

PECKLETONLEICESTERSHIRE

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

A panel of XIV.C. glass has been inserted in each of the outer main lights of the window.

A. Left-hand side light

C. 1. Saint Michael.

Incomplete, half-length facing three-quarters left, thrusting downwards with his spear. He wears a plain cloak over a tunic.

Head and nimbus painted in black lines on white glass, the hair in yellow stain, the cloak is white, the tunic in yellow stain, the shaft of his spear also is in yellow stain.

2. The spear head and part of the white fur of the dragon have been inserted to the right of the panel.

3. An incomplete figure, the torso only; wears an ochre tunic belted at the waist, the neckband bears a pattern of repeated circles, painted in black lines.

4. An incomplete figure wearing armour.

The lower part of a leg only remains, wears plate armour, painted in black lines on yellow stain.

5. Piece of blue glass bearing a design of continuous quatrefoils each enclosing a spray of foliage, reserved on a ground of black enamel.

6. Two small fragments of canopy work, in yellow stain.

7. A fragment of canopy work:- The apex of a gable and finial with an off-springing trail of oak leaves and acorns on either side. Painted in black lines on white glass, the canopy in yellow stain.

8. A fragment of drapery, in yellow stain, possibly originally part of the figure of St. Michael.

9. Two fragments of very large crockets, in yellow stain.

10. A piece of plain blue glass.

11. A fragment of a gable with large off-springing crockets in yellow stain.
12. A fragment of canopy work:- a gabled lancet with the apex of a pinnacle on either side, painted in black lines on yellow stain.

Right hand side light.

13. A canonised Abbess

Incomplete, stands facing threequarters right, a pastoral staff in her right hand, a book in her left.

(The area below the knees is missing and the body drapery has been slightly disarranged).

She wears a black veil over a white wimple, a white kirtle and a blue mantel. The mantel is fastened at the neck with a plain circular brooch. The head is painted in black lines on white glass, the nimbus in yellow stain.

Set against pieces of plain ruby glass.

The figure originally stood under canopy work. The book in her left hand is on the same piece of glass as a white foliated capital. Another capital,

- 14 with part of a traceried shaft and the springing of a cusped arch set above it, is placed adjacent to the head of the pastoral staff.
15. Similar architectural fragments, pieces of shafting, crockets, etc. All these fragments are in white glass with touches of yellow stain.
16. Two vertical strips each bearing a pattern of continuous circles cusped quatrefoils, in yellow stain reserved on a ground of black enamel. Probably the side-shafts of the main arch of the canopy.
17. Four pieces of plain coloured glass, very decayed.

First window from the East. North side of the chancel.

XIV.C. 18. The head of a female Saint.

Facing threequarters right. Painted in black lines on white glass, the hair and cusped edge of the nimbus in yellow stain. Extensive decay.

XIV.C. Fragments of six white quarries. Two types:-

19. At the centre a rosette with four leaves radiating from it, the top edge of the quarry has a plain border.

20. At the centre a small quatrefoil with two oak leaves and two acorns radiating from it, each edge of the quarry has a cusped border.

21. A small finial, in yellow stain.

Antiquarian sources

List of Armorial glass formerly in the church and the identifications given by Burton, British Museum. Egerton MS. 3510, and Nichols, Antiquities of Leicestershire.

| | <u>Egerton 3510</u> | <u>Nichols</u> |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| <u>In the East window of the chancel</u> | | |
| 1. Argent a cinquefoil azure | MOTON | MOTON |
| 2. Azure a daunce between 6 cross crosslets argent | ENGAIN | ENGUINE |
| 3. Or a chevron vert | INGE | INGE |
| 5. Argent crusily fitchy, three fleur-de-lis sable, a bordure engrailed sable | BEREFORD | BEREFORD |
| 4. Argent crusily fitchy, three fleur-de-lis sable. | BEREFORD | BEREFORD |
| 6. Azure ten bezants | ZOUCH OR LUBBESTHORPE | ZOUCH |
| 7. Or three piles gules a canton vary | BASSET | BASSET |
| 8. Sable semy of cinquefoils, a lion rampant argent | CLIFTON | CLIFTON |
| 9. Or two ravens sable a bordure engrailed gules | CORBETT OF SIBBESDON | CORBETT |
| 10. Or three torteaux gules, a label azure | COURTENAY | (OMITTED) |
| 11. Gules ten bezants, a quarter ermine | ZOUCH | ZOUCH |
| 12. Gules a chevron between three shovels argent | HERLE | HERLE |

In a South window of the chancel.

13. Azure a buck's head, caboshed or attired gules.

MIDDLETON
SALOP. LEGGE

In the South east window and in two North windows of the church

14. Or three chevrons vairy
15. Argent two cinquefoils and a canton gules
16. Or three piles gules, a canton vairy
17. Argent a cinquefoil azure

TURVILLE TURVILLE
DRIBY DRIBYE
BASSET BASSET
MOTON MOTON

In a South window

18. Azure a cross engrailed or
19. Argent semy of cross crosslets fitchy three fleur-de-lis gules

CHARNELS CHARNELS OF
ELMESTHORPE
TALBOT TALBOT

In a North window

20. Argent on a bend sable three fleur-de-lis or, a label gules
21. Egerton Ms:- Or three chevrons vairy argent and azure a label gules
Nichols:- Or three chevrons gules a label vairy

(NOT IDENTIFIED) SHELTON
(NOT IDENTIFIED) -
- CLARE

In a South west window

22. Azure a saltire or, a bordure gules semy of mitres or.
23. Argent a cinquefoil azure
24. Azure bezanty or

(NOT IDENTIFIED) (Not IDENTIFIED)
MOTON MOTON
ZOUCH OF BESSILLES
LUBBESTHORPE

Peckleston

The entry in Egerton MS. 3510, page 78, is headed:- "In ecclesia de Peckleston com. Leic. par W. Wirley et me W. Burton 1598-1612". The list of arms as printed in the first edition of Burton's Leicestershire 1627, is defective. There are mistakes in identification and shield 21 is given as "Or three chevrons gules a label vairy." These mistakes are printer's errors made in laying out the page. Nichols, following the printed version, does not rectify the entry for shield 21.

Identification of the Arms.

The East window of the chancel.

1. Argent a cinquefoil azure. MOTON.
Powell's Roll, ed. Greenstreet in the Reliquary N.S.iii, p.236.
404. Argent a cinquefoil azure pierced of the field "S. William Motoun."
2. Azure a daunce between six cross crosslets argent. ENGAINE.
Roll of Arms, Edward II, ed. Nicholas, p.5.
"Sire Johan Engayne de goulas crusule de or a une daunce de or."
3. Or a chevron vert. INGE.
Powell's Roll, ed. Greenstreet, Reliquary N.S.iv, p. 94.
Or a chevron vert. "s' william "Inge".
4. Argent crusuly fitchy three fleurs-de-lys sable. BEREFORD.
Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 67.
Sire William de Beresford, de argent crusule de sable a iij fleurs de sable.
5. BEREFORD repeated with a bordure engrailed sable for difference.
6. Azure ten bezants. ZOUC (OF LUBBESTHORPE?).
See below, shield 11.
7. Or three piles gules a canton vary. BASSET (OF SAPPOTE?).
Roll of Arms Edward III. ed. Nicholas, p. 46:-
'Monsire Rafe Basset port d'argent a trois piles gules a un quarter d'ermine.'
Powell's Roll. ed. Greenstreet, Reliquary NS.iii, p. 237:-
410. Or three piles meeting in base gules and a canton vair.
S'Rauf Basset.
G.E.C. (Complete Peerage, Vol.I, p.1 note a) - There are "numerous variations (for the sake of difference) in the armorial ensigns borne by the various members of the Basset family."

The whole question is very complicated and is in need of attention

Dugdale. (Ancient Usage in bearing of Arms. 2nd Edition. 1682, pp. 22-23) states that Simon Basset Baron of Sappcote adopted the Ridel coat "the piles charged with a quarter vary white and blew."

According to Burton, this coat or three piles gules a canton vairy was represented in every window of Sappcote church.

8. Sable semy of cinquefoils a lion rampant argent. CLIFTON.
Powell's Roll, Reliquary Vol.iii, N.S. p. 152:-

221. Sable a lion rampant within an orle of pierced cinquefoils argent. St. Gervis Clyfton.

9. Or two ravens sable a bordure engrailed gules. CORBETT.
Roll of Arms. Edward II, p.6:-

"Sire Peres Corbet de or a ij corbils de sable."

Becket's Murderess' Roll. c.1350 in Sir.G. Calveley's BOOK:-

126. Sir Roger Corbet, or two ravens sable a bordure engrailed gules.

10. Or three torteaux a label azure. COURTENAY.

Roll of Arms, Edward II. p.4.

Sire Hue de Courtenay de or a iij ^{roudeus} rendens de goules a un label de azure.

11. Gules ten bezants, a quarter ermine, ZOUCHE OF HARRINGWORTH.

For the armorial bearings of the Harringworth branch of the Zouch family the evidence of seals is, without question, more reliable than the Rolls of arms:-

B.M. Harley Chart 58 E I.A.D. 1338. Birch 1461.

B.M. Harley Chart 58 D.45.A.D.1362, Birch 14692.

B.M. Harley Chart 58.D.46. A.D.1366. Birch 14694.

B.M. Harley Chart 58.D.48 A.D.1405. Birch 14701.

All these seals have a shield betanté a quarter ermine. Birch 14694 and 14701 have a legend respectively:- S' WILL'I LA ZOUCHE DE HARYNGWORTH
S' WILL'I LA SOUCHE DE HARYNGWORTHE

Azure ten bezants. Shield 6 is said to have been borne by Zouch of Lubbesthorpe. - see Nichols' History of Leicestershire Volume IV pp.37 & 38.

The manor of Lubbesthorpe was certainly held by Roger Le Zouch, ob. 1304 and his descendents but I know of no proof as to the arms they bore.

12. Gules a chevron between three shovels argent. HERLE.

Powell's Roll, in Reliquary Vol.III, N.S. p. 236.

Gules a chevron between three birds argent beaked and legged or.

S'Rob'Herle.

Roll of Arms, Richard II, ed. Willement.

588. Monsr. Robert Herle. Gules a chevron between three drakes argent.

V. C. H. Oxon. VIII. p. 151.

Sir Henry Gnapinel = Margery
of Essex, kt

4 d. as co. h.

III

Margaret = William Mge. chief Justice
ob. c. 1311/13 ob. 1321

Elizabeth² = Sir Wm Moton² = Joan = End la Zouche
of Peckham ob. by 1356 of H. ob. 1326.

held the manor of Haighton (Hallaton) Leicestershire at his death.⁷ Sir Thomas Engaine, ob. 1367, his son, married, before 1353, Katherine daughter of Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon.⁸

Although not related by marriage to the Motons, the importance of the Engaine family and the fact that they held land in Leicestershire are sufficient to explain the presence of the Engaine arms at Peckleton.

INGE

This family was related by marriage to the family of Zouch of Haringworth. Joan daughter and heir of William Inge married Eddo La Zouch ob. 1326. A writ of certiorari on the petition of Joan "late wife of the said Eddo and daughter and heir of William Inge" for livery of divers lands was granted in 1327.9. One branch of the Zouch family married into the Motons, of infra.

BEREFORD

The family of Bereford held considerable lands and manors in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Stafford, Northampton, Oxford and Berkshire.

William Bereford, chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1327, held 51. rent of William La Zouch at Alton in Leicestershire. In Warwickshire he held the manor of Bykemers of William Corbet and the manor of Wysawe of the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.¹⁰

7. Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem. Vol.X, Edward III, 433 p. 342.

8. G.E.C. op.cit. page 77.

9. Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Volume VI. Edward II, 740, p. 465.

10. Banks Baronia Anglica Concentrata. Vol.II, p.45-46. and Cal.Inq.Post.Mortem Vol.VI, Edward II, 748, pp. 469-472.

BASSET¹²

The Sapcoté, Leicestershire, branch of the Basset family was related by marriage to the Motons. Sir Ralph Basset who died in 1378 left two daughters, Alice, daughter by his first wife was then aged thirty and wife of Sir Laurence Dutton and afterwards wife of Sir Robert Moton of Peckleton.¹² The Second wife of this Ralph Basset died in 1412 leaving as co-heirs "Elizabeth wife of Richard Lord Grey and one of the daughters of Ralph and Alice Basset and Sir Robert Moton, son of Sir William Moton son of Alice the other daughter of Ralph and Alice Basset."¹³

CLIFTON

Of Clifton in North Nottinghamshire. Sir Robert de Clifton ob. 1327 is said,¹⁴ to have married Emme daughter of Sir William Moton of Peckleton. This marriage must have taken place before 1313 as Gervase the son and heir of Sir Robert de Clifton was fourteen years of age in 1327 and married to Margaret daughter of Robert Pierpont.¹⁵

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11. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Volume II, pp.6-9.
 12. G.E.C. op.cit. p.8 citing Inq.P.M. Richard II, file 4, No.8.
 13. Bridges Northamptonshire Volume II, p. 397, citing Esch.14. Henry IV, n.5.
 14. Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, Vol.I, pp. 102-11.
 15. Cal.Inq. Post Mortem Volume VI, Edward II, 481, p.282 and Vol. VII, Edward III, 30, p.11.

CORBETT

Of Cans. Salop.16. According to Burton "In the 31st year of Edward I this manor (of Sibbesdon) came to Sir Roger Corbet Knight of younger brother to the house of Cause in the County of Salop; who bore "or two Ravens in pale proper, a border, ingrailed, gules" whose male heir enjoys the same to this day."17. In 1328 Roger Corbet and Amice his wife settled the manor of Sibbesdon and divers messuages and lands in that town and in Snarestone etc. in Leicestershire and Arlegh in Warwickshire on themselves for life, with remainder to William son of Thomas ~~to~~ Camville in tail, remainder to Roger son of ^{de} Roger Corbet of Caus, Peter son of Roger, Joan, Cecile, Maud, sisters of Peter in tail, remainder to Robert son of Robert Lestrangle,18. Sibbesdon and Peckleton are in the same hundred, that of Sparkenhoe.

COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON.

Sir Thomas Engaine ob. 1367 married Katherine daughter of Hugh de Courtenay. The Engaine connections with Leicestershire have been noted above.19. The Courtenay arms here, most probably, celebrate this marriage. There is no known connection between the Courtenays and the Motons.

ZOUCH OF LUBBESTHORPE AND ZOUCH OF HARINGWORTH

According to Nichols Sir William Moton who held one fee in ^{cf infra at p 260.} Peckleton and Stapleton in 1331 married Joan de la Zouch,20. ^{This} Joan was possible a member of the Haringworth branch, this would account for the appearance of the arms of Zouch of Haringworth and the arms of Inge.21. Lubbesthorpe is only a short distance from Peckleton and it can be inferred that this branch of the Zouch family had some degree of contact with the Motons.

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- 16. G.E.C. Complete Peerage Volume III, pp. 417-18.
 - 17. Burton. Leicestershire, 2nd Edit. p. 242-243.
 - 18. Nichols, Leicestershire, Vol. IV, pt.ii, p.953.
 - 19. See above under Engaine.

13. W. Burton. Antiquities of Hindley. B.M. Add. MS. 6046

Pedigree of Moten.

Robertus Moten nil = Sara f. et h. [Shield in tinct]

26. Hen. 3

Arg. a stag's head
cubished or
attired gules.

Summary

The East window of the chancel was the gift of Richard Moton. Four of the families whose arms were represented were allied to the Motons by marriage, i.e. Zouch, Inge, Clifton and Basset of Sapcote. The families of Bereford, Herle, Corbett and Engaine all held lands in Leicestershire. The family of Engaine was related by marriage to the Courtenays. A member of two of these families - William Bereford and William Herle - was chief justice of the common pleas. The additional fact that both of these families held land and rents of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England is of significance as it lends weight to the suggestion that the Richard Moton mentioned in the inscription is identical with that Richard Moton, vicar of Ravensthorpe who was presented to his living by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

The evidence of the coats of arms offers no precise proof of dating. A post 1378 date on the evidence of the Moton-Basset alliance is not admissible as the Bassets of Sapcote were a local family of considerable importance, and this alone could account for the inclusion of their arms.

Identification of the Arms, continued.

13. In a south window of the chancel.

Azure a Bucks head caboshed or attired gules.
I have been unable to trace this coat.

In the south east window^{and} in two north windows of the church.

14. Or three chevrons vairy. TURVILLE.

Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 72.

Sire Richard Torvile de goules a iij chevrons de veer.

Sire Nicholas Torvile de goules a ij chevrons de veer.

Roll of Arms, Edward III, p. 17.

Monsire de Turvell vel Turnell gules a deux chevrons verre.

According to Burton, 28, Lords of Normanton Turvile, Leicestershire "bore gules three chevrons vary." Nichols, 29, states that Margaret, daughter of Baldwin Bouge, married firstly Richard Turvile ob. 1415 and secondly Reginald Moton, ob. 1445. Nichols makes this Richard Turvile, son of William Turvile of Thurleston who was the second son of Ralph Turvile of Normanton Turvile. If this is correct we may infer that the Turviles of Thurleston bore or three chevrons vary.

28. Burton 2nd Edition p. 138.

29. Nichols, Vol. II, pt. iii, p. 465 and Vol. IV, pt. ii, p. 1004.

15. Argent two cinquefoils and a canton gules. DRIBY.

This coat impaled by Basset occurs in Basynges' Book c.1395
College of Arms.MS.B.22, No.45.

Alice de Driby daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Driby married secondly Ralph Lord Basset of Sapcote. She died in 1412. By this marriage she became step-mother to Alice who, after 1378, married as her second husband, Sir Robert Moton.30.

The Driby family held the manors of Bredon, Somery, Holewell and Abketelby in Leicestershire.31.

16. Basset of Sapcote, of above shield 7.

17. Moton, of above, shield 1.

The division of these four coats^s over the three windows is not known. It is possible that the four coats were repeated in each window. If this was the case a date of post 1415 is suggested by the appearance of the Turville coat.

In a south window.

18. Azure a cross engrailed or. CHARNELS.

Roll Edward II, p.72.

Sire Jorge de Charnels de azure a une croise engrele de or.

According to Burton Ernald de Bois granted the manor of Elmesthorpe Leicestershire to William de Charnels in 7. Richard I, and that it remained in this family until about the beginning of the reign of Richard II.32.

30. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Volume II, page 8.

31. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem Volume VII, Edward III, 241,
pp. 172-3.

32. Burton, 2nd Edition, pp. 91-93.

19. Argent semy of cross crosslets fitchy three fleur-de-lys gules. TALBOT.

Powell's Roll, ed. Greenstreet, Reliquary N.S.iii, p. 236.

396. Argent semy of cross crosslets fitchy three fleur-de-lys gules S' Jon Talbot.

According to Burton and Nichols Sir John Talbot, born 1325, married Alice daughter of Sir Robert Moton.³³

A window at Whitwik church recorded by Burton contained the figures of a member of the Talbot family and his wife, above the latter were the arms of Moton.³⁴

This Sir John Talbot was still alive in 1376.³⁵

20. Argent on a bend sable three fleur-de-lys or a label gules. SHELTON.

College of Arms. MS. Jenyns Ordinary Argent on a bend sable, three fleurs-de-lys or. Monsr. Rauf Shelton.

This coat possible belonged to a cadet member of the Sheltons of Shelton Norfolk.³⁶ The Dribys held lands at Dentone near Shelton.³⁷ I know of no ~~new~~ connection between the Sheltons and the Motons.

21. Turvile with a label for difference - see above Shield 14.

33. Burton *ibid.* p. 259-60. Nichols, Volume III, p.1123.

34. Burton *ibid.* p. 285.

35. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem, Vol.XIV, Edward III, 130, p.124.

36. Bloomfields Norfolk, Volume III, p. 175.

37. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem, Volume VIIX, Edw.III, 241.

In the South west window

22. Azure a saltire or a border gules charged with mitres or.
JOHN STAFFORD, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS?

Woodward, 38:- "The earliest arms borne for the see of Wells were probably a saltire only, the badge of its patron St. Andrew. Azure a saltire or may well have been the original coat, but we are singularly unfortunate in not finding on the seals of the medieval bishops ... any instance of the use of an official coat. The private seal of John Stafford 1425-43 has a shield of arms : on a chevron within a border engrailed a mitre. 39.

In 1440 Sir Robert Moton Kt. of Peckleton appointed Alan Moton his brother and John Hancock his attornies to deliver sesin of the manor of Peckleton to John Stafford Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells and others. 40. It is possible that the coat at Peckleton was intended to commemorate John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells. However, no evidence of him using this coat is known.

23. Moton. see above shield I.

24. Zouch of Lubbesthorpe, see above shield II.

38. Woodward, Ecclesiastical Heraldry, 1894, p.497.

39. Birch Catalogue of Seals 1428, A.D.1429, Harl.ch. 43, l.50.

40. Nichols, Vol.IV, pt.ii, p.872 citing close Roll. 19.HenryVI m.14.



PECKLETON.
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PECKLETON.
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Peckleton, Leics sII



PECKLETON. 1210 S II



Peckleton Leico nII

RATBYLEICESTERSHIRE

North wall of Nave. Second window from the East.

Diagram 1.

The glass is all XIV.C.

1. A Grotesque figure:-? Or a Calendar Scene.?

A man seated, facing right in profile, reading a book? The face and body are painted in black lines on white glass, the floor is in yellow stain. Set against a black ground patterned with a cross-hatching scratched out of the black ground. Remains of a plain white border on the right hand side of the figure.

The face and hands of the figure are very decayed.

2. Two grotesque figures

Left: A man's head and body on a beast's legs, winged. Stands facing threequarters left, the head turned slightly right, holding a buckler in his left hand and a raised axe in his right. The face, legs and shield are painted in black lines on white glass, his cowl, jerkin and legs are in yellow stain. Set against a black ground, cross-hatched as Number 1. Remains of a plain white border to the left and right of the figure.

The lower half of the figure is very decayed.

Right: A man's head and body on a beast's legs. The whole of this panel is very decayed. The head, in profile facing right is distinct, the remainder of the figure is barely intelligible.

3. A grotesque

A man's head, wearing a winged helmet, on a beast's body, in profile facing left.

The head and body are white, the helmet and legs are in yellow stain. Background as Numbers 1 and 2 above. Remains of a plain white border on the right of the figure.

4. A Grotesque, in situ.

A Harpy. Facing threequarters right holding a small circular musical instrument. The head and hands are white; the hair, in a crispine net, drapery and feathers are in yellow stain. Against a cross-hatched background as above. The plain white border is complete.

5. A Grotesque, in situ.

A man's head and body, wearing a ^{wl} ~~corse~~ and jerkin, on a beast's legs. Stands full length facing threequarters right, blowing a trumpet, the face and cowl are white, the remainder of the figure is in yellow stain. Against a cross-hatched ground as above. The plain white border is complete.

East window, south aisle.

The traceried head of this window contains a few scraps of XIV.C. glass. The small mouchette lights appear to have had a circular leaf design at their head and a flat green leaf, in a border, in their lower lobe. Three of these lights remain incomplete. There are also several pieces of plain green and ruby glass.

Antiquarian sourcesBritish Museum Egerton MS. 3510, p.65, church notes of W. BurtonShields in trickIdentification in Burton
1st and 2nd Editions.
East window of Chancel."In orient'fenestra chancelli."

1. Gules seven mascles voided or.)
2. The same, a bordure argent)
3. " , a bordure engrailed argent)

FERRERS

"In austr'fenestra "chācelli".

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

LANCASTER

"In boreali fenestra templi."

5. Gules seven mascles voided or.
6. The same, a bordure engrailed argent
7. The same, a label of three points vair argent
and azure.

In boreali fenestra templi.

8. Or three lions passant regardant in pale umber.
9. Gules a cross paty or a label of three points,
three fleur-de-lys to each point.
10. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six
lioncels rampant or."Bohun".

LATIMER

In bor:fen:tēpli

11. Or a double headed eagle displayed sable.
"Rom Imper."

In australi orientali fenestra templi

12. Vairy or and gules. "Ferr:Chartly" FERRERS
13. Azure a lion rampant argent crowned or "Segrave". || The figures of two knights kneeling their arms on their surcoats and on a shield by their shoulder:- EARL OF GALLOWAY
14. Left:- Gules seven mascles voided or "Ferrars of Groby".
15. Right:- Azure semy of fleur-de-lys or a lion rampant or over all a bend gobony argent and gules. "Hen: Beaumont."

In austr. Fenestra templi.

16. Gules seven mascles voided or.
17. The same, a label of 3 points azure, three horseshoes argent to each point.
18. The same, a border argent.
19. The same, a bordure ermine.

In aust.fenestra tēpli.

20. Gules seven mascles voided or.
21. Sable three fleur-de-lys argent "Arcas" ARCAS
22. Vert a fess ermine between two chevronels or. "Charnels of Muston" CHARNELS

Hec 4 visa ibidē f. W. Wirley iā disuta.

23. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.
24. Sable a lion rampant argent crown or "Segrave"
25. Gules a fess ermine between two chevronels or. CHARNELS.
26. Azure a cross engrailed or demidiating gules a fess ermine between two chevronels or "Charnels" CHARNELS.
"Charnels"

Burton's notes. Egerton MS.3510, page 65, are headed "In templo de Ratby com:Leic: p(er) W. Wirley et me W. Burton, 1612". The identifications of the arms are in a different ink to the remainder of the page, the handwriting however is similar to Burton's. The list of arms as printed in both editions of Burton does not correspond exactly with the manuscript. Shield 8 is entered as 'or 3 lions regandant sable' whereas the manuscript gives 'umber' i.e. a dark colour, this is not a proper heraldic term, presumably the tincture was indistinct. Shield 11 is given with shields 8, 9, 10 as being in the same window. Shield 24 is omitted and shield 4 is inserted in its place. Shields 23-26 are headed "In another window" whereas the manuscript states that they were destroyed. Shield 26 is given as an impaled coat instead of a dimidiated one. Nichols copies the printed version of Burton's list without the division into windows and with the omission of shields 8, 11 and 13.

Explanation of the arms.

According to Burton and Nichols the manor of Ratby "sometimes belonging to the Earls of Leicester from whom (by marriage) it came to De Quincy, from De Quincy (by a daughter) to Ferrers, Earl of Derby, which daughter gave it to William de Ferrers her second son."1. ~~Which~~ William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby ob. 1254 married Margaret, Lady of Groby ob.1280 first daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Quincy Earl of Winchester.2. Sir William de Ferrers of Groby their second son, ~~ab.~~1287, was granted permission to hold the manor of Groby "which he has of the feoffment of Margaret de Ferraris his mother."3.

In 1288 it was found that William de Ferrers at the time of his decease held the man or of Ratby.4. By an inquisition of 1296 it was found that the town of Ratby with Groby and its members in this country, were held in fee of the honour of Winchester and that William de Ferrers held land there of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan and the Earl of Buch^{an} of the King.5.

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1. Burton 1st. Edition p. 228. Nichols, Volume IV, pt.ii,p.877.
 2. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Volume IV, p. 197.
 3. Calendar of Fine Rolls, Volume I, p. 126, dated 1280.
 4. Nichols, op.cit. citing Esch.16.Edw.I, No.27, Leic.
 5. Nichols, op.cit. citing Inquisition, 24.Edw.I, in Scaccario.

Ratby

Sir William de Ferrers of Groby ob.1287 bore vairy or and gules a bordure azure or sable charged with eight horseshoes argent.⁶ His son Sir William adopted the De Quency arms, in the right of his grandmother Margaret, before 1298.⁷ He bore these arms at the battle of Falkirk in 1298:- "Sr. William de Ferres, port gules, ou vij bozenges de or."⁸ and at the Siege of Carlaverock in 1301:- "William de Ferrers was finely and nobly accoutred and well armed, in red, with gold mascles voided of the field."⁹ The De Quency arms were "goules a six mascles d'or voydes du champ."¹⁰

Shields, 1, 5, 14, 16, 20. Gules seven mascles voided or.

FERRERS OF GROBY

See above. The following XIV.C. sources should also be noted:-

Roll of Arms, Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 7.

Sire William de Ferrers de goules a les lozenges de or.

Roll of Arms Edward III, ed. Nicolas, p. 7.

Monsire Henry de Ferrers port de gules a uj lozenges perces de or.

Roll of Arms, Richard II, ed. Willement, p.8.

67. Le Sr. de Ferers de Groby.

Gules seven mascles conjoined three, three and one or.

The Rolls of Arms quoted above make little discrimination between 'lozenges' and 'mascles'. The contemporary seals of the Ferrers of Groby all show what are now called 'mascles'.¹¹

Shields 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13. All Ferrers of Groby differenced.

6. G.E.C. Vol.V, p. 340, noted with sources.

7. G.E.C. Vol. V, p. 343, note c.

8. Falkirk Roll edited Greenstreet in Reliquary Vol.XVI,p.31.

9. Siege of Carlaverock, ed. Nicolas, pp.48 and 49.

10. Roll of Arms, Henry III, ed. Nicolas p. 3. On the seal of Roger de Quency. Earl of Winchester. 1219-1264 the arms are seven mascles. Birch 6346.

11. Birch.Numbers 9673 A.D.1331; 9684.A.D.1301; 9685.A.D.1364.

The East window of the South aisle of the Nave

Burton describes this window as follows¹²:- "In the South east window. The picture of a Knight in mail, on Tabard or Surcoat, Gules semy of mascles voided or; and at his back the same arms in an escutcheon. Over against him kneeleth another in mail, on whose surcoat Azure semy of Fleur-de-lis a lion rampant or, a bend gobony argent and gules; and at his back the same arms in an escutcheon. Vairy or and gules. Ferrers. ~~FERRERS.~~
 Azure a lion ramp. Argent crowned or. Earl of Galloway.~~13.~~"
 (the spelling in this quotation has been modernised).
 Neither Burton nor Nichols, who reproduces Burton's drawing of this window,¹³ identify the two kneeling figures of Knights. the lefthand Knight is obviously one of the FERRERS OF GROBY. The righthand Knight is a LORD BEAUMONT.

Roll of Arms, Edward II. edited Nicolas page 10:-

'Sire Henri de Beaumont, de azure fleurette de or, a un lion raumpaund de or e un baston goboune de argent et de goules.'

Henry, Lord Beaumont ob. 1339/40, was summoned to Parliament from 1333/4 to 1339 as Earl of Buchan. This designation was from his having married, circa 1310, Alice, first daughter and co-heir of Alexander Comyn, Sherrif of Aberdeen and heice and heir of line to John Comyn, Earl of Buchan.¹⁴ This John Comyn, ob.1308, was the son of Alexander Comyn, ob.1290, by Elizabeth second daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester by his first wife,

12. Burton. First edition p. 229.

13. Nichols. Volume IV. Part ii, Plate CXLI.
 facing page 883. This engraving is an inaccurate copy of Burton's drawing.

14. G.E.C. op.cit. Volume II, pp. 59-60.

Helen, first daughter and co-heiress of ~~Roger~~ Alan of Galloway, Constable of Scotland.¹⁵ At his death, 1339/40, Henry Lord Beaumont held the manor of Whitwick, Leicestershire, with its members including Ratby, as of the right and inheritance of Alice his wife.¹⁶ The Ferrers lands at Ratby were, as we have seen, held of the Earls of Buchan, including, therefore, Henry Lord Beaumont. The Ferrers were also descended from Roger de Quincy.¹⁷

The two shields at the head of this window represent Ferrers and Beaumont alliances respectively. The lefthand shield 'Vairy or and gules' is FERRERS OF CHARTLEY, the senior branch of the Ferrers family.

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

Le conte de Ferrer ~~verre~~ de or et goules. / verre

Roll of Arms, Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 90:

Le counte de Ferrers ~~verre~~ de or et de goules. / verre.

Roll of Arms Richard II, ed. Willement, p.8.

94. Sr. de Ferrers. Vaire or and gules.

The righthand shield: Azure a lion rampant argent crowned or. GALLOWAY.

Thomas Jenyns Book.21.

"Alan Sire de Galway port d'azure a un leon rampant de argent coronee d'or."

Helen wife of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, was the first daughter and co-heiress of Alan of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, and therefore the great-grandmother of Alice who married Henry Beauchamp.¹⁸ The Ferrers also descended from Alan of Galloway by the De Quincy - Galloway marriage.¹⁹

15. ibid. Vol.II, pp. 374-75. In an Inquisition of 21.Edw.I. John Comyn is mentioned as one of the co-heirs of Roger de Quincy. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem, Vol.III, 116, p.75.

16. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem, Vol. VIII, 271.p.189.

17. see above.

18. G.E.C. Vol.II, pp. 374-375.

19. G.E.C. Vol.IV, p. 197.

The date of the East window. South aisle of Nave.

It would appear improbable that the glass in this window was inserted before circa 1310 when Henry Beaumont married Alice Comyn. He had livery with his wife in 1312 of her lands in Leicestershire.²⁰

The Galloway connection although common to Ferrers and Beaumont is a rather distant one and suggests that originally this window possibly contained more heraldic glass than was remaining in 1612, when Burton made his notes. Burton's drawing of the window,²¹ shows the two knights wearing banded chain mail - *hawberk*, *coif de mailles*, *chausses*, *genouillières coutes* and surcoat, with gauntlets and ravel spurs and a sword. The armour suggests a date in the first half of the XIV.C. In 1325 Henry de Ferrers of Groby attended the King's son Edward, Earl of Chester to France and he was in the retinue of Henry, Lord Beaumont.²² It is possible that this window might have been erected as a thanksgiving for their safe return, however, this cannot be proven.

In a North window of the Church. Shields 8, 9, 10:-

Shield 8. Or three lions passant regardant in pale umber (sable?). Nichols gives this as "Or three lions passant guardant in pale sable. Malory of Swinford, Leicestershire.²³

Roll of Arms, Edward II. ed. Nicolas, p. 68.
Leicestershire.

"Sire Peres Maloure de or a iij lupars passaunz de sable."
I have been unable to trace the coat as tricked by Burton.

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- 20. G.E.C. Volume II, p.59, and page 376.
 - 21. Egerton MS. 3510, p. 65.
 - 22. G.E.C. Volume V. p. 344 and Cal.Patent Rolls.1324-27.p.170.
 - 23. Nichols, Volume IV, Part ii p.883.

Shield 9. Gules a cross paty or, a label of three points, three fleur-de-lis to each point. LATIMER.
The Latimers of Corby, Northamptonshire bore a cross paty.²⁴

Roll of Arms, Edward II. p. 3.

Sire William de Latimer de goules a un croys pateè de or.
Alexander Comyn, Sherrif of Aberdeen and father of Alice, ob.1349 (who married Henry, Lord Beaumont) is thought to have married Joan, sister of William Le Latimer.²⁵ This is sufficient to explain the appearance of a Latimer coat at Ratby.

Shield 10. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lioncels rampant or. BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD.

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

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

Sir Robert de Ferrers of Chartley ob.1279 married, secondly, Alianore daughter of Sir Humphrey de Bohun of Kimbolton son and heir apparant of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford.²⁶

In a North window of the church.

Shield 11. Or a double headed eagle displayed sable. EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Walford's Roll.²⁷

L'Empereur de Almaine d'or ung egle espany ove deux testes sable.

24. G.E.C. Vol.VII, pp.460-476. Another branch of the family held lands in Leic. *ibid.* p.454.

25. G.E.C. Vol.II, p. 60.

26. G.E.C. Vol.V, p.305.

27. ed. Walford. *Archaeologia*, XXXIX.

In a south window of the church. Shields 20, 21, 22.

Shield 20. FERRERS OF GROBY see above.

Shield 21. Sable three fleurs de lys argent. ARCAS.

Roll of Arms, Edward II, p.68. Leicestershire.

Sire Alisandre Arcas, de sable, a iij flures de argent.

Harleian Roll. temp. Edward II²⁸

Sable three fleurs de lys argent Al'Harchas.

I have been unable to trace this family in Leicestershire.

Shield 22. Vert a fess ermine between two chevronels or.
CHARNELS. See below shield 26.

In a south window of the chancel.

Shield 4. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points azure, three fleurs-de-lis to each point. EARL OF LANCASTER.

Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 1.

Le counte de Lancastre, les armes de Engleterre od le label de France. The Ferrers of Groby held the manors of Nodham and Stebbynge in Essex of the Earl of Lancaster.29.

Shields 23, 24, 25, 26. Seen by Wirley but destroyed before 1612.

Shield 23. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
KING OF ENGLAND.

Roll of Arms, Henry III, p. 1.

Le Roy d'Angleterre port trois lupards d'or. The arms of England before 1340 when Edward III quartered together France ancient and England. The Ferrers of Groby held lands of the King in Staffs., Essex and Bucks.30.

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- 28. ed. Greenstreet, Genealogist. N.S.III, p.119, No.105.
 - 29. Inquisitions Post Mortem. Vol.VIII, 469,17.Edward III.
Inquisitions Post Mortem. Vol.XIII, 87, 44.Edward III.
 - 30. Inq.Post Mortem, Vol.VIII, 469.17.Edw.III.

Shield 24. Sable a lion rampant argent crowned or. SEGRAVE.

Roll of Arms. Edward II, p.4.

Sire Johan de Segrave de sable a un lion rampant de argent corone de or. The Segraves of Seagrave Leicestershire bore sable three garbs argent until the latter part of the XIII.C. when they assumed the lion rampant.³¹ Sir William de Ferrers of Groby, ob.1324/5 married Ellen said to have been a daughter of Sir John de Segrave.³²

Shield 25. Gules a fess ermine between two chevronels or. CHARNELS.

Roll of Arms. Edward II, p. 72.

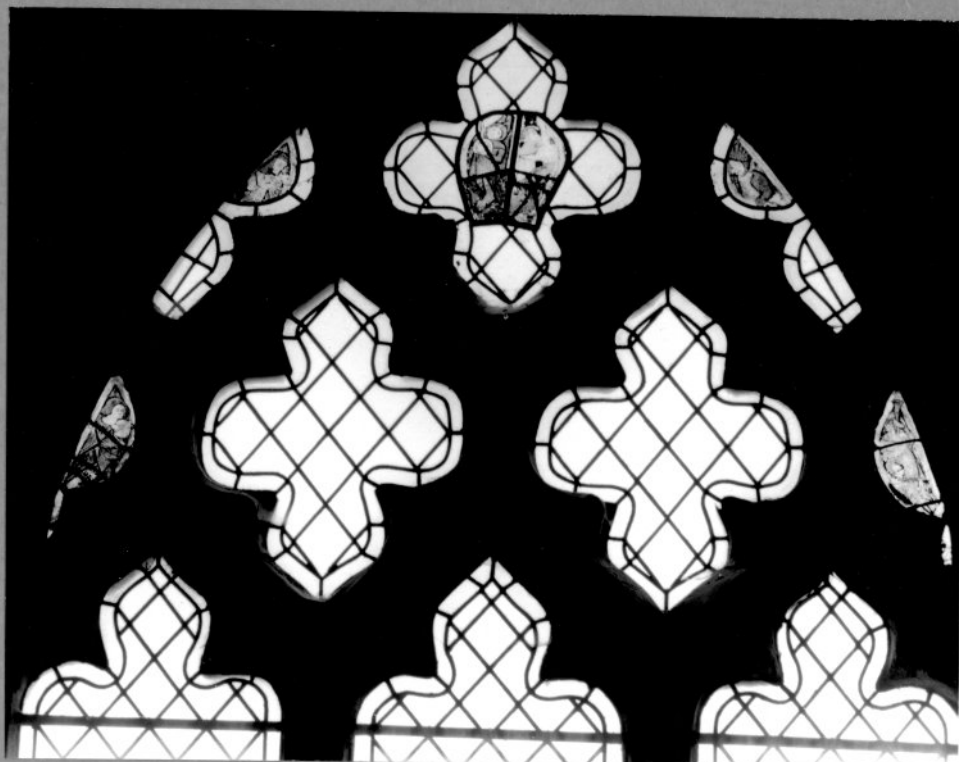
Sire Johan de Charnels de goules a ij chevrons de or e un fesse de ermine. The Charnels of Muston Leicestershire are said to have borne these arms.³³ Shield 22, was, presumably, borne by a member of the same family.

Shield 26. Azure a cross engrailed or. CHARNELS. dimidiating CHARNELS OF MUSTON.

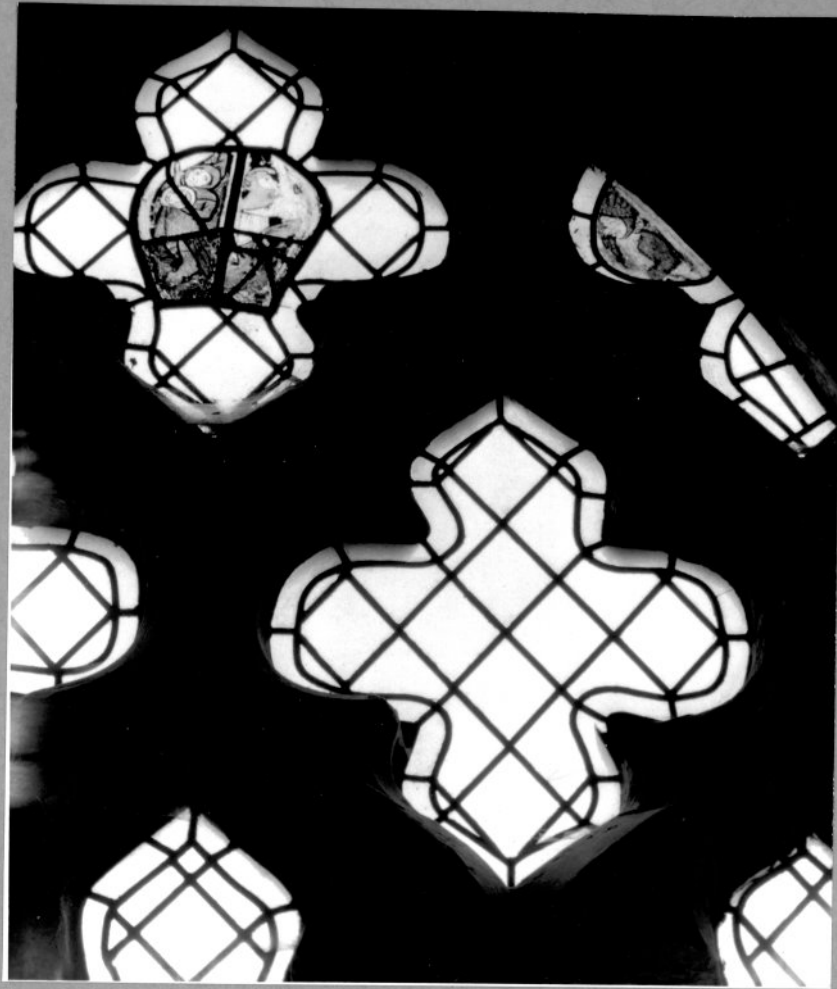
Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 72.

Sire Jorge de Charnels de azure a un crois engrele de or. The Charnels of Elmesthorpe Leicestershire are said to have borne these arms. ³⁴.

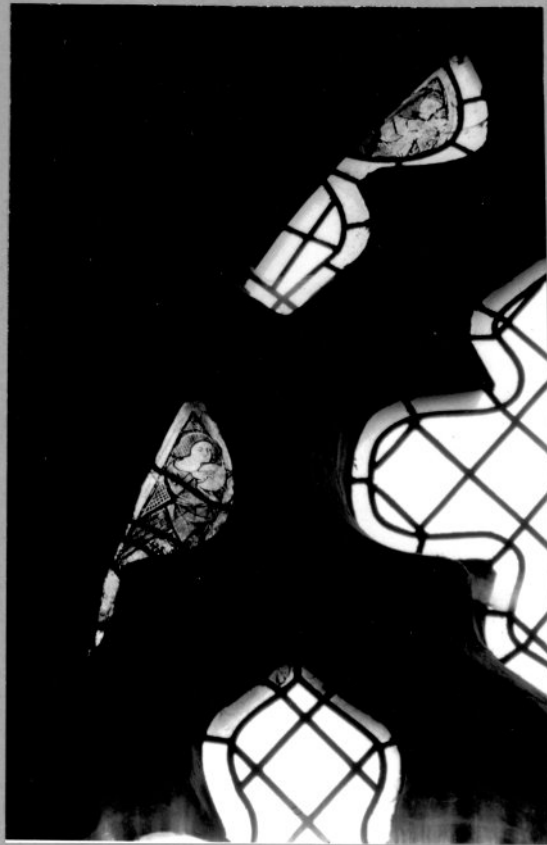
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- 31. G.E.C. Volume XI. p.596 and Siege of Carlaverock ed. Nicolas pp.12-13.
 - 32. G.E.C. Volume V, p. 344.
 - 33. Burton, 1st Edition, p. 193.
 - 34. Burton, 1st Edition, p. 98.



RATBY.
waics.



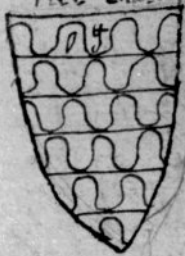
Rabbin Leis



Ratby

Leics

In australi orientali finitima templi
 Tice Chavely Segrave



Ferrars of Groby



Hen: Beaumont



Egerton MS. 3510.

RATBY.
 heics.

STOUGHTONLEICESTERSHIRE

There is no medieval glass remaining in the church.

Antiquarian sources

W. Burton. A description of Leicestershire. First edition 1622.
pages 274-275.

"In this town the Abbot and Convent of Leicester built a most fair and beautiful chapel, the windows curiously wrought with stories, expressing the benefactors arms.

In the chapel these arms.":-

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.
2. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or.
3. Gules an escarbuncle of eight staves fleury and nouey or.
4. Azure three crowns or.
5. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale, or, a label azure.
6. Azure a cross paly between four martlets or.
7. Azure a cross formy between four martlets or.
8. Quarterly, Gules a castle or and Argent a lion rampant purpure.
9. Azure a lion rampant guardant or.
10. Chequy or and azure.
11. Or three cheverons gules.
12. Or a maunche gules.
13. Azure a cross or.
14. Argent a cross or.
15. Argent a cross gules.
16. Gules a cross argent.
17. Gules seven mascles voided or.
18. Azure a lion rampant or.

19. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lioncels rampant argent.
20. Undy or and gules.
21. Gules a cross moline argent.
22. Gules three water bougets argent.
23. Quarterly argent and gules fretty or, over all a bend gable.
24. Quarterly per fess indented or and azure.
25. Quarterly per fess indented argent and azure.
26. Quarterly or and azure, two crescents in the first two quarters counterchanged.
27. Barry dancy or and azure.
28. Masculy or and azure.
29. Azure two bars or.
30. Ermine, in chief two bezants gules.
31. Or three chevrons gules, a bordure engrailed azure.
32. Azure six martlets or.
33. Chequy or and azure, a cross gules.
34. Azure a double headed eagle displayed or.
35. Azure three hedgehogs or.
36. Azure on a bend between six mullets argent, three martlets gules.
37. Bendy or and azure.
38. Or a chevron between three cinquefoils gules.
39. Argent two bars sable, in chief three martlets sable.

Identification of the Arms

1. Royal arms of ENGLAND, prior to 1340.
Walford's Roll, c. 1275 Number 4.(1)
"Le Roy de Engleterre, gules a trois leopards d'or.(2)
2. Royal arms of FRANCE.
Walford's Roll, Number 5.
"Le Roy de France, azure semy de 'florete's' (3) d or.
3. Royal arms of NAVARRE.
Walford's Roll, Number 9.
"Le Roy de Navarre, gules un carbuncle d'or.
4. Arms of ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR.
Sir William Le Neve's Roll, temp. Edward I, No. 12. (4)
"Seint Edmund le Rei" Azure three crowns or.
5. Arms of the Heir apparant to the throne of ENGLAND, prior to 1340. (5)
Roll of Arms Henry III, p.3.(6)
"Le Roy d'Angleterre porte goules trois lupards d'or. Son fils teile, ovecque ung labell d'azur.
6. Arms of ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.
Collins Roll II, XV.C. No. 1.
"Sens Edwardus" Azure a cross paly between four martlets or.(7)
7. Arms of KING EDGAR.
Latter E. Roll. c.1510, No. 10
King Edgar Azure a cross formy between four martlets or.

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- (1) edited Walford, in *Archaeologia* Vol. XXXIX, pp.
 - (2) In 1340 Edward III assumed the quarterly coat of France and England see Wyon. *The Great Seals of England*, pp. 31-32.
 - (3) In the original 'florete's' is represented by a fleur-de-lis in trick.
 - (4) Soc.of Antiquaries MS.664, Vol.I, Roll 7. Hatton-Dugdale facsimile of lost original.
 - (5) After 1340-1406 the heir apparant bore the quarterly coat of France and England with an argent label.
 - (6) edited Nicolas, 1829.
 - (7) These arms also appear in two XV.C. Rolls for PLESINGTON (Creswick's Roll No. 1829 and Wrythes Book III, p. 77v. No. 2.)

8. Royal arms of SPAIN (CASTILE QUARTERING LEON).
Walford's Roll. Number 6.
 "Le Roy d'Espagne escartille de gules un chasteau or et d'argent un leon rampant purpure."
9. Arms of HETHERSETE OR HEDRISHERD?
William Jenyn's Ordinary c.1380 No. 399
 "Monsr. Johs de Hedrisherd" Azure a lion rampant guardant or. (8)
10. Arms of WARRENNE, EARLS OF SURREY.
Charles's Roll, No. 16(9)
 "Counte de Waren" Chequy or and azure.
11. Arms of CLARE, EARLS OF GLOUCESTER
Charles's Roll No. 10.
 "Counte de Gloucester" or three chevrons gules.
12. Arms of HASTINGS.
Charles's Roll, No. 77
 "Henri de Hasteng" Or a maunche gules.
13. Arms of DE HERCY? OR LORTY?
St. George's Roll, c.1285, No. 193.(10)
 "Henry del Horcie" (de Hercy(11)) Azure a cross or.
Roll of Arms Edward II, p. 17(12)
 "Sire Henry de Lorty, de azure a une crois de or."
14. Argent a cross or.
 This coat is not otherwise recorded.(13)

- (8) See also Powell's Roll, No.148, ed.Greenstreet in Reliquary, N.S. Vol.III, p.149-52, 231-40, Vol.IV, p.93-7. These arms are also said to have been borne by Robert Fitzhamon, illegitimate son of Henry I, see Sandford, Genealogical History 1707, p. 45.
- (9) ed. Perceval in Archaeologia XXXIX (1864) p.399-417
- (10) ed. Perceval in Archaeologia XXXIX (1864) p.418-440.
- (11) The original roll is lost, one copy (Harley MS. 6137) gives the name as 'Horcie' another copy (Harley MS. 6589) as 'de Hercy'
- (12) ed. Nicolas. Occurs under knights from Dorset and Somerset.
- (13) In the original the cross may have been painted in yellow stain, to represent a colour, on plain white glass, for the argent field.

15. Arms of ST. GEORGE? or family of DE VEER?
Roll of Arms, Henry III. p. 12.
 "Robert de Veer, d'argent a la croix de goulz."
 The mythical arms of Saint George are also 'argent a cross gules' (14)
 The assignation of the Stoughton coat to the Saint rather than an actual
 person, or ~~rather~~ vice-versa, is not possible without more precise
 evidence. (15)

16. Arms of COBHAM OR PENCESTRE OR SAVOYE
Roll of Arms, Edward II. p. 23.
 "Sire Henri de Cobham le oncle de goules a un crois de argent."
St. George's Roll, No. 188.
 "Stevenne de Pencestre" Gules a cross argent.
Roll of Arms Henry III, p. 10.
 Piers du Savoye goules ung crois d'argent.

17. Arms of DE QUINCY, EARLS OF WINCHESTER
Charles's Roll, Number 188.
 "Counte de Winchester" Gules six mascles or. (16)

18. Arms of NEVILLE
Walford's Roll, No. 106.
 "Hugh de Nevile, d'azur un leon rampant d'or."

19. Arms of DE BOHUN, EARLS OF HEREFORD
Charles's Roll, Number 14.
 "Counte de Hereford" Azure a bend argent between two cotises and
 six lioncels or.

20. Arms of LOVEL
Roll of Arms. Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 5.
 "Sire Johan Lovel oundee de or e de goules.

(14) e.g. see Strangeway's Roll, No. 142 c. 1450. Also see Chapter.
 Iconography, under St. George.

(15) Other families also bore this coat, e.g. Herteclawe (Roll Edward II
 p. 87 "Sire Michel de Herteclawe, de argent a une crois de gules")
 and also the Order of the Templars (Strangeway's Roll c. 1450, No. 142).

(16) See also St. George's Roll, Number 31.

21. Arms of BEKE
Charles's Roll, No. 392
 "Jon Beck" Gules a crossmoline argent.

22. Arms of ROOS OF HAMLAKE
Walford's Roll, No. 105
 "Robert de Roos gulez a trois buzes d'argent."

23. Arms of DESPENSER
St. George's Roll, No. 196
 "Hul Le Despenser" Quarterly argent and gules fretty or, over
 all a bend sable.

24. Arms of PEROT
Roll of Arms Edward II, ed. Nicolas p.33 Bedfordshire Knights
 "Sire Raff Perot quartile de or e de azure endente."

25. Arms of ACTON
Styward's Roll temp. Edward III.(17)
 "S'Jon Acton" Quarterly per fess indented argent and azure.(18)

26. Arms of FARNHAM
Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 85. Staffordshire Knights
 "Sire Robert de Farnham, quartile de argent e de azure, a iiij
 cressanz de lun en lautre."

27. Arms of LOVEDAY
Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 38. Essex Knights.
 "Sire Richard de Loveday, de azure a iiij daunces de or."

28. Arms of GORGES OR WARBLINGTON
Roll of Arms Edward II, p. 6.
 "Sire Rauf de Gorges de azure a vj mascles de or."(19)
St. George's Roll No. 245.
 "Thomas de Webelton" Lozenge or and azure (20).

- (17) ed.Greenstreet. Notes and Queries 5th series Vol.IV 1875,p.324-5,383-4.
- (18) See also Roll of Arms Richard II, ed. Willement No. 511.
- (19) The Gorges previously bore "roele d'argent et d'azur" (Roll, Henry III, ed. Nicolas, p.17).

29. Arms of BURDETT
Roll of Arms, Edward II, p. 69. Leicestershire Knights.
 "Sire William Bordet, de azure a ij barres de or".
30. Arms of OKEOVER OF OVEOVER, STAFFORDSHIRE.
Roll of Arms, Richard II. No. 284.
 "Monsr. Philipp' de Oker" Ermine on a chief gules three bezants.(21)
31. Arms of BREWASE?
St. George's Roll, No. 339.
 "Joan de Brewase" Or three chevrons gules a bordure engrailed azure.
 The Stoughton coat, with a bordure engrailed bezanty is not otherwise found.
32. Arms of APPLEBY OF APPLEBY MAGNA LEICESTERSHIRE(22)
St. George's Roll, No. 443
 "Henri de Appleby" Azure six martlets or.
33. Chequy or and azure a cross gules. (?)
 Not found. The nearest approach to this coat are the arms of Reydone of Suffolk who bore 'Chequy argent and g'oules, a cross azure.'(23)
34. Arms of SPEAKE
Wrythe's Book, circa 1455
 "Speke of Somersetchere" Azure a double headed eagle displayed or.(24)
35. Arms of HERITZ
Ashmolean Roll, circa 1335. No. 193.
 "Monsr. J. Heritz port d'azure a trois herisons d'or."

(20) In 1347 the arms 'lozenge dor et daseur' were adjudged to John de Warbletone against Tibaud Russel alias Gorges. See A. Wagner 'Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages'. p. 23.

(21) See also sub.cat. Okeover. Staffs. under Antiquarian sources.

(22) see sub.catalogue Appleby Magna, Leics.

(23) Roll of Arms Edward II, ed. Nicolas Suffolk Knights.

(24) Not found in any earlier Rolls of Arms.

36. Arms of HONBY

Collins Roll, circa 1295. No. 548."Gillis de Honby" Azure a bend between six pierced molets argent.

37. MONTFORT

Roll of Arms, Henry III, p. 11."Piers de Montfort, bende d'or et d'azure."

38. Arms of HENRY CHICHELE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY 1414-1433.

Randle Holme's Book, temp. Henry VI, (25)"Mayster Harry Chycheley, Byschoppe of Cauntyrbery", a chevron between three cinquefoils pierced impaling the arms of the See.

39. Arms of WEDONE

Roll of Arms Edward II, p. 30, Buckinghamshire Knights."Sire Rauf de Wedone, de argent a ij barres de goules en le chef iij merelos de sable."