

LOCKINGTONLEICESTERSHIRE.

East window: North aisle of nave.

All modern 1, 2, 3:

Diagram 1.

At the centre of each light a panel of modern glass:- a plant design. Set on plate white quarries. /plain

4. XV.C. At the centre of the light a small panel of white glass:-
A stag in profile, painted in thin brown lines with very slight touches of yellow stain.

5. XIV.C. A Shield:- Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points azure, on each point three fleur-de-lys or. EARL OF LANCASTER.

The shield has been inserted inside out. Only the outlines of two of the lions and the fleur-de-lys remain, the details have perished. The third lion at the base of the shield has completely perished.

Set on plain white quarries, these modern.

XIV.C. Border of the light: separated from the stonework by a thin strip of plain white glass, bears a repeated pattern of circles separated one from the other by two dots, in yellow stain on a plain back ground. The border is in situ.

6. All modern. At the centre of the light a small panel of modern glass:- A bird holding a fish in its beak. Set on plain white quarries.

7. At the centre of the light a small panel of modern glass:- A bird holding a fishing line and a garden rake.

8. XV.C. A small roundel: A bird holding a bell in each claw. Painted in brown lines on white glass. Set on plain white quarries.

9. At the centre of the light a small panel of modern glass: A cockerel.

10. Plain white quarries.

XIV.C. Incomplete border of light as Number 5 above.

11. Two pieces of white glass bearing a trail of oak-leaves and acorns, painted in brown lines, the leaves and acorns touched with yellow stain.

A piece of white glass bearing a plain vertical stem terminating in three oak leaves, painted in brown lines, no yellow stain.

12. XIV.C. Fragments of white quarries bearing a trail of oak-leaves and acorns, two types:- both painted in thin brown lines, one has touches of yellow stain, the other has not. A small fragment of a vertical stem, terminating in two small oak leaves and acorns, touched yellow stain.

13. XIV.C. Fragments of border pieces and a foliage design. The border pieces are identical with number 4 above. The foliage trail is of oak leaves and acorns, painted in brown lines on white with touches of yellow stain. The border and foliage trail are on the same pieces of glass.

14. XIV.C. Fragments of a foliage design. A trail of maple leaves, painted in thin brown lines on white, the leaves in yellow stain.

15. XIV.C. Fragments. Identical with Number 11.

16. XIV.C. Two incomplete quarries, as Number 12, without touches of yellow stain.

17. XIV.C. A small fragment of drapery:- a sleeve, in yellow stain with strong smear shading.

18. XIV.C. A fragment of a shield:- Argent a saltire (gules) or fretty (or) CROPHULL. The argent field bears a running trail of trefoil leaves, reserved on a ground of black enamel. The saltire painted in black lines on yellow stain.

XIV.C. Quarry fragments, bearing trails of oak leaves and acorns springing from a vertical stem. Painted in brown lines on white, no yellow stain.

The borders of the quarries are plain and the foliage trails pass underneath them.

19. XIV.C. A fragment of white drapery and a small white foot, from a human figure standing on a grassy ground, the latter in yellow stain.

20. XIV.C. Two border pieces and a fragment of a crocketed pinnacle and finial.

Border pieces: Left, a Harpy. A male human head on a feathered and winged body with a long tail, stands on a small spray of foliage facing threequarters right.

Right, a Harpy. Identical with the above apart from the head which is that of a woman, wearing a wimple and is facing threequarters left.

The heads are white, the bodies in yellow stain painted in brown lines, against a plain black ground.

The fragment of a pinnacle is in yellow stain.

21. A small panel of modern glass:- The angel of St. Matthew.

22. Fragments of a running foliage trail.

From a tracery light (the original position of this glass is marked 22A on the diagram.)

A running trail, set in regular loops, of leaves. The stem and smaller leaves are white, the larger leaves are in yellow stain, reserved on a ground of black enamel and enclosed in a plain white border.

23. XIV.C. A shield. (Gules). three lions passant guardant in pale or.
KING OF ENGLAND.

The whole shield is in a light yellow stain and the lions are painted in outline only.

The two upper lions are incomplete. They have been patched with plain white glass. This repair is very clumsy, what we have in fact is two shields of England, made into one.

24. XIV.C. Below the shield. A border piece, A bird, in profile facing right, perched on a leafy branch and holding a small spray of foliage in its beak.

In yellow stain, painted in brown lines against a plain black ground.

25. XIV.C. A Shield (Gules) three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three (?) points argent.

In yellow stain, the lions painted in outline only. The two lower lions are set inside out, the label and upper lion are incomplete and have been patched with plain white glass.

26. XV.C. Fragment of a prie-dieu, an open book resting on its top. In white glass, with touches of yellow stain painted in thin brown lines.

27. XIV.C. Group of fragments. Top to bottom:-

Five fragments of crocketed spires, in yellow stain.

Three quarries as Number 12 above, with slight touches of yellow stain.

Two border pieces. Left, a Harpy. Identical with Number 20 (left) above. Right. A bird identical with Number 24 above.

Two pieces of plain ruby glass.

28. Two border pieces:-

Left: A bird in profile facing right, the head turned back in profile to the left.

Right: A bird, facing left, identical with Number 24 above.

These two pieces are both set inside out.

29. A small panel of modern glass. A cockerel.

30. A group of fragments.

XIV.C. The lower half of a small figure, seated facing three-quarters right. Wears a grey-green tunic with strong smear shading.

XIV.C. A border piece, from the head of a light:- a triple towered castle, a door open in the base. Painted in thin brown lines on yellow stain.

- XIV.C. Pieces of green glass bearing a running trail of trefoil leaves reserved on a ground of black enamel.
- XIV.C. The wings of a bird, from a border piece as Number 24 above.
- XIV.C. A head of a Saint. A white nimbus with a plain edge, the head painted in thin brown lines on white glass. Facing threequarters left, looking upwards. The hair is tonsured. Rather decayed.

North aisle of nave: second window from the East.

Diagram 2.

31. XIV.C. A circular medallion: a foliage design.

The foliage design consists of a square white field, bearing four flat trefoil leaves radiating from its centre, set at the centre of a quatrefoil, each lobe of which bears a flat serrated leaf, in yellow stain. Between each of the lobes is a small green trefoil leaf. The whole design is on a plain ruby circular field.

32. XV.C. A fragment of a canopy work, painted in black lines on white glass with touches of yellow stain.

33. XIV.C. Identical with Number 31 above.

- 34.)
35.) XIV.C. Border pieces, a white stem with off-springing white vine
36.) leaves, set against pieces of plain ruby.

North aisle of the nave: West window.

Inserted in the centre main light:-

37. XIV.C. A fragment of a shield:- Gules a lion passant guardant
or. From the base of a shield

South aisle of the nave: East window. Diagram 3.

38. XV+XVI.C. A circular medallion, made up of fragments.

Upper:- a small fragment of an architectural design, three turrets and a blind arcading.

Lower:- two complete and two fragmentary heads of ^{women}warren, facing threequarters right. They each wear a black gabled hood lined with white fur.

39. A circular medallion, made up of fragments.

XIV.C. An incomplete grotesque:- a white human face on a beast's leg, the latter in yellow stain.

- XIV.C. A border piece: a large covered cup, in yellow stain on a plain black ground.
A small white rosette.
- XV.C. A fragment of an inscription, in black letter "IE BEDEW."
This is much rubbed.

40. A modern quarry bearing IHS set on rays.

41. A modern quarry bearing a shield:- A cross, in chief dexter a pallium, in chief sinister a lily (?)

42. A modern quarry bearing a shield:- a cinquefoil ermine, in chief a lion passant guardant. Crest a bishop's mitre.

43. XIV.C. White quarries, bearing a free-running trail of rosettes and buds, painted in thin brown lines the flowers in yellow stain. The quarries have been cut down. Two only retain a plain yellow border on two of their sides.

44.)

45.) XIV.C. White quarries bearing a free running trail of oak leaves.

46.) No yellow stain.

South aisle of nave: first window from the East. Diagram 4.

47. XIV.C. A very small fragment of an arcade and buttress. The latter has a traceried head below an arch and gable. Painted in brown lines on white, with yellow stain and matt shading.

48. XIV.C. A Shield. Gules (three) lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points (azure) three fleur-de-lis or, to each point. EARL OF LANCASTER.

The shield is incomplete. Only the topmost lion remains. The label proper has been replaced by plain white glass, the outline however has been preserved in the leading. The fleur-de-lis are each individually leaded.

49. XV.C.

or XVI.C. A fragment of a Gnadenstuhl. Trinity.

The head and shoulders of Christ crucified and the fingers of God the Father's left hand, holding the cross are all that remain.

White and yellow stain. The centre part of Christ's left arm and the adjacent part of the cross are a modern restoration.

South aisle of nave: second window from the East. Diagram 5.

50. XIV.C. A small piece of white glass bearing a foliage trail of rounded trefoil leaves springing from the one stem, painted in brown lines and yellow stain. Border: repeated pattern of circles separated one from the other by two dots, in yellow stain on a plain black ground.
51. XIV.C. A small fragment of crockets in yellow stain.
52. XV.C. A circular medallion made up of fragmentary figures. The
XVI.C. heads and shoulders of six men and an ecclesiastic, all facing threequarters right in prayer.
A fragment of a prie-dieu with three prayerbooks open on its top.
A fragment of an inscription, in black letter | 'MA' | ST |
53. XV.C. A shield: Or three fishes argent.
This is incomplete. Only the centre remains.

Antiquarian sources

British Museum. Egerton MS. 3510 p. Church Notes of William Burton.

"In templo de Lockington. com: Leic: per me. W.B. 1607.

Egerton MS. entryIdentifications given in

Burton 1st & 2nd edition. and Nichols

In australi orient' fenestraIn the South-east window.

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points azure.
2. Quarterly argent and gules the second and third quarters fretty or, a bordure azure
3. Or three piles gules a quarter ermine.
"Basset."

Label given
as argent.

DESPENSER DESPENSER

BASSET

In austr. fen.In a south window.

4. Azure a cross or.
5. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points azure, three fleur-de-lis or to each point.

AYLESBURY

EDMUND
CROUCHBACK
Earl of
Lancaster.

In boreali orient' fenestraIn the North-east window.

6. Argent a saltire gules fretty or.
"Crophull."
7. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
8. The same, a bordure argent.
9. The same, a label of three points argent

CROPHULL CROPHULL

ENGLAND.

EARL OF KENT

(omitted)

In altissima boreali fenestra.

10. Gules a cinquefoil ermine. 'Abbas
de Leic.'
11. Gules three fishes *noyant* argent
'Scales'.

In occident fenestra.

12. Argent a saltire and a canton sable in
the canton a mullet or.

In altiss: austr. fenestra.

13. Quarterly 1. Vaire or and gules.
2, 3. Argent three bears' heads
erased sable and muzzled or.
4. Argent a fess gules in chief
three torteaux gules.

In a high North window.

Abbey of ditto
Leicester

Roach.

In the West window.(In a high south window)

Omitted Omitted

Explanation of the arms.

1. The South East window.

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points azure. HEIR APPARENT: ENGLAND.

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

"Le Roy d'Angleterre porte goules trois lupards d'or. Son fitz teile, avecque ung labell d'azure."

Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III each during the lifetime of his father differenced their arms with a label azure of three or five points. After 1340, when the arms of France were quartered with the arms of England, Edward the Black Prince, as the eldest son of Edward III, differenced with a label argent.² The first and second editions of Burton give the label for this shield at Lockington as argent. It must be assumed that this is a printed error.

2. Quarterly argent and gules the second and third quarters fretty or, a bordure azure. DESPENSER.

Roll of Arms, Edward II. ed. Nicolas, p. 2-3.

Sire Hue le Despenser. quartile de argent e de goules a une bende de sable, les quarters de goules frette de or.

Sire Hue sun filz, meyme les armes a un label de azure.³

The Despenser family held extensive lands in Leicestershire at Loughborough, Hugglescote, Freeby and Annesley.⁴

The shield at Lockington is differenced for cadency with a bordure and also omits the bendlet.

1. See also. Nicolas. Siege of Carlaverock 1300. p. 43.
2. See the Powell Roll of Arms ed. Greenstreet, Reliquary N.S. Vol. IV, p. 96.
3. See also Roll of Arms, Henry III, p. 11, Edward III, p. 37. ed. Nicolas.
4. G.B.C. Complete Peerage, Volume IV, pp. 259-281.

3. Or three piles gules a quarter ermine. BASSET OF DRAYTON.

Roll of Arms, Edward III. ed. Nicolas, p. 46.

'Monsire Rafe Basset port d'argent a trois piles gules a un quarter d'ermine.'

The Abbey of Leicester held eighteen virgates of land at Lockington, the gift of Reginald Basset.⁵ Ralph Basset of Drayton, ob. 1342 held lands in Leicestershire at Duntun, Barrow and Whatton.⁶

In a south window

4. Azure a cross or. LORTY.

Nichols identification of this shield as Aylesbury is incorrect. This family bore azure a cross argent.⁷
The correct identification is Lorty.

Roll of Arms. Edward II, ed. Nicolas p. 17

Sire Henri de Lorty port de azure a une crois dor.

Carlisle Roll. No.91. 1334. Fitzwilliam MS. 324.

Monsire Johan de Lorty port dasure ove un croiz dor.

The Lorty family held lands in Somerset.⁸ A member of the family was a benefactor of Leicester Abbey. Burton records that their arms were represented in a 'benefactor's window' at Stoughton.⁹:-

5. Nichols. Volume I, part ii. Appendix p. 71 citing the Rentals and Registers of Leicester Abbey.

6.

7. see Moor. Knights of Edward I. Vol.I, p. 29 (Harleian Soc.LXXX). citing the Boroughbridge Roll; Dugdale, however, reverses the tinctures, Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 329.

8. G.E.C. Complete Peerage Volume X, pp. 130-33 and Collinson Antiquities of Somerset, Volume III. pp. 49-50, 130.

9. Burton, 1st Edition pp. 274-275. see sub.cat.Stoughton.Leics.

5. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points azure, three fleur-de-lis to each point. 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.¹⁰

Nichols identifies this shield thus "Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, with the figure of the earl painted on the glass." There is no mention of such a figure in Burton's manuscript notes nor in the printed editions of his work. It is quite possible that Nichols has here made a mistake.

Edmund Earl of Lancaster, ob. 1297, was possessed of one half of a knight's fee in Bitteswell and one eighth of a fee in Theddingworth both held by the abbot of Leicester, and one half of a fee in Lockington held by Simon Seneville.¹¹

Two shields of Lancaster remain. Catalogue Numbers 5 and 48.

In the North East window.

6. Argent a saltire gules fretty or. CROPHILL.

Roll of Arms, Edward III, ed. Nicolas p. 30.

Monsire Rauf de Crophill port d'argent a une saltir gules fretty or.

In the XIV.C. this family possessed the manor of Hemington, near Lockington. The male line became extinct before 1396 when the manor had passed to Walter Devereaux Kt. by his marriage with Agnes sole daughter and heiress of Thomas de Crophill. The chapel at Hemington was dependent upon the parish church of Lockington.¹²

This shield is probably identical with the fragmentary shield. Catalogue Number 18. The red field of the saltire is omitted and the fret is painted in outline. A similar omission of tinctures occurs in the royal arms, Catalogue Numbers 23 and 25.

¹⁰. See also Siege of Carlaverock ed. Nicolas, pp. 46-47.

¹¹. Cal.Inquisitions Post Mortem. Volume III, 423. p. 319.

¹². Nichols, Vol. III. Pt.ii, pp. 880-83 with sources and see Banks Baronies in Fee. Volume II. pp. 70-71.

7. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.

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

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

8. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a bordure argent. PLANTAGENET EARL OF KENT.

Powell Roll, c.1350 ed. Greenstreet.

Banners of the Nobility preceeding the Roll.

6 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or within a bordure argent. 'Counte de Kent.'

9. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points argent. PLANTAGENET, EARL OF NORFOLK.

Ashmolean Roll. Oxford Bodleian Ashmole MS. 15.A. c.1334.

Le Conte Mareschall port les armes dangletere a un label dargent.

Shields 7 and 9 remain in a fragmentary state. Catalogue Numbers 23 and 25. These are certainly before 1340 as the royal arms have the three lions. It is here suggested that these shields are for 7. Edward II or Edward III; 8. Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, ob. 1329. 9. Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, ob. 1338.

In a high North window.

10. Gules a cinquefoil ermine. ABBEY OF LEICESTER.

11. Gules three fishes noyant argent. ROCHE.

The drawing in the Egerton MS. of these two shields suggests that ^{they} there were of the fifteenth century.

Diagram 6.

Shield 11 is possibly identical with the fragmentary shield, Catalogue Number 53. - but in the latter the field is 'or', not 'gules' as recorded by Burton. However, the use of yellow stain for a red field is found in the earlier glass at Lockington and it is probable that this shield is a later example of this convention.

Creswicks Roll No.1335. c.1445.

Gules three roach swimming one above the other argent. Roche.

In the west window

12. Argent a saltire and a canton sable in the canton a mullet or.
I have been unable to trace this coat.

In a high south window

- Quarterly 1. Vaire or and gules.
2 & 3. Argent three bears' heads erased sable and
muzzled or.
4. Argent a fess gules in chief three torteaux gules.

Burton in the Egerton MS.3510 states that these arms were also to be found on an alabaster tomb in the church which bore the inscription:-
Hic iacet corpus d(omi)ne Elizabthe Ferrers uxoris Joh(ann)is Ferrers
de Chastley quae Elizabetha obiit 15 ...

The tomb is believed to be that of Elizabeth, daughter or sister of Robert Langham of Gopsal, Leics. She is supposed to have married, as his second wife, John Devereux, eighth Baron Ferrers of Chartley, who died March 1500-1.13. This is no mention of this marriage in the Complete Peerage.

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13. See a note by G. Farnham in Leics.Arch.Soc.Vol.XI.p.158.

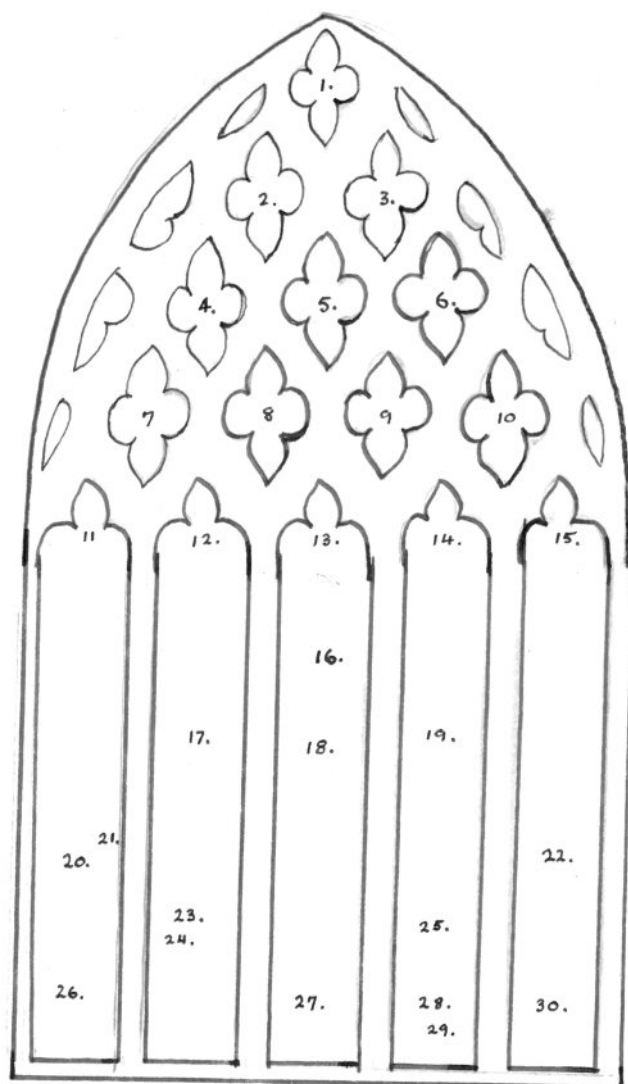


Diagram. 1.

LOCKINGTON Leds

N outside E window



LOCKINGTON.
Leicestershire.

N aisle E window



LOCKINGTON.
Heics.

N aisle E window



LOCKINGTON.
Heirs.

N also E window



LOCKINGTON.
Leics.

N aisle E window



LOCKINGTON
LEIS.

N also E window (no 22 in
thesis)



Lockington, Wco

N side E window



LOCKINGTON.
heics.

N aisle E window



LOCKINGTON.
Leics.

N aisle E window



LOCKINGTON.
laies.

N. side E. window



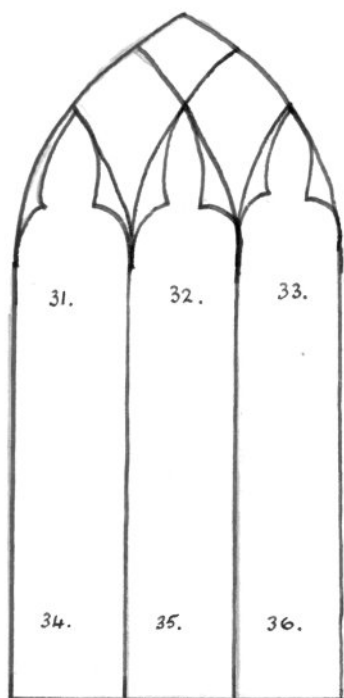
LOCKINGTON.
Leics.

N side E window



LOCKINGTON -
Leics.

N. side E. window

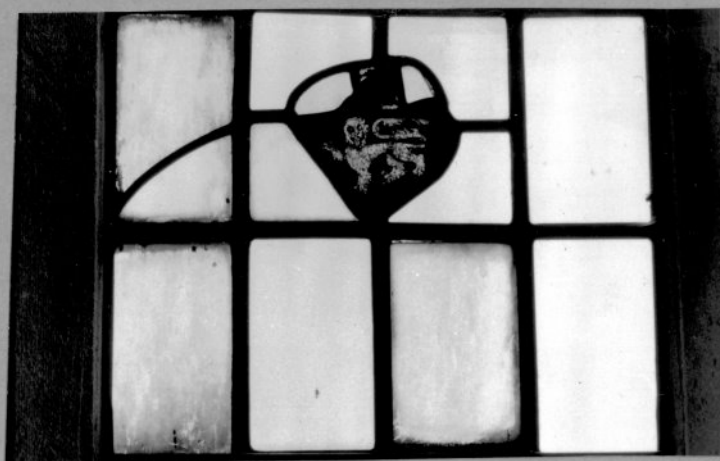


LOCKINGTON : LEICS :

N aisle end from E.

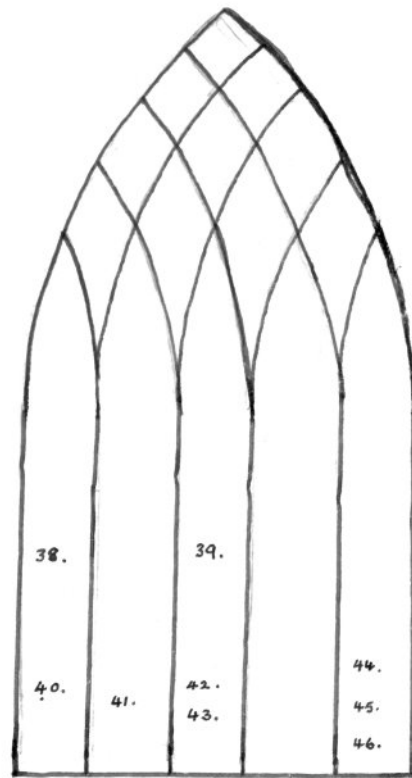


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Kais.



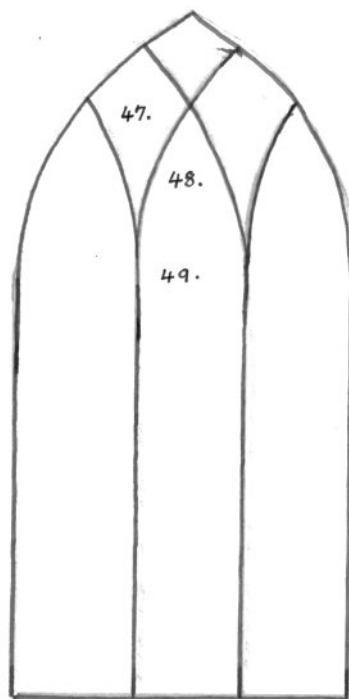
Lockington, Leica

N aisle W. window.



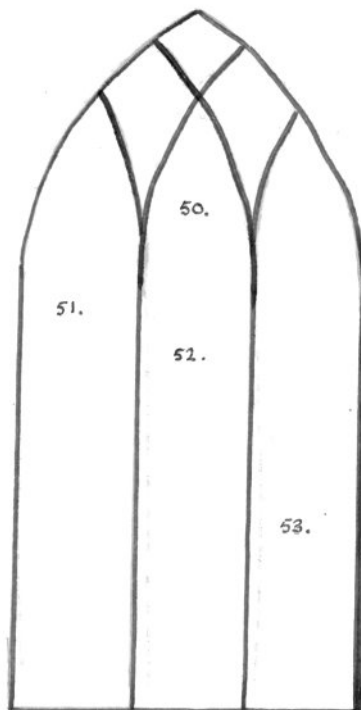
LOCKINGTON : LEICS :

S aisle E window



LOCKINGTON : LEICS:

S aisle first from E.



LOCKINGTON: LEIC9:

S aisle 2nd from E.

MELTON MOWBRAYLEICESTERSHIRESouth aisle of the nave, third window from the eastDiagram 1.

The window is full of fragments of glass. A brass plaque below the window states that the glass was collected by the Reverend T. Ford, circa 1800, and assembled in its present position in 1869.

There are more than six hundred pieces of fourteenth century, late fifteenth century and seventeenth century glass.

This catalogue excludes any glass later than 1430.

1. XIV.C.

A shield. Gules a lion rampant or.

The head of the lion has been replaced by alien fragments. The ruby field is plain and is partly modern.

2. XV.C.

St. James Major, incomplete.

Half-length facing threequarters right. Nimbed he wears a pilgrim's hat, a long staff in his right hand, a book in his left. He wears a white cloak over a hair tunic. White glass with touches of yellow stain and matt.

Two fragments of gabled and pinnacled side shaftings, white glass, set inside out.

3. XIV.C.

Small fragments of gables with crockets, yellow stain, some set inside out.

4. The head of a grotesque beast, in profile, similar to a wild boar with two tusks growing upwards from the lower jaw. In white glass, inserted upside down.

5. XIV.C.

A small fragment of a canopy - the head of a traceried window enclosed by a gable, with the apex of a crocketed pinnacle on the left, white glass and yellow stain.

6. Head of Christ.

Frontal, cross-nimbus, white glass, the hair and beard in matt, the nimbus has a cross-hatching of black lines on yellow stain, the cross is white.

7. XIV.C.

A Roundel, complete.

A curvilinear traceried design of monchettes, white reserved on a black enamel ground, the border in yellow stain.

8. XIV.C.

An incomplete roundel.

A man holding up a round buckler in his right hand. Facing threequarters left. Bareheaded he wears a tunic with a chaperon over his shoulders. Painted in black lines on white glass, the drapery in yellow stain. Border - plain strip of yellow stain. Only the top left half of the roundel remains, the figure is complete down to the chest.

9. XIV.C.

4 An incomplete roundel (?)

The head of a dragon, in profile facing left, in yellow stain on white glass, fragments of a beaded border, in yellow stain, above and below the dragon's head.

10. XIV.C.

The head of a female saint, nimbed facing threequarters right. White glass, the hair in matt, the nimbus is in yellow stain with a line of dots along its outer edge.

11. XIV.C.

A border piece, incomplete. An animal in profile facing left. The two front legs and a curly tail only remain. Yellow stain against a plain black ground.

12. XIV.C.

A border piece. A Castle. Curved to fit the shoulder of a light. In yellow stain against black, with a strip of plain white, on the same piece of glass, on the left.

13. XIV.C.

The head and shoulders of a male saint.

Nimbed, facing threequarters left, looking upwards. Painted in black lines on white glass, the hair and beard in yellow stain and matt, the nimbus in plain yellow stain, his tunic is plain ruby.

14. XIV.C.

An incomplete border piece, the foreleg of a furred animal, yellow stain.

15. XIV.C.

A small figure of the Virgin annunciate (?). Incomplete. Half length facing threequarters right, a book in her right hand, her left raised in salutation. Nimbed, bareheaded, she wears a white cloak over a yellow tunic. Painted in black lines on white glass, the nimbus, hair, tunic and book in yellow stain. The edge of the nimbus and the hems of her drapery patterned with a simple line of dots. Set against fragments.

16. XIV.C.

Two small lions' faces affrontée jessant a white stem, white and yellow stain.

17. XIV.C.

A small traceried window, green reserved on black enamel.

18. XIV.C.

An incomplete piece of white glass painted with what appears to be the base of a candle stick (?) in yellow stain, beaded border in yellow stain.

19. XIV.C.

Two pieces of white glass, each bearing the tail of a dragon, in yellow stain, in a beaded border.

20. A small head of an elderly man, bearded, facing threequarters XV.C.left. White glass.

21. XIV.C.

A small fragment of the apex of a crocketed pinnacle adjacent to a flying buttress, with crockets. Yellow stain, ~~pinnacle~~ Part of a gable with crockets, set before a crocketed pinnacle with the incomplete head of a shaft on either side. Yellow stain.

22. XIV.C.

A border piece. Incomplete. An owl, facing right, the head is missing; see No. 29, below.

23. XIV.C.

A border piece:-

The head and shoulders of a man, in profile facing right, he wears a round skull cap from which emerges the head and neck of a grotesque beast. White and yellow stain against a plain black ground.

24. Head of St. Paul (?).

Represented facing threequarters left. The top of his head is virtually bald, with long flowing hair at the sides. Painted in black lines on white glass, the hair and beard in yellow stain and matt. The outline of his nimbus remains, its original glass has been replaced by broken fragments of alien pieces.

25. XIV.C.

A square piece of blue glass diapered with trails of palmate leaves radiating from a small boss at the centre, in a plain border, reserved on a ground of black enamel.

26. XIV.C.

A grotesque border piece. A man's head, wearing a pendant chaperon, set on two furred beast's legs, facing threequarters left. White and yellow stain, against a plain black ground.

27. XIV.C.

A foliage design, a square trellis with attenuated corners each terminating in a large vine leaf; set upon a diamond shaped frame, each corner of which ends in a trefoil. Yellow stain against a plain black ground.

28. XIV.C.

An incomplete border piece, a round hat with the head and neck of a bird emerging from its crown (see No. 23 above). White and yellow stain.

29. XIV.C.

An incomplete border piece, an owl wearing a cap. Stands facing threequarters left. White and yellow stain. The lower half is missing.

30. XIV.C.

An incomplete border piece, a covered cup, in yellow stain.

31. XIV.C.

An identical owl, part of the head only remains.

32. XIV.C.

A small shield. Barry nebuly of six argent and azure on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or. THE MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

This is decayed, the tincture of the coloured part of the field is indistinct.

33. XIV.C.

A small shield. Gules a lion rampant argent. MOWBRAY. The field is modern.

Arms formerly in the church

Burton. A description of Leicestershire. First edition 1617.
page 190-191.

1. Azure three crowns or.
2. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
3. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or.
4. Quarterly France semy and England.
5. Or an eagle displayed sable.
6. Chequy or and azure.
7. Gules a lion rampant argent.
8. Argent a lion rampant gules.
9. Party per pale gules and sable, a lion rampant argent.
10. Gules three water bougets argent.
11. Or two bars gules three torteaux in chief. 'Wake'
12. Argent on a bend between six crosses crosslets fitchy gules, three lozenges argent. 'Burges'.

Nicols gives Wyrley's list of arms in the church. Wyrley's notes correspond with Burton's except for:- No. 7, given 'Gules a lion rampant or charged with a fleur-de-lis on the shoulder.' Numbers 9 and 10 are given as a single impaled coat, and there is an additional coat:-

13. A cross patonce, a label of three points.

Identification of the Arms

1. Azure three crowns or. ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR.
Sir William Le Neve's Roll. temp. Edward I, No.12.¹
"Seint Edmund le Rei" Azure three crowns or.
2. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. KING OF ENGLAND.
The Royal arms of England before 1340 when Edward III assumed France and England quarterly.²
3. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. KING OF FRANCE.
Walford's Roll, c.1275. Number 5.3.
'Le Roy de France, d'azure semy de floretes d'or.'
4. Quarterly 1,4. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. FRANCE.
2,3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
ENGLAND.
The Royal arms of England 1340-1408.⁴
5. Or an eagle displayed sable. KING OF GERMANY.
Walford's Roll, Number 3.5.
Le Roy de Almaine, d'or un egle displaye sable.
6. Chequy or and azure. WARREN, EARL OF SURREY.
Roll Henry III. ed. Nicolas, p. 3.
'Le Conte de Garenne, escheque d'or et d'azur.'
7. Gules a lion rampant argent. MOWBRAY.
Walford's Roll, Number 104.6.
Roger de Mowbraye, gulez on leon rampant d'argent.

1. Soc.of Antiq. MS. 664, Vol.I, fl. 22-27. Hatton-Dugdale facsimile.
2. Sandford. Genealogical History p. 160, Wyon Great Seals of England No. 58.
3. ed. Walford. Archaeologia XXXIX.
4. The semy of fleur-de-lis were reduced to three on the second great seal of Henry IV, 1408 (Wyon. Great Seal page 43.)
5. Archaeologia XXXIX, op.cit.
6. Archaeologia XXXIX, op.cit.

8. Argent a lion rampant gules. TURBERVILLE.
St. George's Roll, c. 1285. Number 77.7.
'Hue Terberville.' Argent a lion rampant gules.
9. Per pale gules and sable, a lion rampant argent. BELERS.
William Jenyn's Ordinary circa 1380. Number 191.
'Monsr.' Rog' de Bellers. Per pale gules and sable a lion rampant argent.
10. Gules three water bougets argent ROOS OF HAMLAKE.
Walford's Roll, Number 105.8.
'Robert de Ros, gulez a trois buzes d'argent.'
11. Or two bars gules, in chief three torteaux gules. WAKE.
St. George's Roll, circa 1285. No. 61.9
'Baudwin Wake' Or two bars gules, in chief three torteaux.
12. Argent on a bend between six crosses crosslete fitchy gules three lozenges argent. MELTON (ALIAS BURGEIS?).
Seal of John de Melton, dated 1414.10.
Shield. On a bend between six crossés crosslets fitchy, three lozenges. Legent SIGILLUM IOHANIS DE MELTON.

This coat is not found in any of the medieval rolls of arms.

Only one of these coats remained at the end of the eighteenth century when Nichols was writing, namely Shield 7 'Gules a lion rampant argent MOWBRAY' (Burton) or 'Gules a lion rampant argent charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-ls'.

This shield was then in the west window. Nichols also notes an inscription which was formerly in the same window:- 'Magister Johannes de Meltona me fecit.'

7. ed. Perceval. Archaeologia XXXIX.
8. Archaeologia XXXIX, op.cit.
9. ed. Perceval, op.cit.
10. Nichols Leics. Vol. II, p. 254/5 engraving of seal in his possession. He states that this John de Melton was a son of Robert de Burgeis who held lands at Melton temp. Richard II, ibid. p. 242.

Armorial glass now in the church

Catalogue Number 1.

Gules a lion rampant or. FITZALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL.
Charles' Roll, circa 1285. Number 24.11.
'Counte de Arondel.' Gules a lion rampant or.

Catalogue Number 32.

Barry nebuly of six argent and azure, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or. MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

XIV.C. seal of the Merchants of the Staple.12.
Shield. Barry nebuly, on a chief a lion passant guardant.

Visitation of London, 1530.13

'The staplers armes of Caleis' Barry nebuly argent and azure, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or.

Catalogue Number 33.

Gules a lion rampant argent. MOWBRAY.

Walfords Roll. Number 104.14

'Roger de Mowbraye gulez un leon rampant d'argent.

These three shields did not belong originally to the church. The arms of the Merchants of the Staple and of Mowbray are almost certainly identical with two such coats cited by Nichols as being in a window of the great hall of a house in Melton Mowbray.15. The two coats are identical in size. The provenance of the Fitzalan coat is not known.

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11. ed. Perceval. Archaeologia XXXIX.
 12. Birch. Catalogue of Seals, 5121. XL. 21.
 13. College of Arms MS. known as 1st Henry VII.
 14. Archaeologia XXXIX, op.cit.
 15. Nichols, op.cit. page 248.

The provenance of the remaining glass.

The brass plate below the window states that the glass was collected by the Reverend T. Ford circa 1800 and assembled in its present position circa 1869. It is possible to be somewhat more precise. Nichols states 'The fine figure of Saint James together with the shattered remains of glass in this church and the hamlets of Freby and Welby and what others can conveniently be got together are intended to fill a whole window after a time.'¹⁶

Nichols published a rough engraving of the S. James¹⁷, this is identical with the extant figure Catalogue Number 2, in its essentials. The extent of the contributions from Freby and Welby is unknown. It appears that the church of Asfordby near Melton was the original home of some of the glass. Nichols in his account of this church states "In the south cross are the heads of the Virgin and child, a separate head of Christ, two small wholelength figures of female saints, perfect, one male saint, not perfect, the remains of three canopies ornamented with grotesque figures of owls etc."¹⁸ Two of the owls are engraved by Nichols. One is identical with Number 24 of the Catalogue, the other wears a grotesque cap similar to Numbers 23 and 28. These illustrations are accompanied by a rough engraving of a roundel: a man holding a sword and buckler which is very close to the incomplete roundel at Melton. Catalogue Number 8. It seems quite certain that these pieces at Melton are identical with those formerly at Asfordby.

16. Nichols op.cit. p. 251.

17. ibid. between pp. 254-5.

18. Nichols, Vol.II, Pt. i, p. 17.

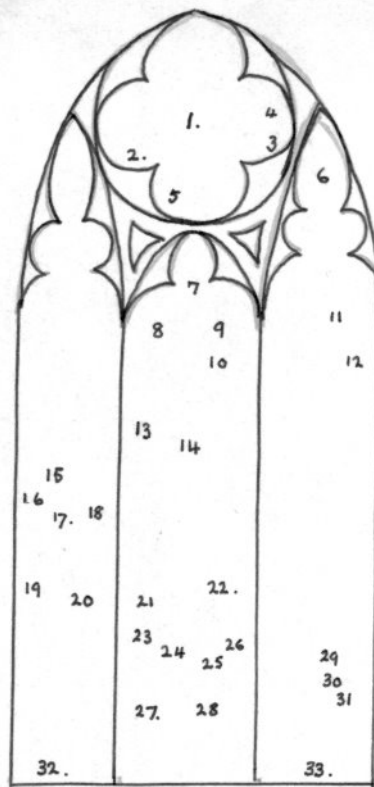


DIAGRAM. 1.

MELTON MOWBRAY.



MELTON MOWBRAY.
Wicks.



MELTON MOWBRAY Lincs



MELTON MOWBRAY LEICS.



MELTON MOWBRAY Leics



MELTON MOWBRAY Leics