loops, with off-springing leaves and grape clusters. Painted in black lines, the stem is white. The foliage and fruit are in yellow stain against a plain ruby ground.

Numbers 11 and 12

These foliage designs appear to be in their original position in the general design. They must have been divided originally over two windows. Number 11 in one, and Number 12 in the other. The tracery of the six windows in the chancel is identical. The centres of each of the three trefoil lights in this window have been disarranged. The curved stem of Number 12 would, however, fit the two stems of the lion jessant in Number 6. This quite possibly was the original arrangement.

13. XIVC.

A shield. Azure two chevrons or (?). CHAWORTH.

This shield has been made up with alien insertions. The blazon is therefore possibly erroneous:- Diagram 1a.

- A. A fragment of a seated figures holding a psaltery on his knees, frontal. In yellow stain and white glass.
- B. A fragment of an arcade pierced by an oculus cusped or quatrefoil; in white and yellow stain.
- C. An oblong strip of yellow glass patterned with a row of contiguous circles, each enclosing a crosslet, reserved on a ground of black enamel. (Part of a chevron?).
- D. A small strip of a running foliage trail.
- E. Blue glass bearing a running foliage design. Part of the azure field of the shield?
- F. A piece of walling from a canopy.

- G. A piece of a traceried window from a canopy shaft.
- H. A piece of blue glass bearing a foliage design reserved on a black enamel ground. Part of the azure field of the shield.

The shield is enclosed in a barbed quatrefoil shaped frame. The groundwork of this frame bears a design of contiguous squares, each cusped a quatrefoil, ochre reserved on a black ground; incomplete, some alien insertions. The border of the frame is ruby patterned with a row of crosses. Crosslets reserved on a black ground.

14. XIVC.

A shield. Azure a daunce or between ten billets or. DEINCOURT.

The azure field bears a foliage design reserved on a black ground. The daunce bears a line of contiguous squares, each cusped a quatrefoil.

An alien fragment, an oculus cusped quatrefoil in yellow stain, has been inserted at the base of the shield.

The shield is enclosed in a barbed quatrefoil shaped frame. The groundwork of the frame bears a running foliage design, with a plain border on its outer edge, reserved on a black ground, incomplete. The border of the frame is ruby and is patterned with crosses crosslets as Number 13.

15. XIVC

A Shield Barry - and azure. Probably Barry argent and azure. GREY

This shield has been made up, the blazon therefore is doubtful. Diagram 1a.

- A. Scraps of plain ruby and two large leaves in yellow stain.
- B. Strip of blue glass patterned with contiguous squares each cusped a quatrefoil, reserved on a black ground.
- C. A fragment of a canopy shafting and a white wall.
- D. A strip of blue glass bearing a running foliage design, reserved on a black ground.

- 5.
- E. A strip of white glass bearing a running foliage design as D.
F. A strip of blue glass identical with B.

Enclosed in a barbed quatrefoil shaped frame identical with Number 14, incomplete.

16. XIVC.

A Roundel. A man playing a gittern

Seated on a bench facing three-quarters left playing the gittern which he holds across his chest.

He wears a white chaperon and tunic, his hose is cross-hatched and his shoes are plain. The bench is traceried. The gittern has a grotesque head of a woman as a terminal.

Painted in black lines on white glass, with smear shading, against a plain yellow stain ground, in a plain white border.

The complete roundel is a single piece of glass. Slightly decayed.

17. XIVC.

A Roundel. A Man playing a psaltery

Seated frontal playing the psaltery held on his knees. He wears a white chaperon and long tunic. Painted in black lines on white, with smear shading, the instrument touched yellow stain, against a plain yellow stain ground in a plain white border. Slight decay.

18. XIVC.

A Roundel. A man playing a crowd

Stands facing three quarters left, in a dancing pose, the crowd held in his left hand and tucked under the chin, the bow in his right. He wears a plain tunic and hose, etc. Painted in black lines on yellow stain, the face and instrument are white, against a plain white ground, the border is plain yellow stain. Rather decayed. The complete roundel is a single piece of glass.

19. XIVC.

A Shield. Paly of six or and gules. - PROVENCE-ARAGON

Each pale bears a running foliage design reserved on a ground of black enamel. The first and sixth pales have a plain border on their left and right sides respectively. The third and fifth pales have been disarranged and have some alien insertions.

Set against a blue trefoil ground bearing a running foliage design, reserved on a black enamel ground, incomplete and disarranged.

20. XIVC.

A Shield

Or and an eagle double headed and displayed sable. Armed and legged or. EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The or field bears a running foliage design reserved on a black enamel ground. The eagle is painted in black enamel on the same piece of glass as the field. Set against a blue trefoil ground, identical with Number 19.

21. XIVC.

A Shield

Gules a cross, saltire and a double orle of chains, all linked together or. NAVARRE.

The gules field bears a running foliage design reserved on a enamel ground.

Set against a blue trefoil frame, identical with Numbers 19 and 20. Numbers 13-21 are all set against a modern ground of square white quarries.

XIV.C. Numbers 22 - 74. Borders of the main lights.

Diagrams, II, III, IV.

The borders contain border pieces proper and many inserted scraps of glass, particularly scraps of canopy work. The main pieces only are here numbered and described.

LEFT LIGHT

22. The head of a grotesque beast, in profile facing right, identical with Number 45 below.
23. The lower half of a grotesque beast, identical with Number 29.
24. A border piece. A castle, painted in black lines on yellow stain.
25. A border piece. A monkey, the head only remains and has been inserted on its side. See below.
26. An oblong border piece. A seated monkey holding up an urine bottle. Seated in a chair, its legs crossed, holding up the bottle in his right hand, facing three-quarters left. Behind the chair is a vertical foliage stem with two branches, each terminating in a leaf. One branch runs over the monkey's shoulder and is grasped in his left hand. The other runs above its head. Painted in black lines on yellow stain, the chair and stem are white, against a plain black ground.
27. A border piece. A castle, in yellow stain.
28. An oblong border piece. A seated monkey. Identical with Number 26, reversed, i.e., facing three-quarters right.
29. An oblong border piece. A grotesque dragon. Incomplete. Stands erect, in profile facing right. Winged body, two short legs, a long neck and a bearded human head, the latter incomplete. In Yellow stain.
30. An oblong border piece. A grotesque. A bearded man's head, wearing a feathered cap, set on two furred beast's legs. In profile facing left. Painted in black lines on yellow stain and white glass.
31. An oblong border piece. A grotesque. Almost identical with Number 30, but facing three-quarters left.
32. An oblong border piece. A seated monkey. Identical with Number 26. The head is missing.

33. An oblong border piece. A grotesque dragon. Incomplete. A winged beast's body, the legs missing, with a bearded human head wearing a cap. Its tongue is a small trefoil. Standing erect, in profile facing right. In white and yellow stain.
34. An oblong border piece. A youth playing a portative organ. Stands full length facing three-quarters right. Bare-headed, he wears a chaperon over his shoulders and a long tunic. He holds the organ in his left hand and depresses the keys with his right. Painted in black lines on yellow stain. The face, chaperon and organ are white. Against a plain black ground; a small strip of plain border, in yellow stain, remains on the left and right.
35. An oblong border piece. A grotesque dragon. Incomplete. The head and neck only. The head identical with Numbers 29 and 33.
36. An oblong border piece. A seated monkey. Identical with Number 26.
37. A border piece. Two intertwined stems, one white, the other stained yellow, with an off-springing green vine leaf and bunch of grapes.
38. A border piece. A covered cup, in yellow stain, the lower half only remains.
39. & Two oblong border pieces. Each a seated monkey. Identical with
40. Number 26.
41. The head of a dragon. In profile, in yellow stain.
42. An oblong border piece. A castle, in yellow stain.
43. An oblong border piece. An owl crowned, stands in profile facing right, the head frontal. Painted in black lines on white and yellow stain, against a plain black ground. The plain border in yellow stain, remains on the top and right hand sides.
44. Head and neck of a grotesque dragon, in profile facing right. The cap and beard are identical with Number 33. In white and yellow stain.

CENTRE LIGHT

- 45,47,49 Border pieces? Each a lion's face affronte in an oculus cusped quatrefoil. The lion's face in yellow stain against a black ground, the frame white.
- 46,48,50, 51. Border pieces? Each a varigated rose of eight petals in a diamond shaped frame, in white and yellow stain against a black ground.
52. Four border pieces. Each consists of two intertwined stems with off-springing vine leaves and grapes. Identical with Number 37.
- 53,55,57, 59. Border pieces? Identical with Number 45 etc. above.
- 54,56,58, 60. Border pieces? Identical with Number 46 etc. above.
- Between numbers 53 - 54 a small vine leaf, identical with Number 12 above.
61. Head of a grotesque, profile facing left. Identical with Number 44.
62. Five border pieces. Identical with Numbers 37 and 52.
63. An oblong border piece. A grotesque. A bearded man's head wearing a feathered cap set on two beasts' legs. In profile facing left. Very similar to Number 30 above. Painted in black lines on white and yellow stain against a plain black ground. The plain yellow stain border remains on the top and left hand sides.
64. A grotesque, incomplete. The head of a youth wearing a chaperon on a fumed beast's neck, facing three quarters right. In white and yellow stain. The yellow stain border intact on three sides.
65. A border piece. A castle, in yellow stain.

- 10.
66. An oblong border piece. A grotesque dragon, standing erect, facing left in profile, the head missing. In white and yellow stain. Similar to Number 29.
 67. Oblong border piece. Head of a grotesque dragon. Identical with Number 44 reversed.
 68. Identical with Number 66. Inserted upside down.
 69. A border piece. A castle, in yellow stain.
 70. Identical with Number 66.
 71. An oblong border piece. An owl crowned. Identical with Number 43 reversed.
 72. Head of a grotesque dragon. Identical with Numbers 44 and 67.
 73. An oblong border piece. A grotesque dragon with a man's head in its stomach. In profile facing left. In white and yellow stain.
 74. Identical with Number 66.

11.
South side of Nave. First window from the East

75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80. XIVC.

Diagram 5

Six identical tops of canopies

At the center is a large traceried window set below a crocketed gable and finial with a crocketed spine rising behind the gable. On either side of the window is a thick shaft with a plain diagonally turned hood moulding supporting a traceried window under a crocketed gable and spine. A flying arch connects the center with the head of a diagonally turned shaft, the latter terminates in a traceried window below a crocketed gable and spine.

The shafts are white, their front sides have a design of contiguous squares enclosing a quatrefoil, reserved on a black enamel ground. The sides and the hood moulding are white with pronounced smear shading. The traceried windows are blue, reserved on a black ground, except for Number 80 where they are green. The other details are in yellow stain.

The canopies are set on a trellis design of white quarries with a running trail of oak leaves and acorns in black lines and yellow stain. The quarries have a plain border, in yellow stain.

The canopies are in varying stages of completeness. Number 80 is the most fragmentary. Fragments of border pieces have been inserted in the latter panel; a castle, in yellow stain, the head of a grotesque dragon, identical with Number 33, a headless monkey etc. and a white hand holding a book.

81. XIVO

The remains of a full length figure of a saint (?)

Stands facing three quarters right. Pieces of a ruby tunic and a green cloak with a patterned hem, in yellow stain, diagram 6, remain, very broken and disarranged.

Set against a blue ground bearing a running foliage trail reserved on a ground of black enamel, studded with small varigated rosettes, in white and yellow stain, which are separately leaded.

82. Various alien fragments have been inserted in this panel:-

A border piece. A covered cup, in yellow stain.

A border piece. A castle, in yellow stain.

Both of these large border pieces are curved to fit the shoulder of a light.

33. A border piece. A grotesque dragon, incomplete. The head only, in yellow stain against a black ground, in a plain yellow stain border.

84. Fragment of a small seated figure, facing three quarters right holding a sword in his right hand, his right hand raised. Painted in black lines on yellow stain. Inserted upside down.

85,86,87. Fragments of inscriptions, in Lombardic script, in yellow stain on a black ground:-

/ LA / HE / M / AT /

88. XIVC

Diagram 6The remains of a full length figure of a saint

Stands facing three quarters left holding a clasped book in his left hand. The areas above the waist and the feet are missing. He wears an ochre cloak with a patterned ruby hem, a green tunic patterned with white parallel patterned bands and a ruby patterned hem. The book is in yellow stain, with white leaves and clasp. The drapery is painted in black lines with strong smear shading. Stands against a blue ground, identical with Number 81.

Various alien fragments have been inserted in this panel:-
scraps of canopy shaftings, in yellow stain etc.

89. XIVC.

Diagram 6The remains of a full length figure of St. John Baptist (?)

Stands facing three quarters right of a grassy mound. The bare legs and part of the hair shirt remain. The feet and legs are painted in black lines on flesh coloured glass. The tunic is in yellow stain with a patterned green hem. The grassy ground is green, powdered with small plants.

Against a blue ground, identical with Numbers 81 and 88 above.

90. Various alien fragments have been inserted:-

Scraps of inscriptions, in Lombardic script, in yellow stain:-

/ VS / / V / / N / / NI / / S / / R / / IL /

91. A large piece of a green wing, painted in black lines.

Scraps of canopy shafts, in yellow stain, etc.

North side of the Chancel. First window from the East

Diagram 7.

92. XIVC.

A made up panel of white quarries

Thirty-three whole and nineteen fragmentary white quarries, trellis design, bearing running trails of oak leaves and acorns springing from a vertical stem, painted in black lines and yellow stain. The two upper edges of each quarry have a plain border in yellow stain. Disarranged.

93. XIVC.

Remains of a large figure of Christ on the cross.

Parts of the loin cloth, the legs and feet remain. The loin cloth is ochre with a patterned ruby hem. Diagram 6. The skin of Christ's right leg has been patched with a large clasped book held in the left hand of a figure. Painted in black lines on white and yellow stain. Set against a fragmentary ground of square pieces of blue glass bearing alternately a quatrefoil and a spray of foliage. Reserved on a ground of black enamel, in a thick ruby frame, with a varigated rose, in white and yellow stain, at the corners of each square.

Alien scraps have been inserted in this panel -

Pieces of a vine trail border. Identical with Number 12.

The head of a monkey, inserted upside down, scraps of canopy shaftings, in yellow stain.

ANTIQUARIAN SOURCES

Church Notes of J. Reynolds, 1770. B.M. Add. MS. pp.29-42. Published by Cox 'Churches of Derbyshire', Vol.1, pp.206-7.

"In the church windows are no arms, but in the chancel are the several coats following:-

"In the westernmost window of the south side now only two coats, but on the 10th June, 1756 there were three, namely:-"

- (1) Grey de Codnore. Barry of 6 pieces. Argent and azure.
- (2) Lord Deyncourt. Azure a fess dancette between 10 billets, 4 above and 6 below or.
- (3) De Alfreton afterwards Chaworth. Azure two chevrons or.

The Deincourt coat is given as "now (viz 27th Sept.1770) gone".

"In the middlemost south window are no arms, but a painting something like a fiddler".

"In the large east window, and first on the higher or upper part of the same five coats, to wit -

- (4) Or, a two-necked eagle displayed, sable. German Empire.
- (5) Paley of 6 pieces, or and gules. Raymond Benengarius, Earl of Provence.
- (6) Gules an orle, or, over all an escarbuncle of 8 staves. Noue et fleurette of the second.
- (7) Azure semi de fleurs-de-lys, or. France antient.
- (8) Gules three lions passant gardant in pale or. England.

"In the lower part, formerly four coats, now only three, namely - "

- (9) Cheque or and azure. Warren, Earl of Surrey.

(10) Gules three lions passant gardant in pale or, in chief label of three points of France. Henry of Lancaster, son to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, whose father was Edmund, surnamed Crouchback.

(11) Is demolished.

(12) Or, three chevronels gules, de Clare."

Cox. op.cit. p.207-8

"Bassano's report of these windows does not differ much from that of Reynolds. He contents himself with describing the coat following that attributed by Reynolds to Raymond Benengarius as:-
Gules a Catherine wheel or and gives two additional coats in the lower part of the east window -

(13) Azure a bend argent

(14) Or a lion rampant azure."

He makes further mention of a coat in one of the north windows.

(15) Or upon two bars gules 3 water bougets argent (Willoughby) and in the middle part of the east window" Christ on the cross, three apostles on one side, three on the other."

"There was also a fair amount of glass left in the nave in his days In the east window of the south aisle were:-

(16) Or a lyon rampant gules.

(17) Gules three lyons gardant or, a label of 5 Royns lozenge and de lis (Henry of Lancaster).

(18) Arms of England.

(19) A lyon rampant double queue arg.

- (20) Azure a bend dable cottized argent, between 6 lyoncelle or. "Above in middle partition is ye image of Christ on the cross. In partitions of each side are - James, John, Mary and Mary Magdalen."
- (21) "In a south window of this aisle was - ermine on a chief gules a label of 5 peynts."

Identification of the Arms.

Reynolds. Westernmost window, south side of chancel.

- (1) GREY OF CODNOR Remains, damaged. Cat. Number 15.

Roll of Arms, Edward III. p.22. ed. Nicolas

Monsire Richard Grey, port d'asur et argent, barrede six peeces.

Roll of Arms. Richard II. No.44. ed. Willement, p.7.

Le Sr. Grey de Codnor, Barry of six, argent and azure.

Reynolds: *ibid*:

- (2) LORD DEYNOCOURT Remains,, Cat.Number 14.

Roll of Arms, Henry III. p.10. ed. Nicolas

John Deyncourt, azure ung danse et billety d'or¹.

1 See also. Rolls of Arms. (Edw. II p.9
(Edw. III p.40
(Ric. II p.9, No.74.

Seal 1301. Barons letter. Billettee and a fess dancettee.

De Walden. Some feudal lords and their seals p.142.

Reynolds: *ibid.*

(5) DE ALFRETON AFTERWARDS CHAWORTH

Remains, damaged. Cat. Number 13.

Roll of Arms, Edward II. ed. Nicolas. p.11

Sir Thomas de Chauworde, de azure a ij chevrons de or²

Explanation of Coats 1. 2. 3.

The Greys of Codnor held the castle of Codnor and took their title from that place.³

The chief seat of the Deincourts was at Thurgaton in Nottinghamshire. Edmund de Eyncourt joined in the Barons Letters of 1301 as D'N'S DE THURGERTON.⁴ Their holdings in Derbyshire were at Norton, Holmesfield and Elmeton.⁵ Holmesfield is about two miles from Dronfield,

- 2 See also Rolls of Arms (Edw. III p.16.
(Ric. II p.43 No.458.

Seal 1301. Two chevrons. Baron's letter signed as
THOMAS DE CHA(D)URCES. Dñs DE NORTON. De Walden ob cit. p.134.

- 3 Cal. Inq. Post Mortem. Vol. V. 116. Henry de Grey 1308.
G.E.C. Complete Peerage. Vol.VI. pp.123-124.

- 4 De Walden. op.cit. p.142.

- 5 Feudal Aids. Volume 1, 1284-1286. p.247 "Johannes de Dyncurte
tenet manerium de Morton cum membris de Johanne de Dyncurt,
et idem Johannes de Edmunde de Dyncurte, et idem Edmundes de rege."
"Edmundes de Dyncurt tenet Elmeton et Holmesfield pro un.
F. m. de rege in capite."

See also - (Ibid. 1302 p.251, *ibid.* 1316 p.256, *ibid.* 1346 p.259
Cal.I P.M. Vol.VII, 123 2 Edw.III, Cal.I. P.M. Vol.XI 581 38 Edw.III.

and was formerly a parochial chapelry of Dronfield.⁶ The Deincourts held the manor of Holmesfield from the Domesday survey until the reign of Henry VI, when it passed by marriage in moieties to Cromwell and Lovell.⁷

The Chaworth family held the manors of Alfreton and Norton in Derbyshire.⁸ Norton is two miles distant from Dronfield.

Thomas de Chaworth signed the Baron's letter of 1301 as D'N'S DE NORTON.⁹

The Chaworths were benefactors of the Abbey of Beauchief near Dronfield.¹⁰ Sir Thomas de Chaworth, ob. 1315, his grandson Sir Thomas, ob. 1347¹¹ and great grandson William, ob. 1398¹² were all buried there. The Chaworths got their Derbyshire holdings by the marriage of William de Chaworth, living 1232, with Alice, sister and

6 Cox op.cit. Volume 1, p.215-17.

7 Cox ibid p.215 citing sources

8 Feudal Aids Volume 1. (p.247, 1284-86, p.251, 1302,) (p.256, 1316 p.259, 1346)

Cal Inq. Post Mortem, Vol.XIII 15, 44 Edw. III.

9 De Walden, op.cit. p.134.

10 Addy. Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey (1878) pp.61-70.

Their names occur in the Necrology of Beauchief. Addy. op.cit.

Chapter III. The original is B.M. Cotton MS. Caligula VIII. pp.4-27.

11 Addy. op.cit. p.68. Will of Sir Thomas de Chaworth dated 1347 "to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary of Beauchief, before the alter, near the tomb of Sir Thomas, my grandfather". Original in Testor. Ebor. (Surtees Society).

12 Addy. op.cit. p.69.

co-heiress of Thomas Alfreton, descendants of Robert Fitzranulph, founder of Beauchief in 1183.¹³

Identification of the Arms continued -

The East window of the Chancel

Reynolds: *ibid*:

(4) or a two necked eagle displayed sable.

German Empire. This remains: Cat. Number 20:-

Or an eagle double headed and displayed sable, armed and legged or. EMPEROR OF GERMANY.¹⁴

Walfords Roll c.1275 (in *Archaeologia* XXXIX 1804 p.380)

"L'Empereur d'Almaine d'or ung egle aspany ove deux testes sable."

Reynolds: *ibid*:

(5) Paley of 6 pieces or and gules.

Raymond Benengerius, Earl of Provence.

This remains Catalogue Number 19 (damaged)

Paly of six or and gules. PROVENCE-ARAGON¹⁵.

Walford's Roll. c.1275 (in *Archaeologia*, op.cit.)

Le Roy de Aragon, paly d'or et de gules.

Grimaldi's Roll. c.1350 (in *collectanea Top et Gen. Vol.II*, p.320)

Le Roy de Aragon porte pallee d'or et de goules.

13 G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol.III, p.153. Addy op.cit. p.32.

14 Grimaldi's Roll gives for the Emperor "(d'or) une egle de sable de beak et les pels de goules." Coll. Topographica et Genealogica Vol.II, p.320. The double headed eagle of the Emperors of Germany is discussed by Winston and Walford in^{*} the North aisle of the Nave of York Minster. *Archaeological Journal* XVII. pp.142-143.

15 The Counts of Provence became Kings of Aragon in the XIII.C.

* On an heraldic window in

Reynolds: *ibid*:

- (6) Gules an orle over all an escarbuncle of eight staves
noue et fleurette of the second.

Bassano: *ibid*: Gules a catherine wheel or.

This remains catalogue Number 21.

Gules an escarbuncle and a double orle of chains linked
together, or. KING OF NAVARRE.

Walford's Roll. c.1275.

Le Roy de Navarre gules un carbuncle d'or.

Grimaldi's Roll. c.1350

Le Roy de Navarre port de goules ove une charboucle d'or.¹⁶

Reynolds: *ibid*:

- (7) Azure semi de Fleur-de-lys, or. France antient.
No longer remaining, arms of the KING OF FRANCE.

Grimaldi's Roll. c.1350.

Le Roy de France d'azure seme de fleuretes d'or.

- 16 'Gules an escarbuncle or' for Navarre as blazoned in these two
rolls/^{are}thus depicted on folio 8.R. of the Psalter of Queen
Isabella, datable 1303-1308. Munich Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.
Cod. gall 16. (Reproduced in D. Egbert "The Tickhill Psalter and
related manuscripts" plate XC); and in the Peter de Dene window
at York. c.1306-7.

The arms as represented at Dronfield - an escarbuncle and a double
orle of chains linked together - are more correct; compare the
seal of Isabella, wife of Edward II;

France impaling Navarre, (engraved in Sandford). Genealogical
History p.121) a shield of four quarters - 1.England, 2.France,
3.Navarre, and 4.Champagne. (Cast in Society of Antiquaries).

Reynolds. (8) Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. England.
No longer remaining, arms of the KING OF ENGLAND.
The arms of England before 1340 when Edward III assumed
France and England quarterly.¹⁷

Reynolds (9) Cheque or and azure. WARREN, EARL OF SURREY.
No longer remaining. Arms of WARENNE. Roll of Arms
Henry III. ed. Nicolas p.3.
Le conte de Garenne, escheque d'or et d'azur.¹⁸

Reynolds (10) Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, in chief,
a label of three points of France. Henry of
Lancaster. No longer remaining. Arms of the EARL OF
LANCASTER.
Roll of Arms. Edward II ed. Nicolas p.1. Le counte de
Lancastre, les armes de Engleterre, od le label de France.
The arms of the Earls, later Duke, of Lancaster c.1267 -
1361.¹⁹

Reynolds (11) Is demolished.

Reynolds (12) Or three chevronels gules, de Clare. No longer remaining.
Arms of DE CLARE, EARLS OF GLOUCESTER. Roll of Arms,
Henry III, p.1. Le Counte de Gloster, d'or a trois
chevrons de goulz.²⁰

17 Powell's Roll ed. Greenstreet in the Reliquary N.S. Vol.IV. L.
Wyon. 'Great Seals of England' pp.31-33.

18 See also Roll of Arms. Edw.II. ed. Nicolas p.1. The last of the
male line of Warenne Earls of Surrey was John de Warenne. d.1347.
(G.E.C. Complete Peerage. Vol.XII. pp.509-11)

19 See Roll Edw. II, p.1. etc.

20 See also Roll of Arms. Edw.II, p.3. The last of the male line of
de Clare, Earls of Gloucester, was Gilbert de Clare who was killed
at Bannockburn in 1314, when all his honours reverted to the crown.
G.E.C. Complete Peerage V, pp.712-14. Hugh de Audley, who married,
in 1317, Margaret widow of Piers de Gaveston, Duke of Cornwall, and
second daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of
Gloucester and Joan, daughter of Edward I, was created Earl of
Gloucester in 1336-7. The Audley arms were gules fretty or, but he
also used the Clare arms. Birch Cat. of Seals 7022 (A.D.1344).
G.E.C. Complete Peerage V. pp.715-719.

Bassano gives two more coats in the lower part of the East window:-

- (13) Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lyoncelles rampant or.

No longer remaining. Arms of DE BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD.
Roll of Arms Henry III, p.4.

Le conte de Hereford, azure six lionceaux d'or, a ung bende d'argent, a deux cotises d'or.

- (14) Or a lion rampant azure.

No longer remaining. Arms of PERCY.

Roll of Arms. Edward II, p.3.

Sire Henry de Percy, de or, a un lion rampaund de azure.²¹

21 The Percy arms were originally azure a fess engrailed or (Roll of Arms Henry III, p.6, more correctly azure five fusils conjoined in fess or). Henry de Percy, d.1314 changed the arms to or a lion azure in 1295 (Birch Cat. of Seals 12556. A.D. 1296 and Nicolas. Siege of Carlaverock, p.14).

East window of the chancel

Analysis of the armorial glass and the probable date of the window

The appearance in this window of the royal arms of France, Navarre and Provence-Aragon and the arms of the Emperor of Germany seems to have had a genealogical object and to have indicated some of the most distinguished alliances and connections of the reigning sovereign of England.

In 1303 Edward, Prince of Wales, was betrothed to Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France and Joan of Navarre and Champagne. On the twenty-fifth day of January 1308 Isabella and Edward, who had ascended to the throne in 1307, were married at Boulogne.

Edward's grandmother was Eleanor of Provence, d.1291, daughter of Raymond Benengarius, Count of Provence, and wife of Henry III.

The inclusion of the arms of the Emperor probably celebrates the marriage of 1235 between Isabella, the second daughter of King John, and Frederick II, Emperor of Germany.

The barons, whose arms were represented in the bottom part of the window, were all related by descent or marriage to the Royal House of England. Lancaster was of the blood royal, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, d.1296, being a son of Henry III. He married secondly, in 1276, Blanche widow of King Henry of Navarre. Their son Thomas, d.1321/2, married in 1294, Alice de Lacy, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I by Eleanor of Castile married, as his second wife in 1290, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Her sister, Elizabeth, widow of John, Count of Holland,

married secondly, in 1302, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey married in 1306, Joan, daughter of Henry, Count of Bar, by Eleanor daughter of Edward I.

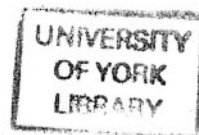
The Percy connection with the Royal Family is rather tenuous. Henry de Percy, ob. 1272, married Eleanor daughter of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, by Alice daughter of Isabel of Angouleme (widow of King John, married secondly to Hugh Le Brun; Alice being uterine half-sister to Henry III). It is possible that Reynolds and Bassano mis-read the coat at Dronfield. The De Lacys, Earls of Lincoln, bore "or a lion rampant purple"²² Alice de Lacy, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy married, in 1294, Thomas, later Earl of Lancaster, and cousin of Edward II.

The evidence suggests a date after 1306, and probably after Edward II's marriage to Isabella of France in 1308. However, the evidence is not conclusive as the arms of Edward II's mother, Eleanor of Castile, ob. 1291, were not, so far as we know, represented in this window.

However, the window was incomplete when Bassano and Reynolds made their notes. This is known from a survey of the chancel made in 1563 where it is stated "that one great wyndow in the east end of the said chauncell ys fallene downe wyndowes in the said chauncell which be partly in decay for want of glasse and iron two hundreth foot of glass will suffice for the reparacon of the windowes of the said chauncell."²³ The east window was, in fact, completely rebuilt at this date.

22 Roll of Arms. Edward II ed. Nicolas p.1.

23 quoted by Addy 'Memorials' op.cit.



Identification of the Arms continued

Bassano. North window of the chancel

(15) Or upon two bars gules three water-bougets argent.

Cox identifies this coat as Willoughby.²⁴

No longer remaining, the arms of WILLOUGHBY OF WILLOUGHBY
AND WOLLATON. COUNTY NOTTS.²⁵

Roll of Arms. Richard II. ed. Willement.

318. Monsr. Edmond Wyloughby.

Or two bars gules charged with three water-bougets argent
two and one.

Richard de Willoughby adopted his surname from his manor of
Willoughby on the wolds. His father was Ralph Bugge (living 1234-
1260).²⁶ The latter was a Nottingham merchant and was also engaged in
the extraction of minerals in the Peak, Derbyshire.²⁷

Sir Richard de Willoughby, grandson of Ralph Bugge, ob.1324,
and his son Sir Richard, Justice of the Kings Bench, ob.1362, were
buried at Willoughby.²⁸ The latter held lands in Derbyshire at
Mapurley, Ailwaston and rents at Stanton, Ryseley and Eyton.²⁹

Sir Richard de Willoughby held Brackenfield, Derbys. of the
Deincourts in 1369.³⁰

24 Cox op.cit. p.207.

25 Laurence. The Heraldry of Willoughby. Derbys. Arch.
Soc. XLVIII. pp.22-36.

26 Laurence. op.cit.p.30.

27. Ibid. citing sources.

28 Thoroton Soc. Transactions. Vol.XLII, pp.

29 Cal. Inq. Post Mortem. Vol.XI, 459. 36 Edw. III.

30 Laurence op.cit. p.30; Glover's Derbyshire. 11 p.132.

Bassano. East window of the south aisle.

(16) Or a lion rampant gules.

Cox "perhaps Charleton"³¹

No longer remaining, arms of CHARLETON OF POWIS.

Roll of Arms. Edward II. p.81:-

Le Sire de la Pole, de or a un Lioun de goules.

Bassano (17) Gules three lions guardant or a label of five points
lozenge and de lis. Henry of Lancaster.

No longer remaining. Arms of LANCASTER. See above.

The label must have been decayed when seen by Bassano.

The outline of the leading and an indistinct charge could
be easily mistaken for a lozenge.

Bassano (18) Arms of England. Not blazoned.

Bassano (19) A lion rampant double queue argent.

Cox "borne by Cromwell who held the manor in the
fifteenth century".³² This is erroneous.³³

As the field is not blazoned a correct identification is
not possible.³⁴

Bassano (20) Azure a bend duple cotised argent between six lyoncelle or.

No longer remaining arms of BOHUN. See above.

The five coats of arms in this window were not necessarily
all of the same date. The Lancaster arms were probably inserted before

31 Cox. op.cit. p.207.

32 ibid.

33 The only use of a lion by Cromwell is John de Cromwell's arms at
Carlaverock in 1300 (Nicholas p.78) which were 'Azure a lion
rampant double queued Argent crowned or' after his marriage he
assumed the Vipount arms of his wife Gules six annulets or
(Roll of Arms Edw. II, p.10).

34 Several identifications possible. e.g. Wasteneys of Co.
Staffs. (Roll. Edw. II, p.84).

1361, death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster.

The east end of the south aisle was probably the location of the altar of Saint Mary. The Guild of St. Mary was founded in 1349 to maintain two chaplains at the altar of St. Mary in the church of Dronfield.³⁵

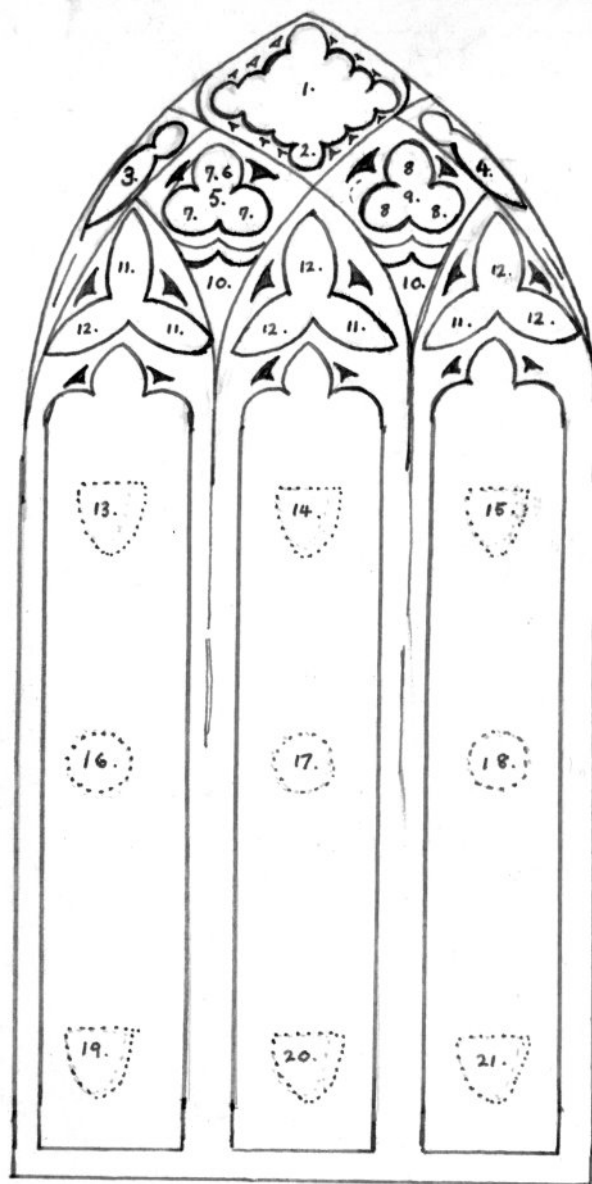
Bassano (21) South window of the South aisle.

Ermine on a chief gules a label of five points.

Cox "the arms of Bullock who possessed considerable property at Norton in the sixteenth century and at Unstone in this parish."³⁶

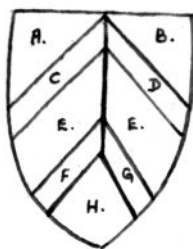
35 Addy. op.cit. pp.119-122.

36 Cox. op.cit. p.208. See Pedigree in Derbyshire visitations.
The genealogist. N.S. VI. p.65.

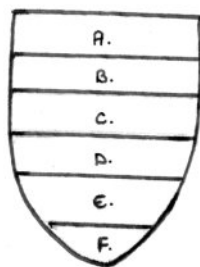


DRONFIELD.

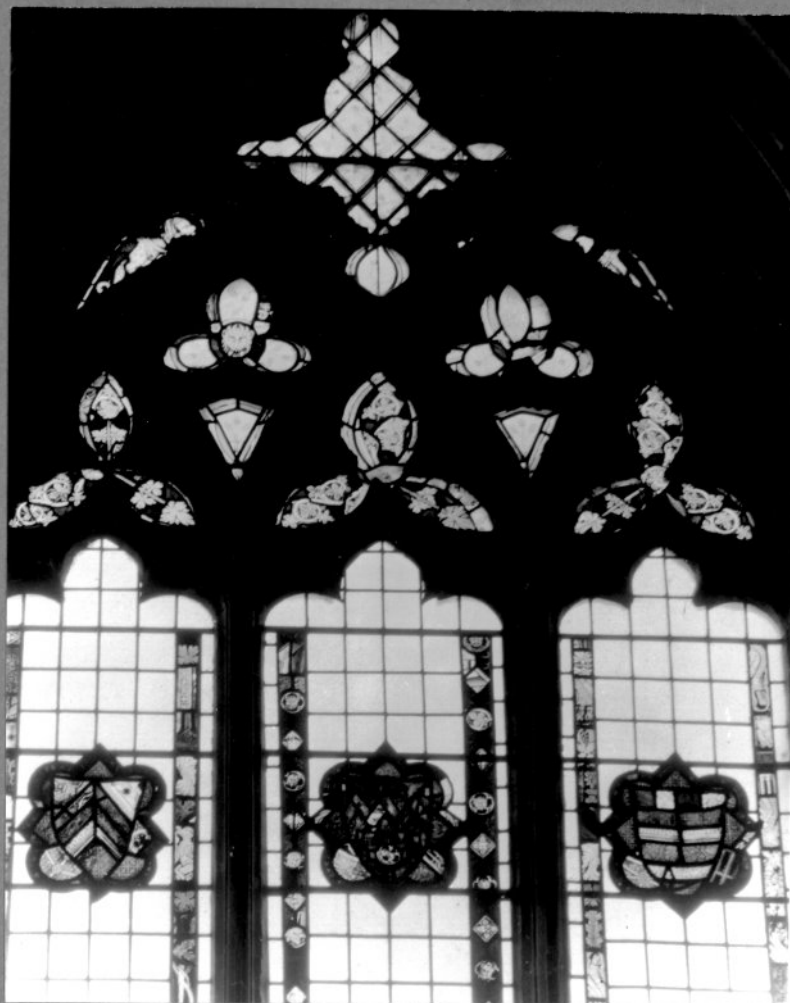
DIAGRAM. I.



CATALOGUE. N° 13.

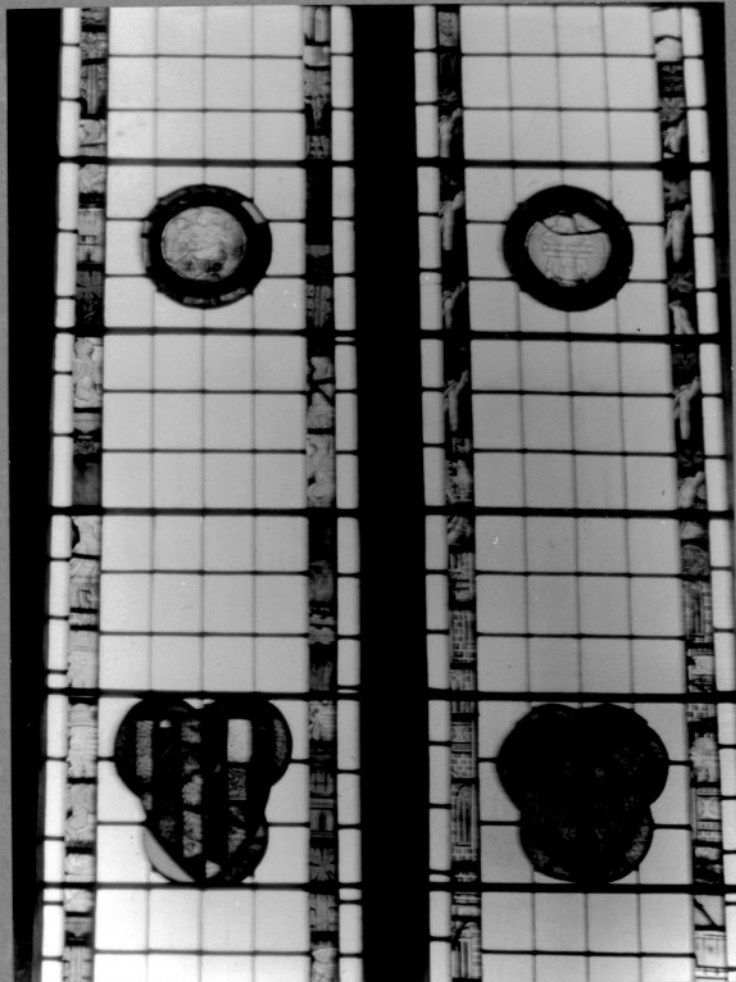


CATALOGUE. N° 15.



IRONFIELD.
DEVBY.

S III



DONFIELD.



DRONFIELD.
BENTON.

5 III



DRONFIELD.

Devbys.





DRONFIELD.
Derbys.

S III



ARONFIELD.
Devbys.

S III



BRONFIELD. Derby. SIII



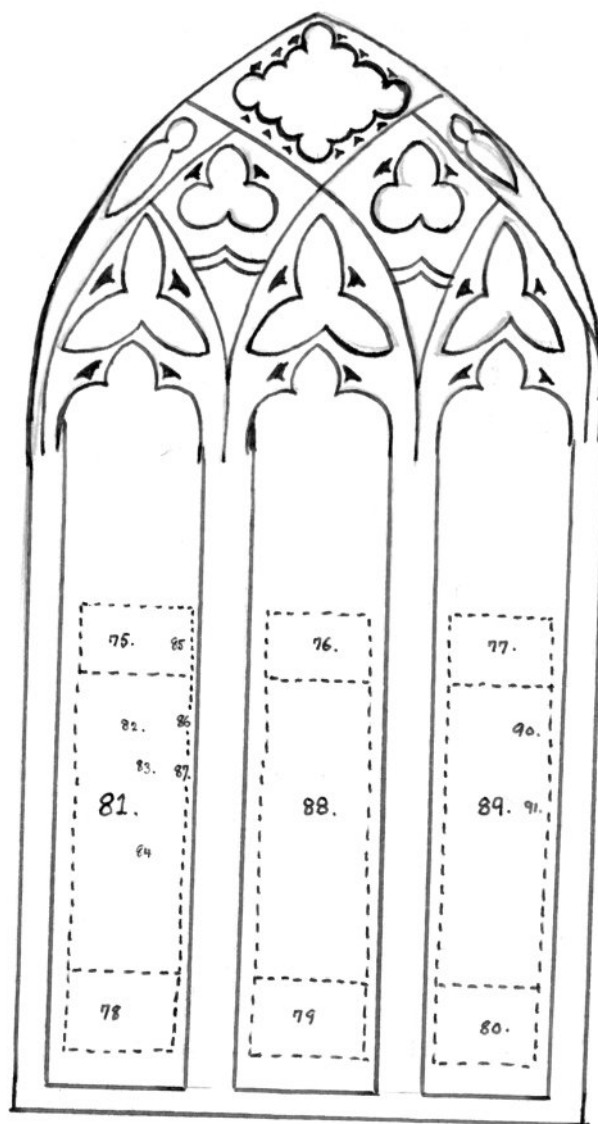
DRONFIELD.
DEVBS.

S III



DRONFIELD.
 Kenys.

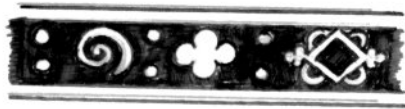
S III



DRONFIELD.

DIAGRAM. 5

DRONFIELD.



CATALOGUE. N° 81.



CATALOGUE. N° 88. CLOAK HEM.



CAT. 88. TUNIC BAND. AND HEM.

also. CAT. 93.



CAT. 89.

BRONFIELD. DIAGRAM. 6.



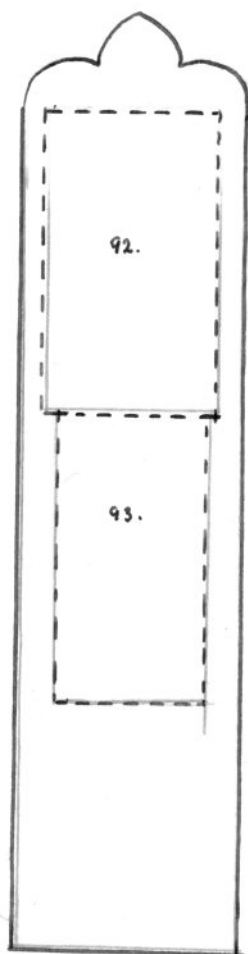
BRONFIELD.
bevmys.

S II



DRONFIELD.
Derbys.

SII



CENTRE LIGHT.
TRACERY AS DIAG. 1.

DIAGRAM. 7.

DRONFIELD.



DRONFIELD. Derbys sII



DRONFIELD
DERBYS

s II

EGGINGTONDERBYSHIREEast window of the chancelDiagram 1.

1. XIII.C. Geometric pattern grisaille.

The leading forms a design of contiguous quatrefoils linked together by diagonally turned squares. White glass bearing a vertical stem with off-springing symmetrical trails of oak leaves, painted in black lines. At the centre of each quatrefoil is a rosette, in pot-metal yellow, in a plain ruby border. The panel is extremely decayed and semi-opaque and is patched with alien fragments.

2. XIV.C. White quarries, each bearing a single rosette at the centre. Painted in black lines, the rosettes in yellow stain. Very decayed and semi-opaque. Pieces of plain coloured glass.

3. A Panel of fragments.

XIV.C. Pieces of quarries, as Number 2 above.

XV.C. A large border piece. A crown, white and yellow stain.

XV.C. Two border pieces, each a fleur-de-lis enclosed by a diamond shaped frame in an oblong border, the corners cusped. White and yellow stain.

Pieces of plain glass and opaque fragments.

4. XIII.C. Christ in Majesty, below an arch and gable.

Christ represented seated frontal, in benediction, a book in his raised left hand. Cross nimbed, He wears a plain cloak, in yellow stain, over a light green tunic. The cross nimbus is in yellow stain.

His head and hands are painted in black lines on flesh coloured glass. The glass is rather decayed. A large fragment of a crocketed buttress has been inserted at the centre of the figure.

Set against a plain blue ground. Above the figure is an arch cusped trefoil with crockets. The outline of a crocketed gable is retained in the leading above the arch, the glass is missing. The side shafts to the main arch are incomplete, they have traceried heads below an gable and pinnacle with crockets.

5. XIII-XIV.C. A panel of fragments.

The outline of a figure, kneeling facing left in prayer. The hands only remain. The body and head replaced by alien fragments. Small fragments of geometric pattern grisaille, as Number 1 above. Two fleur-de-lis border pieces, as Number 3 above. Two pieces of canopy work:- two towers (?) surmounted by an embattlement pierced with quatrefoils. White glass, very decayed.

Numbers 6, 7, 8: Christ crucified, the Virgin and S. John Evangelist, each below an arch and gable.

6. XIII.C.

The Virgin. Represented standing, full length facing three quarters right, resting her head on her clasped hands. Nimbed, she wears a white coverchef, a green cloak and an ochre tunic. She stands on a white grassy bank. Head painted in black lines on white glass.

Set against a plain ruby ground crossed by two parallel white bands each diapered with scroll work. Below an arch cusped trefoil (the outline only remains) surmounted by a yellow stain gable with crockets and finial. The side-shafts of the main arch are incomplete - part of a brick walling: left side, two blind lancets, the upper one having a trefoil above it, surmounted by a white gable and pinnacle with crockets.

Along the top of this panel is a piece of a white embattlement and small fragments of white quarries.

7. XIII.C.

Christ crucified.

Christ hangs on the cross, inclined left. Painted in black lines on flesh coloured glass, the cross is green.

Restoration: The head and shoulders of Christ and His loin cloth are modern.

Set against a blue ground, crossed by two parallel bands as No.6 above.

Below an arch cusped trefoil with crockets surmounted by a crocketed gable and finial, in yellow stain. The side shafts to the main arch each have a two-light traceried window, on a brick base, surmounted by a gable and pinnacle with crockets. Along the top of the panel are fragments of white quarries bearing a trail of oak leaves.

8. XIII.C.

S. John Evangelist.

Represented standing full length frontal, inclined left, resting his head on his raised right hand, a book in his left hand. He stands on a white grassy hillock. Nimbed, he wears an ochre cloak over a green tunic.

Restoration: The head and shoulders and nimbus have been replaced with alien fragments. Ground and arch and gable identical with Number 6 above, very incomplete.

9. XIII.C.

Borders of the main lights, adjacent to all the panels above except

Numbers 3 and 5:-

Yellow castles alternating with white fleur-de-lis set against pieces of plain ruby and blue glass. Along the inside edge is a thin strip patterned with a beaded design, white glass, and leaded independently of the border pieces.

ANTIQUARIAN SOURCES

British Museum. Harley MS. 1093.f.53v. Visitation of Derbyshire. 1619. (1)
Five shields, in trick, from the windows of the church.

1. Or on a chevron gules five torteaux argent.
2. Barry argent and azure, on a quarter azure a martlet or. (2)
3. Argent three mallets sable.
4. As 2. impaling: Party per pale indented sable and ermine, a chevron gules fretty or.
5. As 2. impaling Argent a chevron gules between three combs(?)
6. Azure three stirrups or.

Identification of the arms.

1. STAFFORD.?

Roll of Arms. Edward II. ed. Nicolas. p.52.

Sire Robert de Estafford, de or, a un cheveron de goules, a iii besanz de or.

2. LATHBURY.

Domville Roll. c. 1470. Shield 858.

'Latheby' Argent two bars and on a canton azure a martlet or.

3. HAMMENCOURT (? not traced).

4. LATHBURY impaling MACKWORTH. post 1404.

August 1404, John Touchet, Lord Audley grants to his two esquires John and Thomas Mackworth, a coat compounded of his own quartered arms: per pale indented sable and ermine, a chevron gules fretty or. (3)

5. LATHBURY impaling - ? (blazon doubtful)

6. PUREFROY of MISERTON, Leics.?(4)

These shields are no longer extant. The date of the originals is unknown. The arms of Lathbury impaling Mackworth were doubtless post 1404. The Lathburys held a manor in Eggington (5) but their pedigree does not throw any light on the two impaled coats at Eggington. (6)

(1) Transcribed in part by J.Cox. Churches of Derbyshire, Vol.IV.p.191-2.

(2) Cox wrongly blazons this coat as "Paly ..." (etc.).

(3) Harley MS. 1410. f.43. ex inf. T.D.Tremlett.

(4) See Nichols History of Leicestershire Vol.IV.pp.599-602, Pedigree, and account of monuments etc. See also Visitation of Leics. 1619 (Harleian Soc. Vol.2. pp.32-37) ibid Warws. (Harleian Soc.Vol.12 p.255). This coat was identified by Cox op.cit. as 'Gifford', no references cited.

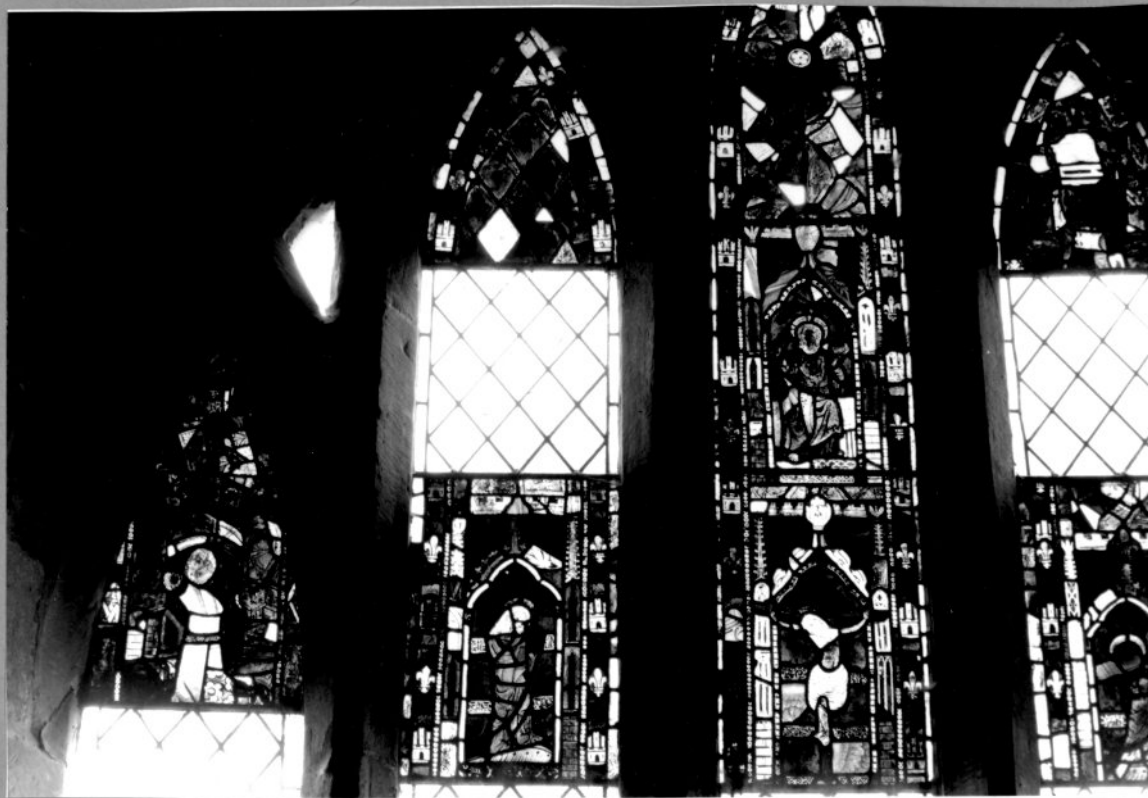
(5) Cox. op. cit.

(6) Nichols. op.cit. Vol.IV. p.577 gives an extensive pedigree. The blazon of the second coat is doubtful, Cox gives the charges as bundles of rushes. They seem however, more like combs.



EGGINGTON. WESTWYLS.

EGGINGTON.
WESTWYLS.



Egginton. Derby's.