

CLAYBROOK

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Third window from the east, North side of the chancel.

XIV.C. GLASS:

Diagram 1.

1. A shield. Gules bezanty or, a quarter. ZOUCHE.
Very decayed and inserted inside out, the quarter broken and patched with alien glass.
2. White glass bearing a running trail of roses and buds, painted in black lines, the flowers in yellow stain. Border patterned with small rosettes alternating with squares of cross-hatching, white and yellow stain on a black ground.
This one lobe of the light only is genuine, and is in situ.
3. White glass powdered with rosettes, in yellow stain. Border circles or crosslets alternating with cross-hatching, yellow stain on a black ground. All complete and in situ.
4. A foliage design - a flat serrated trefoil leaf, white on a black enamel ground, in a plain yellow stain border. All complete and in situ.
- 5,6. Three identical tops of canopies. In situ.
7. At the centre two traceried windows set below twin gables with crockets and finials, behind the gables a large crocketed pinnacle, on either side of the centre are the tops of three crocketed pinnacles. White glass and yellow stain. Each canopy is set against a coloured ground, left to right Ruby, Green and Ruby, each diapered with a foliage design reserved on a black enamel ground. Border design - patterned strip of circles repeated, yellow stain on a black ground, the inner edge of this border in the top foil of the light is cusped a trefoil. Separated from the masonry by a thin strip of plain white glass.
At the shoulders of each light are inserted fragments of another border design - a serpentine trail of vine leaves and grapes twined around a vertical stem, in white and yellow stain.

South side of the chancel. First window from the east.

At the apex of the centre main light:-

8. A canopy top. In situ.
At the centre two traceried windows set below twin gables with crockets and finials, behind which is a large crocketed pinnacle. On either side of the windows is a shaft with a traceried and pinnacled apex above a diagonally placed hood-moulding, and connected by flying buttresses to the heads of two pinnacles. All in white glass and yellow stain.
Set against a green ground diapered with a foliage design reserved on a black enamel ground. Patterned border, as No.5 etc.above, but here the top foil and the shoulders of the light are all cusped.

South side of the chancel. Second window from the east.

At the apex of the centre main light:-

9. A canopy top. In situ. Identical with No.8 above except for the coloured ground which is ruby.

South side of the chancel. Third window from the east.

Diagram 2.

10. A shield. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.
2 and 3. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. FRANCE.

The second and third quarters are incomplete.

11. Foliage design in situ.

At the centre a stylised twist of trefoil leaves, diagram in yellow stain on a black ground: patterned border of repeated quatrefoils, white and yellow stain. All complete, separated from the masonry by a strip of plain white glass.

12. Identical with No. 3 above.

13. Three identical tops of canopies, in situ.

14. Identical with No. 8 above, the coloured grounds, left to right,
15. are ruby, green and ruby.

Antiquarian sources. Burton. A Description of Leicestershire.

In the church these arms.

1. Quarterly 1 and 4. Azure semy de lis or. FRANCE.
2 and 3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.
2. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules a lion rampant or. DABIGNY.
2 and 3. Chequy or and azure. E. WARREN.
3. Or a maunche gules. HASTINGS.
4. Gules a fess between three crosses crosslets. BEAUCHAMP.
5. Quarterly gules and or a mullet of six points argent. VERE.
6. Or three piles gules, a quarter ermine. BASSET.
7. Or a chevron gules. STAFFORD.
8. Argent a chevron gules. KEYS.
9. Argent six crosses crosslets fitchy, on a chief azure two mullets or. CLINTON.
10. Gules ten bezants and a quarter ermine. ZOUC.
11. Gules three water bouquets argent. ROOS.
12. Azure a cinquefoil ermine. ASTLEY.
13. Bendy or and azure. MOUNTFORT.
14. Ermine a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed sable REVELL.
15. Argent two bars, a lion passant in chief gules. BURNEBY.

Identification of the Armorial glass.

1. Q.1 and 4. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. FRANCE.
2 and 3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.
The ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND after 1340 and before 1408.1.

2. Q.1 and 4. Gules a lion rampant or. FITZALAN.
2 and 3. Chequy or and azure. WARREN.

Roll of Arms. Richard II, ed. Willement No. 32.

"Le Conte d'Arondell et de Warren."

Q.1 and 4. Gules a lion rampant or. 2 and 3. Chequy or and azure.

John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, ob.1347, was succeeded by his nephew and heir Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. He assumed the title Earl of Surrey only after the death of the Dowager Countess of Surrey in 1361.2. The quarterly coat of Fitzalan and Warren was borne by him and his heirs.3. Thomas his grandson was the last male heir and died in 1415.4.

The shield can, therefore, be dated 1347-1415.

3. Or a maunche gules. HASTINGS.

Roll of Arms. Henry III, ed. Nicolas, p. 13.

Henry de Hastings, d'or ung manche goulez.

4. Gules a fess or between six crosses crosslets or. BEAUCHAMP,
EARL OF WARWICK.

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

Le Counte de Warwik, de goules, crusule de or, a une fesse de or.

5. Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent,
DE VERE, EARL OF OXFORD.

Roll of Arms, Henry III, p. 4.

Le Conte de Oxford, quartele d'or et de goules, ung molet d'argent
ent le quarter devant.

6. Or three piles gules, a quarter ermine. BASSET.

Roll Henry III, p. 12.

Rauff de Bassett, d'or a trois peles de goulz, ung quartre de
ermyns.

1. Edward III assume d France ancient and England quarterly in
1340 (Sandford Genealogical History, p. 160). Henry IV
reduced the fleur-de-lis to three on his second seal of 1408 (Wyon.
p. 43. pl.XII).

2. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol.XII, p. 511 and Vol.I, p.241-244.

3. Birch.Cat.of Seals, 9716.LXXXVI.5.dated 1375.
9717.Add.ch.5615.dated 1412.

4. G.E.C. op.cit.Vol.I.

7. Or a chevron gules. STAFFORD.
Roll Edward II, p. 12.
Le Baroun de Estafforde, de or, a un cheveron de goules.
8. Argent a chevron gules. DE TYES.
Boroughbridge Roll. 1322.5.
Sire Henry Tyeys Dargent ove i cheveroun de gules.6.
9. Argent six crosses crosslets fitchy sable, on a chief azure two mullets or. CLINTON, EARL OF HUNTINGTON.
Roll of Arms, Edward III ed. Nicolas, p. 20.
Monsire John Clinton, Count de Huntington, argent, cheif d'asure, trois moletts d'or, wj croiseletts sable fitchie.7.
10. Gules bezanty or, a quarter ermine. ZOUCHE OF HARINGWORTH.
Roll Edward II, p. 4.
Sire Aleyn la Souche, de goules, besaunte de or.
Sire William la Souche, mēyme les armes, a un quarter de ermyn.4.8.
11. Gules three water bougets argent. ROOS OF HAMLAK. ~~E~~
Roll Henry III, p. 4.
William de Roos, de goules a trois bouges d'argent.
12. Azure a cinqfoil ermine. ASTLEY.
Roll of Arms Richard II. No. 92.
"Le Sr. de Astle" Azure a cinqfoil ermine pierced.
13. Bendy or and azure. MONTFORT OF BEAUDESERT.
Roll of Arms. Henry III. p. 11.
Piers de Montfort, bende d'or et d'azure.
14. Ermine a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed sable. REVILL.
Cooke's ordinary, circa 1340, No. 151.
"Sr. Johan Ryvell" Ermine a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed sable.
15. Argent two bars, a lion passant in chief gules. BURNABY.
Powell's Roll, circa 1350. No. 289.9.
Argent two bars and in chief a lion passant gules.
"Sr. Nich.Broneby."

5. ed. Palgrave. Parliamentary Writs, Vol.I, Appendix.

6. See also. Siege of Carlaverock, 1300. ed. Nicolas, p. 45.
and Roll. Edward II, op.cit. p. 7. This coat 'Argent a chevrons gules' was also borne by Sir Walter de Bentley, co.Stafford, temp. Richard II. Country Roll of Arms. Soc.Antiq.MS.664.16, p.99, No.394.

7. The Christian name should be 'William', see Nicolas.

8. See also Birch. Cat.of Seals, Nos.14691,14692 and 14695.

9. ed.Greenstreet. The Reliquary N.5. Vol.III, p.233. See also Sir Christopher Hatton's Bk.of Seals 245 (Northants Rec.Soc.Vol.XIV.)

Analysis of the Armorial glass.

Two of the fifteen coats of arms listed by Burton remain in the windows of the chancel, the arms of England and France quarterly (Catalogue No. 10) and the arms of Zouche of Haringworth (Catalogue No. 1). Burton does not specify the media of any of the coats, it is possible, therefore, that some of the remaining thirteen coats were not in glass. Assuming that they were in glass it seems quite probable that they formed two or more sets, probably of different dates.

The arms of Fitzalan and Warren quarterly (B.2) suggest a date after 1347 when Richard Fitzalan succeeded his uncle John de Warren Earl of Surrey. The Hastings arms are given as 'or a maunche gules' (B.3). However, Lawrence de Hastings was created Earl of Pembroke in 1338/39.10. and, before 1345, had assumed the arms of Hastings and Valence quarterly.11. In addition if the coat 'argent a chevron gules' (B.8) represents the family of Tyes it is unlikely that this shield would be erected much after 1322 when Henry de Tyes died without issue.12.

The manor of Claybrook was held in the thirteenth century by the family of Du Bois.13 In 1300 William de Bois settled this and other manors in cos Leicester, Warwick and Northants, on William La Zouche of Haringworth and Maud his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.14. Maud was the niece of William du Bois being the only daughter and heiress of his sister Isabel, who was first wife of John Lovel of Titchmarsh.15. The manor remained in the possession of Zouche of Haringworth throughout the fourteenth century.16. Their holding explains the display of their arms in the south window of the chancel (Catalogue No. 1).

None of the remaining families whose arms were depicted in the church have a direct connection with Claybrook, however, they were all prominent in the Midlands. The Clinton's of Maxstoke, Warwickshire,

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10. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. VI, p. 350-351.
 11. Birch. Catalogue of Seals, 10, 537 (xc. 83) Seal dated 1345.
 12. See Nicolas. Biographical notes to his edition of the Siege of Carlaverock. pp. 251-252.
 13. Macaulay, Hist. and Antiquities of Claybrook, 1791. pp.1-6.
 14. Warwickshire Feet of Fines, Vol.II, pp. 40-41. DugdaleSoc.Vol.XV
 15. G.E.C. Comp.Peerage Vol.II, p.202. 16. Macaulay op.cit.

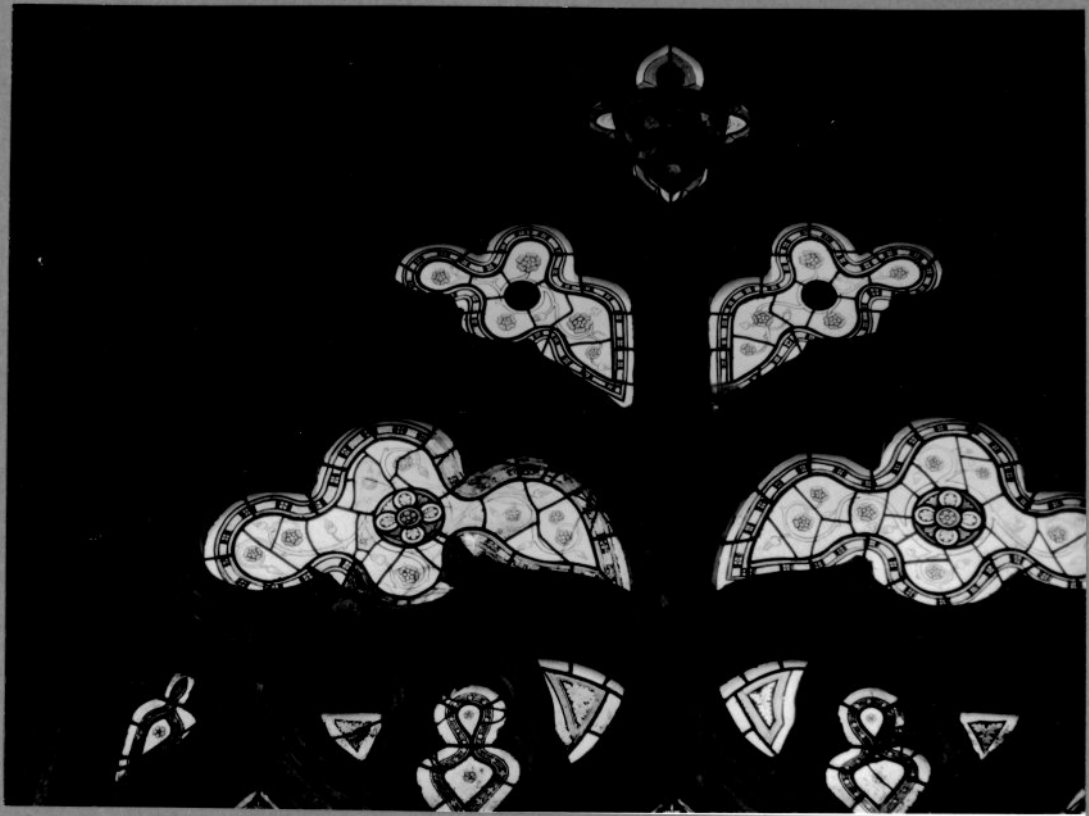
held lands in Ullesthorpe, in the parish of Claybrook.¹⁷ William de Clinton, a younger son of John, Lord Clinton of Maxstoke, held lands in Leicestershire and Warwickshire.¹⁸ He was a knight in 1324 and was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1336, and died without issue in 1354.¹⁹ The latter date may be a terminus post quem non for the display of his arms at Claybrook.

The family of Rivel held the manor of Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, of Zouche of Harringworth. Clifton like Claybrook was part of the du Bois inheritance.²⁰ The two manors are only a mile or so apart.

The proximity of Claybrook to the Warwickshire border was reflected in the display of the arms of families holding lands in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, namely those of Beauchamp,²¹ Astley,²² Hastings,²³ Mountfort,²⁴ and Basset,²⁵ De Vere,²⁶ and Roos.²⁷

The extensive holdings of the Zouches in Northamptonshire and Wiltshire probably explains the display of the arms of Tyes,²⁸ and Burnaby,²⁹ who also held lands in those counties.

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17. *ibid.*
 18. *Cal.Inq.Post Mortem*.X.193.
 19. *G.E.C. op.cit.* Vol. VI. pp. 648-650.
 20. *Feet of Fines op.cit.* 1262. *V.C.H. Warwicks* Vol.VI, pp. 65-66.
 21. *Feudal Aids*, Vol.V. p. 174, etc.
 22. Astley, Warwickshire *ibid.* p. 176, Broughton Astley. Leicestershire, *Feudal Aids*, III. p.98.
 23. *Feudal Aids*, III. p. 102. Shareston, Barwell, etc.
 24. of Beaudesert, Warwicks. *Feudal Aids*, V. pp. 175, 178.
 25. Dunton, Leics. *Feudal Aids* III, p. 100.
 26. *Cal.Inq.Post Mortem*,III, 367; VII, 379, X.633 lands at Wigston, near Leicester.
 27. *Cal.Inq.Post Mortem*, VIII, 474. Bottesford Leics.& other lands.
 28. *Cal.Inq.Post Mortem*, V.60. lands in Wilts.Oxford & Berks.
 29. Watford, Northants. *Feudal Aids*, IV, p. 24, p. 35.



CLAYBROOK
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Chapbook 1234 nIV



CLAYBROOK.
heirs.

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East window, South aisle of the Nave. Diagram 1.

1. XIV.C.

Christ crucified.

Christ hangs on the cross, inclined to the left. Naked except for a voluminous yellow loin cloth.

Painted in black lines on white glass, the loin cloth in yellow stain, His hair and beard in yellow stain and matt.

The cross is white patterned with a row of dots separated one from the other by a wavy line. Below the right hand arm of the cross, and painted on the same piece of glass, is a patterned band of quatrefoils separated from each other by two dots, white on a black ground.

Set against an incomplete ruby ground diapered with a running foliage design, reserved on a ground of black enamel, in a plain border. This is in situ. The left hand side is incomplete and very decayed.

Peculiarities of design.

The crown of thorns and the nails through Christ's feet and hands are not represented. Christ is depicted bearded but without a moustache.

2. XIV.C.

The Virgin, from the crucifixion.

Represented standing full length facing threequarters right, her hands clasped together on her breast. Nimbed, she wears a chaperon over her head, a voluminous white cloak and a yellow tunic.

Painted in black lines on white glass, the nimbus and tunic in yellow stain.

Set against a ruby panel, with a trefoil head, diapered with a running foliage design, palmate leaves, in a plain border; reserved on a ground of black enamel. This ruby glass is rather decayed.

Antiquarian sources

British Museum. Harley MS. 2129. Collections of R. Holme, late XVI.C.

p. 157:-

"Coston, Leicestershire.

Orate pro bono statu Joh^{is} Charnells Ar. et Margretae ux,
unu monumentu vitreu' istius Johes circa tempus H.6."

B.M. Egerton MS. 3510. p. 99 William Burton's notes, early XVII.C.

"In ecclesia de Coston, Co.Leic." Two shields in trick.

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
2. Argent a maunche gules. "Tony."

This entry is repeated in the first and second editions of Burton's Leicestershire.

Identification of the arms tricked by Burton.

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.
The Royal arms of England before 1340.
2. Argent a maunche gules. DE TONY.
Roll of Arms. Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 91. "Deceased Lords".
Sire Robert Thony, de argent a une maunche de goules.

Note on the Armorial glass.

Nichols in his History of Leicestershire.¹ records Burton's description of the two coats of arms and adds a note by Francis Peck stating that the coat tricked by Burton as 'Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or' remained in the east window of the south aisle." "Very ancient, only the field as well as the lions, is or, which being colour upon colour, a great blunder in heraldry, Mr. Burton thought fit to rectify."

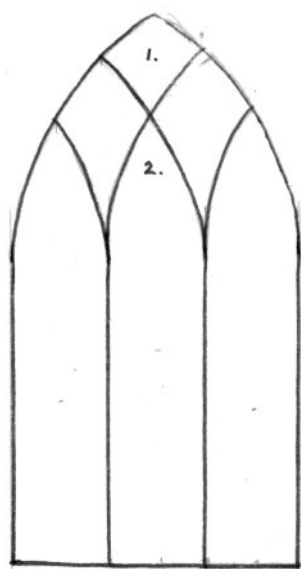
It is probable that on the original glass the lions were painted in outline on yellow stain, this procedure is used at Lockington for the royal arms of England.

The family of De Toney had no connections with Coston and held no lands in the county.² The last male heir Ralph de Toney died without issue in 1309.³ His sister and heiress, Alice, married secondly Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 1309/10.⁴

The manor of Coston was held by the Ferrers, Earls of Derby and passed to the Berkeley family by the marriage of Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers, to Thomas de Berkeley, Lord de Berkley, ob. 1321.⁵

The manor of Coston was held by their second son, Thomas de Berkeley, who granted a lease of it to Roger de Montefort in 1287.⁶ His son, John de Berkeley, had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Wymondham and Coston in 1347.⁷ This junior branch of the family continued to hold lands in Leicestershire until 1611.⁸

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1. Nichols Leicestershire, Vol. II, Pt. 1, p. 145.
 2. G.E.C. Complete Peerage XII, pp. 774-775.
 3. ibid. C.I.P.M. V. 198.
 4. G.E.C. op.cit. p. 775.
 5. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol.II, p. 128. The marriage took place in 1267. See also Smyth Lives of the Berkeleys, ed. Maclean, Vol.I, p. 205-6, citing original charter in the Berkeley deeds.
 6. Nichols, op.cit. p. 144.
 7. ibid. Cal: Charter Rolls, Vol. V, p. 55.
 8. Nichols Leics. Vol.II, p. 413 with Pedigree of Berkeley of Wymondham and Coston.



COSTON.

DIAGRAM. 1.



COSTON.
Leicestershire.

COTESBACHLEICESTERSHIRE

No stained glass remains in the church.

Antiquarian sources.

William Burton's church notes. British Museum, Egerton MS.3510. p. 87, dated 1606.

"In templo de Cotesbach com: Leic. p. me W. Burton. 1606.
Hac ē suprema fenestra orientalis cancelli eleganter et
curiositē depicta facta ut existima circa temp: regis Edw.2.

A drawing of the three main lights of the window, with heraldic borders in trick. The lights contained narrative scenes of the Nativity of Christ: noted thus by Burton:- /In hac fenestra eleganter/depicta est historia/nativitatis Christi/.

The borders are tricked:-
Left hand light.

1. Chequy or and azure; alternating with
2. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale

Centre light.

3. Semy of fleur-de-lis alternating with
4. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.

Right hand light.

5. Gules three crosses crosslets or; alternating with
6. Or fretty gules.

Burton in his "Description of Leicestershire" notices the window thus:- "The east window of the chancel is very ancient made about the time of King Edward the first, the borders whereof are or fretty gules and gules three crosses crosslet or and of the arms of France and England and chequy or and azure and the Lyons of England." 1.

There was no painted glass at all in the church in 1805 when Nichols made his notes.2. Nichols repeats Burton's notes on the east window but the annexed engraving gives a completely false impression as the arms are shown as shields:-

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1. Burton. A description of Leicestershire, p. 78.
 2. Nichols. History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, Vol.IV, Pt.ii, p. 149.

Arms 5 and 6 shown as two separate shields

Arms 3 and 4 shown as a single shield of England quartering France modern (three fleur-de-lis).

Arms 1 and 2 shown as a single shield, quarterly 1 and 4. Chequy, 2 and 3. Three lions passant guardant in pale. 3.

3. *ibid.* Plate XXIII. page 140, figs. 8,9,10,11.

Identification of the Armorial borders

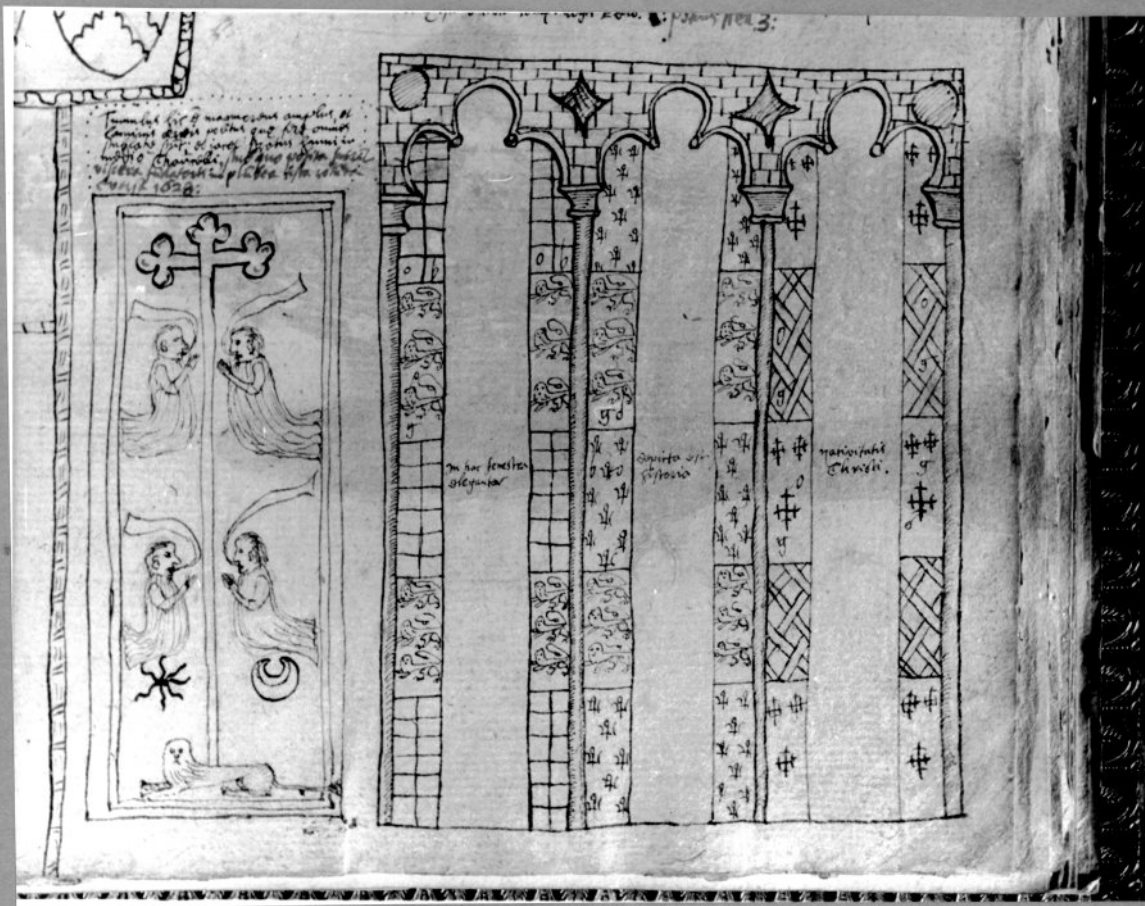
1. Chequy or and azure. WARFNE. EARL OF SURREY.
Roll of Arms, Henry III, ed. Nicolas, p. 3.
"Le Counte de Garenne escheque or et d'azure."
2. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. KING OF ENGLAND
Walford's Roll, circa 1275, No.4.⁴
"Le Roy d'Engleterre, gules a trois leopards d'or."
3. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. KING OF FRANCE.
Walford's Roll, No.5.5.
"Le Roy de France, d'azure semy de floretes d'or."
4. KING OF ENGLAND. see No. 2 above.
5. Gules three crosses crosslets or.? Probably for BEAUCHAMP,
EARL OF WARWICK who bore 'Gules a fess or between six crosses
crosslets or.
Roll of Arms, Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p.1.
"Le Counte de Warwick, de goules, crusule de or, a une fesse de or."
A similar use of part of a coat of arms as a border decoration
occurs at Portbury, Somerset.6.
6. Or fretty gules, VERDON.
Charles' Roll circa 1285. No. 92.7
"Tebaud de Verdon" or fretty gules.

4. ed. Walford, Archaeologia XXXIX, pp. 380-387.
5. ibid. in the original 'floretes' is represented by a
fleur-de-lis in trick.
6. See Woodforde. Stained glass in Somerset, p. 122. White
crosses patée alternating with ruby glass, based on the arms of
Berkley. "Gules a chevron between ten crosses crosslets patées argent."
7. ed. Perceval. Archaeologia XXXIX, pp. 399-417.

The manor of Cotesbach by held by the Verdon of the King in chief.⁸ Theobald de Verdon died in 1316 leaving three daughters as co-heiresses.⁹ His widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, held the manor in dower.¹⁰ After her death in 1360.¹¹ it reverted to Margery, daughter of Theobald de Verdon, and her third husband, Sir John de Grophull, Knight.¹² The Verdon properties included the manor of Braundon, Warwickshire, held of the Earl of Warwick.¹³

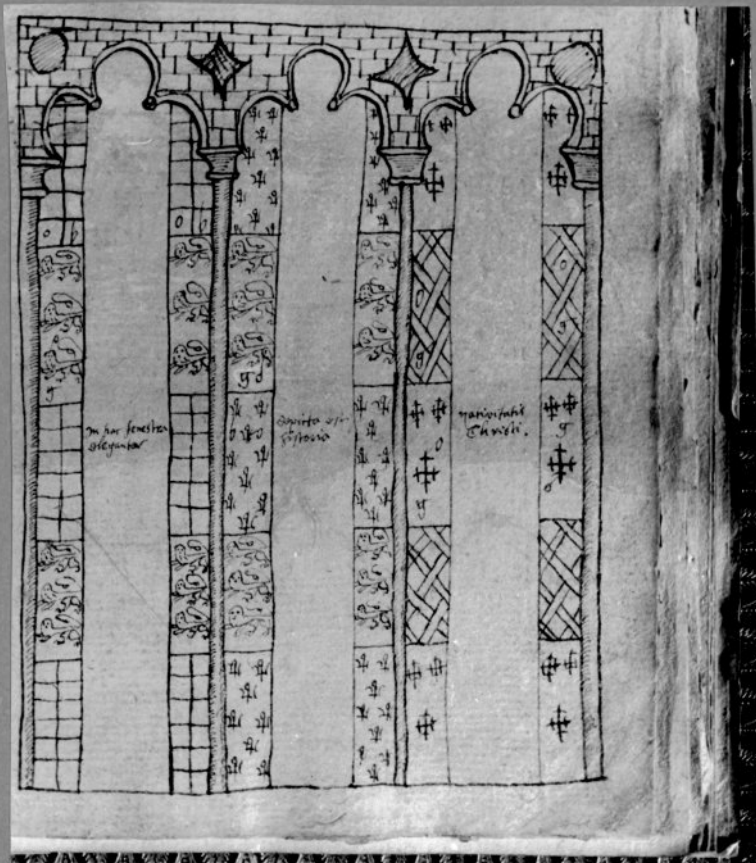
The date of the window is difficult to determine. The inclusion of the arms of Warenne and probably Beauchamp, and, so far as we know, the omission of families allied to Verdon by marriage suggests that the window was possibly not a gift of the Verdon family.¹⁴

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8. Nichols. op.cit. pp. 146-149. Book of Fees, p. 521.
1235 A.D. Feudal Aids, III. p. 103 1284/1285.A.D.
 9. C.I.P.M. VI.54. 10.Edw.II, p. 36.
 10. ibid. Assignment of Dower, p. 39.
 11. C.I.P.M. X, 637. 34, Edw.III.
 12. ibid.
 13. C.I.P.M. VI, 54.
 14. The choice of arms may have reference to a particular occasion.



COTESBACK. LEICS:

BL Egerton MS 3510 p 87



Egerton MS. 3510.

Coxsack, Leics.

EVINGTON

LEICESTERSHIRE

East window: North aisle of the nave

Diagram 1.

Glass all XIV.C.

1. Foliage design. In situ.
A trail of vine leaves, in yellow stain and white, reserved on a ground of black enamel, in a plain white border.

2. A panel of fragments.
A border piece. A castle, in pot metal yellow. Incomplete.
A fragment of a white quarry bearing a trail of roses, painted in black lines, the flowers in yellow stain, the border of the quarry patterned with a beaded design, in yellow stain.

3. An Angel censuring. In situ, incomplete.
Part of the torso and arms remain, identical with Number 6 below reversed.

4. A Panel of fragments.
Head of a man, frontal, complete down to the nose, white glass.
A small figure of S. Margaret, represented standing full length facing threequarters right, trampling on a dragon which bites the end of her staff. Incomplete, the head of the saint and part of a white tunic over her feet only remain, white glass, the dragon in yellow stain.
A Roundel. A grotesque dragon, its head turned back biting its tail. In yellow stain reserved on a black ground, speckled white.
Very decayed.
Fragments of white glass bearing a running trail of oak leaves, with jewelled borders. These pieces are irregular in shape, one border is curved, possibly from a tracery light.

5. A Panel of fragments.
A border piece, a bird (a parakeet) perched on a stem, in profile facing right, the head to the left; in yellow stain.
A small figure of a woman, represented standing frontal, a book in her left hand, she wears a white wimple and a ruby tunic. Incomplete and very decayed. Below the figure is a small dragon, incomplete in yellow stain.
A fragment of a shield? - 'a lion rampant or', is yellow stain, the head and foreleg only remain.
A rose quarry, as No. 2 above.
Fragments of white glass with jewelled borders, as No. 4 above.

6. An angel censuring, in situ.
Represented kneeling facing left in profile. Nimbed and winged wearing a white alb, swinging the thurible with the left hand, an incense boat in the left. Painted in black line and slight matt on white glass, the edge of the nimbus patterned with a row of black dots. Set against a plain ruby ground.

7. A foliage design. In situ, incomplete.
A serpentine trail of vine leaves, as Number 1 above. Patched with modern white glass.

8. A banner. Chequy or and azure. WARENNE.
Incomplete. Set against modern white glass.

9. A banner. Incomplete.
Part of an 'or' field only remains. Patterned diaper of quatrefoils enclosed in a fret, yellow stain reserved on a black enamel ground. Set against modern white glass.

10. A banner. Azure three pairs of horse brays open in pale or, on a chief ermine a demi-lion issuing gules. GENEVILLE. In situ. The azure field is diapered with a running foliage design, palmate leaves, reserved on a black enamel ground. Two of the brays are incomplete.
Set against a foliage diaper of vine leaves springing from a vertical stem, in white and yellow stain, reserved on black. The area above the banner is incomplete.

11. A banner. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale argent, over all a bend azure. FITZPAYN. In situ.
Set against a diaper of vine leaves, as Number 10 above. The area above the banner is missing.

12. A banner. Barry of six pieces argent and azure, a label of three points gules. GREY OF WILTON.
In situ. Incomplete, the fifth bar and part of the first replaced by modern white glass. Set against a diaper of vine leaves, s
Numbers 10, 11. Above, the area above the banner is missing.

13. A banner. Barry of six pieces of argent and azure.

GREY OF CODNOR.

The first three bars and part of the fifth have been replaced with modern white glass. The outline is retained in the leading.

The azure bars in this and Number 12 are diapered with a trail of palmate leaves, reserved on a ground of black enamel. The argent bars are diapered with continuous squares each enclosing a quatrefoil alternating with four trefoil leaves radiating from the centre, reserved on a black enamel ground. Set against modern glass with a small fragment of vine diaper below the banner, as Number 10 etc. above.

14. A foliage design, in situ.

Identical with Number 7 above but more complete.

- 15: 16: 17: 18: Remains of canopies and borders, in situ.

- 15: 18: Borders.

A running stem with off-springing leaves, above each leaf is perched a bird. The birds are alternately a sparrow, in profile facing inwards, and a parakeet, in profile facing inwards, their heads turned back and resting on their wings. The birds and foliage are white and yellow stain.

- 16: 17: Borders.

A serpentine stem with off-springing leaves, the two stems in each light intertwine at the base of the top cusp. In yellow stain.

The borders of lights 15 and 18 are very incomplete.

- 15:16:17:18 Four identical tops of canopies.

At the centre is a traceried window of three twin lancets, each cusped a trefoil and each pair supports an oculus cusped quatrefoil., all under a triangular head surmounted by a gable with crockets and finial. On either side of this window is another smaller window of two lancets, each cusped a trefoil, supporting an oculus with five mouchettes radiating from the centre, surmounted by a crocketed gable and pinnacle. On either side of each window is a traceried buttress, terminating in a gable and pinnacle with crockets, the outer one on each side is joined by a flying buttress to the head of a crocketed pinnacle.

All in white glass and yellow stain, set against a plain ruby ground.

All four panels are incomplete, three are substantially whole but Number 16 is very fragmentary.

North aisle of the nave, second window from the east.

Diagram 2.

19. A roundel.

A green quatrefoil set against a plain ruby ground, in an ochre border, incomplete and very decayed. Set against a modern white glass.

20. An angel censuring

Kneels facing threequarters right, only the head hands and wings are genuine, identical with Number 21 reversed.

21. An angel censuring

Represented kneeling facing threequarters left, swinging the thurible with both hands. Nimbed and winged, wearing a white alb. Painted in black lines and slight matt on white glass, the wings and thurible in yellow stain. Set against a plain ruby circular ground, the heads of each lateral lobe of the light are white glass, each bearing a trefoil leaf painted in black lines.

22,23. A seraphim, standing on a wheel

Represented full length frontal. Nimbed, the body feathered and a white scarf around the neck. Painted in black lines on white glass. Set against pieces of plain ruby. Most of the face of Number 23 is missing.

20-23 Borders of the lights:- Small quatrefoil flowers, in deep yellow stain, alternating with pieces of plain ruby.

24. White glass, bearing a vertical stem terminating in three oak leaves.

25. A border piece, very decayed, probably identical with No. 25 reversed.

26. A border piece, a lion passant guardant, in yellow stain, very decayed, much of the enamel has flaked off.

27:28. Border pieces, each a large fleur-de-lis, yellow stain.

Numbers 25-28 are curved to fit the apex of a cusped light, they are probably in situ.

29. A Roundel. A quatrefoil leaf design, White glass.

30. A large crocketed spire, in white glass, set against a plain ruby ground.

31. Two addorsed birds, their heads turned inwards, in profile, a stylised tree between them. In deep yellow stain.

32:33. Two border pieces, each a castle, in yellow stain.

34:35. Two border pieces, each a fleur-de-lis, in yellow stain, identical with Numbers 27, 28 above.

Numbers 32-35 are curved to fit the apex of a cusped light, probably in situ.

36. A roundel.

A grotesque centaur, the human forepart of the figure wearing a chaperon and loose tunic and playing a pair of bagpipes (?). Incomplete, the instrument is missing except for its reed mouthpiece. White glass against a black ground speckled white.

37. A shield. Or three chevrons gules. CLARE, EARL OF GLOUCESTER. The or field bears very faint traces of a foliage diaper, very decayed.

Set against modern white glass.

Antiquarian sources

British Museum. Egerton MS. 3510, p. 95. Church notes on William

Burton, early XVII.C.

"In ecclesia de Evington p. W.W."

Thirteen shields in trick.

1. Chequy or and azure, a fess gules.
2. Barry argent and azure, a bend gobonny.
3. Barry of six argent and azure "Grey".
4. Or three chevrons gules.
5. Azure five lioncels rampant argent a quarter ermine.
6. Gules a cinqfoil ermine.
7. Barry of six argent and azure, the bars bezanty or.
8. Gules three lions passant in pale argent, over all a bend azure.
9. Azure two lions passant in pale or.
10. Sable fretty or.
11. Barry of six argent and azure, a label of threepoints gules.
12. Barry of six gules and azure, over all a lion rampant argent.
13. Azure three barnacles open in pale or, on a chief ermine a demi lion issuing gules.

These shields as tricked by William Wyrley are repeated in the first edition of Burton's Leicestershire.1.

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1. W. Burton. A Description of Leicestershire, 1627.

Identification of the Banners in the East window of the North aisle

CAT. No 8. ^eChquy or and azure, WARRENNE, EARL OF SURREY.

Roll of Arms, Henry III. ed. Nicolas p. 3.

"Le Conte de Garenne, escheque or et d'azure."

Burton's copy of Wyrley's notes does not include the Warrenne arms. A similar coat, however, is included:-

W.I. Chequy or and azure, a fess gules. CLIFFORD OF APPELBY.

Roll of Arms, Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 4.

Sire Robert de Clifford, chekere de or e de azure a une fesse de goules.

The existing banner is incomplete in length. It could be that the banner originally was of the Clifford arms and has subsequently been rearranged in its present form.

CAT. No 9. A Bannor - or -. Incomplete.

This appears to be part of the 'or' field of a banner, however, it cannot even be tentatively identified with any of the arms given by Wyrley. If the original was incomplete when the notes were made it is highly probable that Wyrley would not have included it.

CAT. No 10. Azure three pairs of horse brays open in pale or, on a chief ermine a demi lion issuing gules. GENEVILLE.

Roll Henry III, p. 10.

"Geffrey de Genevile, d'azure a trois breys d'or, au chief d'ermayne ung demi lion de gules.

CAT. No 11. Gules three lions passant in pale argent, over all a bend azure. FITZPAYNE.

Roll of Arms, Edward III. ed. Nicolas, p. 43.

"Monsire Gifford port de gules a trois lyons passant d'argent.

167.
Monsire Robert FitzPayne, port mesmes les armes a une baston d'asure."2.

- CAT. NO 12. Barry of six argent and azure, a label of three points gules. GREY OF WILTON.

Roll of Arms, Richard II. ed. Willement, 109.

"Monsr. Henry Grey de Wilton." Barry of six argent and azure, a label of five points gules.3.

- CAT. NO 13. Barry of six argent and azure. GREY OF CODNOR.

Roll Richard II. ed. Willement.44.

"Le Sr. Grey de Codnor." Barry of six argent and azure.4.

Explanation of the Banners

The manor of Evington was held of the Honour of Leicester by the Greys of Codnor, Derbyshire.5. The Greys of Wilton are a related branch of the same family.6.

Sir Richard de Grey, 1281-1334, son and heir of Sir Henry de Grey of Codnor, ob. 1308, married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Fitzpayne by Isabel, daughter of Sir John de Clifford of Frampton.7. The date of this marriage is not precisely known, it certainly took place before 1308 as Joan Fitzpayn is cited in the will of her father-in-law of that year.8. Their son John was said to be aged thirty years and more in 1334 so it appears that they may have been married soon after 1300.9.

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2. See also, Siege of Carlaverock, A.D. 1300 ed. Nicolas, p. 15 and seal attached to the Baron's Letter of 1300 (edition, De Walden Library "Some Feudal Lords and their seals." p. 73).
 3. See also Roll Henry III, ed. Nicolas, p. 6.
 4. See also Siege of Carlaverock, op.cit. p. and Roll Henry III. p. 6.
 5. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem Vol.I, 810, p. 277; Vol.III. p. 320 Vol. V, 116, p. 51. Vol. VII, 683, p. 468.

150.

These alliances explain the inclusion of the arms of Grey of Codnor, Grey of Wilton and FitzPayn and also substantiate the reading of the Warenne banner (Cat.No.8) as having originally been the arms of Clifford who were allied to the Greys by the Fitzpayn marriage.¹⁰.

1344 The inclusion of the arms of Geneville, however, cannot be satisfactorily explained. The last male heir of this family, Sir Geoffrey de Geneville, died in 1306.¹¹. The Genevilles appear to have no direct contact, either by marriage or land tenure, with the Greys of Codnor. The only link between the two families is that Beatrice (b.1287) and Maud de Geneville (b.1291) and Joan, daughter of Sir Henry de Grey ob. 1308, were all nuns at Aconbury Priory, Herefordshire.¹².

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6. See G.E.C. Complete Peerage,
 7. *ibid.* pp. 123-124.
 8. Hist.MSS. Comm.Lord Middleton's MS. p. 85.
 9. Cal.Inq. Post Mortem VII, 683. The ages given in the Inquisitions however are not always accurate.
 10. The Cliffords of Frampton were a junior branch of the Cliffords of Appelby.
 11. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. V, pp. 628-631.
 12. *ibid.* p. 634; *ibid.* Vol.VI, p. 123, this Joan is mentioned in her father's will, Lord Middleton's MS. *op.cit.* pp. 84-86.

P.R.O. Duchy of Lancaster (Misc. Books 11)
D.b. Great Conchev Book of Lancaster. Vol. 11.
p.10. Banner of Leicester. "Leicestere"
Gules a cinquefoil emine.

W.6. Gules a cinqfoil ermine. DE BEAUMONT, EARLS OF LEICESTER
1118-1205.

William Jenyns Ordinary c. 1380, Number 1109.

"Le Count de Leycestre dit Bussu" Gules a cinqfoil ermine.

Nicholas gives an engraving of a seal of Robert, Earl of Leicester, ob. 1204, which shows on the reverse, a shield, a cinqfoil ermine. 18.

W.7. Barry of six argent and azure bezanty or. ? GREY.

This coat is not otherwise found. Wyrley's trick may be erroneous as a similar coat "barre d'azure et d'argent fleurette d'or" is given for a Sir Richard de Grey in the Nativity Roll circa 1300. 19. The identity of this Sir Richard de Grey has not been established.

W.9. Azure two lions passant in pale or. SOMERY or ERDINGTON.

Roll of Arms. Edward II. ed. Nicolas. p.5.

Sire Johan de Someri, de or, a ij liouns passauns de azure.

ibid. p.78. Warwickshire Knights.

Sire Perceval de Someri de azure a ij lions de or.

Sire Henri de Erdington, meisme les armes, od la bordur de goules.

Charles Roll. circa 1285. No. 338. 20.

"Henri de Herdintone" Azure two lions passant in pale or.

The Evington coat of the arms of Somery with the tinctures reversed was borne by Sir John Perceval de Somery, a younger brother, Sir Roger de Somery, Lord Dudley (ob. 1291) 21. It was also assumed by the Erdingtons by the right of the marriage of Sir Henry Erdington (ob. 1282) to Maud, fourth daughter of Sir Roger de Somery, Lord Dudley. 22.

17. Cal. Patent Rolls, 1317-1321, p.196.

18. Nichols. Antiquities of Leicestershire, Vol.I, p.96 and Plate X, fig. III.

19. ed. Greenstreet, op. cit. No.14.

20. ed. Perceval. Archaeologia XXXIX.

21. G.E.C. Complete Peerage. Vol.XIII. Pt. 1. p.109.

22. ibid. Vol.V. p.85. See also sub. cat. Barrow on Soar, Leics.

It seems probable that the Evington coat represents a member of the Somery family as Lucy, daughter of Henry de Grey, ob. 1308, married John de Somery who died in 1322. She died before 1342. 23.

W.10. Sable fretty or. MATRAVERS.

Roll Edward II. p.12.

Sire John Mantravers de sable frette d'or.

The family of Mantravers held lands in Gloucestershire, Dorset and Somerset. 24. The Fitzpayns also held lands in these counties. 25. In 1313 Sir John Mantravers had protection going overseas for the King with Robert Fitzpayn. 26.

W.12. Barry of six gules and azure, over all a lion rampant argent. STOTEVILLE?

The Stotevilles of Eckington, Derbyshire, bore 'Barry argent and gules, a lion rampant sable'. 27. In 1328 Richard de Grey was granted the wardship of the lands late of Nicholas de Stuteville during the minority of his heir. 28.

It is quite possible that the Evington shield denotes a member of this family.

One shield tricked by Wyrley still remains (W.4.) Catalogue Number 37:-

23. Will of Henry de Grey, 1308 in Lord Middleton's MSS. op. cit. p.85. "E a Luce de Somery ma fille, une emeraude" G.E.C. op. cit. XII. pt. 1. p.115, does not mention her maiden name. The evidence of the will seems conclusive.
24. Cal. Inq. Post Mortem, Vol.III, 404. 25, Edward, I.
25. See. Complete Peerage V. p.451 citing Ch. I, P.M. Edward II, file 48, no.5.
26. Moor, Knights of Edward I. Harleian Soc. 82, p.141, citing Cal. Patent Rolls, 1307-1313, p.581.
27. Roll Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p.13. See also Birch Catalogues of Seals, 5901. Add.ch. 20,486, dated 1255 and ibid. 13,715. Woll. ch. 1, 47, dated 1314.
28. Moor, op. cit. Vol. 83, p.308. In 1331 Estoute de Estouteville, son and heir of Nicholas de E. enfeoffed Richard de Grey of the manors of Barton-on-Trent and Bradmere, Notts. Lord Middleton's MSS. p.89.

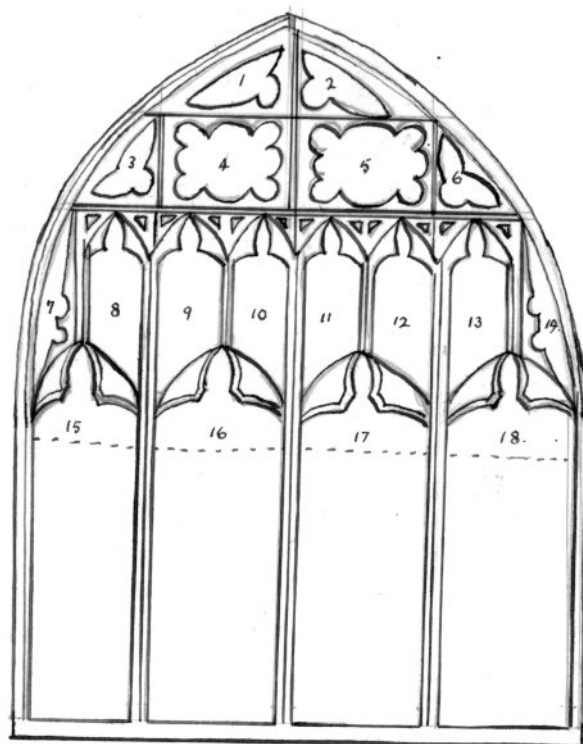
37. Or three chevrons gules, CLARE, EARLS OF GLOUCESTER.

Roll Henry III. p.1.

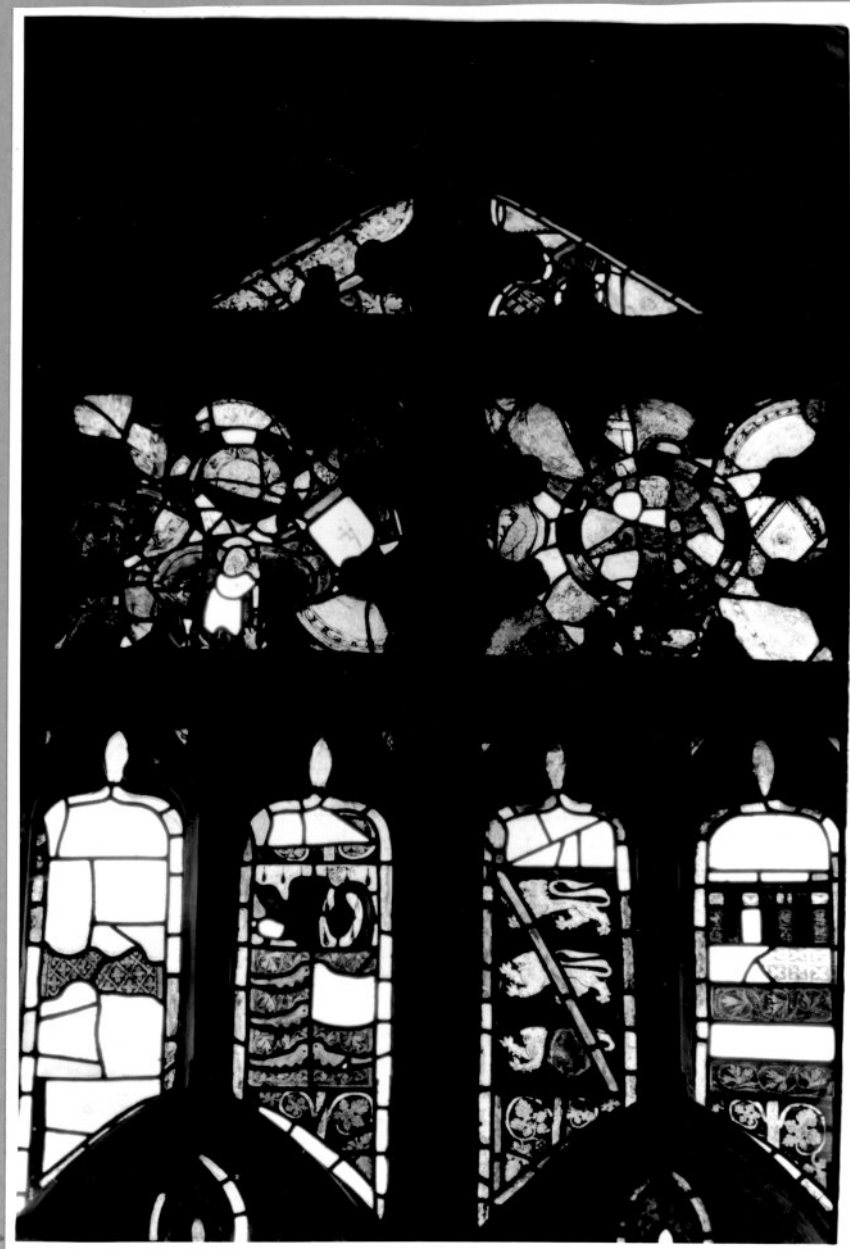
"Le Conte de Gloster, d'or a trois cheverons de goulz."

The Greys of Codnor were indirectly allied with the Clares through the Fitzpayne marriage. Roger de Clifford ob. 1314 married Maud second daughter of Thomas de Clare (second sone of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford.) 29.

29. Comp. Peerage, III, p.290-291.



EVINGTON : LEICESTERSHIRE .





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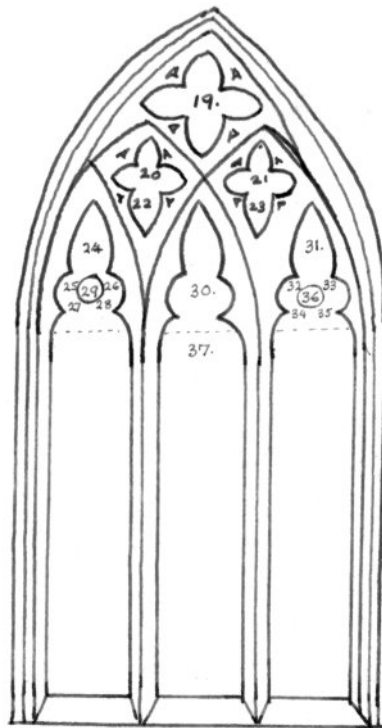
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