

First window from the East: South aisle of nave.

Diagram 8.

113. Incomplete figure of a Knight

Represented standing full length facing threequarters left. He wears a white surcoat and chain mail, a sword, hanging from the bawdric, on his right hip. White glass and yellow stain. The upper part of the figure, above the waist, has been replaced by alien fragments.

Set against a ruby foliage diaper of oak leaves, reserved on a black enamel ground.

Border of light:- repeated bead pattern, yellow stain on a black ground.

114. A crane. In situ. Identical with Number 92 .

115. A crane. In situ. Identical with Number 93 .

116. A fish. In situ. ~~Identical with Number 94~~ An ell.?

In profile, swimming in water. Yellow stain and matt. on a black ground.

117. A censuring Angel. Incomplete. In situ.

Very fragmentary, patched with alien fragments. Angel as Number 118 below, but facing right, the wings, thurible and feet only remain. Ground and border as Number 118.

118. A censuring Angel. In situ.

Represented kneeling facing threequarters left, swinging the thurible above its head. Nimbed wearing a white alb. White glass and yellow stain. The figure's right leg, part of the torso and the thurible are missing.

Set against a plain ruby ground.

Border: repeated pattern of circles separated one from the other by two dots: yellow stain on black.

119. A fish. In situ. Identical with Number 116..

Third window from the East: South aisle of nave.

Diagram 9.

120. A cormorant. In situ.

Stands in profile facing right, the left foot raised, holding a fish in its beak. Set against foliage, pointed trefoil leaves. White and yellow stain, on a black ground.

121. A fish. In situ. Identical with Number 102.

North aisle of nave: first window from the East.

Diagram 10.

122. A figure.

Represented standing facing threequarters right wearing a plain cloak and tunic. White and yellow stain. Incomplete, only the lower part of the drapery remains, the upper part patched with alien fragments.

Set against a green foliage diaper of rounded trefoil leaves. Border: repeated pattern of circles, separated from each other by two dots, yellow stain on black. The inner edges of the three upper foils of the light, each cusped a trefoil.

123,124. Each a foliage design in situ.

A twist of *palmate* leaves, radiating from the centre of the panel. Yellow stain on a black ground.

125:126. Each light has a crocodile (?) represented in profile, facing inwards. White and yellow stain on black. In situ.

127. A Grotesque, in situ?

A hybrid monster:- a human head wearing a chaperon and cowl, set on two beast's legs, standing in a semi-frontal pose. White and yellow stain, on a black ground.

Second window from the East: North aisle.

Diagram 11.

128. A Roundel. The Agnus Dei.

Represented standing facing left, a cross-banner behind its body, held in its right forefoot. The head of the Lamb is missing, white and yellow stain, set on plain ruby.

The roundel is set against a white foliage diaper.
Border as Number 118. The diaper and border in situ.

129. Foliage design, in situ. Identical with Number 123.

130. A Roundel. Made up of fragments:-

Head of a woman, parts of wings, all decayed.

Set on foliage diaper, with border, as Number 128, these last in situ.

131. A Roundel. An Evangelist's Symbol. The Eagle of St. John.

Incomplete, part of this roundel now incorporated in Number 90 above (see below Addenda. C. Winston's notes).

Set against a foliage diaper and border as Number 128, in situ.

132. Foliage design. In situ. Spray of leaves, yellow stain on black.

Third window from the East: North aisle.

Diagram 12.

133. Fragments: white crockets.

134. Panel of fragments.

A 'nimbed' woman, kneeling facing right. She wears a white wimple and an ochre cloak. Her left arm raised, the hand extended, a book in her right hand. Very decayed.

The nimbus is a modern creation using old glass.

Set against a green foliage diaper of ivy leaves.

135. Roundel. A Grotesque.

A large four-legged beast, stands in profile facing left, with a human head (?). A scroll beneath its feet inscribed in Lombardic script ... G V...

Very decayed: possibly an Evangelist Symbol, the Lion of St. Mark, the head and wings missing.

Set on fragments of a trellis of white quarries, painted with trails of oak leaves and acorns.

ADDENDA TO THE CATALOGUE

Charles Winston's coloured drawings of some of the glass at Stanford, now in the British Museum, (1) contain two details, one of which was later mutilated and the other removed from the church. The first of these drawings shows a complete roundel of the Eagle of St. John Evangelist, occupying a quatrefoil tracery light. The eagle is nimbed and has a label between its feet, inscribed, in Lombardic script : IOHANNES. This light is Number 131 in the catalogue above: North aisle, second window from the east. The foliage diaper and the border of each foil remain complete. The eagle, however, has been removed, except for its feet and the label, and has been used to patch the drapery of the St. Germanus in the east window of this aisle (Catalogue Number 90). The label is now very decayed and almost illegible except on very close examination.

Winston's drawing of one of the canopies in the east window of the north aisle (catalogue Number 86) shows the canopy as now, except for a border piece, now missing. This showed a grotesque figure of a woman, naked except for a chaperon over her shoulders, with her hair in crispine net cawls. This was executed in white and yellow stain against a black ground. It is possible that this figure is now in private hands.

(1) British Museum Additional MS. 35211. Drawings A.P. 10-33.
circa. 1850.

Antiquarian sources

British Museum. Egerton MS. 3510. page 111, The Church Notes of William Burton, early XVII.C.

"In ecclesia de Stanford iuxta Welford, sede de fave in Com: Northap per W.W." (William Wyrley.)

- A. Eight shields in trick, location and media not specified.
 - 1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
 - 2. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or.
 - 3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points, two fleur-de-lis to each point.
 - 4. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label argent.
 - 5. Chequy or and azure.
 - 6. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lioncels rampant or.
 - 7. Or a maunche gules.
 - 8. Or two bars gules in chief three torteaux gules.
- B. "In fenestra". A shield in trick.
 - 9. Sable three swans argent.
- C. A shield in trick, location and media not given:-
 - 10. Sable three crescents ermine.
- D. Shields, in trick, from the monuments of Ambrose Cave, XVI.C. and Thomas Cave, XVI.C.
- E. A shield in trick:-
 - Barry or and azure, on a bend engrailed sable cotised gules three escallops or.
 - Above the shield is written: "Pray for the soul of Wm. Saxby, Merchant of the Staple at Calais who died 1517."

Bodleian MS. Topog. Northants. c. 30.

See note in MSS. Top. Northcutt's Sub Stanford

The handwritten copy is incomplete & incorrect.

Northrup per - W. W. (William Wyler.)
 Will ecclesia de Stanford Iuxta Welford, sede de lava in Com:

4. Police records in brick, location and media not specified.

In the said Chancel and South window are these

Broken sentences: ii-ob-ivii to yues etuna .S

* Sic
Orate * para dū
in another light:

Inocybe leuclia n. sp. cf. *leuclia* Baccallavii: leg: quard: parit: 1915. .4

in another light

Vicarius istius ecc---

auto dois Mil cento quarenta e oito p^oo.

n.b. probable reconstruction

Grate pro anima domini Henrici Willhelms

Baccallarii legis quondam Vicarius istius ecclesie

anno domini millesimo quadragesimo primo.

Henny Williams adm. as vicar 19. Apr. 1486

Reg. Russell-Kings. xxii. f. 179v. Bound in black leather. 2

next mes. William Bave 10 Oct 1500

D. Arctids, in track, from the mountains of Abruzzo Cave, XVI.C. and Abruzzo Cave, XVI.C.

-140173 at field 3 .3

Many of the above are not only common but also very

no surplus credit

above the shield is written: "Prayer for the soul of Mrs. Saxby, deceased of the County of Columbia who died 1817."

copy of

British Museum. Landsdown MS. 1042. William Taylor's Collections for Northamptonshire. XVIII.C.

Taylor's account of Stanford-on-Avon is found on pp. 8-18 of this manuscript. His notes are mostly copies of inscriptions from the tombs and brasses, on pages 17 and 18, however, are the following notes relating to the windows:-

Page 17

"In the side chancel these Saxon in a north window S^{us} Petrus - S^{us} Jacobus - S^{us} Paulus. Other Apostles in the next window (Inscription blind).

In the side chancel in a south window (old English Characters.)
 Orate pro anima domini mici _____
 (another) Le i ub Bacallavii : Leg : quond _____
 (another) Vicarius istius ecc _____)
 Anno domini Millimo quagen^{ur})

Page 18

In the ~~mix~~ church North aisle (Saxon inscription). Sca Katerina North aisle behind Ambrose Cave's monument, out of sight these (Saxon) Sca Elizabeth ——— Magdalena."

Identification of the arms given in the Egerton MS.

A. Shields 1-8.

Seven of these eight shields remain in the east window of the chancel:-

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. KING OF ENGLAND prior to 1340.(1)
 Catalogue Number 9.
Roll of Arms. Henry III. ed. Nicolas. p.3
 "Le Roy d'Angleterre port gules trois lupards d'or."
2. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. KING OF FRANCE.
 Catalogue Number 8.
Walford's Roll. circa 1275. Number 5.(2)
 "Le Roy de France d'azur semy de floretes d'or."
3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points (azure) two fleur-de-lys (or) 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."

^ to each point

This shield remains, Catalogue Number 7, now incomplete, the label has been replaced by plain blue glass : the fleur-de-lys missing.

4. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label argent.
THOMAS OF BROTHERTON, EARL OF NORFOLK.

Catalogue Number 10.

Ashmolean Roll, circa 1334. (3)

"Le Conte Mareschale port les armes dangleteere a un label dargent."

5. Chequy or and azure. WARRENNE EARL OF SURREY

Catalogue Number 12.

Charles Roll, circa 1285, Number 16. (4)

"Counte de Warren" Chequy azure and or.

6. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lioncels rampant or.
BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD.

Catalogue Number 14.

Roll of Arms, Henry III. ed. Nicolas, p. 4.

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

7. Or a maunche gules. HASTINGS, BARON HASTINGS.

Charles Roll, circa 1285, Number 77. (5)

"Henri de Hasteng" Or a maunche gules.

This coat no longer remains.

(1) In 1340 Edward III assumed the arms of France and England quarterly, see Wyon. Great Seals of England pp. 31-33.

(2) edited Walford. Archaeologia XXXIX, pp. 373-388.

(3) MS. Ashmole. 15.A. Bodleian Library, Oxford.

(4) edited Perceval Archaeologia XXXIX. pp. 389-417.

(5) *ibid.*

8. Or two bars gules, in chief three torteaux gules. WAKE,
BARON WAKE OF LIDDELL.

Catalogue Number 11 (incomplete).

Roll of Arms. Henry III, p. 7.

"Hugh Wake, d'or a deux barres de goules, ove trois torteaux de
goules en le chief."

B. "In fenestra" (in a window)

9. Sable three swans argent. ABBEY OF SELBY, YORKSHIRE.
Tonges Visitation of Yorkshire, 1530.(6)
Monastery of Selby: sable three swans argent, with the bill and
feet or.

10. Sable three crescents ermine. NOT FOUND.
The nearest approximation to this coat are the arms of Frivill
of Cambridgeshire, who bore "Gules three chevrons ermine."(7) crescents

B.E. These shields are all of the XVI.C.

- (6) ed. Longstaffe. Surtees Society. Volume XLI (1862) p. 62.

The seal of an unidentified fourteenth century abbot of Selby
bears these arms, together with a figure of St. Germanus. (Birch,
Catalogue of Seals, 2321, legend incomplete SIGILLUM : IOH'IS, given
by Birch as a doubtful seal of John Thoresby, Archbishop of York,
1352-1373. The more likely attribution was suggested by A.S.Porter
in Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Second Series XIII p. 57.

The same arms are also found on the seal of John Owsthorp, Abbot
of Selby, 1465 (G. Fowler 'Coucher Book of Selby' Yorkshire Arch.
Soc. Record Series X and XIII. (1891-93) Vol. X, plate V.)

- (7) Charles's Roll, op.cit. no. 333. 'Richard de Frivile' See also
Moore. Knights of Edward I, Harleian Soc. LXXXI. pp. 87-88.

Explanation and date of the arms in the east window of the chancel.

Burton Wyrely Shields 1-8

Catalogue Numbers 7-11, 12, 14.

The shields divide into three inter-related groups. First a 'royal' group of four shields in situ in the tracery lights : the arms of England, France Brotherton and Lancaster. The royal arms of England (Catalogue Number 9) can be dated before 1340 when Edward III assumed the arms of France and England quarterly. (8) The arms of England with an argent label (Cat.No.4) were ~~only~~ borne by Thomas of Brotherton, the eldest son of Edward I by his second wife Margaret of France. He was born in 1300 and died in 1338. He was granted the earldom of Norfolk in 1313. (9) The two coats, taken in conjunction, therefore suggest a dating of 1300-1340 and possibly a narrower margin of 1313-1338. Within the latter period the royal arms could represent either Edward II or Edward III. The inclusion of the royal arms of France (Cat.No.8) suggests Edward II as the more probable candidate as he married Isabel of France (10). Edward II died in 1326, it is possible, therefore, that the shields may be dated 1313-1326. The arms of Lancaster (Cat.No. 7) fit into this first group as the Plantagenet Earls of Lancaster were of the blood royal: Edmund, the first Earl of Lancaster, ob. 1296, was a younger son of Henry III. (11)

This first group of four shields therefore offer some tentative evidence for a dating c.1313-1326.

The other four shields offer no inconsistent evidence for this dating. The three extant shields are each set at the apex of one of the main lights. Two of these represent the families of Bohun (Cat.No.14) and Warenne (Cat.No.12), who were both allied to the royal family by marriage: this is the second of the three groups. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, ob.1321-22, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, in 1302(12) and John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, ob. 1347, married Joan, granddaughter of Edward I, in 1306.(13)

(8) Wyon. Great Seal of England. pp. 31-32.

(9) G.E.C. Complete Peerage. Volume IX, pp. 596-599.

(10) Sandford. Genealogical History (1707) p. 145-146.

(11) G.E.C. Complete Peerage. Vol. VIII. pp. 378-387.

(12) *ibid.* Vol.VI pp. 467-70.

(13) *ibid.* Vol.XII, pp. 508-511. His wife Joan was the daughter of Henry, Count of Bar, by Eleanor, daughter of Edward I.

The third group, the arms of Wake (Cat.No.11) and the lost arms of Hastings represent families allied by marriage to the second group above. John de Hastings, Baron Hastings, ob.1312, married Isabel daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke(14) and by this marriage became a kinsman of the Warennes as Alice, sister of William de Valence, had married John de Warenne, who died in 1304.(15) The Wakes of Liddell were allied to the Bohun family. Baldwin de Wake, ob. 1281, married Hawise, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Quincy,(16) her sister Joan married Humphrey de Bohun the younger who predeceased his father in 1268.(17). Also in 1317 Baldwin's grandson Thomas de Wake married Blanche, a daughter of Henry, younger brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.(18).

It can be seen, therefore, that there is a certain kinship between the families represented by the eight shields in the east window. Even so other considerations probably influenced the donor of the glass in his choice of coats of arms to be represented in the window.

14. *ibid.* Vol. VI pp. 346-359. She died in 1309 Hastings married secondly Isabel, daughter of Hugh Le Despenser, Earl of Winchester.

15. *ibid.* Vol.XII, pt. 1. p. 503-507, particularly p. 507. Alice was the daughter of Hugh le Brun, Count of La Marche by Isabel, widow of King John of England.

16. Vol.XII. pt.11. p.300-301. Married c.1267/8.

17. *ibid.* Vol.VI. p. 462-463.

18. *ibid.* p. 302-4. Margaret sister of T. de W. married Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, youngest son of Edward I, in 1325.

The manor and advowson of Stanford-on-Avon belonged to the Abbey of Selby, Yorks.(19). It is perhaps significant that the families represented in the east window had extensive landholders in the Midlands and the North. The King of England was holder-in-chief of the manor of Stanford-on-Avon and was overlord of the Hundreds of Guildsbrough and Spelho in Northamptonshire.(20) Margaret, wife of Edward II, held the hundred of Faleweshe, as part of her dower.(21) The Earl of Lancaster was overlord of the Hundred of Higham and also held the manors of Brokeby and Lillibourne, near Standford-on-Avon.(22)

The majority of the Earl's holdings were in the north of England, including the castle of Pontefract, near Selby.(23) Thomas of Brotherton held only ~~xx~~ one advowson in Northamptonshire, it is to be noted, however, that he took his name from his birthplace, the village of Brotherton, which is near Selby.(24) The senior and junior branches of the Wake family held the manors of Blissworth, Makesey, Stoke, Thynden and Cranesle in Northamptonshire(25) and their lands in Lincolnshire included the manors of Bourne and Deeping.(26) The Abbey of Selby had extensive lands in Lincolnshire(27). The Hastings family were overlords of the Hundreds of Anfordshoe and Wynersele and also held the manors of Yedele Hastings, Parva Dodington and Ravensthorpe, Northants. The last manor a few miles from Stanford-on-Avon.(28)

(19) The manor was granted to the Abbey by Wido de Raineurte, circa 1069. See J. Fowler 'The Coucher Book of Selby.' op.cit. Vol.XIII, p. 258-259.

(20) Feudal Aids. Vol. IV, 1316 A.D. p. 24.

(21) *ibid.*

(22) *ibid.*

(23) Feudal Aids Vol. VI, p. 202-3. give the Earl's holdings in 1316.

(24) Sandford op.cit. p. 205-6.

(25) Feudal Aids, Vol. IV. p. 24.

(26) Cal.Inq.Post Mortem II, 439. 10 Edw.I.

(27) see Fowler 'Coucher Book of Selby' op.cit.

(28) Feudal Aids. IV. p. 26-7, 20.

On the other hand the Bohuns and Warennes had only small holdings in Northamptonshire. The Bohuns a knight's fee at Hinton and Culworth and Croughton(29). The Warennes held Stoke Bruerne.(30) The Warennes also had extensive holdings in Yorkshire.(31).

In summary it can be stated that the eight families represented by the shields in the East window had no particular holdings in Standford-on-Avon, except for the King as holder in chief, although all held lands in Northamptonshire. There is a degree of kinship between the families, but these links are rather tenuous in the cases of Hastings and Wake. It seems possible that the genealogical and territorial relationships might have influenced the choice of arms but there is no plain, straightforward common denominator. The most likely date for the shields, as explained above, seems to be circa 1313-1326.

(29) Feudal Aids. Vol. IV, p. 2. Hundred of Sutton. A.D. 1284.

(30) *ibid.* p. 5. Hundred of Cleyle. A.D. 1284.

(31) Feudal Aids. Vol. VI. pp. 194, 199, 201, 203, A.D. 1316.

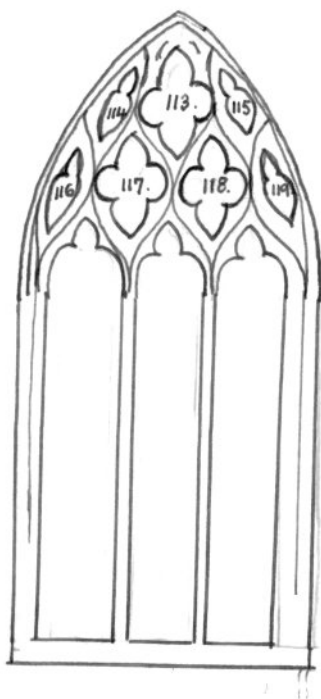
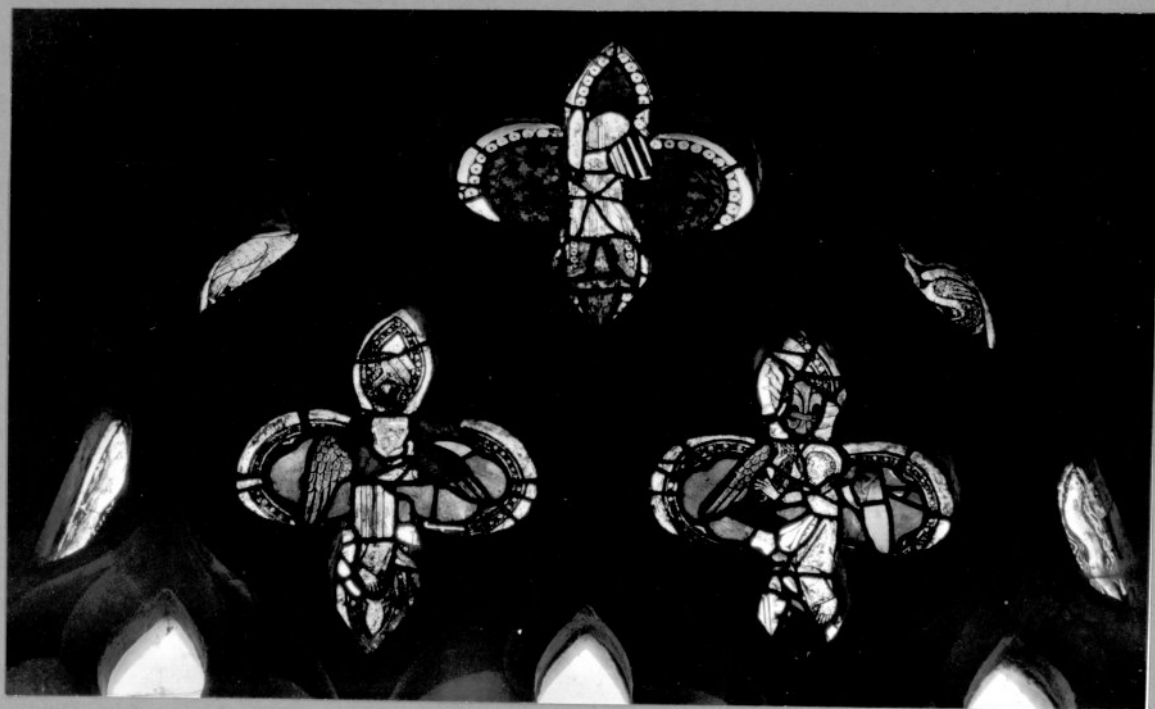


DIAGRAM. 8.

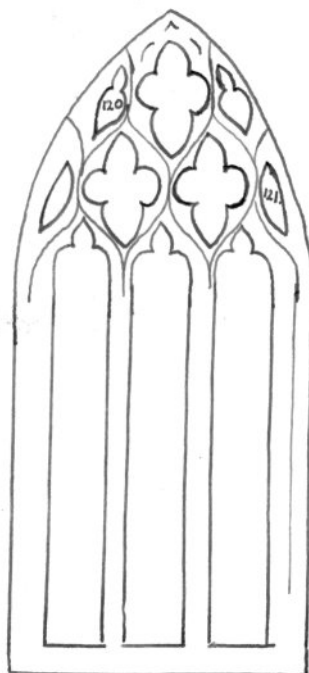


STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
Northants.

S. 5 (e-most window above aisle wall)



STANFORD ON AVON - S.S. (see east window in nave s. aisle wall)



PIGRAM. 9.



STRATFORD-ON-AVON. S. 7 (the most window in nave south wall)

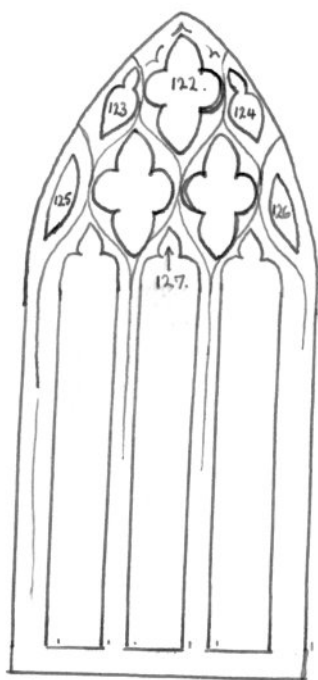


DIAGRAM. 10.



STANFORD-ON-AVON

N. 5

(e-west window in nave aisle end)

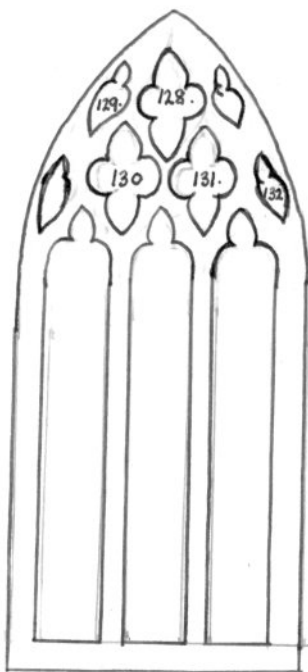
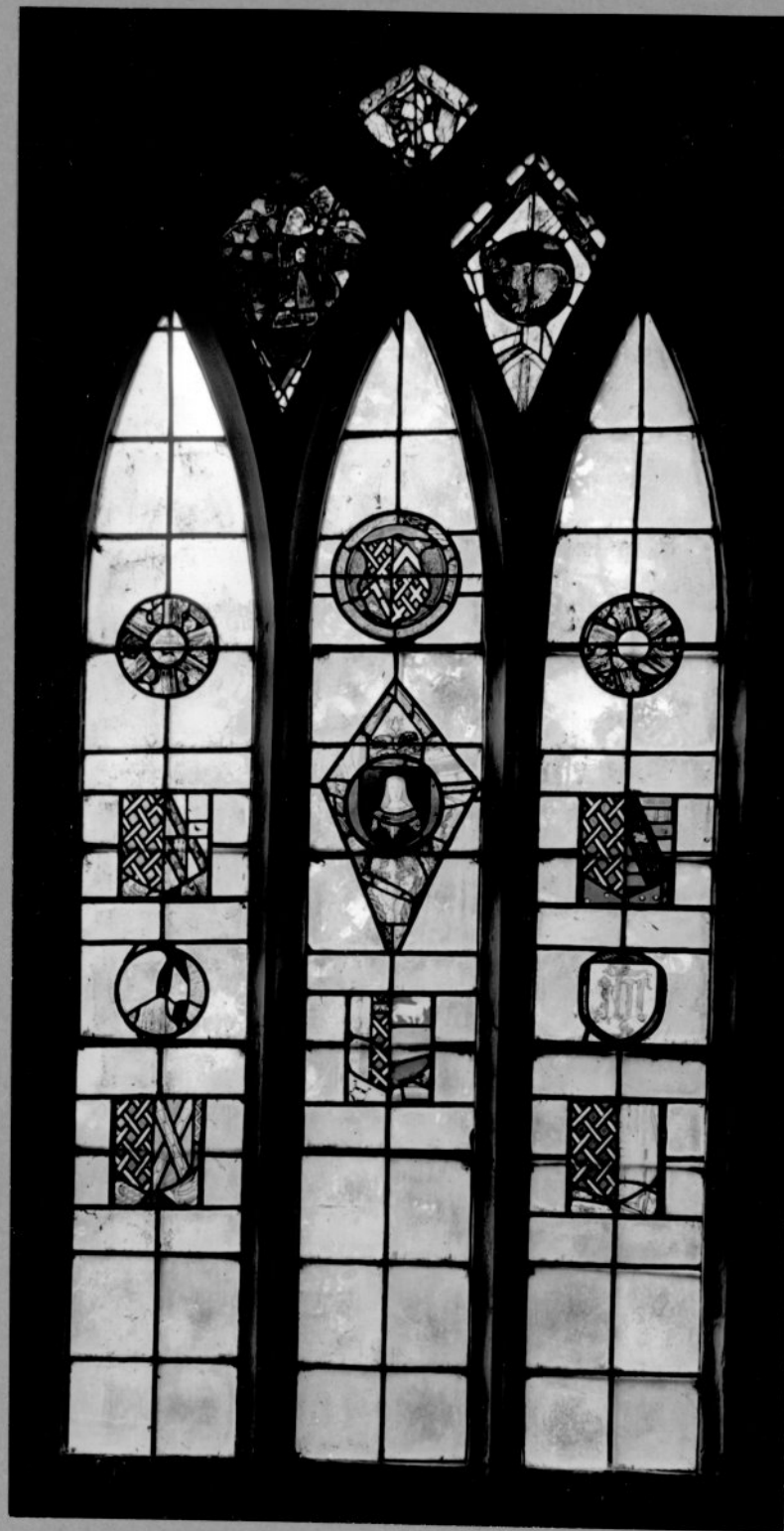


DIAGRAM. II:



STRATFORD-ON-AVON · N. 6 (middle window in nave N. aisle wall)



STAFFORD-ON-AVON

N. 7 (w. most window above N. aisle wall)

ADDENDA

BOTTESFORDLEICESTERSHIRE

Only a few fragments of late fifteenth century glass remain: these are now leaded together in the south west clearstorey window of the chancel.

ANTIQUARIAN SOURCES.

W. Burton. A Description of Leicestershire (1622) p.50.

"In a faire window in the church in glass are curiously made the picture of King Edward III, the Duke of Lancaster and the Lord Ros."

W. Dugdale. Book of Draughts. 1640-1641.

Lord Middleton's MS. British Museum Loan MS.38 f.79v.

Bottesford.

"In quadam Boreali fenestra".

A painting of two figures: (the King of England and Lord Ros.)

The stand facing each other, they wear chain mail and surcoats of arms and hold up their drawn swords. Their arms are: (1)

Left hand figure: Gules three water bougets argent.

Right hand figure: Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.

Church Notes of J. Symonds. 1645.

British Museum Harley MS. 944. (2)

".... in a low window beneath the North door of the church, three pictures not very large, one of Ros, two of the blood royall one Crouchback, I thinke".

Sketch of two figures: as Dugdale (see above).

The above accounts of the window each differ somewhat.

Dugdale gives two of the figures, omitting a third figure which

Burton called "the Duke of Lancaster" and which Symonds termed

"Crouchback" (i.e. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster ob. 1296). Dugdale's

copy of the figures shows them wearing chain mail, this suggests

that the originals were probably of the thirteenth century or early fourteenth century. This glass had been lost before circa 1730. (3)

(1) The silver has oxidised and now appears black.

(2) Edited C.E. Long. Camden Society. Vol. LXXIV. p.228.

(3) Nichols. History of Leicestershire (1795) Vol.II pt. 1. p.94. citing MS. notes of F. Peck relating to the glass.

Identification of the arms given by Dugdale.

Gules three water bougets argent. ROS OF HAMLAK AND BELVOIR.
Roll of Arms. Henry III. ed. Nicolas. p.8.

William de Roos, de goules a trois bouges d'argent.

Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ROYAL ARMS OF
ENGLAND PRIOR TO 1340.⁽⁴⁾

Roll. Henry III. p.8.

"Le Roy d'Angleterre port goules trois lupards d'or.

The manor of Bottesford was part of the honour of Belvoir.
 Sir Robert de Ros (ob.1285) acquired this honour by his marriage,
 in 1243-4, to Isabel, daughter and heiress of William d'Aubigny,
 Lord of Belvoir.⁽⁵⁾ The male line of the Ros family terminated
 in 1508.⁽⁶⁾

(4) Edward III assumed the quarterly coat of France and England in 1340, see Wyon Great Seals of England, pp.31-32.

(5) G.E.C. Complete Peerage. Vol.XI. pp.95-96, see also Cal: Inq. Post Mortem. Vol.II 580.

(6) G.E.C. op. cit. p.107.

WHITWICKLEICESTERSHIRE

No glass remains in the church.

ANTIQUARIAN SOURCES

Church notes of William Burton. British Museum Egerton MS. 3510.p.84.

"In templo de Whitwik com: Leic: per me W: B: 1608:

In boreali fenestra".

Drawing of two kneeling figures with two shields above them, the shields are tricked:-

(1) Argent semy of crosses crosslets fitchy gules, three fleur-de-lis gules.

(2) Argent a cinquefoil azure.

Below the first shield is a kneeling figure of a knight facing right. He wears a mixture of plate mail and chain mail, with a vizored bascinet. His surcoat is tricked with the same arms as the shield above him. He holds up a helm with a crest on it: a talbot statant argent, on a torse and mantelling. Opposite to the knight is a figure of a lady wearing an heraldic mantel and holding up a shield, the arms identical with those of the knight. Between these two figures is written: "In medio depicta fuit B(eata) Maria tene(n)s filiu(m) ad sua(m) offere-ba(n)t(ur) haec, insignia."

Burton describes this window in his printed account, without identifying the figures, and he omits any reference to the figures of the Virgin and child between the two kneeling figures.⁽¹⁾

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ARMS.

1. Argent semy of crosses crosslets fitchy gules three fleur-de-lis gules. TALBOT OF SWANNINGTON AND WHITWICK. (Leics.)

Powell's Roll. No. 396⁽²⁾

Argent semy of crosses crosslets fitchy three fleur-de-lis gules "S' Jan Talbot".

2. Argent a cinquefoil azure MOTON OF PECKLETON (LEICS.)

Powell's Roll. No. 404.⁽³⁾

Argent a cinquefoil azure pierced of the field "S' William Motoun".

(1) W. Burton "A Description of Leicestershire" (1622). pp.305-6.

(2) ed. Greenstreet The Reliquary. N.S. Vol.III. p.236.

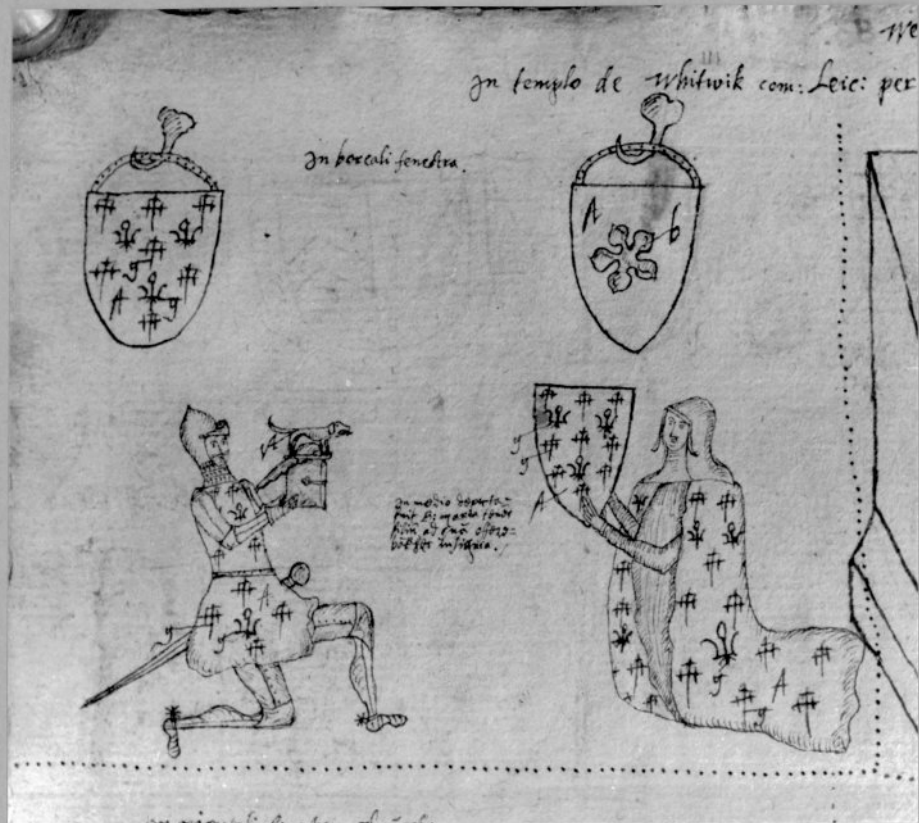
(3) ibid.

The two kneeling figures drawn by Burton most probably represented Sir John Talbot (1325-1365) and his wife Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Moton.⁽⁴⁾ Sir John Talbot's tomb was below the window,⁽⁵⁾ this remains, its inscription, however, is now defaced. The Talbots were lords of the manor of Whitwick.⁽⁶⁾

(4) Burton op. cit. p.276. J. Nichols. History of Leicestershire (1800) Vol.III. p.1123.

(5) Burton op. cit. p.305-6; in Egerton MS. op. cit. is a drawing of the effigy with a paraphrase of the inscription.

(6) Nichols. op. cit.
See also Cal. Inq Post Mortem. XIV 130. 49. Edw.III.



Egerton MS. 3510

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