

TRYSULLSTAFFORDSHIREEast window of the chancelDiagram 11. XIV.C. Head of a man

Bearded, facing threequarters right, painted in black lines on white glass, the hair and beard in yellow stain, pronounced matt shading on the hair and beard. Set against pieces of plain ruby glass.

2. XIV.C.? Head of a man?

(This panel is indistinct being blacked up on the outside by a bird's nest).

3. XIV.C. Head of a Man.

Bearded facing threequarters left, identical with Number 1 except for the beard which is slightly longer, Technique as Number 1. Set against pieces of plain ruby glass.

4. XIV.C. Head of a man

Identical with Number 1 above reversed, the yellow stain on this head is not so pronounced and is somewhat decayed.

5. XIV.C. Head of a King

Crowned, frontal. Painted in black lines on white, the hair and beard in yellow stain and matt. Ochre crown leaded separately. Set against a modern foliage diaper.

6,7,8. XIV.C. Canopies

Three identical canopies. These are almost entirely modern, except for:-

6. The gabled window, at the centre of the top part of the canopy, with the traceried and gabled heads of two shaftings on each side. White glass and yellow stain reserved on a ground of black enamel. The canopy is set against fragments of a green foliage diaper.

7. The same pieces as Number 6 are original. The blue ground is modern.

8. Only the apex gable and finial is original.  
Set against fragments of a green foliage diaper.

9. XIV.C. Border pieces

All modern except for cusped head of Panel 8.

XIV.C. Seven lions' faces affrontes jessant a serpentine stem, with off-springing oak leaves, which twines around a plain vertical stem. The lions' faces and oak stem are in yellow stain, the vertical stem is white. All very decayed.

10. XIV.C.

The Virgin, from a crucifixion of Christ, standing below an arch and gable. (originally from the apex of a large canopy?).

Represented standing full length facing threequarters right, her hands clasped together on her breast. Nimbed, she wears a white cloak over a yellow tunic. Painted in black lines on white glass. The hair and tunic are in yellow stain and matt.

Set against a plain ruby ground.

The Virgin stands below an arch cusped trefoil surmounted by a crocketed gable and finial. The side shafts to the gable are diagonally placed with a traceried window and gable above a step moulding.

Painted in black lines on white glass and yellow stain. The front faces of the shafts are diapered with continuous circles, each enclosing a crosslet, reserved on black enamel.

Restoration: The crocketed gable of the main arch, the quatrefoil arcade and tracery below the Virgin's feet and the adjacent pieces of the side shafts are modern.

11. XIX.C.

A Saint standing below an arch and gable.

All modern, closely modelled on Number 10.

## 12. XIV.C.

S. John Evangelist, from a Crucifixion of Christ, standing below an arch and gable (originally from the apex of a large canopy?).

Represented standing full length facing threequarters left resting his head on his raised right hand, a book in his left. He wears a white cloak over a yellow tunic. Technique identical with the figure of the Virgin, Number 10.

Set against a plain ruby ground. He stands below an arch and gable, identical with Number 10 above.

Restoration: The Saint's head, nimbus and right hand, all painted on a single piece of glass, are modern. The gable of the main arch, the upper half of the right hand side shaft, below the traceried head, and the arcade and tracery below the Saint's feet are also modern.

Numbers 10, 11 and 12 are set against a trellis ground of white quarries, a modern imitation of fourteenth century design.

The borders of the main lights are a modern copy of Number 9 above.

### Antiquarian sources

British Museum. Egerton MS.3510, p.197. William Burton's notes

"In templo de Tresill co Staff. p me Willm Burton: 13: Febr : 1615."

"In austr : fen : chacelli." A shield in trick.

1. Barry nebuly argent and gules, a bordure sable bezanty or.  
"In bor: fent chacelli." A shield in trick.
2. Barry or and azure, a chief paly, the corners gyronny, over all an escutcheon argent. "Mortimer".

### Shaw's Staffordshire

"In the east window of the chancel are some neat relics of painted glass and two elegant figures of saints. In the north window is this coat - Argent on a chevron gules three pears, Tawney. This described by Huntback with the arms of Mortimer. He also says "In the north window of this chancel, next the chapel, are the effigies of two men in a praying posture, having their heads shaved, and under him next the church is written "JOH'ES DE ALDENHUM." Under the other "PRIOR DE DUDDLEY." In the south window of the chancel is the coat of Snareshull 'Argent two bars nebule gules, a bordure sable semée of bazants. In the west window of the bell house: 'or in a bordure engrailed sable, a chevron gules charged with a martlet argent' Stafford de Southwick.

### Identification of the Armorial glass

1. In a South window of the chancel.

Barry nebule argent and gules, a bordure sable bezanty. SHARESHULL.

Powell's Roll. Number 496.1

"Sir Wm. Scharsyele." Barry nebuly argent and gules a bordure sable bezanty.

Seal of William de Sharesull, dated 1357.2

Barry nebuly, a bordure bezanty. Legend. SIGILLUM : WILLELMI : DE SHARESHULL. He is styled in the charter as "Illustris Regis Anglie Justiciarius capitalis."

1. ed.Greenstreet.Reliquary N.S.III p. 239
2. Birch. 13,451. Add.ch.28,645.

2. Barry or and azure, a chief paly, the corners gyronny, overall an escutcheon argent. MORTIMER.  
Roll of Arms, Henry III, ed. Nicolas p.5.  
 Roger de Mortimer, barre, a chief palee a corners gerone, d'or et d'azur, a ung escuchon d'argent.

#### West of the Tower

3. Or on a chevron gules, a martlet argent, a bordure engrailed sable. STAFFORD.

County Roll, temp. Richard II. 3

"S'Umfr.de Stafford." County Stafford, Or a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed sable.

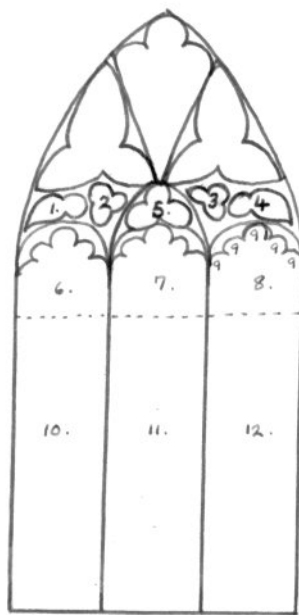
The Trysull coat is Stafford with a martlet for difference.

The two kneeling figures of a Prior of Dudley and Johannes de Aldenham recorded by Huntback have disappeared. The date of the originals is undetermined. The church of Womborum and its chapels of Trysull and Seisdon were granted by Guido de Offeni to the cluniac priory of Dudley before 1182.<sup>4</sup> They remained in the possession of the priory until the Dissolution.

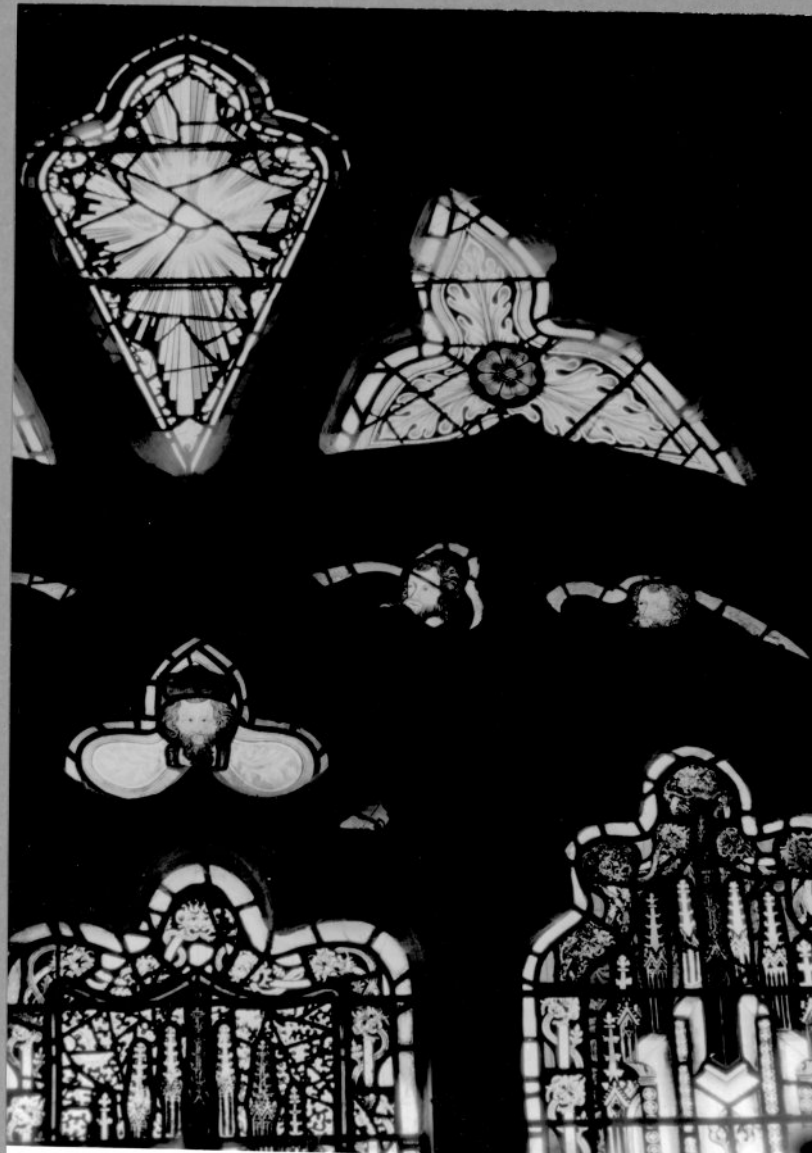
The arms of Shareshull formerly in a south window of the chancel were probably of fourteenth century date. The family probably came from the village of the same name in Staffordshire. William de Shareshull was king's serjeant in 1331 and subsequently chief baron of the exchequer, in 1342, and head of the court of king's bench 1350-1357. He died after 1364; his son and heir of the same name died in 1400 leaving two daughters as co-heiresses.<sup>5</sup> William de Shareshull senior is said to have been a benefactor of Dudley Priory.<sup>6</sup>

The arms of Tawney recorded by Huntback are not found in any of the medieval rolls of arms.

3. Hatton-Dugdale Facsimile Soc. Antiq. MSS. 664. IV. 16. p. 19. No. 380.
4. Dugdale. Monasticon. Vol. V, p. 82.
5. Shaw, Staffs. Vol. II, 182. Dict. Nat. Biog. LI, p. 399; Foss's Judges of England III, p. 504-5.
6. Foss, op. cit.



TRYSOLL.      DIAGRAM. I.



TRYSOLL  
Stuffs.

I



TRYSULL STAFFS I



TRYSULL.  
Gratto.

I



TRYSULL  
Stuffs.

I



TRYSUHL  
Scaffs.

I



TRYSULL  
Staff.

I

WESTON UNDER LIZARD.STAFFORDSHIRE.The East window of thechancel.Diagram 2.1.

## 1. XIX.C.

A Shield: Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.

## 2. XIX.C.

A Shield: Chequy or and azure. WARRENNE.

## 3. XIX.C.

A Shield: Gules a lion rampant or. ARUNDEL.  
Above the shield is a fragment of a crocketed gable in yellow stain.

Numbers 1-3 are set on a ground of fragments of oak quarries, very broken.

Numbers 4,5 and 6. Christ crucified with the Virgin and Saint John Evangelist.

## 4. XIX.C.

The Virgin, represented standing below a canopy.

## 5. XIX.C.

Christ crucified, below a canopy.

## 6. XIX.C.

St. John Evangelist, below a canopy.

## 7. XIX.C.

A Shield: Sable an eagle displayed argent, a label of three points  
~~or~~ or fretty sable. WESTON.  
Set against a cusped frame of ten foils.

## 8. XIX.C.

A Shield: Gules fretty or. AUDLEY.  
Set against a cusped frame of ten foils.

## 9. XIX.C.

A Shield: Quarterly per fess indented or and gules. BROMLEY.  
Set against a cusped frame of ten foils.

## 10. XIX.C.

Sir John Weston. Kneels facing three quarters right in prayer.  
His cyclas bears sable an eagle displayed argent, a label or  
fretty sable.  
Below the figure, in lombardic script:-

! DÑS ! IHOHANŦ :

## XIX.C.

The face and hands are original.

## 11. XIX.C.

Saint Andrew, crucified.  
Below the figure, in Lombardic script:- SÑS ANDREAS.  
Figure set under a square-headed arch.

XIX.C. the right traceried shaft is genuine.

## 12. XIX.C.

Isabella Weston. Kneels facing three-quarters left in prayer. Her  
gown bears Quarterly per fess indented or and gules.  
Below the figure, in Lombardic script DNE ! ISABELLA !

## 13. XIV-XV.C. (RESTORED)

A Shield: Party per pale indented argent and sable BERMINGHAM.  
impaling  
Argent a cross formy fleury sable, on a canton gules  
a lion's head erased argent crowned or. PESHALL.

The argent field of party 6. bears a rough pebble pattern painted  
in black lines.

14. XIX.C.

A Shield: Gules a lion rampant argent crowned or. DE WOKINGTON.

15. C.

A Shield: Quarterly 1 and 4. Party per pale indented argent and  
sable. BIRMINGHAM.

2 and 2. Azure five fusils in bend or.  
BIRMINGHAM.

The fourth quarter is a XIX.C. restoration.

Numbers 4-15 are set against a trellis ground of white quarries bearing free running trails of oak leaves and acorns springing from a vertical stem, painted in black lines.

All XIX.C.

Borders of the main lights.

All XIX.C.

The left and right hand side lights each have a serpentine white stem with off-springing vine leaves and grapes, set against a plain ruly ground. The centre light has a vertical white stem with off-springing green oak leaves and acorns, set against a plain ruly ground.

Armorial Glass: Antiquarian Sources.

Sources:- W. Wyrley's notes Society of Antiquaries MS.99.

W. Burton's notes. British Museum. Egerton MS. 3510.

Vincent's notes. B.M. Harley MS. 2129.

SHIELDS (Antiq. MS.99)LOCATION GIVEN BY:-

	<u>WYRLEY</u>	<u>BURTON</u>	<u>VINCENT</u>
1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or	1. Not given	1.)	1.) *
2. Chequy or and azure	2. Not given	2.)	2.)
3. Gules a lion rampant or	3. Not given	3.)	3.)
4. Sable an eagle displayed argent a label of three points gules fretty or.	4.)	4.) East window of the Chancel	4.) In the window over the communion table.
5. Quarterly per fess indented or and gules	5.) the Chancel	5.)	5.)
6. Gules fretty or	6.)	6.)	6.)
7. Or an eagle displayed sable	7. Not given	7.) South window	7. North side Choir.
8. Gules a lion rampant argent crowned or	8. Not given	8.)	8. South side Choir.
9. Party per pale indented argent and sable impaling Argent a cross formy fleury on a quarter gules a lion's head erased argent crowned or.	9. Not given	9.) South window of the Church	9.) In a window by the Pulpit in the Weston Chapel.
10. Quarterly 1.4. Per pale indented argent and sable 2.3. Azure a bend lozengy or.	10. Not given	10.)	10.)

\* Vincent's trick gives: Quarterly 1.4. France modern, 2.3. England.

SHIELDSLOCATION GIVEN BY:-WYRLEYBURTONVINCENT

11. Or a saltire engrailed  
sable
12. Argent a cross formy  
fleury on a quarter  
gules a lion's head  
erased argent crowned or.
13. Sable a lion rampant  
argent collared gules.

11. Not given

11. South  
window  
church11. In a  
window  
by the  
Pulpit.

12. Not given

12. South  
window  
of the  
church12. In a  
window  
by the  
Pulpit

13. Not given

13. Not given

13. Shield  
not  
given.

Note on the antiquarian sconces for the Armorial glass.

William Wynley's notes. Society of Antiquaries MS. 99, p. 94 v and 95 R late XVI.C.

Wynley's notes are very badly organised. The shields are given in arbitrary order and only three are located.

William Burton's notes. B.M. Egerton MS. 3510, p. 195, early XVII.C. Burton's notes are undated and bear the following heading:- "In templo de Weston subter heziart iuxta Watling Street, Co. Staff. p. W. Winley." This is not, however, a strict copy of Wynley's notes as Burton arranges most of the shields into windows. His more detailed list may be based upon his own observation or upon another set of notes by Wynley or someone else.

Segar's Pedigree of Weston. B.M. Add. MS. 18667, f. 43. c.1632. Segar gives a coloured drawing of the two figures in the east window which are only briefly mentioned by Wynley and Burton, and also the shields in the window.

Vincent's notes. B.M. Hanley MS. 2129. c.1660. Vincent's notes are the most extensive of the seventeenth century sources. He is not, however, completely reliable. His trick of one coat differs from the Wynley - Burton trick and his drawing of the two figures in the East window represents the Knight in plate armour, whereas the Segar drawing shows the same figure wearing armour of the mixed chain and plate variety, which is in accordance with the probably date of the window. Vincent is ~~an~~ our only source for the two early fifteenth century figures formerly in a window in the south aisle.

East window of the chancel.

1. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. ENGLAND.  
The Royal arms of England before 1340. Thus given by Wynley and Burton. Vincent's trick gives France modern and England quarterly, this appears to be a mistake.  
A nineteenth century copy of this shield remains. Cat. Number 2.
2. Chequy or and azure. WARRENNE, EARL OF SURREY.  
Roll of Arms, Henry III. ed. Nicolas. 2L 1  
Le conte de Garenne, escheque d'or et d'azur.

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

3. Gules a lion rampant or. FITZALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL.  
 Roll of Arms. Henry III, p. 4.  
 Le conte de Arundell de goules ung lion rampant d'or.<sup>2</sup>  
 A copy of this shield remains, Cat. Number 3.

4. Sable an eagle displayed argent a label of three points gules  
 fretty or. WESTON OF WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD.

A modern copy of this shield remains in the East window, Cat. Number 7. The label however is 'or fretty sable' and this blazon is given in Vincent's trick. Wynley's trick is probably correct, the use of silver stain and black enamel to represent a metal charge on a coloured field, or vice-versa, is not uncommon in fourteenth century glass.<sup>3</sup>

The arms of Weston of Weston-under-Lizard are not given in any of the medieval rolls of arms.

Seal of John de Weston. A.D. 1257.<sup>4</sup>

Shield of Arms. An eagle displayed. Legent. SIGILLUM IOHANIS DE WESTON.

Seal of Hugh, Lord of Weston under Brewood. A.D. 1254<sup>5</sup>

Shield. An eagle displayed. Legent. SIGILL HUGONIS DE WESTONA.

Seal of John, Lord of Weston under Brewood. A.D. 1309<sup>6</sup>

Shield. An eagle displayed. Legent. S. JOHANNIS DE WESTON.

2. See also Roll of Arms Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 2.  
       " " " " III, " " p. 6.

3. e.g. the Royal arms of England. East window North aisle  
 at Lockington, Leicestershire.

4. Transcript in the Weston Pedigree made in 1632 by Segar.  
 Garter King of Arms. B.M. Add. MS. 18667. p. 49.  
 See also, W. Bridgeman, Weston under Lizard. Historical  
 Colls. Staffordshire, N.S. Vol. II, p. 16.

5. Segar op.cit. f. 45. Bridgeman op.cit. p. 18.

6. Segar op.cit. f. 608. Bridgeman op.cit. p. 34.

5. Quarterly per fess indented or and gules. DE BROMLEY.  
Calvely's Book. Becket's Murderers Roll. 261, circa 1350.  
Quarterly per fess indented gules and or. "Sir J. de Bromley."

This coat appears to be the arms of Bromley of Shropshire, with the tinctures reversed for cadency.<sup>7</sup>

A modern copy of this shield remains in the east window,  
Cat. Number 9.

Wynley's trick of the arms of Weston and Bromley is accompanied by the following note:-

"Tow monuments of thes 2 in glasse / the fret and thes 2 in the east window of the chancell / the fret between thes 2"<sup>8</sup>

Above the Weston arms he writes "DOMINUS JOHANNES" and above the Bromley arms "DOMINA JOHANNA".

A coloured drawing of these two figures is given in Segar's Pedigree of 1632.<sup>9</sup> The figures remaining in the east window are nineteenth century copies, with the exception of the face and hands of the knight. It is impossible to say to what extent the copies are dependent upon Segar's drawing. Vincent's drawing of the figures shows the Knight in full plate armour, this is a mistake.

6. Gules fretty or. AUDLEY OR HELEIGH. Co.STAFFORD.  
Roll of Arms. Edward II, ed. Nicolas, p. 9.  
Sire Nicholas de Audeley de goules frette de or.<sup>10</sup>  
A modern copy of this shield remains in the east window. Cat.Number 9.

7. The coat as it appears in the glass at Weston is not found in any of the medieval rolls of arms. Sir Thomas Bromley, Chancellor of England in 1581, second son of George Bromley of Hodnett, Salop, bore this coat. See Wynne's "Book of Knights" B.M. Add. MS. 46354, edited by G. Metcalf "A Book of Knights Bannerets. Knights of the Bath and Knights Bachelor". 1885. p.34; and see also Visitation of Shropshire, 1623. Harleian Society XXVIII, p. 78.
8. Wynley. Soc.of Antiqu. MS. 99, f. 94 v.
9. B.M. Add.MS. 18667. f.43.
10. See also Roll of Arms. Edw.III, ed. Nicolas p. 17.  
Roll of Arms. Richard II, ed. Willement, 22.

Weston under Lizard.

East window of the chancel.

Explanation of the Armorial glass and the date of the window.

Sir John de Weston, ob. 1349, married Isabella de Bromley, ob. 1317.<sup>11</sup> The mother of this Sir John is said to have been an Audley,<sup>12</sup> this would account for the appearance of the Audley arms and also Sir John Weston's use of a label of the Audley arms, which is not otherwise recorded.<sup>13</sup> The manor of Weston was held, in 1305, of the heir of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.<sup>14</sup> Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, married in 1305, when he was a minor, Alice only daughter of William de Warenne, Earl of Arundel.<sup>15</sup>

Isabella de Bromley was buried at Weston,<sup>16</sup>. The window was possibly erected in commemoration of her, soon after her death in 1317.

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11. Segar's Pedigree, 1632. op.cit.

12. ibid.

13. In compliment to the more senior family, Nicholas Audley was summoned by writ to Parliament in 1313 "whereby he may be held to have become Lord Audley." G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. 1, p. 339.

14. Cal.Inq.Post Mortem, Vol. IV, 304, 33 Edw.I held, with the manor of Neuton, by service of a Knight's fee.

15. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. I, pp. 241-242.

16. Segar, op.cit. gives a transcript of her will: "Imprimis lego ... corpus meum sepultum ecclesie Sancti Andree apud Weston." Printed by Bridgeman op.cit.

Armorial Glass continued.South window of the chancel.

7. Or an eagle displayed sable. KING OF GERMANY.

Walford's Roll, c. 1275. ed. Walford Archaeologia. XXXIX, p.  
Le Roy de Almaine, d'or un egle displaye sable.

This coat no longer remains.

Burton lists this coat as being in a south window of the chancel,<sup>17</sup>  
Vincent gives it as being in a north window.<sup>18</sup>

8. Gules a lion rampant argent crowned or. DE WOKINGDON.

Roll of Arms. Edward II. p. 36. ed. Nicolas:- Essex  
Gules a lion rampant argent crowned or. Sire Nicholas de Wokingdone.  
A modern copy of this coat remains in the east window. Cat. Number 14.

I know of no reason why these two coats should have been erected  
at Weston. They possibly formed part of a large series, the remainder  
of which had been lost when Wynley made his notes.

"A South window of the church" - Burton.

"In the window by the pulpit in Weston chapel" - Vincent.

9. Party per pale indented argent and sable. BIRMINGHAM.  
impaling.

Argent a cross formy fleur sable, on a quarter gules a lion's head  
erased argent crowned or. PESHAE.

10. Quarterly 1 and 4. Per pale indented argent and sable. BIRMINGHAM.  
2 and 3 Azure a bend lozenge or. BIRMINGHAM.

The De Berminghams, or Birmingham of Birmingham Co. Warwick.  
They seem to have used two coats of arms during the fourteenth  
century:- Party per pale indented argent and sable and azure a bend  
lozenge or.<sup>19</sup> The first documented use of the two coats borne  
quarterly, as in Number 10, is the seal of William de Bermingham,  
1399-1412.<sup>20</sup>

17. Egerton MS. 3510, p.195.

18. Harley MS. 2129, f. 195. "In the window of the sed (erased)  
quier on the right hand and lift at oure coming in, these  
coats" (in trick).  
Gules a lion ramp.arg. crowned or Or an eagle displayed sa.

19. For a fuller discussion, with sources, see under Enville,  
Staffordshire.

20. Birch Catalogue 7413. Cott.Chart.XXIII, 38. An example of  
the quartered coat at Enville may be circa 1333. A.D.

Calveley's Book. Becket's Murderers Roll circa 1350. No. 132:-

St. Adam de Pesale de com. Salopial: Argent a cross formy fleury sable on a quarter gules a lion's head erased argent crowned or.

Vincent's trick of these two coats is accompanied by a drawing of a Knight, wearing full plate armour and a tabard tricked as Shield 9, and his wife, her gown tricked as Shield 9; they both kneel in prayer facing each other.<sup>21</sup>

Date of window.

Sir William de Bermingham, ob. 1426, married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Adam de Peshale, ob. 1419, by his third wife Jocyce, daughter and eventually co-heiress of Sir John de Bottecourt. Joan's age is given as twenty-eight years and more in an inquisition of 1419.<sup>22</sup> Sir Adam de Peshale acquired part of the manor of Weston from his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Weston.<sup>23</sup>

This window therefore could hardly have been erected before circa 1400, it was possibly ordered in commemoration of Sir William de Bermingham, who died in 1426.

Armorial Glass, continued:-

"South window of the church". Burton.

"In a window by the pulpit in Weston chapel." Vincent.

11. Or a saltire engrailed sable. BOTTETORT.  
Roll of Arms. Edward III, p. 29, ed. Nicolas.  
Monsire de Botetort port d'or une salter engrail sable.<sup>24</sup>  
This shield is no longer remaining.  
Sir Adam de Peshale, ob. 1419, married thirdly, in 1388, Joyce daughter of Sir John de Bottetort.<sup>25</sup>

21. Hanley. 2129. p. 195.

22. Bridgeman, op.cit. p. 93 citing Inq. 7 Hen. V. No. 64  
"That Joan the wife of William Byrmyngham and Margaret, lately wife of Richard Mytton Kt., were the daughters and next heirs of the said Adam (Peshale)."

23. Bridgeman, op.cit. p. 56, citing Assize Roll. 2. Ric. II Hist: COML.Staffs. XIII, p. 148, and ibid. pp.77-8 for his acquisition of the other shares in the manor.

24. See also Roll of Arms. Ric.II, ed. Willement, No.76, p.9.

12. "South window of the church." Burton.

"In a window by the pulpit." Vincent.

Argent a cross formy fleury sable, on a quarter gules a lion's head erased argent crowned or. PESHALE.

See above Numbers 9 and 10 for identification.

The incised tomb slab of Sir Adam Peshale, now lost, was drawn by Vincent, circa 1660, with the following note:- "On an allablaster stone cut and filled with chacke this image ", Vincent also gives a defective reading of the inscription : "hic iacet Adam Peshale millitem dūm de Weston anō dñi m. iijc ... aīe propistiator deus erā diutat ... a ...." The rest of the writing could not be discerned because of the erasing and defacement."<sup>26</sup>

The arms of Bottetort and Peshale were possibly associated with this tomb, a date of circa 1419 therefore is suggested.

13. Location not given by Wynley or Burton, completely omitted by Vincent.

Sable a lion rampant argent collared gules. DE WASTENEYS.

Roll of Arms, Edw. II, p. 84, ed. Nicolas. Staffordshire.

Sire William Wasteneys de sable a un lion de argent e un coler de gules.<sup>27</sup>

25. ~~See~~ Bridgeman, op.cit. pp. 89-90 citing Inq. 9, Ric. II, no. 4 of De Banco Roll. Trin. 9, Hen.V (Staff. Coll. XVII, p. 79) and deed of 1388 transcript in B.M. Add, 18667, p. 83.

26. Hanley MS. 2129 p. 195 R. . Wynley. Soc. of Antiq. MS. 99, f. 95, gives part of the inscription "Hic iacet Adā Pestale dñs de Weston" with the Peshale arms in trick surmounted by a crest, a ram's head erased, charged with three amulets. Two and one, on its neck.

27. See also First Dunstable Roll. 1308. 140. St. Will<sup>m</sup> Wasteneis Sa. a lion ramp. Av. langued and collared gu. ed. by Long in Coll.Ten. et Gen.IV, p. 69.

The de Wasteneyes were lords of the manor of Cofton, Staffs. Cofton is about eight miles from Weston.<sup>28</sup> There is no known connection between this family and the de Westons by marriage or land tenure.

Note on the Restoration of the East window.

The east window was restored by Hardman in 1876.<sup>29</sup> The glass was incomplete in the 1660s, for Vincent notes that the Audley shield was "at the feete of an image which is broke and defaced and not knowne what to be."<sup>30</sup> Before Hardman's restoration the old glass was all jumbled in the centre light.<sup>31</sup> Among the detached pieces was a head with the name St. Andrew.<sup>32</sup>

Hardman's copies of the armorial glass and the figures of Sir John de Weston and Isabella his wife may be accepted as reliable; there is, however, no proof that his figures of Christ crucified, the Virgin and St. John, and St. Andrew and the canopies are copied from original fourteenth century glass.<sup>33</sup>

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29. Bridgeman, op.cit. p. 308 and 311. The church, with the exception of the tower and the east wall of the chancel was rebuilt in 1700.

30. Hanley 2129, p. 195 v. Dugdale's Visitation 1663. College of Arms states the figure to be that of the Virgin. Bridgeman op.cit., p. 43, note 1.

31. Bridgeman, op.cit. p. 312-313. Bridgeman states that the old glass "included the figures of Sir John de Weston and his wife, all the shields of arms as well as the greater part of the foliated borders and tabernacle canopies."

32. Bridgeman op.cit. p. 312, note 3.

33. Bridgeman's assertion that "the east window retains much early fourteenth century glass" is untenable.



WESTON UNDER LIZARD.  
Staffordshire.

I



WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD. STAFFS I



WESTON UNDER WIZARD · I  
STAFFS

WICHNORSTAFFORDSHIRE

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

Diagram 1.

1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 :

Foliage design, in situ.

A trefoil leaf, with serrated edges, painted in black lines on yellow stain against a plain black ground, separated from the stonework by a thin strip of plain white glass.

Numbers 1, 2 and 6 are intact but decayed. Numbers 3, 4 and 5 are broken and have been patched with alien fragments and are very decayed.

7. A Shield:-

Gules bezanty or, a quarter ermine. ZOUCHE OF HARINGWORTH.

The ground is plain ruby, the bezants are separately leaded. The ermine quarter is very decayed but is intact.

Set against a foliage design of vine leaves, in yellow stain. Heavily decayed.

8. A Shield:-

Quarterly 1 & 4 Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable. GRIFFITH.

2 & 3 Azure three eagles displayed or. SOMERVILE.

This shield is very decayed. The eagles in the second and third quarters are separately leaded and are obscured by a growth of mould which makes the charge invisible from the floor.

Set against a foliage design of vine leaves, in yellow stain, heavily decayed.

9. A Shield:-

Argent a lion rampant gules collared or. STACKPOLE.

Set against a foliage design of vine leaves, in yellow stain. Very decayed.

10 : 11 : 12 : 13 :

Foliage design, in situ.

At the centre of each light is a small circular coloured medallion from which radiate four stems, one to each lobe of the light, each terminating in a large vine leaf and a bunch of grapes. Painted in thin black lines on white glass touched yellow stain, against a plain black ground.

Numbers 10 and 13. Border of light : patterned with a design of beads separated by a wavy line. Diagram 2. In yellow stain on a plain black ground.

Numbers 11 and 12. Border of light. Pattern design of crosses alternating with circles, Diagram 3. In yellow stain on a plain black ground.

All of these lights are very decayed.

Number 10. The foliage design is crossed by a horizontal band bearing an inscription, in Lombardic script:-

DAME : ISABELLE ? ST | AHPOL <sup>U</sup> / JE |.

Number 13. A similar horizontal band inscribed, in Lombardic script:-

RES A | P GRIFYG | CHEVALER.

The letters are in yellow stain against a plain black ground.

#### East window of the chancel

Three shields have been inserted in the main lights of this window:-

14. ——— (?) a daunce between five ———(?)?.

This is so very decayed that a reading of the tinctures is uncertain. The field appears to be gules and the five charges or. The latter are each separately leaded, their form is roughly circular, but it is impossible to say if they bear a design or not. There is evidence to suggest that originally this coat was:-

Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable between six lioncels rampant or.

15. Quarterly 1 & 4 Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or. FRANCE  
2 & 3 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.  
Over all a label of three points. ENGLAND.

The label is decayed and partly restoration. The points read, left to right:- Modern white glass; black owing to decay; ermine.

16. Quarterly 1 & 4 Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or.  
       2 & 3 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or.  
 Over all a label of three points argent.

The label is modern. Quarters 1 and 4 are decayed, the black enamel has perished giving an appearance of fretty azure.

South side of chancel. First window from the East

As Diagram 1, No. 12.

17. Shield: 1. Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable)  
               2. Azure three eagles displayed or. SOMERVILLE } Per fess.  
               impaling.  
               3. Gules bezanty or, a canton ermine. ZOUCHE.

Armorial glass.

William Wyaley's notes. Late XVI.C. Soc. of Antiquaries MS.99, f.84 R.

Wyaley gives fifteen coates in trick:-

"In the ruines of glasse in the windows of the church thes armes, remayninge."-

1. Or a chevron gules between three martlets sable.
2. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a lable of three points azure, three fleur-de-lis or to each point.
3. Quarterly 1 & 4. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or, 2 & 3 Gules three three lions passant guardant in pale or, over all a labél of three points ~~ermine~~ argent.
4. Quarterly 1 & 4, Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or, 2 & 3 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, over all a label of three points ermine.
5. Barely argent and gules, a bordure azure semy of martlets or.
6. Argent a lion rampant sable. Above the shield is written "Dam Isabel Stapulton."
7. Azure semy of crosses crosslets or, three eagles diplayed or.
8. Or two lions passant in pale azure.
9. Sable on a bend lozengy argent an escallop gules.
10. Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable between six lioncels rampant or. Above the shield:- "Res ap Griffith."
11. Azure semy of crosses crosslets or, three eagles displayed or dimidiating Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable between six lioncels rampant or.
12. Argent a lion rampant gules collared or.
13. Gules bezanty or, a canton ermine.
14. Sable a lion rampant or.
15. Azure semy of crosses crosslets or, three eagles displayed or, a label of three points gules.

Below the shields is written "Somerville, Griffith, and Souche and others sett up in the glasse."

William Burton's notes. Early XVII.C. B.M. Egerton MS.  
3510. p. 196.

Fifteen coats in trick, headed "In temple de Whichnor Com:  
Staff: W. Wixley."

The shields are identical to those given by Wixley, with one exception, they are, however, given in a different order. The exception is Wixley's Number 11, Burton reverses the position of each party. Burton also gives some identifications - see below.

Shaw. Antiquities of Staffordshire. Volume 1, p. 125.  
The armorial glass is briefly dismissed:- "In the east window of the chancel is the coat of Griffith as before described and two other ancient one, France and England quarterly with a label of three points ermine. In the south window of the chancel are three other coats. Underneath is the following inscription.

DAME ISABEL EST .....

RES AP GRIFFYTH CHEVALIER

'Rhes ap Griffith ob. 1380 ... his seal viz. Q. 1 and 4 Griffith 2 and 3 Somerville impaling Gules twelve bezants a canton ermine for Zouch. This coat remains in glass at Whichenor.'

#### Jeavons

Trans. Birmingham Archaeological Society, Vol. LXVIII, pp. 70-71.

Jeavons deals with the extant shields only. His description is very inaccurate, and he makes nonsense of five of the shields.

Cat. No. 7. Gules bezanty or a canton ermine.  
Jeavons. - Gules bezanty or.

Cat.No. 8 Quarterly 1 & 4 Gules on a dounce argent three martlets sable.  
2 & 3 Azure three eagles displayed or.  
Jeavons. - Q 1 & 4 Gules on a fess dancetty argent three martlets proper.  
2 & 3 Azure three mascles gules.

Cat. No. 9. Argent a lion rampant gules collared or.  
Jeavons. - Argent a lion rampant gules collared or.

Cat. No. 14 - (?) a dounce between five - (?).  
Jeavons. - Gules a fess wavy argent between five mascles.

Cat. No. 15. Q 1 & 4 Azure semy of fleur-de-lys or, 2 & 3 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three argent (label modern).  
Jeavons. - Q 1 & 4 Gules fretty azure.  
2 & 3 Gules three lions passant or.

Cat. No. 16 Q 1 & 4 Azure semy of fleur-de-lys or, 2 & 3 Gules three lions passant in pale or a label of three points.

Jeavons. - Q 1 & 4 Gules fretty azure, 2 & 3 Gules three lions passant or.

Jeavons gives this note on the two above shields:- "Each has a label, described as ermine and claimed as the arms of John df Gaunt by Shaw. In once case the label appears late, the other is corroded."

Cat. No. 17 1. Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable.

2. Azure three eagles displayed or.

impaling 3. Gules bezanty or a quarter ermine. <sup>or</sup>

Jeavons. - "Apparently Somerville impaling a coat ~~of~~ <sup>or</sup> five mascles gules a canton ermine."

The two inscriptions, Catalogue Numbers 10 and 13, are dismissed by Jeavons as corroded.

Jeavons mistakes are inexcusable. It is quite obvious that his mistakes are the result of a very cursory examination of the shields. Number 14 is impossible to read accurately, the decay is too extensive and it is inaccessible for close examination. Numbers 7, 8 and 17 are decayed, but the charges and tinctures are quite distinct on close examination.

Analysis of the Armorial glass.

The armorial glass relates to the families of Somerville and Griffith, Lords of the manor of Wichnor, and their connections with other families either by marriage, land tenure, or military service.

Catalogue Number 8.

- Q. 1 & 4 Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable. GRIFFITH  
Q. 2 & 3 Azure three eagles displayed or. SOMERVILE.

The manor of Wichnor was held by the family of Somerville of the Earls of Lancaster.<sup>1</sup> Sir Philip de Somerville died in 1354-5 leaving two daughters and co. heiresses, Joan and Elizabeth. Joan and her husband, Sir Rhys ap Griffith.<sup>1</sup> inherited Wichnor.<sup>2</sup> Sir Rhys ap Griffith.<sup>1</sup> held the manor at his death in 1356.<sup>3</sup> It continued in the male line of Griffith until 1656.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Cal.Inq. Post Mortem. Vol. III. 392. 25. Edw.I, 1304.  
Robert de Somerville, Edmund his son aged 21 on the Sunday after St. Michael is his next heir.  
1.P.M. Philip de Somerville 29. Edw. III. 1355. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1913. p. 157.
  2. ibid. p. 157. Edmund de Somerville enfeoffed the manor of Whichnor and others to Philip de S. ... "If ... the same Philip died without heir male ... the aforesaid manors shall entirely remain to Resus ap Griffith and Joan his wife."
  3. 1.P.M. 30. Edw.III. 1356. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1913 p. 173.
  4. H. Stanford London. Pedigree in Trans. East Riding Antiq. Soc. Vol. XXIX.

The families of Somerville and Griffith both varied the charges on their coats of arms.<sup>5</sup>

Sir Robert de Somerville ob. 1304 sealed with three eagles<sup>6</sup> and azure three eagles or is given for Somervyle in the *Donville Roll*.<sup>7</sup> His eldest son, Roger, ob. 1336-7, took the arms of his mother Isabel, daughter and heiress of Roger Menley.<sup>8</sup> His brother and heir, Sir Philip de Somerville, powdered the field of his arms with crosslets<sup>9</sup> on his counterseal, however, the number of crosses is reduced to three or suppressed altogether.<sup>10</sup> Hugh Stanford London suggests that the crosslets were a mark of cadency and that they were discarded when Sir Philip de Somerville became the head of the family after his brother's death.<sup>11</sup>

Joan, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Philip de Somerville used the simplified version with crosslets. Her seal shows Somerville impaling Griffith.<sup>12</sup> The Griffith arms are shown of this seal as three martlets on a duncce between six lioncels rampant. Willement's *Roll paints for "Monsr Yse ap Griffith"* Gules on a duncce argent three

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5. H.S. London, op.cit. "The seal of Sir John Griffith of Wichnor and Burton Agnes." *Trans. East Riding. Antiq. Soc.* XXIX
  6. London, p. 32. Hardy "History of the Parish of Tattenhill" 1907. p. 99, citing Dugdale MS. in the Bodleian.
  7. London, p. 32. The *Donville Roll* is circa 1500. A.D. - see Wagner. *Aspilologia*, I, p. 106.
  8. H.S. London and R.H. D'Elboux 'The Lost Brass of Sir Robert de Somerville of Burton Agnes, Yorks.' *Monumental Brass Society. Trans. VIII*, pp. 260-263. See below p.
  9. Birch Catalogue of Seals 13583, A.D. 1305.
  10. C.Hunter Blair. *Northumberland and Durham Seals*. No. 719 and Plate V. Birch 13583.
  11. London, op.cit. p. 34.
  12. *Northumberland and Durham Seals*. No. 337, 1371, plate III.

martlets sable between six lioncels or.<sup>13</sup>

It seems that Sir Rhys I and his wife both used the lions, the seals of their two sons and grandson, however, suppress either the lions or the martlets, or both.

Joan's younger son Sir Henry bore a daunce between six lions<sup>14</sup>; her elder son, Sir Rhys II,<sup>15</sup> and his son Thomas<sup>16</sup> bore the daunce alone.

The seal of Sir Rhys II of 1371 shows quarterly 1 & 4 three eagles displayed. 2 & 3 a daunce, giving place of honour to his mother's arms.

The Wichnor coat, Catalogue Number 8, therefore is not identical with any of the Somerville-Griffith bearings found in the rolls of arms or on their seals. The "Res ap Gryfyg Chevaler" mentioned in the inscription in the same window. (Cat. Number 13,), the two adjacent coats of Stackpole and Zouche. (Cat. Numbers 9 and 7) suggest that this coat is intended for Sir Rhys ap Griffith II, who died in 1380.

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13. *Martin Roll. of Arms. Richard II, ed. Willement. No. 541.*

The Dcmville roll attributes to Sir Rhys ap Griffith I:-  
Qu. 1 & 4 Vert three eagles or. 2 & 3 Gules on a daunce argent three martletssable. London op.cit. doubts the authority of this roll and points out that the field of the first and fourth quarters if miscoloured. No seal used by Sir Rhys ap Griffith I appears to have survived. The Earliest authority for his arms is the seal of his widow cited above. Francis Thyme, in his pedigree compiled in 1604 for Sir Henry Griffith suggests that the six lions were granted to Sir Rhys II, the son of Sir Rhys I and Joan, in memory of his father's prowess at Poitiers. London op.cit. pp. 34-35 suggests that this legend has the appearance of an aetiological myth.

14. *Northumberland and Durham Seals No. 336, A.D. 1373.*

15. *ibid. No. 338, A.D. 1371.* Blair mistakes this Rhys for the husband of Joan. This cannot be so as Sir Rhys I died in 1356. (I.P.M. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1913, p. 173).

16. *ibid. No. 340, A.D. 1405.*

Sir Rhys ap Griffith I fought at Crecy, 1346,<sup>17</sup> Sir Rhys ap Griffith II and his son Thomas were engaged on the Black Princes Poitiers' campaign of 1355-57.<sup>18</sup>

Catalogue No. 7

Wyndley No. 13

Gules bezanty or, a canton ermine. ZOUCHE OF HARINGWORTH.

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

Sir Aleyn la Souche, de goules besaunte de or.

Sire William la Souche, meyme les armes, a un quarter de ermyn.

The Zouches of Haringworth also bore azure bezanty or<sup>19</sup>. The bezants with a canton ermine were, however, regularly used by them on their seals during the fourteenth century and later.<sup>20</sup>

Rhys ap Griffith II is said by Thynne<sup>21</sup> and Shaw<sup>22</sup> to have married, as his second wife, Margaret daughter of Nicholas Zouche of Codnor. Shaw cites a seal used by her in 1419 which bore a shield quarterly 1 & 4 Griffith 2 & 3 Somerville impaling Bezanty a canton ermine.<sup>23</sup> Codnor was inherited by the Zouche family in 1495.<sup>24</sup> There appears to be no documentary proof of the parentage of this Margaret. The evidence of the above seal and the shield in the south window suggest that she was a member of the Haringworth branch.

17. Wrotesley. Crecy and Calais, 1398. p. 36.

18. H.G. Hewitt. The military expedition of the Black Prince. 1355-57, p.

19.

20. 19 Roll of Arms. Hen. III, ed. Nicolas, p. 9. Roll Edw. III ed. Nicolas, p. 46.

20. Birch Cat. Seals Nos. 14691, 1338; 14692, 1362; 14694, 1368.

22. 21. In London op.cit. pp. 34-5.<sup>21</sup> Shaw op.cit. p. 122 and pedigree p. 126.

23. ibid. p. 122 from the Collonian Collection, Margaret was then the wife of William Walsall.

24. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, 1398 ed. VIII, p. 224.

Catalogue No. 9

Wyvley. N° 12.

Argent a lion rampant gules collared or. De Stakepole.  
 Roll of Arms Edward II ed. Nicolas p. 77. Gloucestershire.  
 Sire Richard de Stakepole, de argent a un lion de gules od le coler  
 de or.

The De Stakepoles were lords of the manor of that name in  
 Pembrokeshire.<sup>25</sup>

Sir Rhys ap Griffith II, married, as his first wife, Isabel  
 daughter of Sir Richard Stakepole.<sup>26</sup>

25. Owen. Old Pembroke Families, page 27.

26. By a marriage settlement of 1380, Richard de Vernon, aged  
 nine in 1376, married Joan daughter of Rhys ap Griffith Kt.  
 (original deed at Belvoir Castle, cited by Carrington in Brit. Arch.  
 Assoc. N.S. VI, pp. 149-50 "on the family and record history of  
 Haddon"). The inquisition taken after the death of Richard Tunbwill  
 in 1411 gives amongst his co-heirs, Isabel daughter of Richard Stakepole,  
 the son of Margaret the sister of the said Richard Tunbwill, all  
 deceased, and "Joan, late the wife of Richard Vernon, 'chivaler' and is  
 Isabel's next heir, to wit, daughter of the said Richard Stakepoll the  
 son of the said Margaret." Cal. Fine Rolls. Vol. XII, 1405-1413,  
 pp. 226-227. Owen op.cit. makes Joan and Isabel sisters. This is  
 erroneous.

We thus have this pedigree:-

Rhys ap Griffith II = Isabel, dau. of Richard Stakepole.  
 ob. 1380

ob. 1439 bur.at Stakepole. See Carrington op.cit.		Joan = Richard Vernon Kt. (ob.1400 see Carrington)
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This marriage must have taken place before 1371 as <sup>#</sup> Joan their daughter was aged forty years and more in 1411.<sup>27</sup> Rhes ap Griffith II was born in 1326<sup>28</sup> and is said to have died in 1380.<sup>29</sup> The dates of the death of his first wife Isabel, and of his second marriage are unknown. Thomas, his son by his second wife Margaret, was a minor at his father's death.<sup>30</sup> His second marriage cannot have taken place much before 1371.

Isabel Stakepole's name is inscribed in the extreme left lower tracery light of the same window as her arms. Catalogue Number 10.  
DAME : ISABELLE : STAKEPOLE :

This inscription is probably identical with Wynley's "Dam Isabel Stapulton" and Shaw's "Dame Isabel Est ... "3D"

Catalogue No. 17

- Shield { 1. Gules on a duncun argent three martlets, sable. GRIFFITH  
Per fess. { 2. Azure three eagles displayed or. SOMERVILLE.  
impaling  
3. Gules bezanty or, a canton ermine. ZOUCHE.

See above for the explanation of this coat.

Arms of Rhes ap Griffith II impaling those of his second wife Margaret.

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27. Cal. Fine Rolls 1405-1413. pp. 226-7.
28. Age given as 30 in l. P.M. of his father in 1356.  
Staffs. Hist. Coll. 1913, p. 173.
29. Shaw op.cit. p. 122 "departing this life on the feast of Saint Augustine 1380 and buried at Polesworth. Co Warwick."
30. Collier. Documents at Burton Agnes, op.cit. p. 14 -  
Document dated 1396 John, Lord Lovel had granted to Margaret, widow of Rees ap Griffiths Kt. ... the wardship of lands, etc., "Which he had held of the grant of Sir John Holland during the minority of Thomas, son and heir of Rees ..."

30.\* See above page

Catalogue No. 14

— a daunce between five —' —.

Probably the arms of Griffith : Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable between six lionels rampant or, possibly identical with Number 10 of Wynley's list. See above for the Griffith arms.  
page .

Catalogue No. 15Wynley No. 3.

Quarterly 1 & 4, Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or, 2 & 3 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points argent. PRINCE OF WALES. FOR EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE ?.

The arms of France ancient and England quarterly with an argent label were first borne by Edward the Black Prince.<sup>31</sup>

Sir Rhys ap Griffith I fought at Crecy in 1346,<sup>32</sup> but not in the Black Prince's division. Sir Rhys II and his son Thomas fought at Poitiers in 1356<sup>33</sup>. These connections suggest that the Wichnor coat honours the Black Prince.

Catalogue No. 16Wynley No. 4.

Quarterly 1 and 4. Azure semy of fleur-de-lis or, 2 & 3 Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points ermine. JOHN OF GAUNT. DUKE OF LANCASTER.

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31. Powell's Roll ed. Greenstreet. Reliquary N.S. IV, p. 96, 'Prince of Galis.' Before Edward III quartered France with England in 1341, the heir apparant to the throne bore England with a label azure. The Black Prince died in 1376 and there was no Prince of Wales until the creation of Henry, later Henry V, as Prince in 1399. About 1407 the number of the fleur-de-lis on the royal arms was reduced to three. (Seal of Henry Prince of Wales, see Sandford. Genealogical History, p. 277).

32. Wrottesley op. cit. p. 36.

33. Hewitt, op.cit. p.

Roll of Arms. Richard II. ed. Willement. p. 4.

26. Le Duc John de Lancastre.

Q. 1 & 4. Azure semy-de-lis or. 2 & 3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label a three points ermine.

The Somerviles and Griffiths held the manor of Wichnor and other lands of the Earls, later Dukes, of Lancaster.<sup>34</sup> John of Gaunt was created Duke of Lancaster in 1362, in consequence of his marriage with Blanche, then sole heiress of Henry, Duke of Lancaster who died in 1360/61.<sup>35</sup>

It is possible that the Wichnor coat would not be erected until after he inherited the Lancaster lands.

Cat. Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 17. North and South chancel windows.

Analysis of the remaining Armorial glass.

The three coats in situ in the North window and the one coat in the south window represent Sir Rhys ap Griffith II and his two wives Isabel de Stackpole and Margaret La Zouche.

Although the date of his second marriage is not known it cannot have taken place much before 1371. Sir Rhys II died in 1380. His second wife outlived him by some forty years.

The four shields are identical in size and technique. It is here suggested that they be dated post circa 1371, and possibly before the death of Sir Rhys II in 1380.<sup>36</sup>

34. C.I.P.M. 29 Edw. III. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1913, p. 157 and ibid. p. 173, 30 Edw. III.

35. The marriage took place in 1359. His wife died in 1369 and two years later he married Constance of Castile and assumed the title King of Castile and Leon and impaling his wife's arms. C.E.C. Vol. VII. 410-46 and Sandford op.cit. p. 244. John of Gaunt died in 1399.

36. Jeavons date of "circa 1340" op.cit. Appendix p. 72 must therefore be rejected.

Cat. Numbers 14, 15 and 16.

East window of the chancel.

These three shields are very large, their original position is unknown, they are, however, too large for the side windows of the chancel.

The arms of the Prince of Wales are suggestive of a dating between 1346 and 1376. The arms of John of Gaunt were possibly not erected until after 1362. This is, however, no conclusive evidence for these dates.

Armorial glass no longer remaining

Wymley No. 1 Burton 'Stafford de Pye.'  
Or a chevron gules between three martlets sable. STAFFORD.

Birch Catalogue. 13644 A.D. 1373. Richard de Stafford, Kt. Lord of Clyftone. Co. Derby.  
Shield. A chevron between three martlets.

Roll Richard II. ed. Willement.

103. Monsr. E'mond de Stafford. Clerk.  
Or a chevron gules between three martlets sable.

Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of Sir Philip de Somervile, ob. 1354-5, married John Stafford.<sup>37</sup> Their daughter Maud married Edmund Vernon; they were both dead in 1380 when Rhys ap Griffith II was found cousin and next heir of Maud.<sup>38</sup>

A seal of Maud de Vernon, dated 1348/9,<sup>39</sup> shows three shields:-  
1. a chevron between three martlets (Stafford) 2. Fretty a canton (Vernon) 3. three lions passant (Camville<sup>40</sup>). Edmund Vernon was possibly a younger son of Richard de Vernon, ob. 1323, by Matilda or Maud, daughter and co-heiress of William Camville.<sup>41</sup>

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37. Thynne Pedigree in London op.cit. p. 34-5 and Shaw Pedigree Vol. 1. p. 236.

38. Cal.Close. 1377-81, p. 288, March 1, 1380

39. Bowditch MS. XXXIII, 12.C. ex. information T.D. Tremlett.

40. Roll Edward III, p. 42. 41. Carrington op.cit. p. 147-8.

A Richard de Stafford witnessed a lease from Joan ap Griffith to her son, Rhys ap Griffith II, of the manor of Burton Agnes.<sup>42</sup>

Wynley, No. 2.

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

The arms of the Earls, later Dukes, of Lancaster c.1257-1361.<sup>43</sup>  
The manor of Whichnor was held of the Earl of Lancaster.

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42. Collier. Documents op.cit. No. 265.

43. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III, created Earl in 1267; he is thought to have assumed these arms after his marriage in 1276.

See also Roll.Edward II, p. 1; etc.

Henry, Earl of Derby, later Henry IV, son of John of Gaunt by Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster ob. 1360/61, bore France and England quarterly with a label per pale of ermine and of France (Roll Richard II ed. Willement No. 29), and also used the 'old' arms of Lancaster (Sandford op.cit. p. 266 shield, Lancaster impaling Bohun, in the east window of the chancel of Rochford Church, Essex.).

Wymerley No. 5

Burely argent and gules, a bordure azure semy of martlets or.  
MERLEY AND SOMERVILE.

Roll of Arms. Edward III, p. 48

Monsire de Somerville, burle, argent et gules, a une urle de martletts d'or en la bordure d'asure.

Sir Robert de Somerville, ob. 1304, married Isabel daughter and heiress of Roger Merley.<sup>44</sup> Their eldest son Roger, ob. s.p. 1336-7, bore the Merley arms in preference to those of Somerville. The Merley arms appear on his seal of 1329<sup>45</sup> and on his tomb at Burton Agnes (now lost).<sup>46</sup>

44. Cal. I.P.M. Vol.II, 3 Edw. 1.115 Hugh Gobyun held the manor of Knaptoft, Leics., "of Robert de Somerville who married one of the heirs of Roger de Mernelye, who held the manor of the fee of the Earl of Leicester." See also Thynne's Pedigree in London. op.cit.

45. Collier. Documents at Scampston. Trans. East Riding Arch.Soc. XXI, p. 27, No. 4. Indenture between Sir Roger de Somerville and Sir Giffrei de Saint Quintyne. Legent. + S'ROGERI DE SOM ...

46. London and Elboux, op.cit. with Thynne's drawing of the lost glass, p. 260. Sir Roger de Somerville and his wife Maud are both represented wearing the Merley arms in the east window of the Lady Chapel at Burton Agnes. Thynne cites the date of Sir Roger's death from the Leger Book of Morpeth Abbey :- "Anno dñi 1336 et 14. Kal. Feb. obiit dom Rogerus de Somerville: sepultus apud Aqueis Burton.

Wynley No. 6

Argent a lion rampant sable. STAPLETON OF STAPLETON-ON-TEES, YORKS.

Roll of Arms. Edward II, p. 62. York.

Sir Miles de Stapleton, de argent a un lion rampant de sable.<sup>47</sup>

Roll of Arms. Richard II p. 8.

Monsire Nicholas de Stapleton port d'argent a une lyon rampant de sable langue d'or, ungle et arme de gules.

Miles de Stapleton, first Lord Stapleton, was Steward of the King's household in 1307/8. He was killed at Bannockburn in 1314.<sup>48</sup> His son and heir Nicholas was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 1321/22, and fined 2,000 marks for adhering to the Earl of Lancaster. His manor of Haddesley and Carlton were confiscated.<sup>49</sup>

There appears to be no direct connection between the Somerville-Griffiths and the Stapletons by either marriage or land tenure.<sup>50</sup>

The Somerville-Griffiths held lands in Yorkshire and Northumberland<sup>51</sup>. In 1355 Miles de Stapleton<sup>52</sup>, escheater in the county of York was ordered not to intermeddle further with a capital messuage of the manor of Burton Agness as the King had learnt that Philip de Somerville at his death held that manor to himself with reversion to Rees ap Griffith Knight and Joan his wife after Philip's death.<sup>53</sup>

47. The Harleian Roll. B.M. Harley 337. temp. Edw. II gives "Sable a lion rampant tail forked argent for" Miles Stapleton" (ed. Greenstreet, Genealogist. N.S. III p. 119). A seal of Sir Miles Stapleton of circa 1313 shows a lion rampant (Birch 13671, Harl. ch. 84. A. 43. Legent M - I - LI - S).

48. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, Vol. XII, p. 262-3.

49. *ibid.* references Genealogist N.S. XXI, p. 224. The manors were restored to him in 1327. Cal. Clos 1327-30 pp. 4-5, Cal. Fine Rolls III, pp. 111, 118.

50. See H. Chetwynd - Stapylton. The Stapletons of Yorkshire. Yorks. Arch. Soc. VIII, pp. 64-116; 223-257.

51. Cal. Inq. Post. Mortem Vol. V. 2 Edw. II 12 and 8 Edw. II 510; *ibid.* Vol. II 17 Edw. I. 714, Cal. Close 1377-81, p. 288, 1380.

52. Grandson of Sir Miles de Stapleton, first Baron; Sherref of Yorks. 1355-1359. In 1360 he was or had been in the war in France Cal. Pak. 1358-61, pp. 504, 555.

53. Cal Close Rolls, 1354-60. p. 133

Sir Rees ap Griffith and Sir Miles de Stapleton of Bedale<sup>54</sup> were among the knights with the King at Crecy in 1346<sup>55</sup>. Sir Rees ap Griffith II, his son Thomas, and Sir Brian de Stapleton<sup>56</sup> served at Poitiers in 1356.<sup>57</sup>

The connection between the Griffiths and the Stapletons seems to be through military service in the French campaigns of Edward III.

Wynley, Antiq. MS. op.cit., writes "Dam Isabel Stapulton" above his trick of the Stapleton coat. This inscription has either not survived or is a misreading of "Dame Isabel Stalpolue" (Cat.No. 10).

Wynley No. 7

Azure semy of crosses crosslets or, three eagles displayed or. SOMERVILLE. See above, page .

54. Eldest son and heir of Sir Gilbert de Stapleton of Bedale, Yorks. second son of Miles, Lord Stapleton. Founder member of the order of the Garter. His stall plate shows Argent a lion rampant sable, this however is circa 1421 in date. (Hope Garter Stall Plates XXXIX).

Argent a lion rampant sable charged with a mullet or on the shoulder is given as his arms in Roll.Rich.II ed. Willement. 15.

55. G. Wrottesley Crecy and Calais, page 36.

56. Younger brother to Sir Miles de S. of Bedale, also a knight of the Garter; he died in 1394. Roll.Rich.II ed. Willement 113 gives his arms as Argent a lion sable charged with a mullet pierced gules on its shoulder.

57. Hewitt. op.cit. page 212.

Wywley No. 8

Or two lions passant in pale azure. SOMERY OR SUTTON.

Roll of Arms. Henry III, ed. Nicolas.

Roger de Somery d'or a deux leons d'azure passants.<sup>58</sup>

The chief seat of the Somery family was at Dudley on the Staffordshire border.<sup>59</sup>

The male line of Somery became extinct in 1322 at the death of John de Somery.<sup>60</sup> His sister and co-heiress married John de Sutton, Lord of Dudley by the right of his wife.<sup>61</sup> The De Suttons sometimes used the Somery arms in preference to their own, as is shown by the seals of John de Sutton, Lord of Dudley, in 1344,<sup>62</sup> of John, son and heir of the late Lord John of Dudley in 1364.<sup>63</sup>

John Lord Sutton of Dudley served in the division under the Earls of Northampton and Arundel at Crecy in 1346.<sup>64</sup>

John de Sutton, ob. 1371, married, after 1361 as his second wife, Joan daughter of Sir Johan de Clinton.<sup>65</sup> She married thirdly Sir Henry ap Griffith, younger son of Sir Rhys ap Griffith 1.<sup>66</sup>

58. See under Enville. Staffs. p. 12.

59. Twamley. History of Dudley Castle, etc. pp. 8-11.

60. G.E.C. Complete Peerage XII, pp. 114-15.

61. Twamley op.cit. and G.E.C. op.cit.

62. Dugdale MS. 17, p. 13; 63. ibid. p. 31. Both sealed with two lions. Ex.inf. T.D. Tremlett.

64. Wrottesley, op.cit. p. 33.

65. Twamley, op.cit. Pedigree pp. 10-11.

66. Omerod. History of Cheshire. Vol. II, pedigree p. 599 and p. 601 citing a document of 1371 whereby Henry ap Griffith, Kt., and Joan his wife formerly wife of John de Sutton of Duddelagh sued for dower. The source of the document is not given.

Twamley. op.cit. p. 13 cites a document of 1371 whereby Joan entailed the lordship of Coleshill upon her issue by Sir Henry ap Griffith, and for the lack of such issue, upon John, the son of Sir John de Sutton and the heirs of his body. (F. Levat. 45 Edw.III Dugdale Warw.).

Sir Henry ap Griffith is said to have died in 1372 - Thynnes Pedigree in London. op.cit.\*

Omerod's and Twamley's pedigrees differ as to which John de Sutton Joan married. Twamley appears substantially correct.

\* However, he was till alive in 1373, Northumberland and Durham seals, No. 336.

Wyndley, No. 9

Sable on a bend lozengy argent an escallop gules. CUSANCE ?.

Carlisle Roll. 1334. Fitzwilliam Museum.

36. Monsire William de Cusauns port de sable ove un bende engrelle dargent.<sup>67</sup>

Two later rolls give sable a bend of six fusils argent, the second charged with an escallop or<sup>68</sup> and sable a bend of five lozenges, on the first lozenge an escallop or<sup>69</sup> for Cusans.

A Sir William Cusance was among the Knights with the King at Crecy in 1346 together with Sir Rees ap Griffith and Sir Miles de Stapleton.<sup>70</sup>

It seems possible that this coat at Wichnor was intended for a member of the Cusance family, but I have been unable to trace anybody bearing the exact coat as found at Wichnor.

Wyndley, No. 10

Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable between six lioncels rampant or. "Resse ap Griffith." See above page. The inscription appears to be identical with the "Res ap Gryfyg Chevalier." (Catalogue Number 13).

Wyndley Number 11.

Azure semy of crosses crosslets or, three eagles displayed or. SOMERVILE. Dimidiating Gules on a daunce argent three martlets sable between six lioncels rampant or. GRIFFITH.

See above pp.802 arms of Joan wife of Sir Rhys ap Griffith I.

67. It is difficult to distinguish, in the early rolls, between "bend engrailed" "Bend lozengy", "bend of Fusils" etc.

68. Portington's Roll. XV. C. 214.

69. Downville Roll XV-XVI.C. 2277.

70. Wrotesley. op.cit. p.36.

Wynley No. 14

Sable a lion rampant or.  
Roll of Arms. Edward II. Essex.

Sire Adam de Nortoft, de sable a un lion rampant de or.

The Nortofts held land in Essex. Adam de Nortoft was dead before 1294<sup>71</sup>. He was succeeded in his lands by his son John<sup>72</sup> and grandson Edmund.<sup>73</sup> William the son of Edmund predeceased his father who died in 1375/6 leaving Emma, aged ten years, and Florence aged six years, daughters of William, as his next heirs.<sup>74</sup>

I know of no connection between the Nortofts and the Somervile-Griffiths. William de Northoft acknowledged a debt of four hundred pounds in 1352 to be levied in the county of Leicester.<sup>75</sup> It appears probable that they did hold some lands in the Midlands.

Wynley No. 15

Azure semy of crosses crosslets or three eagles displayed or.  
SOMERVILE.

See above page 802.

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- 71. Cal.Inq.Post.Mortem II, 22 Edw.I. and Cal.Close 1268-72, alive in 1272 p. 520.
  - 72. Feudal aids Vol. II, p. 139, 1303 and C.I.P.M. V, 391, 6 Edw. II.
  - 73. Feudal aids Vol. II, p. 162, 1346-5.
  - 74. Cal.Inq. Post Mortem, XIV. 182. 49, Edw. III.
  - 75. Cal.Close Rolls, 1349-52. page 519.

Analysis of the Armorial glass no longer remaining

Wynley gives fifteen coats remaing "in the ruins of glasse in the windows of the church"

Any analysis must take into account the three following facts;+

- A. The glass was damaged when Wynley made his notes, originally there may have been more coats, therefore.
- B. Wynley gives no division into windows. The remaining coats fall into two known sets (Cat.Nos. 7,8,9,17, and Cat. Nos.14, 15,16) of different sizes.
- C. Wynley omits two of the remaining coats (Cat.Nos. 8 and 17).

Excluding the Somerville-Griffith arms Wynley's list can be summarised as follows:-

Families connected by marriage with Somerville and Griffith:-  
 Stafford (Wynley) Marriage date unknow Second quarter XIVC ?  
 Somery/Sutton (Wynley) Marriage. 1371.

Connection by land tenure.

Lancaster (Wynley) Pre. 1361.

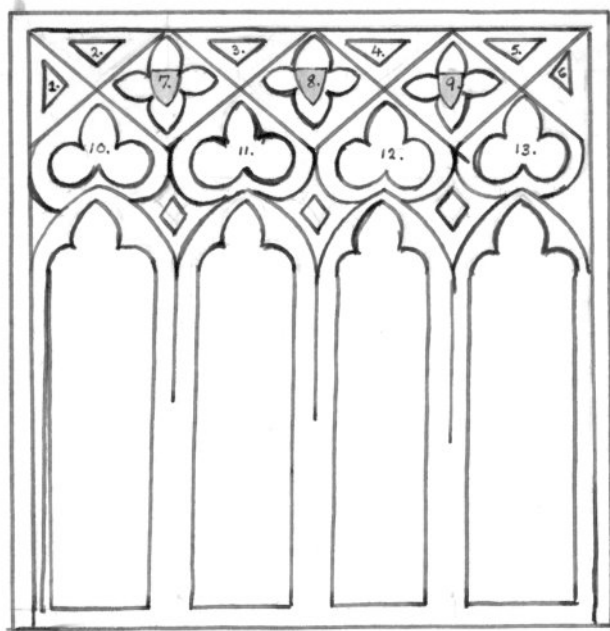
Connection by military service

Stapleton (Wynley) 1346 and 1356 (?). Sutton 1346  
 ? Cusance (Wynley) 1346.

No known connection

Nortoft. (Wynley). Last male heir dead in 1375/6.

The diversity of these connections militates against a detailed dating. A general dating of circa 1350-80 is acceptable on the known evidence.



WICHNOR : STAFFS: II



WICHNOR.  
Staffs.

n II