

NETHERSEALELEICESTERSHIREWest window. North aisle of the NaveDiagram 1

1. XV.C.

Shield: Azure semy of martlets or. APPLEBY.

The azure field bears a design of fern foliage, reserved on a ground of black enamel.

2. XIV.C.

White quarries.

Six complete and eleven fragmentary quarries bearing a free running trail of oak leaves, painted in black lines, the upper edges of each quarry have a plain border, in yellow stain. Disarranged.

3. XIV.C.

Foliage design, a fragment only. A running trail of oak leaves and acorns, painted in black lines on yellow stain, the stem white, against a plain black ground.

4. A border piece. A Grotesque.

A hybrid dragon with a human face in its stomach, standing erect facing right in profile. Painted in black lines on white glass, the wings touched yellow stain, against a plain black ground.

5. XIV.C.

A border piece. A Grotesque.

A human head, wearing a hat, set on two furred beast's legs, facing threequarters right, painted in black lines on white glass touched yellow stain, against a plain black ground.

6. A border piece. A harpie.

Stands facing threequarters left, the head, that of a woman wearing a nebule headdress, frontal. White glass touched yellow stain, against a plain black ground. Slightly decayed.

7. A border piece.

A King (?) standing beneath an arch. White glass touched yellow stain against a plain black ground. Extramely decayed, the details of the figure erased.

8. A border piece.

A lion's face affronté jessant a fleur-de-lys. In white glass the fleur-de-lys touched yellow stain, against a plain black ground.

9. A border piece. A Grotesque.

A human head wearing a feathered crown, set on two beast's legs, a lion's face on its thighs, facing right. White glass touched yellow stain against a plain black ground.

10. A foliage design, identical with Number 3 above, this has been inserted inside out.

The Descent of the Manor

The manor of Netherseale was held of the family of Ridware of Mavestyn Ridware, Staffordshire, from circa 1191 until 1327. William de Ridware was granted the lands of Randolph de Scheyle in Netherseale by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, shortly after 1191.1. In 1311 Thomas de Ridware was granted a weekly market and an annual fair there² and in 1313 had a grant of free warren in his manor of Netherseale.3. The manor and advowson of the church were entailed on this Thomas and Isabel his second wife, with reversion to their heirs, in 1322.4. They had two sons, Edmund and Thomas, and three daughters, Joan, Elizabeth and Amya.5. Isabel married secondly James of Stafford, who was lord of the manor in her right in 1336.6. After the death of Isabel the manor passed to her daughter Joan who married William Pipe of Draycot under Needlewood, Staffordshire.7.

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1. ^e Ridward^e Chartulary. B.M. Egerton MS. 3041 edited by I.H. Jeayes in Historical Collections Staffordshire (William Salt Archaeological Society.) Volume XVI; p.264.
 2. *ibid.* page 262.
 3. *ibid.* page 263
 4. *ibid.* page 298. 15. Edward II~~3~~.
 5. *ibid.* pages 300-301, Grants of lands in Ednyghale to Isabel, widow of Thomas de Ridware, Fine dated 1328.
 6. Nichols, Leicestershire, III. Pt. ii, page 984* and Hist. Coll. Staffs. XVI, p. 252, citing Hillary Sittings in Banco. 14-15, Edward III.
 7. Nichols, *op.cit.* page 983* citing original deed of 1356 at Netherseale.

Their son Robert de Pipe was lord of the manor in 1377.⁸ He died before 1397 when Thomas de Stafford held the manor in the right of his wife Alice, formerly wife of Robert de Pipe.⁹ In 1411 this Alice conveyed the manor to Robert Swinfern, husband of Agnes, her daughter by her first marriage, and his son William.¹⁰ The latter as heir to Robert de Pipe assumed the surname of Pipe.¹¹ His daughter Margaret brought the manor to the Vernons of Haddon by her marriage, before 1435, to Sir William Vernon.¹² The Vernons had held property in Netherseale, in the right of the lordship of Appleby Parva, Leicestershire since the reign of King John.¹³

Sir William Vernon died in 1467,¹⁴ and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Vernon, who married Anne, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The marriage settlement is dated October 1466.¹⁵ He died in 1515, his wife predeceased him in 1494.¹⁶

8. *ibid.* citing original at Netherseale.
9. *ibid.* p. 985 citing Esch. 21. Ric.II.
10. *ibid.* Lord Vernons original deed.
11. *ibid.* citing an inquisition of 1419. Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter died siezed of one place in Netherseale held of Margaret daughter and heir of William de Pipe.
12. In 1435 she and her husband had a moiety of her grandfathers' lands. Shaw Staffordshire. I. p. 404, citing Harley MS. 506.
13. Nichols *op.cit.* p. 985.*
14. Carrington. On the family and record history of Haddon. Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal N.S. VI, p. 149.
15. *ibid.*
16. *ibid.* Buried at Tong. Salop.

William Burton's notes. Egerton MS. 3510. p. 62. dated 1608.

These notes are not as extensive as the list of arms in the church as printed by Burton in the first edition of his Description of Leicestershire. 1627.

Egerton MS. 3510, p. 62

Headed:- "In templo de Seale com: Leic. p. me W : B : 1608."

"Haec in Australi fenestra templi."

Three coats in trick:-

1. Argent fretty sable, a quarter gules. Crest on a helmet with armorial lambrequins 'Argent fretty sable', a boar's head erased sable.
2. Azure semy of crosses crosslets or two organ pipe erect or. "Pype"
3. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules a bend lozengy argent, in chief sinister a martlet or.

2 and 3. Argent two chevrons gules.

4. Drawing of a Knight labelled "Dux Lacast", represented kneeling facing threequarters left, holding a spear in his right hand, his left hand gripping the hilt of his sword hanging on his left hip. He wears chain mail with plate cotes at his knees and a short surcoat embroidered with his arms:- 'Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or a label of three points azure, three fleur-de-lis or to each point.'

5. A shield in trick - six martlets -. Above the shield is written 'Sup tum' alablastr' hic iacet corpus Edmndi (A) ppleby ar qui obiit 19: (.... lost) an 1505 : ad caput (.... lost) et ad pedes canis lepor."

6. A shield in trick - fretty, a quarter. Above the shield is written:- "Uppe a pinnacle on a battlemett over pe porche."

Burton first edition. 1627, p. 245. 'In the church these arms.'
East window of the chancel.

1. Azure a spread eagle argent. RIDWARE.

In the north windows of the chancel.

2. Vairy argent and sable.)
3. Vairy argent and sable, a label gules) MEIGNELL.
4. Vairy argent and sable, a martlet gules)

5. Vairy argent and sable, a canton gules. STAUNTON.

In a south window of the chancel.

6. Azure six martlets or. APPLEBY.

7. Argent a cross gules.

In a south window of the church.

8. Argent fretty sable. VERNON impaling Gules a lion rampant a border engrailed or. TALBOT.

9. In a square banner. Sable three fleur-de-lis argent, a border argent charged with oxgresses.

In another south window.

10. The picture of a man armed in mail kneeling holding in his hand a lance, on whose surcoat 'Gules three lions passant guardant a label of France.'

11. Azure crusuly two pipes or. PYPE.

12. Argent fretty sable, a canton gules. Crest a boar's head sable, the mantel argent fretty sable.

13. Quarterly 1 & 4. Gules a bend fusily argent, a martlet or in sinister point.

2 & 3. Argent two chevrons gules.

Identification of the Armorial glass.

East window of the chancel.

1. Azure an eagle displayed argent. RIDWARE.
 Seal of Roger de Ridware. Dated 1294.17.
 Shield. An eagle displayed, a chief vair counter vair.18.
 Roll of Arms. Edward II. ed. Nicolas, p. 53.
 Sire Thomas de Ridware, de asure a un egle de argent.

The evidence of the Ridware seals cited above suggest that Netherseale example of the Ridware arms was posterior to 1294. The manor of Netherseale was held by the male line of the Ridwares from c.1191-1327, the male line itself terminated in 1372.19. After 1372 their arms were assumed by the Cottons by right of marriage with the female heiress of Ridware.20. Without the evidence of the actual glass itself a precise date for this shield is impossible.

In the North windows of the chancel.

2. Vairy argent and sable. MEIGNELL OF LANGLEY MEYNELL. COUNTY DERBY.
3. Vairy argent and sable, a label gules. MEIGNELL.
4. Vairy argent and sable, a martlet gules. MEIGNELL.

Seal of Sir William de Meynill. 1277.21.

Shield. Faly of six, on a fess ... (indistinct.).

Roll of Arms. Edward II, p. 53.

"Sire Hugh de Meyni, verre de argent e de sable, e un label de goules."22.

Powell's Roll. c. 1350.23

363. 'Sir Gyles Menyle.' Vairy argent and sable.

17. Birch.Catalogue 1384. Stowe Ch. 47.
18. The early charters in the Ridware chartulary all show this coat on the Ridware seals.
19. Hist.Coll.Staff. XVI, p. 264.
20. See Shaw. Staffs. Vol.I. p.155 . sub. Hamstall Ridware- for evidence on monuments and in glass of the Cottons using the Ridware arms.
21. Birch.Catalogue. 22. see also Roll of Arms. Ed.II, ed. 11771. Nicholas, p. 39.
23. ed. Greenstreet. Reliquary N.S. III, p. 235.

The paly coat of Meignell seems to have been abandoned in favour of the 'vairy argent and sable' with a label gules. This second coat appears to have been assumed in consequence of the marriage of Hugh de Meignell to Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert de la Warde who bore vairy argent and sable. This marriage occurred before 1296.²⁴

5. Vairy argent and sable, a canton gules. STAUNTON OF STAUNTON HAROLD, LEICS.

St. George's Roll, circa 1285.

458. "Helis d'Stauntone" Vairy argent and sable a quarter gules."²⁵

Neither the Meignells nor the Stauntons held any lands in Netherseale. The Meignells held the manor of Newehalle, Derbys., part of the inheritance of Joan de la Warde, of the Vernons.²⁶ The Stauntons held the manor of Staunton Harold of the Vernons by service of one quarter of a knight's fee. ²⁷ The representation of their arms at Netherseale might stem from their feudal tenure of the Vernons who held land in Netherseale. However, the Stauntons have an indirect connection with Netherseale as William de Staunton witnessed two grants of lands in Netherseale, firstly in 1329 and again in 1330.²⁸

Some slight evidence of a fifteenth century date for these shields is suggested by the marriage of John de Staunton, ob. 1422, to Joan, daughter and co-heiresses of Sir Robert Meignell, ob. 1457.²⁹

24. Cal.Fine Rolls, 1272-1307. p. 553. Cal.Close Rolls 1302-5, p. 540-543. Moore. Knights of Edward I. Harleian Society Vol. LXXXII. p. 153. Pedigree given in Topographia and Gen. Vol.I p. 357.

The De la Warde arms are given in St. Georges Roll, circa 1285 (ed. Perceval. Archaeologia XXXIX, P.43.).

25. ed. Perceval, Archaeologia, XXXIX. p.43.
26. Cal.Inq.Post.Mortem. VII, 526, Hugh de Meignell, 1334.
27. ibid. VI, 54, 1316; X. 637. 1360. The Vernon holding was granted by Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham, to Bertram de Vernon in marriage with Maud, his daughter, Nichols. II, p. 703. citing Reg.Priorat de St. Oswald de Nostell.
28. I.H. Jeayes. Descriptive Charters in the possession of the Gressley family 1895. Numbers, 220, and 226.
29. Staunton Pedigree. Nichols, op.cit. p. 704; Top & Gen.I, p.350.

In a south window of the chancel.

6. Azure six martlets or. APPLEBY.
Roll of Arms. Edward II, p. 85.
 Sire Henri de Appleby, de azure a vj merelos de or.³⁰

This shield remains. Catalogue Number 1. This is of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date in style and technique. It was probably associated with the tomb of Edmund de Appleby, ob. 1505, formerly in the church.³¹

The Applebys held the manor of Overseale, formerly part of the manor of Netherseale, having free warren there in 1305.³² They sold the manor in 1560.³³

7. Argent a cross Gules, SAINT GEORGE ?
Randle Holmes Book, temp. Henry VI, B.M. Harley MS. 2169. f.7.
 'Seynt George' Argent a cross gules.
 Several families³⁴ bore this coat and also the Order of the Templars.³⁵ A precise identification without more certain evidence is impossible.

On a south window of the church

8. Argent fretty sable. VERNON, impaling Gules a lion rampant and a bordure engrailed or. TALBOT.
Roll of Arms. Richard II, ed. Willement.
 535. Monsr. Richard Vernon. Argent fretty sable a quarter gules.
Roll of Arms Edward III. ed. Nicolas p. 8.
 Monsire Talbot de gules une lyon rampant d'or une border recercele d'or.

30. See also Roll of Arms. Edward III. p. 47.
 Roll of Arms. Richard II, ed. Willement, p. 9. No. 180.

31. The inscription is summarised by Burton in Egerton MS. 3510.
 Nich^{old} ~~xxxxx~~. makes no mention of the tomb, it can be assumed it disappeared (or was covered over) before c.1790.

32. Nichols, op.cit. III, p.ii, p. 991 citing Cart. 34. Edw.I. No.7.

33. ibid.citing Burton MS. 34. De Veer. Roll Henry III, p. 12; Herteclawes, Roll Edw.II, p. 87.

35. Strangways Roll, 142. circa 1450.

By a marriage settlement of October 1466 Sir Henry Vernon married Anne, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Netherseale example of Vernon impaling Talbot must, therefore, have been erected after 1466.³⁶

9. A banner. Sable three fleur-de-lis argent, a bordure argent charged with ogresses.

There appears to be no other record of this coat. Sir Alisandre Arcas of Leicestershire temp. Edward II bore sable three fleur-de-lis argent,³⁷ but no further mention of him is found.

In another south window

"The picture of a man armed in mail, kneeling holding in his hand a lance, on whose surcoat 'Gules three lions passant guardant a label of France' EARL OF LANCASTER.

Roll. of Arms, Edw.II, p. 2.

"Le Counte de Lancastre, les armes de Engleterre, od le label de France."

Burton's drawing³⁸ depicts the figure wearing chain mail with plate defences at the elbows and knees, and a short cyclas. The type of armour, while not being conclusive evidence, suggests that this figure represented either Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, ob. 1296 or his son Thomas ob. 1322.

According to a deed included in the Ridware chartulary Thomas de Ridware as a minor was in the wardship of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.³⁹ This is rather mysterious as Thomas de Ridware came of age by 1292,⁴⁰ and Thomas Earl of Lancaster did not succeed his father until 1296, being then a minor in the King's Wardship and not having livery of his lands until 1298.⁴¹

³⁶. The omission of the quarter gules in this example of the Vernon coat is unusual, possibly the glass was incomplete.

³⁷. Roll of Arms, Edw.II, ed. Nicolas, p. 68. Leicestershire "Sir Alisandre Arcas, de sable a iij flures de argent."

³⁸. Egerton MS. 3510. p. 62.

³⁹. Hist.Coll.Staffs.XVI. p. 300. A memorandum, injured by damp and discolouration:- "... tempore quo Ricardus de Gaythorpe et domina Agnes de Stafford uxor ejus tenuerent manerium de Sheyle nomine dotis dicte domine Angnetis quando dominus Thomas de Ridware fuit infra etatam et in custodia Thome Comititis de Lancastre..."

⁴⁰ *ibid.* p. 248 citing Stafford Assize Roll of January, 1293.

⁴¹. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. VII, 387.

A Walter de Ridware was a minor in the wardship of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster in 1296, holding the manor of Frilsham, Berkshire by service of one half a knight's fee. This Walter was probably a younger brother of Thomas de Ridware.⁴²

The Ridware lands in Netherseale were originally held of the Ferrers, Earls of Derby. Robert de Ferrers, ob. 1279 was a member of the Baronial party in the rebellion of 1263, two years later, in 1265, his castle and lands and honour of Derby were declared forfeited and were granted by the King, in 1266, to his son Edmund, later Earl of Lancaster.⁴³ Both Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, ob. 1296 and his son Thomas, ob. 1322 were overlords of Netherseale by their tenure of the honour of Derby.⁴⁴ The window might have been erected by the Ridwares to commemorate the Earl of Lancaster as their feudal overlord. There is, however, a possibility that the window was connected with the cult of Thomas of Lancaster that grew up immediately after his execution in 1322.⁴⁵

11. Azure semy of crosses crosslets or two organ pipes erect or. PIPE.
Peter Le Nove's Book, c. 1480-1500.⁴⁶

Arms of "Welye Vernon" Veron with a bordure engrailed or impaling
"Azure crusily and two pipes chevronwise or."
'Pyre of Derby.'

12. Argent fretty sable, a quarter gules. Crest on a helmet with
lambrequins 'argent fretty sable, a boar's head erased sable.
VERNON OF HADDON.

Seal of Sir Richard Vernon, dated 1447.⁴⁷

Shield. Fretty a canton, crest on a helmet with ornamental
lambrequins, a boar's head erased.⁴⁸

42. Cal.Inq.Post.Mortem. III, 423. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster 1296.
This Walter either died or conveyed the manor to his brother(?)
Thomas, who held it in 1316. Feudal Aids, Vol.I, Berks, 1316.p. 49.

43. G.E.C. Volume IV, pp. 203

44. Netherseale is not included in the extent of lands taken at the
death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in 1296. Presumably it
was part of the Honour of Ferrers which he had granted to his wife in
dower and which is not covered in the Inquisition, Cal.Close 1296-1302,
p. 116 and 39. Cal.Pat. 1292-1307. p. 288.

45. See the Chapter on Thomas of Lancaster windows.

46. ed. Foster. Two Tudor Books of Arms.De Walden Lib., p.270.

47. Birch Catalogue 14156. Woll.ch. X, 30.

48. The crest of the Vernons is given as 'A boar's head erased sable,
snout, tusks and ears or, earholes gules,' in Coll.of Arms,

MS.1.2. early XVI.C. See De Walden Lib. "Banners Standards and Crests fr
A Tudor Manuscript in the College of Arms. p. 272".

Sir William Vernon married Margaret Daughter of William de Pipe before 1435. Peter Le Neve's book is the earliest written source for the arms of Pipe. William de Pipe's proper surname was Swinfern and he seems to have assumed the surname Pipe as the heir of his mother Alice, daughter and heiress of Robert de Pipe.⁴⁹

The Parliamentary Roll temp. Edward II gives the arms of Sir Thomas de la Pipe of Staffordshire as "Dazure crussile dor a une fesse dor."⁵⁰ A similar coat is given for John de Pipe in William Jenyn's Ordinary circa 1380.⁵¹

These two sources rather suggest that William (Swinfern) de Pipe in addition to changing his surname, assumed the canting coat 'azure semy of crosses crosslets or, two organ pipe erect or.' The earliest appearance of this coat occurs in the south chancel window of the chapel at Haddon,⁵² as the arms of his daughter Margaret.⁵³ The Haddon example can be dated circa 1427.⁵³ The same coat later appears as a quartering of Vernon.⁵⁵

49. See above page.

50. Roll of Arms, Edward II. ed. Nicolas, p. 85.

51. Number 824. 'Monsr. John de Pipe' Azure a fess or between six crosses crosslets fitchy or.

52. Haddon Catalogue Number 56.

53. Above the shield is part of an inscription:-

MARGARETA PYPE UX (OR) EI (US).

54. The East window is dated 1427 by an inscription. The remaining glass in the side windows is identical in style and execution and is probably of the same date.

55. Brass of Sir Henry Vernon, ob. 1530, at Tong, Salop. Drawing in the Society of Antiquaries.

13. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules a bend fusily argent, a martlet or in chief sinister (FREFORD).
2 and 3. Argent two chevrons gules (GRENDON).

The arms of JOHN BROWN, OF LICHFIELD, STAFFS. AND NETHERSEALE.

Freford:-

Seal of John de Freford, Kt., dated 1345.56

Shield. A bend fusily, a martlet in chief sinister.

William Jenyn's Ordinary, circa 1380.

"Monsr. Fresford" Gules a bend fusily argent, a martlet or in chief sinister.

Grendon:-

Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 12.

Sir Rauf de Grandone, de argent, a ij cheverons de goules.

Margaret daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Grendon, ob. 1331, married John de Freford, she was a widow in 1366.57. Their granddaughter Alice married Henry Brown of Lichfield.58. Their son and heir John Brown, a minor in 1403, married Ellen, daughter of John Grendon of Gayton.59.

56. Birch Catalogue. 9946. Add.Ch. 20475.

57. Pedigree of Grendon. Staffs.Hist.Coll.XVII. pp. 296-97. citing a lawsuit of 1366 (Suit in Banco.40.Edw.III, Staffs. Hist.Coll.XIII, p. 59).

58. ibid. citing Suit in Banco II. Richard II (1388). Her husband Henry Brown sued as her 'custos'. She is described as cousin and heir of Margaret, the wife of John Freford. (Staffs. Hist.Coll.XV, p. 5).

59. ibid. citing Suit in Banco. 5. Hen.IV (1403) Staffs.Hist. Coll.XV. p. 112).

The Frefords and the Browns both had connections with Netherseale. William de Freford witnessed a charter of Philip de Somerville, Lord of Wichnor confirming a grant of lands in Edingale to Thomas de Ridware in 1325.60. In 1326/7 John de Freford held a tenement in Edingale included in a grant of lands and tenements made by Richard de Twyford, Parson, to Isabella, widow of Thomas de Ridware.61. John de Hopewas, Canon of Lichfield, granted two messuages in Netherseale to Henry Brown of Lichfield in 1399.62. His son and heir John Brown granted lands in Netherseale, Leics., and in Donisthorpe and Lullington, Derbys., to Richard Whitwell and Thomas Condyt.63. Later in the same year the Netherseale portion was regranted to John Brown and Alice Delves.64.

Burton, in reference to the coat of arms of Freford quartering Grendon asserts:- "This coat of gules with a bend fusily and a martlet is the coat of Sir William de Freford Knight, Lord of Freford near Lichfield and standeth in Saint Michael's church in Lichfield by that name. The heir general in one Henry Browne, whose son John Browne temp. Henry VI bore this coat of Freford for his own, as is yet to be seen in St. Chad's church Lichfield in a north window, and is here set up for Browne, who held lands here in 3 Henry VI and dwelt here."65.

There is no documentary proof of the Browns being ~~amigerous~~ using the coat of Freford as their own. The window in St. Chad's church, Lichfield, referred to by Burton, gives positive proof, however, that John Brown did assume the Freford coat in the right of his father's marriage to Alice, the heiress of John Freford. The window itself is no longer extant and no printed description of it was ever published.66. However, Burton made a drawing of it in 1611.67.

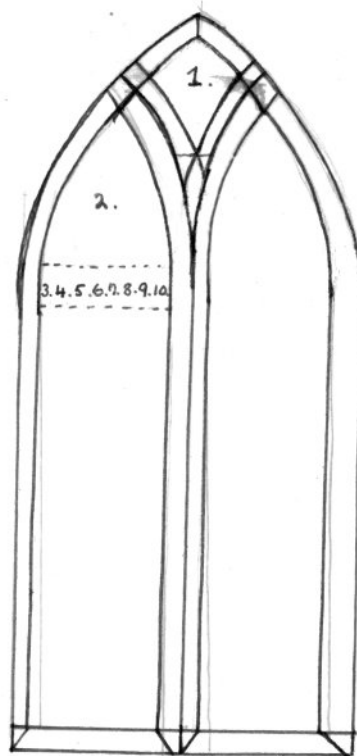
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- 60. Hist.Coll.Staffs.XVI, p. 299. Ridware Chartulary.
 - 61. *ibid.* p. 300-301. Edingale is about five miles from Netherseale.
 - 62. I.H. Jeayes. Descriptive Catalogue of the charters etc., in the possession of the Gresley family, 1895, No. 356.
 - 63. *ibid.* Number 412. Lullington is three miles from Netherseale.
 - 64. *ibid.* Number 413.
 - 65. Burton, *op.cit.* 1627. page
 - 66. There is no mention of any stained glass in Shaw's description of the church. The church was restored and 'beautified' in the eighteenth century and the glass possibly disappeared at this time. Shaw, Staffordshire, Volume I, 1797, p. 345.
 - 67. Egerton Manuscript, 3510, p. 192.

This drawing, inscribed 'In boreali fenestra templi' shows a schematic representation of the window with four coats of arms at the top and nine figures kneeling in the lower part. The figures represent John Brown, 68, his wife Ellen, 69, their five daughters, 70, his father Henry Brown, 71, and his wife Alice. 72. John Brown is shown wearing a tabard:- 'Gules a bend fusily argent, a martlet or in chief sinister.' The uppermost coat of arms is tricked: 'Gules a bend fusily argent, a martlet or in chief sinister' impaling Argent two chevrons gules.

This window is the only remaining evidence we have of the Browns using the arms of Freford.

There is no evidence that the Netherseale example of Freford quartering Grendon was intended for Brown. The appearance of the coat in conjunction with the arms of Pipe and Vernon in the same window rather suggests a date after the Vernon-Pipe marriage, circa 1427. This supposition is supported by the fact that the Browns held lands in Netherseale, 73, whereas there is no evidence that either the Frefords or Grendons had a direct holding in Netherseale, although they did have lands in the nearby parish of Edingale.

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- 68. The figures' names are all given and appear to have been copied from an inscription in the window:-
 - 69. Johannes Brown.
 - 69. " ... et Helena uxor eius"
 - 70. "Elizabeth, Agnes, Alicia, Johana, Margareta, Filiae Johanni Brown"
 - 71. "Henr: Brown"
 - 72. "... et Alicia uxor eius"
 - 73. John Brown also held lands in Donnithorpe Leics. with Richard Vernon. Jeayes, *o.cit.* 412. Document of 1433.

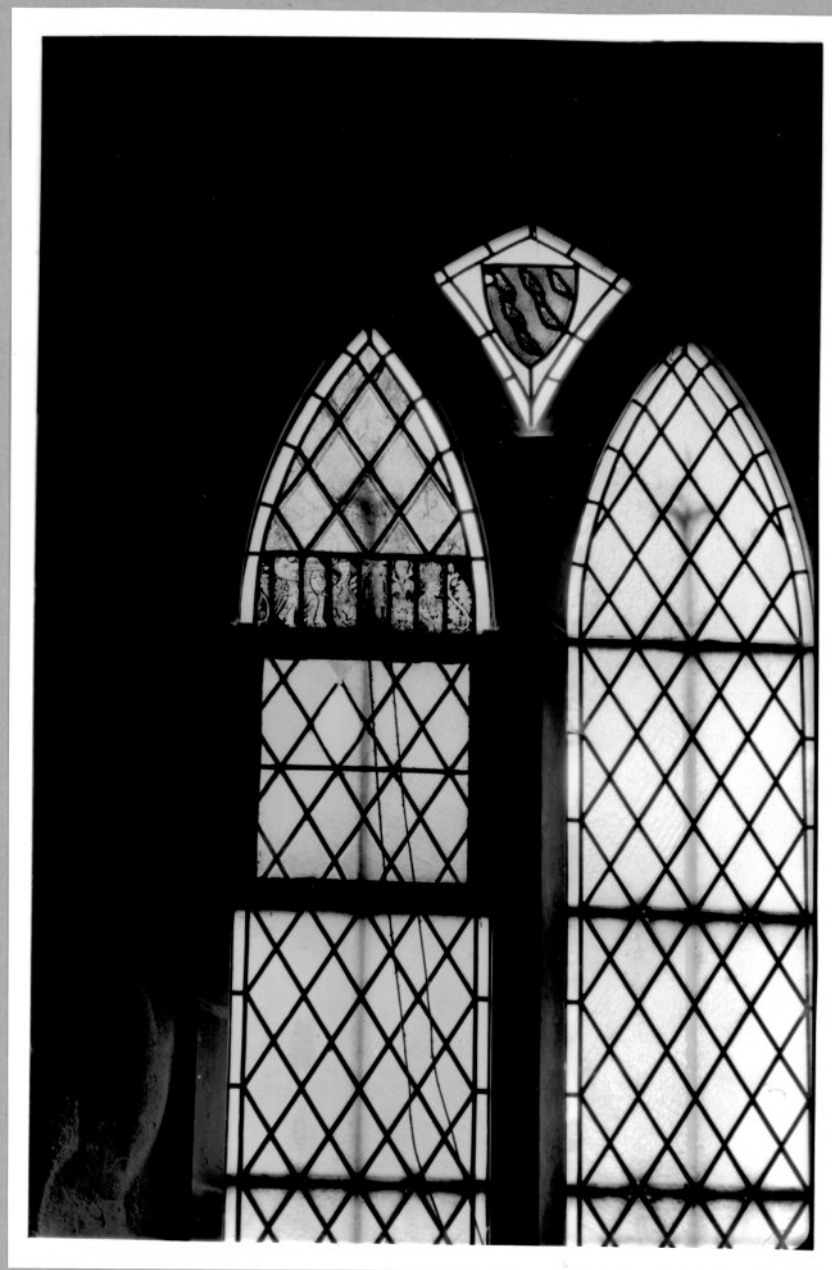


NETHERSEALE.

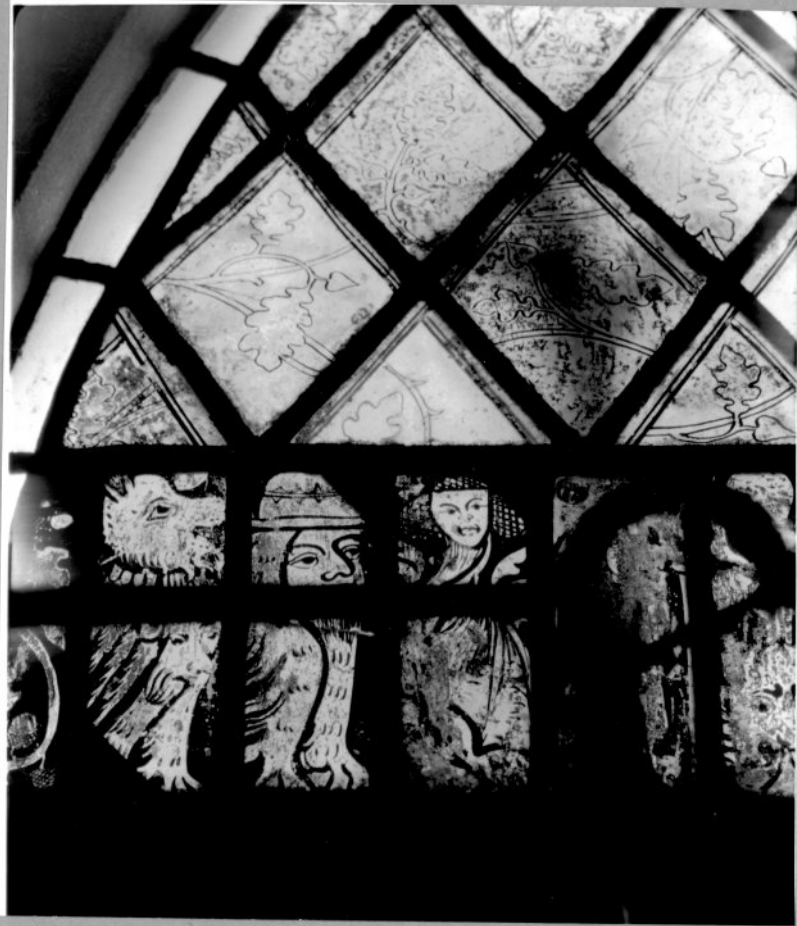
DIAGRAM. I.

NETHERSEALE. LEICS :

N. aisle W. window



NETHERSEALE.
Laics.



Netherseale, Leeds

NOSELEYLEICESTERSHIREEast window of the chapel

Glass datable, before 1306.

Diagram I1. A panel of fragments

A green traceried window from a canopy; very decayed. The details obscure, probably identical with Number 2. below.

Fragments of white quarries, very decayed and broken, see below Number.2.

2. A panel of fragments.

Six green traceried windows, each enclosed under a square head, from canopies. Design reserved on a ground of black enamel.

Diagram.

Fragments of white quarries bearing a free-running trail of maple leaves, painted in black lines.

Border pieces. A vertical stem with off-springing stalks each bearing three sprays of palmate leaves. In either white or pot-metal yellow glass, reserved on a ground of black enamel.

3. A panel of fragments

Border pieces, identical with Number 2 above; broken canopy fragments. Small fragments of white quarries, identical with Number 2 above.

4. A panel of fragments

A green traceried window from a canopy, very decayed and obscure. Small fragments of white quarries, some identical with Number 2 above, the others bear a trail of oak leaves, painted in black lines.

5. A fragment of a shield ?

Argent a lion rampant sable. Rather small, possibly the second quarter of a quarterly coat.

Border pieces, identical with Number 2 above, set against pieces of plain blue and ruby glass.

6. A shield.

— semy of crosses crosslets or a fess —.

The field is made up of broken fragments of plain glass of several colours. The fess is made up of pieces of blue and ruby glass, neither appear to be in situ.

A piece of white glass bearing a spray of oak foliage, with a beaded border along the lower edge, painted in black lines. *Diagram.*

7. Saint James Major. Incomplete

Represented standing full length facing three-quarters right, holding a staff with a pilgrim's wallet attached to it in his right hand and a closed book against his chest in his left hand. The head is intact but very decayed; he wears a blue cloak and an ochre coloured tunic. Set against a blue trefoil headed ground which bears a running design of palmate leaves, reserved on a ground of black enamel, in a plain border.

Part of the figure below the knees is missing and has been patched with fragments.

An inscription in Lombardic script, in pot-metal yellow glass.

S : 10 | HANNE | S : BA | PT | I | STA: ~~10~~ |.

8. A shield.

Gules three water bougets argent. ROOS.

The field is very decayed and has been patched with two small pieces of white glass.

9. Panel of fragments

Border pieces identical with Number 2 above.

A piece of blue glass bearing a running trail of palmate leaves, a plain border on the right, reserved on a black enamel ground.

A green traceried window from a canopy. *Diagram.*

10. A quatrefoil foliage design. At the centre a blue roundel bearing a rose, each lobe of the design bears a large leaf radiating from the centre. Very decayed and obscure.

11. 12. Panels of fragments

Very broken border pieces and quarries, identical with Number 2 above. These have been inserted inside out.

13. Two white border pieces, identical with Number 2 and a white finial.

14. A panel of fragments

Four green traceried windows from canopies, identical with Number 2 above. ~~Diagram~~ and two similar but in white glass. ~~Diagram~~.

A fragment of a trellis design of white quarries bearing a running trail of oak leaves painted in black lines.

15. Fragments of borders, identical with Number 2 above. Discoloured pieces of glass, all very broken and set inside out.

16. Saint Margaret ?

Standing below an arch.

Represented standing full length facing three-quarters left, a book in her veiled right hand and a long staff in her left. Crowned, she wears a blue cloak and a plain white tunic. The head is missing and has been replaced by a piece of plain white glass. Set against a trefoil headed ground, very opaque and decayed, patched with alien fragments. The figure has been inserted inside out. The figure was originally represented standing beneath an arch cusped trefoil with a crocketed gable and side-shaft. The outline of the arch, etc., is retained in the leading but all the original glass, except for a part of the crocketed gable, has been replaced by alien fragments. Small fragments of quarries and border pieces identical with Number 2 above.

Fragments of inscriptions, in Lombardic script. Very decayed and inserted inside out. Part of the enamel has decayed obliterating some of the letters. In four sections:-

/EL : M••/NA : DEI/DEC/.../

The first section is inside out and upside down.

The second section is inside out, the reading is plain, however.

The reading of the third and fourth sections is questionable.

17. Saint Mark the Evangelist. Incomplete

Represented seated facing three-quarters left holding a scroll inscribed, in Lombardic script MARCUS. Nimbed, the face is flesh coloured glass and is extremely decayed. He wears an ochre cloak and a green tunic, the wings touched yellow stain. Against a blue trefoil headed ground bearing a running trail of palmate leaves in a plain border, reserved on black enamel.

The lower part of the figure has been patched with alien fragments, only a small part of the cloak and the sleeves of the tunic remain.

A fragment of an inscription in Lombardic, set inside out /CE..TE/.
Fragments of border pieces, foliage diaper, etc.

18. Saint Thomas

Represented standing full length facing three quarters left, looking upwards to the right, holding a book in his right hand and a long spear in his left. Nimbed, the face, hands and feet in flesh coloured glass. He wears an ochre cloak over a white tunic. He stands upon a strip of green, patterned with a design of dots and cross-hatching, against a ruby trefoil headed ground bearing a running trail of palmate leaves, reserved on a black enamel ground.

Border pieces, identical with Number 2 above.

19. An Evangelist, below an arch. Incomplete

Represented seated at a writing desk facing left.

With the exception of the wings and a piece of the cloak on the left shoulder, the whole of the original glass is missing, however, the outline is retained in the leading. The ground is very decayed and opaque. It is impossible to say if any of it is original. Originally the figure was set below an arch cusped trefoil with a crocketed gable and side-shafts, only the outline of this remains.

Border pieces, identical with Number 2 above, many are set inside out.

20. A shield

Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of five points azure, three fleur-de-lis or to each point. EARL OF LANCASTER.

The whole shield is very decayed and has been inserted inside out. The lower point of the shield has been patched with alien fragments.

Set against a trellis design of white quarries, incomplete, of two types. One has a running trail of maple leaves, the other of oak. Inserted inside out.

Border pieces identical with Number 2 above.

21. Saint Luke the Evangelist, below an arch. Incomplete

Represented seated holding a scroll in his right hand, inscribed in Lombardic script ... CAS. Only the ochre sleeves of his tunic, his hands and wings survive. The remainder is patched with alien fragments. Much of the outline, however, is retained in the leading. The ground and arch, retain none of the original glass, again only the outline remains.

The remaining portion of the Evangelist's scroll has been inserted inside out.

Border pieces of glass bearing a foliage design, also inserted inside out.

The manorial chapel

The first record of a manorial chapel at Noseley occurs circa 1220 when Ralph de Linford, Rector of Noseley gave licence to William de Martival and his heirs granting permission to have "a chaplain in his homstead with liberty of celebrating masses."¹

The family of Martival is first mentioned in Noseley in 1220.² William de Martival, in 1235, acted as bailiff for Stephen de Segrave, while the latter was sherrif of Northamptonshire.³ His successor Anketin de Martival had a grant of Free Women in the manor of Noseley in 1250.⁴ He was sherrif of Leicestershire and Warwickshire in 1258⁵ and steward to Simon de Montfort in 1261.⁶

The early chapel was superseded by a small college of chantry chaplains. The foundation deeds are preserved in Bishops Daldenly's register at Lincoln.⁷

The deeds begin with a Charter of Aketin de Martival, dated 1274, granting lands in Noseley, Slauston, Hallaton and Houghton "to the chapel of the Blessed Mary which is situate in my manor of Noseley, and to the chaplains celebrating to have and to hold to the warden of the said chapel and the chaplains aforesaid." ⁸.

This Charter was renewed and confirmed by his son and heir Master Roger de Martival in 1276.⁹ Thomas Earl of Lancaster, chief lord of Noseley, gave licence, in 1302, to Roger de Martival to grant lands in

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1. "Some unpublished documents relating to Noseley." edited by H. Hartopp in Assoc.Arch.Soc.Reports and Papers, Vol.XXV, pp. 431-458 and Vol. XXVI, pp. 276-319. Document No. 2 Undated.
 2. Fine Roll 4.Henry III and Close Roll 4.Hen.III. Farnham and Hamilton Thompson. The Manor of Noseley.Leic.Arch.Soc.Trans.XXIII
 3. Cal.Close Rolls. 1234-7, p. 172. 4. Hartopp,op.cit.Document 9.
 5. Cal.Patent Rolls 1247-58, 646, 656.
 6. Curia Regis Roll.171.m.19 d. cited by Farnham ' Thompson op.cit.
 7. Transcripts of the originals and from a transcript of the Register are given in Hartopp, op.cit. & Farnham & Thompson, op.cit.
 8. Hartopp, op.cit. Document 12.
 9. ibid. Document 13.

Noseley "for the benefit of his chapel of Noseley" 10. In 1304 Thomas abbot of Saint Evroult gave assent that Roger de Martival and his heirs might have the chapel in the manor free. 11. /t

On 16th June, 1306, Edward I, by letters patent confirmed the grant of Anketin de Martival and gave licence for the alienation in mortmain by Master Roger de Martival to Master Simon de Rothewell, parson of the church of Noseley, and to three chaplains "... in the chapel of Saint Mary in the manor" of lands and rents in Noseley. 12.

The rights of the chapel were defined in August 1306 in a covenant between Master Simon de Rothewell, rector of the parish church and Roger de Martival 13, and were ratified by the Prior of Ware, procurator general of the abbot and convent of St. Evroult on the twenty second day of the same month. 14. The founder's ordinance for the chapel was issued at Noseley on the 28th October, 1306 15 and subsequently registered at Lincoln. 16.

The original endowments were augmented by a grant of a third part of the manor of Garthorpe, given by Robert Sadington and William Herle in 1334. 17.

The parish church was appropriated by the chaplains in 1338. 18.

10. *ibid.* Document 14.
11. *ibid.* Document 15. The abbey held the advowson of the parish church of Noseley.
12. *Cal. Patent Rolls* 1301-7, p. 444.
13. Hartopp, *op.cit.* Document 23, a chirograph dated 13.9.1306 of the original covenant. Document 20, which was mutilated. Confirmed by the sub-dean and chapter of Lincoln. 5.10.1307.
14. *ibid.* Document 22.
15. *ibid.* Document 27.
16. Farnham & Hamilton, *op.cit.* p. 242, citing *Reg. II. 227-29*.
17. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1330-34. p. 516.
18. Petition 1336. Hartopp, *op.cit.* Document 31; see Farnham & Hamilton, *op.cit.* p. 250-252.

Roger de Martivale

The career of Roger de Martivale is of importance in understanding the choice of several of the coats of arms originally displayed in the windows of the chapel. He was educated at Oxford where he seems to have been one of the early members of Merton College. 19. He had taken his masters degree before September 1278 when he styles himself 'Magister' in a charter. 20. He was Chancellor the University in 1293 when he was Doctor of Divinity. 21. He was rector of Thurstaston, Leicestershire instituted between 1280 and 1284 and he continued rector until 1315. 22. He was appointed archdeacon of Huntingdon about 1288, 23 and also held the prebend of Lafford, resigning the latter in 1293 for the prebend of Caistor. 24. In 1294-5 he was admitted to the archdeaconry of Leicester, resigning Huntingdon. 25. He also had the collation of the prebend of Netheravon in Salisbury, 1297-8. 26. A gift of six bucks from the forest of Clarendon was granted to him by the King in 1300. 27.

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- 19. Bloxson. History of Gilmorton, p. 14.
 - 20. Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals. No. 208. edited Loyd and Stenton.
 - 21. J. Le Neve. Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae. ed. Hardy, Vol. III, p. 464.
 - 22. Nichols. Hist. Leic. III, 1059.
 - 23. Le Neve, op.cit, Vol. II, p. 49.
 - 24. ibid. Vol. II, p. 160-61 and p. 126.
 - 25. ibid. Vol. II, p. 59-60.
 - 26. Jones. Fasti Ecclesiae Sarisbensis. p. 204.
 - 27. Cal. Close Rolls. 1296-1302. p. 353.

In
 Thel¹310 he was elected Dean of Lincoln,²⁸ which he resigned in 1315 on being elevated to the bishopric of Salisbury.²⁹ He was one of the King's council in 1318 during the pacification between Lancaster and Edward II.³⁰ He died on the 14th March, 1329-30 and was buried on the north side of the High Altar at Salisbury.³¹ He bequeathed a pontifical to the church of Salisbury³² and also six books to Merton College,³³ including an Aquinas, De Veritate³⁴ and a Speculum of Vincent of Beauvais, in four volumes.³⁵

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28. Le Neve, op.cit. Vol.II, p.32.
29. Le Neve, ibid.II, p.600. Cal.Pat.Rolls 1313-17, p.299
30. Cal.Close, 1318-23. pp. 112,113.
31. Jones, op.cit.
32. Jones, op.cit., p. 92. New Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS. c.400.
33. F. Powicke. "The Medieval Books of Merton College". pp. 109-110. Numbers 138-143.
34. ibid. Number 142.
35. ibid. Number 143. The fly-leaf of each volume is inscribed "Liber domus scholarium de Merton ex legato Magistri Rogeri de Martimall" ~~ex~~ quondam episcopi Sarum."

The date of the chapel

Documentary evidence

Three documents of 1306 make it quite clear that the chapel was built and fully furnished by this date. The covenant between Roger de Martival and Simon de Rothewell, rector of the parish church, dated August 1306 mentions "Sir Miles of Leycester, chaplain, celebrating at the time of the grant of this deed in the chapel of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the Blessed Mary, His Mother situate in the said Master Roger's manor."³⁶ The ratification of this deed by the Prior of Ware, August 22nd, 1306, states "That in the church of his said manor God is for ever extolled by sounding bells."³⁷ The bell tower at the west end, therefore, was complete by this date. The Ordinance of 25th October, 1306, refers to the upkeep of the furnishings:- "And the said Sir Miles and every one of his successors for the time being for ever, shall preserve in seemley condition the vestments and books which in the beginning I have bestowed upon the aforesaid chapel."³⁸

The main fabric of the chapel has been ascribed to the early days of Roger's inheritance, 1280-90; the delay in the provision of a constitution being attributed to the statue of Mortmain of 1279.³⁹ This may be correct, it would appear, however, that the chapel was not glazed until the last decade of the century.

Analysis of the Armorial glass and its probable date.⁴⁰

The twenty-four coats of arms given by Wyrley and Vincent can be divided into four groups:-

- Group A. Royal arms and allied families.
- Group B. Families with holdings in Noseley.
- Group C. Families with holdings in Leicestershire & Lincolnshire.
- Group D. Families with holdings and connections in Oxfordshire.

Group A. Royal arms and allied families

Royal Arms.	England	Number 1
	Spain	Numbers 3 and 22
	France	Number 2
	Navarre	Number 4

36. Hartopp, op.cit. Documents 20 and 23.

37. ibid. Document 22

38. ibid, Document 27.

Allied families. Cornwall. Number 7.

Germany. Number 8
 Lancaster Number 5
 Lacy Number 6
 Clare Number 9

The arms of England and Spain relate to Edward I and his first wife Eleanor of Castile.⁴¹ Eleanor died in 1290 and Edward married secondly, in 1299, Margaret of France.⁴² The French arms possibly relate to this marriage, if so the glass would appear to have been inserted after 1298-99 and before 1306 when the chapel was complete. Edward I was a benefactor of Merton college, bestowing the advowson of the church of Gildon (Embleton) upon it.⁴³ The Navarre arms could relate to Joan of Navarre sister-in-law to Edward I's queen Margaret.⁴⁴ or to the marriage of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I with Blanche, Queen of Navarre, widow of Henry of Navarre.⁴⁵ This marriage took place in 1276. Edmund was also a benefactor of Merton college⁴⁶ and the overlord of Noseley.⁴⁷ His son and heir, Thomas, married in 1294, Alice daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.⁴⁸

39. Farnham and Thompson, op.cit. p.269.

40. The arms are fully set out, with identifications below, p.244 seq.

41. At Noseley the arms of Spain were given as two separate shields and not as a quarterly coat as is found in the Rolls of Arms and on the monument of Eleanor in Westminster Abbey. See below, p.244-5.

42. Dict.Nat.Biog. XVII, p.33. The marriage was arranged in 1288 and took place at Canterbury on 10th September 1299.

43. Kilner. Pythagoras School of Cambridge, p. 74.

44. Wife of Philip of France who became King of Navarre in her right in 1284.

45. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. VII, p. 386.

46. Kilner, op.cit. p.74. He granted the advowson of the church of Guildon, diocese of Durham to the College.

47. Cal.I.P.M. III, p. 319 1297; see also Hartopp op.cit.Doc.14.

48. G.E.C. op.cit. p. 395-6.

The arms of the Plantagenet Earls of Cornwall and of the King of Germany must be considered together. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, ob.1272 was of the blood royal being the second son of King John. He was elected King of the Romans in 1256/7 and was crowned at Aachen.⁴⁹ He was an overlord of Henry de Merton, founder of Merton college, 50, a benefactor of the college⁵¹ and has a particular mention in the founder's statutes of 1294.⁵² His son and heir Edmund, Earl of Cornwall⁵³ ob.1300 was of particular prominence in national affairs being Sherrif of Rutland 1288-1300.⁵⁴, and was entrusted with the government of England, with his brother-in-law Gilbert de Clare, during the absence abroad of Edward I.⁵⁵ Gilbert de Clare, ob.1295, married secondly in 1290, Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I by Eleanor of Castile⁵⁶. He was also overlord of the manors of Maldon and Farleigh which Henry de Merton conveyed to his college.⁵⁷

49. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol.III, p. 430-432.

50. Kilner, op.cit. pp. 74-5. He was overlord of the manor of Cuxham. Henry de Merton's deed of conveyance of this manor to the college in 1270, recites the following:- "... pro salute anime mee et animarum magnifici princeps R(icardi) Regis Romanorum."

51. He granted the advowson of the church of Horsepath Oxon. to the college in 1268. Allen and Garrod "Merton muniments" Oxford Historical Society, LXXXVI, p.8.

52. ibid. p. 21 "... pro salute anime mee et animarum domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglie. necnon et germani sui Ricardi Romanorum Regis."

53. G.E.C. op.cit, pp. 433 , he held extensive lands in Rutland, see his I.P.M. Vol.III, 604.

54. G.E.C. op.cit.

55. ibid. 1272-3, 1279-80 and Sole guardian 1286-89.

56. G.E.C. CompletePeerage V. pp. 702-8.

57. Allen and Garrod, op.cit, p. 8.

Group B. Families with holdings in Noseley.

Arms of:- Lancaster (Number 5)
Verdon (Number 14)
Martival (Number 24)

The Martival lands in Noseley were held of the Earl of Lancaster who held them of the King in chief.⁵⁸ Theobald de Verdon, ob.1316, held one knights fee in Noseley.⁵⁹

Group C. Families with holdings in Leicestershire.

Arms of:- Roos (Number 21)
Tibetot (Number 15)
Segrave (Number 16)
Percy (Number 11)
Beauchamp (Number 10)
Hastings (Number 12)

The family of Roos acquired the castle of Belvoir and the manor of Bottesford, Leicestershire, through the marriage of Sir Robert de Roos and Isabel, daughter and heiress of William D'Aubigny, Lord of Belvoir, in 1243-44.⁶⁰ They also held considerable lands in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.⁶¹ Sir Robert de Roos ob.1285 was succeeded by his son William, ob.1316⁶² whose daughter Agnes married Pyn de Tibetot circa 1298.⁶³ The Tibetots held the manor of Edmondthorpe, Leics.⁶⁴ of the Earl of Lancaster in chief, and, after 1298, the manor of Barkeston of William de Roos.⁶⁵ They also held considerable lands in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Suffolk and elsewhere.⁶⁶

58. C.I.P.M. III, p. 319; Hartopp, op.cit. Document 14.

59. C.I.P.M. VI, 54. 10.Edward II. Tenant unknown. He also held the manors of Newbold, and Lutterworth, the advowsons of the churches of Bosworth, Sheffington, Lutterworth and Cottesback and various knights' fees in the county.

60. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol.XI, pp. 95-99. Cal.I.P.M. II 580, 13.Edward I.

61. *ibid.* 62. G.E.C. op.cit. No inquisition of his lands is extant.

63. Cal.Pat.Rolls. 1292-1301. p. 346.

64. Cal.I.P.M. III, 423. 26.Edw.I, p.297; *ibid.*V.519.8.Edw.II.

65. *ibid.* V. 8Edw.II, 519. 66. *ibid.*

The Segraves of Segrave, Leicestershire, held considerable lands in the county, particularly the manors of Segrave, Diseworth and Cold Overton and the hundred of Goscote.⁶⁷ Their manor Chaucombe, Northants, was held of the Bishop of Lincoln by half a knights' fee and by being the constable of the bishop's castle of Banbury (Baunebin) in time of war.⁶⁸ John de Segrave, ob.1325, played a prominent part in the campaigns of Edward I in Scotland and Wales. In 1296 he was constable of the English army and in 1297 and in 1300, at the siege of Carlaverock, he acted as deputy for the Earl Marshal.⁶⁹ The Segrave arms were originally 'Sable three ~~goules~~ or'⁷⁰. The later ^{/garbs} arms of 'sable a lion rampant argent ~~occurred~~ or' were assumed by ^{/crowned} Nicholas de Segrave who succeeded his father Gilbert in 1254, dying in 1295.⁷¹ The date of this change is not known but it probably took place after c.1275.⁷²

The Percy family had only one holding in Leicestershire, namely the manor of Poston,⁷³ their main estates being in Cumberland, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.⁷⁴ The Percy coat 'azure five fusils in fess or' as displayed at Noseley, was changed, before 1300, ⁷⁵, to 'or a lion rampant azure.'

67. Cal.I.P.M. III, 297, 23.Edw.I., ibid. VI, 699.19.Edw.II.

68. ibid. VI, 699. 69. See Nicolas, Siege of Carlaverock pp. 126-7.

69. Roll Henry III, ed. Nicolas p. 15.

71. Nicolas. Carlaverock op.cit. p. 13 "With him (the Earl of Hereford) was Nicholas de Segrave ... he had a valient father who ^wholly abandoned the garbs and assumed the lion' etc.

72. Walfords Roll c.1275 gives the original coat.

73. Cal. I.P.M. V, 536. 1314. ibid. X.242, 1353.

74. ibid., also see infra.

75. The lion rampant was displayed by Henry de Percy at Carlaverock 1300. Nicolas. 'Carlaverock' p.14. The change has been stated to have occurred before 1296, G.E.C. Complete Peerage Volume X, p.457, on the evidence of a seal of Henry de Percy dated 1296. Birch.Catalogue No. 12556. LXXXIX.16. This is a cast and the evidence of the dating is not given.

A junior branch of the family, Percy of Boulton, Yorks, bore the fusily coat with the tinctures reversed 'or five fusils in fess azure'⁷⁶. Robert de Percy,⁷⁷ of this branch, was a benefactor of Merton college, in 1270 he gave his manor of Barkby, Leicestershire, to the college to support three chaplains.⁷⁸

The Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, held the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp in Leicestershire, some six miles from Noseley.⁷⁹ They held extensive estates in Warwickshire and Worcestershire.⁸⁰

The family of Hastings held three manors in Leicestershire, those of Burback, Barwell and Nailstone, in addition to a considerable number of knights' fees.⁸¹

76. Roll of Arms. Henry III, p. 11

77. His arms are given in Charles's Roll and St. Georges Roll as 'or five fusils in fess sable.' Archaeologia XXXIX, p. 406, Charles' Roll c.1285, p.421, St. Georges Roll, c.1285.

78. Kilner, op.cit. p. 74.

79. Cal.I.P.M. V, 615. 9.Edw.II.

80. ibid.

81. Cal.Pat.Rolls, 1258-66, p.540. 50.Hen.III
Cal.I.P.M. V. 412, 6.Edw.II.

Lincolnshire

Arms of:- Lacy (Number 6)
 Bardolph (Number 20)
 Clifford (Number 18)
 Wake (Number 19)
 Percy (Number 11)

The family of Lacy held the Earldom of Lincoln from 1232 - until 1311. and played a conspicuous part in national affairs. The Noseley coat doubtless has reference to Henry de Lacy, ob.1310/11 who was engaged in many of the campaigns of Edward I, 82. His daughter and heiress Alice married Thomas Earl of Lancaster.83.

The Bardolphs of Wormegay, Norfolk held the manors of Riskington and Westburg and a messuage and lands at Fillingham in Lincolnshire.84. The latter was held of the Earl of Lincoln by knight's service. Hugh de Bardolph, ob.1304, was among the retainers of the Earl of Lincoln at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300.85.

The Cliffords of Appleby, Westmorland, had only one holding in Lincolnshire, namely some lands at Morton held of Sir Baldwin de Wake.86. In addition to their numerous properties in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Herefordshire they held the manor of Essendine Rutland and a moiety of a messuage and arable land at Bocland, Buckinghamshire, both of the Bishop of Lincoln.87.

The Wakes of Liddell, Cumberland held the manors of Bourne, Deeping, Hykeham and Skeldingthorpe in Lincolnshire.88. They were also founders of the priories of Bourne and Deeping.89. The wardship of the lands of Baldwin de Wake ob.1282 during the minority of his son and heir John was granted to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.90.

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82. G.E.C. Comp.Peerage. Vol.VII, p.681-688. For the holdings of the Lacies in Lincolnshire see Cal.Inq.Post Mortem, V. 279. 4.Edward II.
83. The marriage took place in 1294, Thomas succeeded his father as Earl of Lancaster in 1296. G.E.C. ibid.Vol.VII, p.395.
84. G.E.C. Vol.I, pp. 417-18. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem IV.236.32.Edw.I.
85. Nicolas, Carlaverock, op.cit. p.
86. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol.III, pp. 290-91. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem II.478. II. Edw.I.
87. Cal. Inq.Post Mortem, V. 533, 8.Edw.II, ibid.II, 478.
88. Moore. Knights of Edward I. Harleian Soc. Vol.LXXXIV. p. 131. Cal.Fine Rolls, 1272-1307, pp.158,161,162; (1282). Cal.Patent Rolls, 1292-1301, p.303(1294).
89. Dugdale. Baronage, Vol. I p. 539.
90. Cal.Fine Rolls, op.cit. p. 168.

The Percy family held some twenty six properties in Lincolnshire, their more important holdings being at Immingham, Wickenby, Roxton, Cavenham and Stainfield.⁹¹

Group D. Families with holdings in, or connections with Oxfordshire.

Arms of:- Ellesfeld (Number 22)
St. John
of Basing. (Number 17)

Little is known about the family of Ellesfeld. Sir John de Elcheffeld is given among the Oxfordshire knights in the Roll of Arms, temp. Edward II. 92. A Gilbert de Elsefeld had a holding in Elsefeld near Oxford, in 1316.⁹³ The family of St. John of Basing, county Southampton, held no lands in Oxfordshire.⁹⁴ A junior branch of the family held the manors of Barton and Staunton, Oxon.⁹⁵ The Noseley coat most probably has reference to Sir John de St. John of Basing. ob. 1302.⁹⁶ He was one of the foremost military commanders of his time, being appointed Lieutenant of Aquitaine in 1293, when he was responsible for organising the campaign, and Seneschal of Aquitaine in 1294. He also served under the Earls of Richmond, Lancaster and Lincoln, successively Lieutenants of Aquitaine. From 1298 he was engaged on the Scottish campaigns of Edward I and was present at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300.⁹⁷

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- 91. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem. V. 536.
 - 92. ed. Nicolas, p. 28.
 - 93. Feudal Aids, Vol. IV, p. 168.
 - 94. Cal.Inq. Post. Mortem, IV, 96. 30.Edw.I; ibid. VII, 244, 3.Edw.III.
 - 95. The St. Johns of Lagham, Surrey. They bore the same arms as the senior branch differenced with a bordure engrailed sable. Roll of Arms. Edw. II, p. 19.
 - 96. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. XI, pp. 323-5.
 - 97. G.E.C. op.cit, p. 325. Nicolas, Carlaverock, p. 244-48.

Summary

The choice of the twenty four coats of arms displayed in the windows at Noseley can be explained in the light of Roger de Martival's career. A member of Merton College and Chancellor of the University in 1293, it is quite fitting that the arms of the benefactors of his college should be represented, those of England, Cornwall-Germany, Lancaster and Clare, together with those of their relations by marriage, France, Navarre, and Lacy. His feudal tenure under Lancaster and the King is an additional reason for the display of their arms. There are six coats representing prominent families who, like himself, had holdings in Leicestershire, those of Verdon, Roos, Tivetot, Segrave, Percy, Beauchamp and Hastings. His extensive connection with the diocese of Lincoln as archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1288, and subsequently of Leicester, 1294-5, and culminating in his election as Dean in 1310 is celebrated by the arms of five families important in the county of Lincoln, those of Lacy, Bardolph, Clifford, Wake and Percy. A particular reason probably lies behind the choice of the arms of Ellesfeld, a comparatively unimportant Oxfordshire family and of St. John, although the latter was a famous commander and, holding lands in Hampshire, might have come into contact with Martival when the latter was prebend of Netheravon in the diocese of Salisbury. The identification of one of the coats, Number 13, is dubious and cannot be considered in this account.

Date of the Armorial glass.

The chapel was complete and furnished in 1306. The glass it can be inferred is anterior to this date. The Segrave arms suggest a date after 1275. If the arms of France celebrate Edward I's second marriage a date of after 1299 is suggested, however, the Percy arms are those believed to have been discarded circa 1295. With these considerations in mind a date of circa 1295-1306 seems to be indicated.

Armorial glass

William de Burton's Notebook. B.M. Egerton MS. 3510. p.194.
Early XVIIIC. "In chaunteria de Noseley, Com:Leic: p.W.W." (William Wyrley).

Wyrley's notes, as copied by Burton, give the arms in trick from four monuments and also twenty-two coats of arms whose media and location are unspecified. It seems that all these were in glass, as two of the coats survive in the East window, Catalogue Numbers 8.20, and the Diary of John Symonds refers to "many old coates in the windowes" (see below).

Egerton MS:-

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
2. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or.
3. Gules a castle or.
4. Gules an escarbuncle or.
5. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of France.
6. Or a lion rampant purple.
7. Argent a lion rampant gules a bordure sable bezanty or.
8. Or an eagle displayed sable.
- 9.4 Or three chevronels gules.
10. Gules a fess or between six crosses crosslets or.
11. Azure five fusils in fess or. "Le Percy."
12. Or a maunche gules
13. Gules a cross argent between four lioncels rampant or. "St.Edmond."
14. ~~Argent xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx~~ Or fretty gules.
15. Argent a saltire engrailed gules.
16. Sable a lion rampant argent crowned or "Segrave"

17. Argent on a chiefgules two mullets or.
18. Chequy or and azure, a fess gules.
19. Or two bars gules, in chief three torteaux gules.
20. Azure three cinquefoils or.
21. Gules three water bougets argent.
22. Unde argent and sable.

Both editions of Burton's Leicestershire repeat these arms with two additions:-⁹⁸

23. "Argent a lion rampant purpure. Leon."
24. "Argent a cinquefoil sable. Martivall."

The diary of Richard Symonds, dated 1645:-⁹⁹

"Wednesday, June 4th ... H.W. et moy avec Col. Sm. by Noseley, Sir Authur Haselrig's parish, not above two cottages besides his, a sweet place

4 A neate church, the windowes very old and many old coates in the windowes and old words in yellow under every coate. South window. Southchancel.

ENGLAND

ENGLAND with a label of five points azure "sur each five fleur-delys or". Gules a fess between twelve cross crosslets fitchy. First window divers shields more, very old."

98. Burton. The description of Leicestershire. 1st. Ed. 1622. p. 212, 2nd Ed. enlarged 1777. pp. 192-3. The printed lists are taken from the notes made by Augustus Vincent in 1613.

99. Edited by C.E. Long, Camden Society, LXXXVII. P. 185.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ARMORIAL GLASS.

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. KING OF ENGLAND
Roll of Arms. Henry III, ed. Nicolas, p. 3:-
"Le Roy d'Angleterre port goules trois lupards d'or."
The Royal arms of England temp. Henry II - Edward III. In 1340
Edward III assumed France and England quarterly.
2. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. KING OF FRANCE.
Walford's Roll circa 1275. Number 5. 100
Le Roy de France d'azure semy de floretes d'or. 101, 102.
3. Gules a castle or. CASTILE.)
23. Argent a lion rampant purpure. LEON) KING OF SPAIN.
Walford's Roll. Number 6. 103.
Le Roy d'Espagne escartille de gules un chasteau or et d'argent un
leon rampant purpur. 104.
4. Gules an escarbuncle or. KING OF NAVARRE.
Walford's Roll. Number 9. 105.
"Le Roy de Navarre gules un carbuncle d'or." 106.

100. Edited by W.S. Walford as "A Roll of Arms of the 13th
century." in Archaeologia XXXIX. 1864. pp. 373-87.
101. This word is represented by a fleur-de-lis tricked.
102. Walford's Roll. Version II, c.1275 gives "Le Roy de France
de asur poudre a flurette d'or." Edition. "Joann^{is} Lelandi
Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Collectanea cum Thomae Hearⁿⁱi Praefatione
Notis et Indice." 1st. ed. 1715, p.897.
103. Archaeologia, XXXIX, op.cit.
104. There is some uncertainty as to the proper tincture of the
lion in the Arms of Leon. Walford's Roll, Version II,
gives the lion as 'dazur' Leland, op.cit. See Boutell Heraldry,
p. 490, citing Woodward in 'Notes and Queries' Third Series, I, 471.
105. Archaeologia, XXXIX, ibid. op.cit.
106. See also ^{Grimaldi's} Walford's Roll temp. Edw. III. Edition in
Collectanea. Top.et.Gen. Vol. II, p. 320.

5. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of France.
 PLANTAGENET, EARLS OF LANCASTER.
 Roll of Arms, Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 1.
 "Le Counte de Lancastre, les armes de Engleterre, od le label
 de Fraunce."

6. Or a lion rampant purpure. LACY, EARLS OF LINCOLN.
 Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 1.
 "Le Counte de Nichole, de or a un lion rampaund de pourpre."

7. Argent a lion rampant gules a bordure sable bezanty. PLANTAGENET,
 EARLS OF CORNWALL.
 Roll of Arms, Henry III, p. 1.
 Le Conte de Cornewall, argent ung lion de goulz coroune or, ung
 borde de sable besante d'or.

8. Or an eagle displayed sable. KING OF GERMANY.
Walford's Roll. Number 3. 107.
Le Roy de Almaine d'or un egle displaye sable.
 9. Or three chevronels gules. CLARE, EARLS OF GLOUCESTER.
Roll of Arms Henry III, p. 1.
Le counte de Gloster d'or a trois cheverons de goulz. 108.
 10. Gules a fess or between six crosses crosslets or. BEAUCHAMP,
EARLS OF WARWICK.
Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 1.
Le Counte de Warwick de goules crusules de or, a une fesse de or.
 11. Azure five fusils in fess or. PERCY.
Roll of Arms, Henry III, p. 6.
Henry de Percy d'azur a la fesse engrell d'or. 109
 12. Or a maunche gules. HASTINGS.
Charles's Roll, c.1285. Number 77. 110
Henry de Hastenø' or a maunche gules. 111
-

107. Archaeologia XXXIX, op.cit.

108. See also Charles' Roll ed. Perceval. Archaeologia XXXIX,
pp. 399 and 417. Number 10. and Roll of Arms, Edw. II, p. 1.

109. Fusils in fess or bend are generally blazoned in the early
rolls as a fess or bend engrailed.

110. ed. Perceval, op.cit.

111. See also Roll of Arms Edw. II, p. 2, ed. Nicolas.

Roll of Arms Edw. III, p. 45, ed. Nicolas.

13. Gules a cross argent between four lioncels rampant or.

BURGHersh ? DAKENY ? OR SAINT OSWALD ?¹¹²

112. This is an extremely problematic coat. The only instance of this in the Rolls of Arms occurs in William Jenyn's Ordinary, Number 242. Circa 1380 where it is attributed to "Nycholl de Burwassh." The identity of this man is unknown. The family of Burghersh, alias Burwash, of Burghersh, Sussex, bore "Gules a lion rampant queue forché or". (Roll.Edw.II, p. 24; Roll Edw. III, p.9). The family of Dakeny of Caynho, Bedfordshire and Lathbury Buckinghamshire bore "azure a cross or between four lioncels rampant or." (Roll of arms Henry III, p.3 'William Dakigny'; Roll Edward II, p.52 'Sire BaudewyneDakeny' of Cambridgeshire; see also C.I.P.M. II, 616, 15.Edw.I. ibid. V. 616 9.Edw. II and Liscombes 'Bucks.' IV, pp.133-4. Sir Thomas Dakeny of Norfolk bore "argent a cross between four lioncels rampant gules" (Roll Edw. II, p. 47). The Noseley coat could be for a member of this family, with the tinctures differenced, Wyrley and Burton's identification as for Saint Edmund is incorrect. The attributed arms of St. Edmund are "Azure three crowns or."

The nearest legendary arms to the Noseley coat are the arms of Saint Oswald "Purpure (or gules) a cross or between four lions argent" (Thomas Jenyns Book c.1410) The later Bishops of Durham used 'azure a cross or between four lions argent' as the arms of the Bishopric and this coat has been attributed to St. Oswald (Parliamentary Roll c.1512. Hunter Blair. Durham Seals II, pp.465-6). and a similar coat, but with a cross patonce, has been attributed to Saint Cuthbert and is the shield of the convent of Durham (Blair op.cit.) The seals quoted by Blair and the seal of Abbey of Bardney, Lincs., where the shrine of St. Oswald was preserved (Casts.Soc.Antiq.Birch 2582) suggests there was little uniformity of ideas on the subject.

14. Or fretty gules. VERDON.
Charles' Roll. Number 92.113
"Tebaut de Verdon." or fretty gules.114
15. Argent a saltine engrailed gules. TIBETOT.
Charles' Roll. Number 88.115
"Robert de Tibetoft." Argent a saltine engrailed gules.116
16. Sable a lion rampant argent crowned or. SEGRAVE.
Roll of arms. Edward II, p. 4.
"Sire Johan de Segrave de sable a un lioun rampaunt de argent corone de or."117
17. Argent on a chief gules two mullets or.ST. JOHN OF BASING.
Charles' Roll. Number 64.118
"Sr. Seint John" Argent on a chief gules two mullets or.119.
18. Chequy or and azure, a fess gules. CLIFFORD.
Walford's Roll. Number 147.120.
"Robert de Clifford, cheky d'or et d'azure un fesse gulez."121
19. Or two bars gules, in chief three torteaux gules. WAKE OF LIDDELL.
Roll of Arms. Henry III, p. 7.
"Hugh Wake, d'or a deux barres de goules, ove trois torteaux de goules en le chief."122

113. ed. Perceval. *Archaeologia* XXXIX, op.cit.

114. See also Roll Henry III, p. 9.
Roll Edward II, p. 3; Roll Edward III, p. 19.

115. ed. Perceval, op.cit.

116. See also Roll Edward II, p. 5, Roll Edward III, p. 29.
Roll Richard II, ed. Willement, No. 437.

117. See also Roll Edward III, p. 7.

118. ed. Perceval, op.cit.

119. See also Roll Edward II, p. 3; Roll Edward III, p. 20.

120. ed. Walford, op.cit.

121. See also Roll Edward II, p. 4; Roll Edward III, p. 26.

122. See also Roll Edward II, p. 6; Roll Edward III, p. 36.

20. Azure three cinquefoils or. BARDOLPH.
Roll of Arms Henry III, p. 8.
"William Bardolf d'azur a trois quintefueilles d'or."123.
21. Gules three water bougets argent. ROOS OF HAMLAKE.
Roll of Arms. Henry III, p. 8.
"William de Roos, de goules a trois bouges d'argent."124.
22. Unde argent and sable. ELLESFELD.
Roll of Arms. Edward II, p. 28. Oxfordshire.
Sire Johan de Elcheffeld, oundee de argent e de sable.125.
23. Argent a lion rampant purpure. LEON.
See above Number 3. Arms of the KING OF SPAIN.
24. Argent a cinquefoil sable. MARTIVAL OF NÖSELEY.
Seal of Master Roger de Martival, dated 1278.
Shield. A cinquefoil.126.

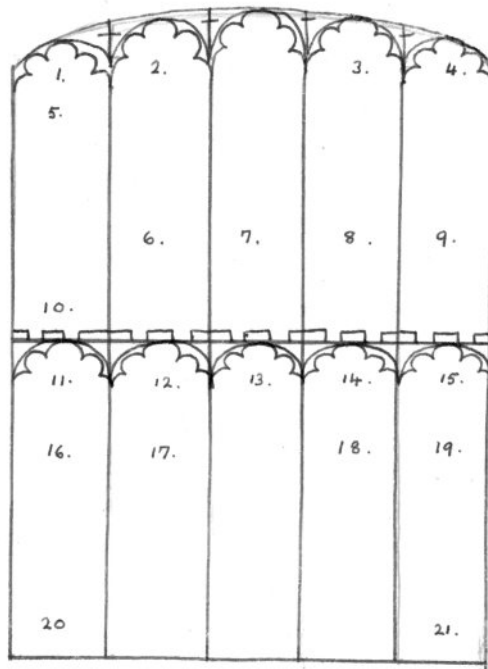
123. See also Roll Edward II, p. 6. Roll Edward III p. 43.
Roll Richard II, No. 56.

124. See also Roll. Edward II, p.3; Roll Edward III, p. 36.

125. See also Roll Edward III, p. 39.

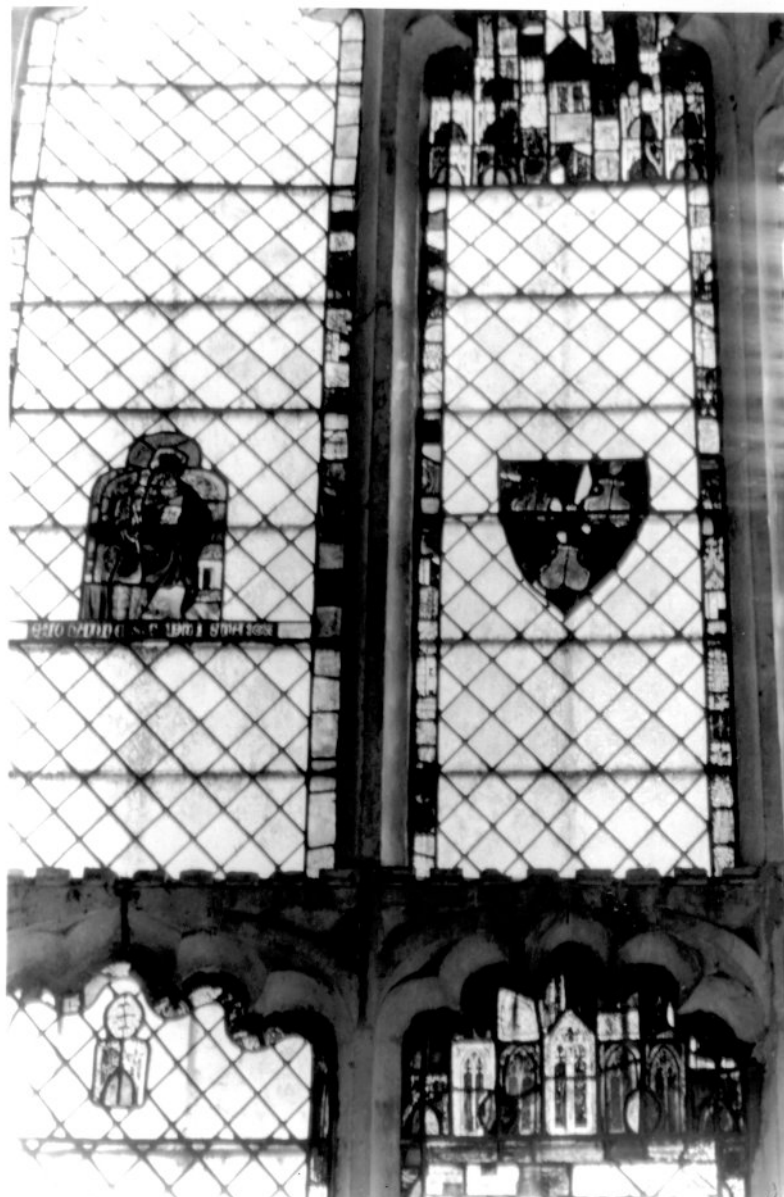
126. The Martival arms do not appear in any of the early rolls of arms. Thomas Jenyn's Book, Number 1008 circa 1410 gives a cinquefoil for "Anketyn Martyvaux," the tinctures, however, are omitted.

The seal of Roger de Martival was attached to a memorandum of an agreement between him and Isabel widow of Nicholas de Martival, by which Roger grants Isabel permission to enclose a place in the wood of Goadby, Leics., dated 29th September 1278. The seal showed a figure with long draperies standing on a shield, a cinquefoil. Legend ... ROGER ... The original is lost, a fascimile is given in Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals, Number 208. Edition F. Loyd and D. Stenton, Oxford, 1950.



NOSELEY.

NOSELEY.



NOSELEY
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NOSELEY
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Chapel E window



NOSELEY Leig



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